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Wisconsin *Horticulture*



Cut Courtesy the National Horticultural Magazine

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September, 1938

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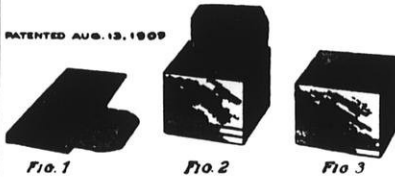
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Zero Point

"Oh, I know a few things!" exclaimed the haughty senior.

"Well, you haven't anything on me," retorted the freshman confidently; "I guess I know as few things as anybody."



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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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

How Is The Apple Crop

SMALL APPLE CROP AT GALESVILLE

By Fred Sacia

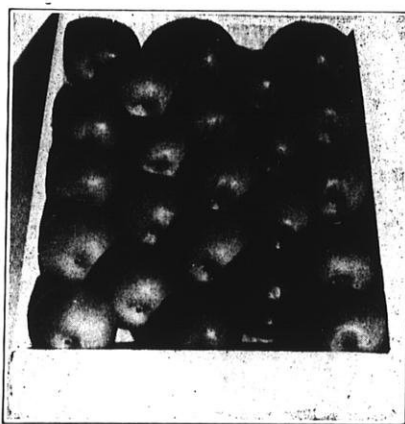
THE apple crop at Galesville will be 10 per cent of last year and 20 per cent of normal. There is lots of scab but no codling moth. Two growers who have orchards that have been free from scab and worms in the past have absolutely clean apples this year by applying only three sprays. Experience convinces us that apples free from scab can be produced by frequent and thorough spraying. There is, of course, always a chance of burning during hot weather with a heavy application. It takes knowledge of conditions along with some luck. We are using Koloform—3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water with the liquid lime sulphur. It lessens burning and is an excellent sticker. It leaves a covering so one knows at all times the extent of coverage because it is visible.

McINTOSH DOING BEST THIS YEAR

A. K. Bassett, Ski-Hi Fruit Farm, Baraboo

The apple crop this year is 50 per cent of last year, and about 60 per cent of a normal crop.

McIntosh, Greening and Windsor Chief are doing best this year in our orchard. We have had a small amount of trouble



with scab and codling moth have been somewhat bad this year.

In marketing we find it of best advantage to retail the crop ourselves.

FROM RACINE COUNTY Charles Patterson, Franksville

Our apple crop is considerably less than last year. We have some Wealthies in the tops of the trees and a few Greenings. McIntosh scabbed rather badly this year and we have about 5% wormy apples though we put on eight sprays. We did not catch any codling moth in our bait traps from July 2nd until August 14.

FROM WEST BEND Jos. L. Morawetz

There will be a very light crop on most varieties and about one-half of a normal crop.

There is some scab on McIntosh and Snow in some orchards this year. We haven't had any trouble with codling moth so far. We applied our last spray on August 15th. The crop here will be sold on the local market.

WAUKESHA CROP SHORT

By Lester Tans

The apple crop here will be 50 per cent less than last year and about 25 per cent less than normal. Transparents and Wealthy are producing best this year. Late varieties are a short crop.

There is considerable scab due to heavy rainfall that washed sprays off in one downpour, and in spite of a good spray program. Codling moth is not any worse than in other years. We market our crop direct to the consumer through the Municipal Green Market.

GOOD McINTOSH CROP AT GREEN BAY

By C. J. Telfer

We have the heaviest crop of McIntosh we have ever had. Snow and N. W. Greening are good. Wealthies are lighter as this is their off year with us.

We have very little scab up to the present time. Codling moths are very scarce for which we are thankful. We sprayed more than usual this season.

FROM WALDO

By Arno Meyer

There is a 35 per cent apple crop in this section this year. Wealthies are best. McIntosh and Delicious had very heavy drops. We have had no trouble with scab, but codling moth was bad on the early varieties. Snow trees are out this year—no bloom. All varieties that are bearing will be of good size. We market our crop direct to the consumer and retailer.

FROM THE FOX RIVER VALLEY

By N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh

The apple crop in this section is about one-fourth of last year and about one-third of normal. Our best variety this year is Wealthy, but Duchess are weak. Scab is not troubling us very much, and codling moth has been about as usual. The regular spray program has controlled them. Our crop is sold locally, and the bushel basket is our principal package.

TO TRY NEW BLUEBERRY PACK

THE Michigan Blueberry Growers Association will try out a new 12-pint case this year instead of a 16-pint case. It will retain its 16-quart case. Each berry box will have a cellophane cover, printed in blue, white and gold with a map of Michigan and the Great Lakes showing.

From Market Growers Journal.

"Yep!" said the farmer, "when a feller has to know the botanical name of what he raises, and the entomological name of the bugs that eat it, and the pharmaceutical name of what he sprays on it—things is bound to cost more."—The Earthworm.

Choosing The Best Apple Varieties

From the Report of the Apple Evaluation Conference

THREE conferences were held by horticulturists of twelve northeastern states to establish commercial value ratings for the varieties of apples offered for sale in that region. Meetings were held at Geneva, New York, at the call of Dr. U. P. Hedrick.

The report of the committee will be of value to Wisconsin growers because it points the road to the future. If a variety has been condemned or discarded by growers in all of the northeastern states, it surely indicates that it will pass out in Wisconsin.

While the conditions in the states differed a great deal, nevertheless the evaluations are nearly or quite unanimous in respect to certain varieties. McIntosh and Delicious met with general approval, and there is a considerable list which was unanimously rated as being without commercial value.

The entire report was published in Tennessee Horticulture, War Memorial Building, Nashville, Tennessee. It is too long for publication here so we will only give the varieties commented upon which are or have been grown in Wisconsin, omitting the others.

Varieties Recommended for Discard

Alexander, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Gano, Hubbardston, King, King David, Lowland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, Winter Banana, Wolf River, and Yellow Belleflower.

Other Varieties Which Have Value to a Limited Degree

Ben Davis, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Opalescent, Red Astrachan, Stark, Tolman, Twenty Ounce, and Wagener.

Older Varieties That Met With More or Less Approval as Commercial Varieties

Delicious, Duchess, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Northwestern Greening, Stayman, Wealthy, Winesap, and Yellow Transparent.

Three of these varieties, McIntosh, Delicious and Stayman, have greater and more general approval than the others. A few others, Northern Spy and Wealthy, are still important commercial varieties, but are probably losing favor. Wealthy was recommended for discard by only one state. Grimes, Jonathan, Northwestern Greening and Transparent were recommended for discard by only one or two states. Duches was recommended for discard by one state.

Newer Varieties

The newer varieties listed are impressive and indicate the activity now going on among fruit breeders. A few of them have gained general favor. Three varieties seem to have special merit. These are Cortland, Early McIntosh and Golden Delicious.

Favored enough to suggest possibilities are the following varieties: Kendall, Lobo, Macoun, Melba, and Milton.

The following newer varieties seemed to be of doubtful commercial value: Carlton, Joyce, Medina, Newfane, Orleans, Patricia, Red Sauce, Secor and Sharon.

Mutations or "Bud Sports"

The so-called bud sports of many apple varieties are exciting much attention and are found in nurseries in increasing numbers. Red Spy, Richared and Starking were considered the most promising.

City Markets Block Rapid Fruit Sale

PRODUCE markets in many cities have become bottlenecks in the stream of fruit and vegetables moving from growers to the urban dinner tables. Many markets are inefficient and wasteful because they are overloaded.

This is one of the conditions which William C. Crow, of the bureau of agricultural economics, found to be common in his study of the terminal markets in 40 large cities of the United States.

This investigation is an effort to reveal some of the conditions behind the fact that producers of fruits and vegetables get, on the average, only about 40 cents out of each dollar that consumers—principally housewives—spend for these products.

Growth of population has been a great factor in overloading the older markets, but this has been further complicated by a revolution in buying habits.

There are not only many more persons in the city, but they buy on the average a much greater volume of produce per capita, says Crow.

Fewer City Gardens

There are fewer back-yard gardens to make city consumers self-sufficient. The cities have learned to depend more and more on out-of-season produce brought from distant producing areas.

Where the original markets were called on mainly to handle produce from nearby farms in season, they are now swamped with fruits and vegetables brought from afar, and supplies roll in for months where they formerly arrived during a period of only a few weeks.

In Philadelphia, for example, Crow notes that in 1936 receipts of fruits and vegetables from Florida exceeded receipts from Pennsylvania by one-third.

"More than half the total receipts," he says, "was handled

through markets that were originally local retail markets handling chiefly local produce."

In a number of cities, market conditions have become so unfavorable that in the past few years produce has tended to move around the market directly to outlying towns and chain store warehouses, thus reducing the volume handled by the markets in these cities.

From Better Fruit.

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FALL APPLICATION of Granular AERO Cyanamid has the advantage of getting the job out of the way of Spring work. Moreover, in the Spring unfavorable weather may interfere with applying the nitrogen early enough to produce the best results.

Granular AERO Cyanamid does not leach. Tree roots absorb it and store it up for use in the Spring.

Play safe! Apply Granular AERO Cyanamid to your orchard this Fall, while you still have good weather.

Get the job out of the way of Spring work

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The Apple Show At The State Fair

THE apple exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair this year was one of very high quality. The color appeared better than for many years past and was exceptionally good for the early date of August 19, when the exhibits were put up. Even some of the Snow apple exhibits had excellent size and color.

In size, the exhibit was not as large as it has been in some years past, which is probably due to the short crop this year.

The largest exhibits and winners were: Mr. Ed Stoeber of Madison, Mr. A. K. Bassett of Baraboo, and Waldo Orchards, Waldo.

The Winners

In the 40 tray class Mr. Ed. Stoeber took first, A. K. Bassett, second, and Waldo Orchards, third.

The 10 tray premium winners were as follows: Duchess, Ed Stoeber, first; A. K. Bassett, second; Dudley, A. K. Bassett, first; Snow, Ed. Stoeber, first, A. K. Bassett, second; Delicious, Ed. Stoeber, first, A. K. Bassett, second; Wolf River, A. K. Bassett, first, Ed. Stoeber, second; McIntosh, Ed. Stoeber, first, A. K. Bassett, second, Wm. J. Louis, third, Waldo Orchards, fourth; N. W. Greening, Ed. Stoeber, first, Waldo Orchards, second, A. K. Bassett, third; Wealthy, Ed. Stoeber, first, A. K. Bassett, second, Wm. J. Louis, third, W. H. Milward, Madison, fourth, Waldo Orchards, fifth.

Winners in single tray and plate exhibits were: A. K. Bassett, Ed. Stoeber, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton, W. H. Milward, G. M. Tehan, Meyer Orchards, Waldo, Aug. Vogel, Hales Corners, Theo. Kurtz, Cedarburg, Wm. J. Louis, Milton Cooper, West Allis, Del Meyer, Waukesha, Ph. Henry Hartwig, Hartland, Elroy Hona-

del, Hales Corners, Pomona Farms, Waldo Orchards, and Wm. Wolf.

Winners in the **Crab Apple class** were: A. K. Bassett, G. M. Tehan, Milwaukee, Frank Lindley, Randolph, W. H. Milward, Elroy Honadel, Pomona Farms, West Allis, Wm. Wolf, West Allis, Aug. Vogel, West Allis, and Ed. Stoeber.

Pears

Winners in the pear classes were as follows: Milton Cooper, G. M. Tehan, Del Meyer, F. B. Sherman, Elroy Honadel, G. R. Chambers, Union Grove, Ph. Henry Hartwig, Ed. Stoeber.

Cranberry Display

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company put on an excellent cranberry exhibit which was given a blue ribbon.

Nursery Exhibits

Two excellent exhibits of landscaping were made by Wisconsin nurserymen. Singer Brothers of Milwaukee won first on a beautiful corner featuring evergreens. The setting was very natural, the material excellent, and the landscaping very good.

Hawks Nursery of Wauwatosa won second on a large garden well landscaped showing evergreens, shrubs, and a border planting of phlox and other mid-summer flowers.

THE APPLE CROP

THE report of the Wisconsin and Federal Bureau of Economics on the apple crop is as follows: The 1938 report is the estimate as of August 1st.

	Wisconsin	U. S.
1938 ---	1,442,000	134,867,000
1937 ---	2,080,000	210,673,000
10 year average	1,660,000	150,728,000

COMMENTS ON FRUIT VARIETIES

Allan Troemner, Friendship

OUR Cumberland black raspberry plants wintered fine for two years, while one year they showed quite a bit of injury. Anthracnose is very severe on this variety.

The Chief raspberry seems to be very hardy here. Berries are rather small, however, by the second picking. Last winter Latham wintered well and has a good crop.

Marcy and Indian Summer raspberries do not seem to be hardy here at Friendship, although some canes of Marcy did survive, bearing a heavy crop of large berries.

So far the Sodus purple raspberry has been hardy and is bearing a heavy crop of large, high quality fruit. It seems to be resistant to anthracnose.

St. Regis raspberry seems to be winter hardy, but the berries are very small and of poor quality. Beetles and hoppers seem to be bad on this variety.

Eldorado blackberry has stood up well under the past mild winters, but severe winters have killed the canes to the ground.

Alfred isn't at all hardy, and the canes break in storms.

Boysenberries and Dewberries cannot stand our winters, and moderate to heavy injury always result on the canes. When Boysenberry is left entirely exposed all growth is killed to the ground level.

A Different Thing

The farmer had been complaining that he could find no old clothes to put on the scarecrow.

"Well," said his wife, helpfully, "there's that flashy suit Bill wore at college last year."

"Don't be ridiculous," snorted the farmer. "I want to scare the crows, not make them laugh."

The Flash Pasteurization of Apple Juice Preserves Natural Flavor

By Donald K. Tressler and
Carl S. Pederson

FOR centuries sweet cider has been one of the most popular of autumn beverages. Until recent years there has been no simple means of preserving this beverage for use in other seasons. Freezing and storage at 10° F. or lower is now recognized as an excellent method of preserving this juice so as to retain all of its fine flavor and aroma. However, freezing preservation has the obvious disadvantage of requiring continuous refrigeration. This causes certain marketing difficulties which limit the applicability of the method.

Development of Process

Preliminary studies at this station on the rate of killing microorganisms during pasteurization of apple juice have indicated that, by the time the juice reaches 145° to 150° F. all of the yeasts and practically all of the bacteria have been killed; only a few mold or bacterial spores appear to survive at this temperature. This experimental work seemed to indicate that flash pasteurization at temperatures considerably below that employed by the University of California workers would effectively preserve apple juice.

Homemade Pasteurizer

A simple inexpensive flash pasteurizer can be made by placing a 50-foot aluminum or copper coil fitted with a faucet into a 50-gallon headless barrel filled with water heated to approximately 10° F. higher than the desired flash pasteurization temperature. The water surrounding the coil in the barrel may be heated by the direct introduction of steam. Strained apple juice is placed in an elevated barrel or tank at least 6 feet above the level of

the coil. This juice is run from the upper barrel by a hose connected to the inlet end of the coil. The temperature of the apple juice entering the cans may be adjusted to the desired point by opening or closing the faucet. This simple flash pasteurizer can be constructed at a cost of \$10 to \$15.

Cider is an old-fashioned name for a product which only too often is mediocre in quality. In order to fall in line with the recent terminology for fruit juices, such as pineapple, orange, and other juices which have recently captivated the public fancy, it is suggested that the flash pasteurized product be labeled apple juice.

Further information concerning the flash pasteurization process is given in Circular No. 181, which may be obtained without charge upon application to the New York Station.

Condensed from Farm Research, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

HOW ONE OF OUR MEMBERS FEELS

"I am nearing seventy-six,
Full of pep and full of tricks,
But I never yet have made a lot
of money.

I enjoy the hum of bees
'Midst the fragrant apple trees,
And at night I dream of
Eating fruit and honey."

J. H. Tichenor,
R. 2, Sparta, Wis.

Editor's note: Mr. Tichenor sends in the above with his two year membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He states: "I find Wisconsin Horticulture very interesting, instructive and valuable."

THE NORTHEASTERN APPLE CRATE

THE apple box, commonly known as the "Northeastern Apple Crate," has come into wide use as far west as Indiana and in this area is replacing the bushel basket. A bewildering number of sizes and shapes have developed, however.

Early in May a group of growers, manufacturers and merchants met in New York City to attempt a voluntary standardization of this box and the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

1. That an apple box holding approximately one and one-fifth bushel be adopted and that the dimensions be 17x14x11 inches, inside measurements.

2. That this box should never be packed with a bulge.

3. That the box be called the "Approved Eastern Apple Box."

4. That growers be urged to use this box.

The sixe 11x14x17 inches was adopted because it holds jumbled and without a bulge, the fruit from a well packed bushel basket with which packages must compete on the market. It has been widely accepted and is well known on the larger markets.

Largely because the above box is recognized, smaller packages are coming to be penalized more than the lesser amount of apples in them would warrant.

Apple juice, frozen and kept at 10 degrees or below, is equal to fresh juice when thawed.

FOR SALE. 300 galvanized hardware cloth tree guards. 12 x 18. Used two years. Not damaged. Price \$12.00. Gilbert Pieper, Oakfield, Wisconsin.

In the Berry Patch

STRAWBERRY CULTURE NOTES

OBSERVATIONS made by the Indiana Experiment Station on growing strawberries, mainly of the Aroma variety, were reported in a recent issue of Hoosier Horticulture. The observations seemed practical. They are as follows:

1. Spacing to be profitable must cost less than the increased returns, making a simple procedure essential.

2. Growers should avoid close horse cultivation after runners have formed, to prevent crowding late-set plants back into the row.

3. After the desired width of row has been established, a rolling cutter attached to the cultivator will cut off late-set runners.

4. After sufficient early-set plants are rotted deeply enough to be able to break the runners without uprooting them, a spike-tooth harrow or a hay rake dragged across the rows once or twice during September and October will pull the lightly-rooted, late-set plants into the middles where they can be cut off by the rolling cutter.

If your strawberry plants "don't look quite right now" and your soil is not very fertile, it is recommended that 150 to 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia be applied in August or early September. Apply over the rows when plants are dry and brush off the foliage.

The average height of men in America is five feet and eight inches, and of women, five feet and four inches.

A YELLOWS DISEASE AFFECTS BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRY

IN eastern states it has been found that Blakemore strawberry plants are affected with a yellows disease. Last spring Dr. George Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture sent 250 plants of a yellows free strain of Blakemore strawberries discovered at Albany, Georgia, to growers in other sections for trial. A large number of yellows free plants were sold this spring from this strain and Dr. Darrow remarked that "It seems like the time has come when steps should be taken by the inspection and certification agency of various states to restrict the sales of any Blakemore plants which are not of one of these yellows free strains."

According to Dr. Darrow the "yellow-leaf" disorder of Blakemore strawberries takes different forms in different localities. In northern states it appears only in the spring and is called "spring yellows," while in Arkansas it weakens the plants and cuts fruit and runner production and actually kills out many plants.

No doubt other varieties of strawberries are affected with this or a similar disease, and inspection of Wisconsin varieties may be in the offing.

SHOULD THE NEWLY SET RASPBERRY BE PRUNED?

PRUNE the raspberry plant to about four or six inches high when setting it out is advised by a writer in a contemporary magazine. Otherwise, he says, if the canes are left long they will pro-

duce berries and fail to produce shoots for next year's crop. Under certain conditions this advice may be sound, but if the stock to be planted is A-one and the season appears propitious only a minimum of pruning, or none at all, is necessary. In one case cited by Minnesota horticulturists the berry crop the first season paid the grower for the stock that he planted, and there seemed to be no lack of new shoots.

From The Minnesota Horticulturist.

FIND WAY TO USE BERRIES FOR CARBONATED BEVERAGES

STRAWBERRIES too ripe for shipment may find a better market, and persons who like carbonated drinks of strawberry flavor may get the real fruit instead of synthetic flavor as a result of recent investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, at Winter Haven, Florida.

Fresh strawberry syrup has been in use before, but it lacked keeping qualities. The department scientists made a syrup by crushing fresh cull strawberries, adding both cane and corn sugar. After filtering clear, sodium benzoate was added for a preservative, as the product was stored without sterilization.

When kept in unsealed containers at room temperature for one year the syrup did not lose any of the characteristic strawberry aroma and taste. A satisfactory beverage was made by carbonating a mixture of four parts of water to one part of syrup.

Time in storage becomes more of a factor after the syrup has

been diluted. It retains its quality in a normal turn-over from manufacturer to consumer, but acquires a musty flavor after several months.

Figuring the cost of cull strawberries at \$40 per ton, the bureau scientists say that the syrup may be manufactured at a cost of about 39 cents a gallon.

From Better Fruit.

NEW DISEASE OF STRAWBERRIES IN EAST

RED Stele is the name of a new disease of strawberries found by Dr. George M. Darrow and J. B. Demaree of the United States Department of Agriculture last year in Virginia strawberry fields.

Plants affected with Red Stele are stunted and die about the time the berries should ripen. When the plants are dug, most of the fine roots are missing and sections of the larger roots have a red core. Soon after fruiting and during the summer these plants die.

The disease is caused by a fungus and is spread by planting diseased plants. It is most destructive on low, poorly drained, heavy soil.

SPITTLE BUGS ON STRAWBERRIES CONTROLLED BY ROTENONE

SPITTLE bugs are a serious pest to strawberries in Oregon, according to Better Fruits Magazine. A one-half of one per cent rotenone dust, covering the plants well and used at the rate of about 80 pounds of dust per acre, gives good control. Hoods should be used over the power dusters to keep the dust from blowing away and being wasted. Rotenone has been found to be the most effective of any materials tried on the spittle bugs.

MADLINE ISLAND EXCELLENT FOR POTATO CROSSING WORK

MADLINE Island, in Lake Superior, not far from Bayfield, has been found the most suitable location discovered thus far by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture for potato breeding work. True potato seed, produced in seed balls resulting from hand-pollinated flowers, were secured there.

At Port Wing, in Bayfield county, successful crosses were also made, according to What's New in Farm Science by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Resistance to scab is one of the qualities sought in this potato breeding program.

YELLOW DWARF CAUSES HEAVY POTATO LOSSES

Yellow Dwarf of potatoes was very destructive in Wisconsin during the past year, according to reports. It is believed that the virus causing yellow dwarf spread to a considerable extent in the east central area in the latter part of 1936.

The best known method of controlling yellow dwarf is to use disease-free seed. In the southern half of Wisconsin it is not safe to use locally-grown seed repeatedly. The northern part of Wisconsin is relatively free from yellow dwarf.

POTATO "SPRAIN" APPEARS

An internal discoloration of potatoes known as "sprain" or internal brown spots reduced the quality of the crop in some parts of Wisconsin in 1937. The disease is relatively new to this state, but has been known in Europe for many years.

It occurs commonly on sandy or gravelly soils, according to the Department of Plant Pathology, and many varieties are susceptible.

APPLE TREES OF FUTURE MAY GROW ON OWN ROOTS

APPLÉ trees of the future may grow on their own roots. Scientists of the United States department of agriculture have developed a method by which stem cuttings of apple varieties are induced to form root initials or points of origin on the stem that properly develop into roots when the cuttings are taken from the tree and set in the soil, thus doing away with grafting.

The process is described by Dr. F. E. Gardner, in charge of nursery stock investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry, as "etiolation." The growing shoot is wrapped in black tape when it starts to put out leaves in the spring.

A piece 2½ to 3 inches long is sufficient to wrap four or five times spirally around the young shoot as near the growing tip as possible. Another method is to place a small black paper tube over the shoot. All growth is made in complete, or nearly complete, absence of light.

When the cuttings are made in the fall it is only necessary to remove the shoot, strip off the tape or paper tube, make the basal cut in the etiolated area, and set it out.

From Better Fruit.

HONEY AS A BELT DRESSING

IHAVE used honey as a belt dressing for years and it works fine. Don't use too much. If you should put on too much honey, sprinkle on a little dry sand and that takes care of it.

H. H. Porter, Baraboo.

Rastus: "Brothaw president, we needs a cuspidor."

President of the Eight-Ball Club: "I appoints Brother Brown as cuspidor."

—Nebraska Awgwan



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

E. A. Robinson, Kenosha, President

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

K. J. Timm, Markesan, Vice-President

Regional Vice-Presidents
Robt. Jantz, Eldorado

Chester Harrison, Waldo

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Clarence Kunde, Oshkosh

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Show

THE ninth Wisconsin Gladiolus Show was a decided success. To Otto Hagedorn, show manager, and his large committee of enthusiastic Sheboygan gladiolus fans goes the credit of staging what is probably the best quality show the Society has ever put on. The gladiolus blooms this year, because of excellent growing conditions, were very superior. The hall was well decorated and the classes of arrangement featuring glads, were outstanding.

In size the show was not as large as some we have had in the past, as for example when the large Field House at Madison was filled with 100 tables of bloom. Yet the large Eagles Hall at Sheboygan was filled to capacity.

Excellent publicity was given the show and Sheboygan merchants contributed liberally towards the premium list and other expenses.

The Winners

Mr. Chester Harrison of Waldo was the largest point winner at the show.

Winners of the larger classes at the show follow: **20 Spike and Artistic Arrangement table:** 1st, Chester Harrison, Waldo; 2nd, E. Ristow, Oshkosh; 3rd, K. J. Timm, Markesan.

25 Spike table: 1st, Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville; 2nd, Chester Harrison; 3rd, Legion Trial Gardens, Spring Green.

Commercial Growers Exhibit: Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie.

Challenge Trophy Award for best bouquet: 1st, C. G. Young, Oshkosh, on Grand Master; 2nd, K. J. Timm, Markesan, on Rapture.

75 Square Foot exhibit: 1st, Howard A. Uhrig, Chillicothe, Ohio.

150 Square Foot exhibit: 1st, C. G. Young, Oshkosh.

Champion Spike: W. H. Sprangers, Waldo, on Picardy.

Champion Seedling: Colonial Gardens, Ralph Baerman, Rushford, Minnesota.

Point Winners and Best Spikes in Spike Sections

Section B. Point winner, Chester Harrison, Waldo; best spike, L. C. Wright, Waupun, on Bagdad.

Section C. Point winner, Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh; best spike, Legion Trial Gardens, on Del Ray.

Section D. Point winner, Edwin Ristow; best spike, Wm. Neuberger on New Era.

Section E. Point winner, Chester Harrison; best spike, Walter Axel, Sheboygan, on Bagdad.

In Sections F and G, Chester Harrison was the highest point winner. Best spikes, Walter Axel.

Section H. Point winner, Nic Seil of Adell; best spike, W. H. Sprengers on Picardy.

Section I. Point winner, G. Sprechel, Spring Green; best

spike, Oscar Wolters, Sheboygan, on Betty Co-ed.

Arrangement Winners

There were many excellent arrangements of gladiolus shown. Mr. Chester Harrison, Waldo, won on the most artistic floor basket of glads, with O. J. Hagedorn, Sheboygan, 2nd, and Frank Thomas, Kenosha, 3rd.

The dinner tables were exceptional this year. Furniture factories had loaned dining room tables and buffets and both were decorated with gladiolus and other flowers. Mrs. Nettie Schuckhardt of Sheboygan was 1st, Miss Lillie Kohler of Sheboygan, 2nd, and Chester Harrison, Waldo, 3rd.

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

THE American Peony Society held its 35th exhibition at Lansing, Michigan, on June 18th. At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President, W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa; Vice-president, Dr. Earl White, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Illinois; Treasurer, E. F. Wassenberg, VanWert, Ohio.

It was voted to hold the 1939 National Peony show in New York in connection with the World's Fair.

A Few High Spots of the State Gladiolus Show

Geo. C. Morris, Madison

ANOTHER State Gladiolus Show has passed into history and the passing has left some very pleasant memories of a very wonderful show and get-together of "glad fans."

One of the highlights of the show was the exhibit of seedlings entered by Dr. Geo. Scheer of Sheboygan. In this exhibit were several hundred spikes of bloom, some of them outstanding. One variety in particular was exceptionally fine, a small flowered orange and very much better than any other variety in the same color class. It should become a very popular commercial variety.

Another outstanding feature was an exhibit of the newer and some older varieties of gladiolus sent by Colonial Gardens of Rushford, Minnesota. One variety which was exceptionally pleasing was Maxwelton. Solveig is reported to be a difficult variety to bloom properly. There were three beautiful spikes in this exhibit. J. S. Bach and Recovery were two other very notable varieties. There were so many fine varieties that it was difficult to select any that were "stand outs" above any others.

Another out-of-state exhibitor was Mr. Howard Uhrig of Ohio. He displayed his blooms in baskets, and the most outstanding variety in this exhibit was Beautiful Ohio. All of the baskets were very beautifully arranged.

Of the Wisconsin commercial exhibitors, Walter Miller's exhibit in baskets was very fine, but Walter always puts on a fine display.

Scattered through the single spike exhibits one could select some very good varieties. One of the best was Shirley Temple, a beautiful variety which should be grown by all lovers of gladio-

us. Mrs. E. J. Heaton is another very fine variety.

As in all gladiolus shows, the older varieties are the most prevalent in the exhibits. For instance, in the white classes Albatros, Maid of Orleans and Mammoth White are the varieties generally seen, and are excellent when well grown. Picardy as always was present in quantity, as it still is one of the outstanding varieties at all shows. Charles Dickens seems to be the most popular variety in the purple class, although Troubador and Royal Prince have more intense color. One still sees the old Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and why not? It is still the best variety in its color class although Bleeding Heart is supposed to be superior.

As in all large shows, the varieties of Palmer, Ellis and others of national fame are seen in considerable numbers.

Basket classes were numerous but the most outstanding basket in the whole show was one arranged by Mr. C. G. Young of Oshkosh. This was a massive and beautifully arranged basket of Picardy. Mr. Young easily won the colonial Gardens trophy on this entry.

Some of the table entries were very good. One especially, that of Mr. Chester Harrison of Waldo, was worth going back to see again and again. This table had a hollowed out birch log for a centerpiece. This was one of the most unique tables ever arranged at any of our shows.

The Sheboygan folks are to be highly praised for the very wonderful exhibition and banquet which were prepared for visitors. The show was very outstanding.

It was very interesting to note that new exhibitors were winning the grand prizes.

On Sunday morning the gardens of Dr. Scheer were visited. Dr. Scheer is growing about 50,000 seedlings and has a cold frame containing several thousand new crosses grown from seed produced last year. We saw several very fine seedlings, two red varieties which will be very good commercials, a light pink and a lavender will be very fine as exhibition varieties.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

THE annual business meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society followed the banquet held during the show on the evening of August 20. After an excellent program of music and talks by members and visitors, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Karl Timm, Marke-san; Vice-president, Chester Harrison, Waldo; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan. **Regional Vice-presidents**, Frank Thomas, Kenosha; Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville; Clarence Young, Oshkosh; Harvey Kiel, Sheboygan. **Directors**: Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc; Arthur Strobel, Hartford; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie; W. E. Menge, Oshkosh; A. S. Haugen, Stoughton; Ben Robinson, Kenosha.



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Editorials



BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MET IN AUGUST

THE Board of Directors of the Horticultural Society met at the Williams Fruit Farm, Montello, on Wednesday, August 3rd, for their regular annual summer meeting. Sixteen officers and directors were present at the meeting. The forenoon was spent in visiting what is probably one of Wisconsin's largest fruit and vegetable farms under irrigation. Mr. J. R. Williams spent several hours in the forenoon showing his visitors around and explaining how he grows small fruits and vegetables. In the afternoon the board met and considered the financial report and budget prepared by the secretary, and adopted a budget for the coming year.

The funds of the Society were found to be in good condition and a budget was adopted very similar to that of the past year. Considering the possibility that there may be a 15% cut in the state appropriation on January 1st, a contingent fund was set up to take care of this emergency.

The board voted that the Society purchase a camera for the purpose of taking colored slides and make sets of slides on horticultural topics for the use of our affiliated organizations.

It was also voted that a fruit testing committee be appointed to inspect new varieties of fruits and other horticultural material at the Geneva, New York, Ex-



periment Station, and also at the Canadian Experiment Station. The committee plans on making this trip the first week in September.

CONVENTIONS

September 30-October 1. 11th Annual Convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Foeste Hotel, Sheboygan.

October 25-27. Annual Convention, Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Red Wing, Minnesota.

October 27-28. 60th Annual Convention Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Eagles Club, Marshfield.

November 3-4. 70th Annual Convention and Fruit Growers Program, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh.

November 10-13. Annual meeting Iowa State Horticultural Society and Federation of Garden Clubs of Iowa. Des Moines.

70th Annual Convention WISCONSIN STATE HORTI- CULTURAL SOCIETY

Fruit Growers Program

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh
November 3-4, 1938

THE 70th annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society will be held at the Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh, on November 3-4 this year.

Plans are now underway to provide an excellent program for the ladies who come to the convention. A special meeting room will be provided and a program presented on both days of the convention. In addition there will be trips to interesting places around Oshkosh, and a luncheon and entertainment at Stein's Tea Room.

Several good out-of-state speakers will appear on the fruit growers program and a show of seedlings and new varieties will be featured. Special prizes will be given to the ladies for best dinner tables decorated with fruit centerpieces.

NEW LIFE MEMBER

DURING August we received the life membership of Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee. The Society takes pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Lorentz as a life member of the Society.

Life membership dues are \$10, which amount is placed in the endowment fund of the Society. We invite other members to join as life members.

Nominating Committee Appointed for Officers Of Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Notify Committee of Your Choice of Officers

A NOMINATING committee, consisting of Mr. Wm. Basse, Chairman, R. 3, Box 225, Waukesha, Mrs. Irving Lorentz, 1006 E. Manitoba Street, Milwaukee, and Miss Merle Rasmussen, Route 4, Oshkosh, has been appointed by President Karl Reynolds to nominate candidates for officers and Board members of the Horticultural Society. Members of the Society are requested to get in touch with members of this committee and make suggestions for nominations.

Officers and directors whose terms expire this year are that of Mr. Karl Reynolds, president, Mr. R. L. Marken, vice-president, and Board members, Mr. Wm. Basse, Mrs. Irving Lorentz, and Miss Merle Rasmussen.

It has been customary for the president and vice-president to hold office for two years. Members of the Board of Directors are elected for three years, and cannot succeed themselves. For complete list of directors and officers, see page 2 of this issue.

Members of the Board of Directors have been elected to represent various important horticultural sections of the state, and various groups affiliated with the Society. Mr. Basse represents the Southeastern Fruit Growers Association. Mrs. Lorentz represents the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, and Miss Rasmussen represents the Fox River Valley section. The constitution requires that at least two candidates be elected for each position on the Board of Directors to be filled.

Officers Elected By Mail Ballot

In the October issue of this magazine, the ballot carrying the names of the candidates nomi-

nated will appear and all members of the Society will have an opportunity to vote by mail by marking the ballot. The names of all nominees must therefore be sent in for publication by September 18.

FRUIT TESTING COMMITTEE WILL VISIT FRUIT BREEDING FARMS

MEMBERS of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society appointed on the Fruit Testing Committee will visit Fruit Breeding Farms in Ontario and the eastern United States the first ten days of September.

The schedule arranged by the Secretary includes the following points of interest. The great fruit market at Benton Harbor, Michigan; Experiment Stations at Vineland and Guelph, Ontario; the Canadian National Fair fruit exhibit, Toronto; the Ottawa Fruit Breeding Farm (The Dominion Experiment Farm); New York Experiment Station and Fruit Breeding Farm, Geneva, New York; nurseries and orchards at Painesville, Ohio.

Orchardists appointed on this year's fruit testing committee includes Mr. R. L. Marken, vice-president, Kenosha; Mr. N. C. Jacobs, Sawyer; D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay; Mr. Wm. Toole, Baraboo, and the Secretary.

Colored pictures, both movie and still pictures, will be taken on the trip so that the members of the committee will be able to tell fruit growers in their sections about the fruits of interest and value seen.

FROM THE STRAWBERRY KING

To The Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Madison, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

I received my honorary recognition certificate awarded by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in connection with the Strawberry King Contest held at Bayfield July 2-3. It has its place of honor on my walls.

I wish you to know that I am very proud to have had conferred upon me this distinction of being Strawberry King by our great Horticultural Society.

It is with much satisfaction that I review the strawberry harvest—a bumper crop, fair prices and the high honor of the state—what more could a man ask for?

May your slogan, "More and Better Fruit," meet with wholehearted support.

Sincerely yours,
J. M. Black, Bayfield, Wis.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROADSIDE PLANTING

AN excellent bulletin entitled "Suggestions for Roadside Planting," is available from the Wisconsin Highway Commission, State Office Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin, on request.

The bulletin gives practical ideas for proper roadside planting and is well illustrated. We recommend it to all who are interested in the subject of highway beautification.

There are 84,000,000 paid admissions to moving pictures each week, says Cecil B. DeMille (radio). Roughly \$1,092,000,000 a year. Figure this in terms of bushels of apples! "You can't have everything." — Tennessee Horticulture.

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

"I love the silences, for silences
have blessed might
To soothe a wordless pain;
They fall like dusk on mountain
tarns
Or gentle summer rain."



THE Garden Federation Board should be congratulated on their choice of Waupaca as the place to hold the summer meeting—for Waupaca greeted us cordially, entertained us as though that was a special pleasure for them—and sent us away with a clasp of the hand and the wish that we might come again.

At Whispering Pines where, amidst beautiful gardens and stately pines, the first day's program was given and our picnic dinner eaten, the genial owner came to welcome us and tell us the place was ours, that he hoped we would enjoy it. The president of the Waupaca Garden Club repeated that welcome, our Federation president said how glad she was to see so many of us there—and that was the beginning of two perfect days. Of course there were a few small annoyances in the shape of mosquitoes—but we have those at home also—so even they could not spoil our pleasure.

Visit Gardens in the Evening

We all like to visit gardens so naturally garden tours are quite popular during the day. One club decided to visit gardens at twilight and moonlight—a most delightful trip, for gardens, a full moon and Lake Michigan are a combination hard to beat. Some of the gardens cleverly assisted the moon with a bit of artificial lighting—no glaring lights, just

a bit of light on specially lovely spot or group of flowers, a shadowy pool, a path through a bit of wood where birches gleamed whitely. Always through the trees we could see the lake, with the moon shining, building a golden bridge across the water. We could hear the surge of the waves against the shore. We all murmured—could anything be more beautiful than gardens in the moonlight? I think we were all appreciating the beauty of gardens aside from the color we usually are looking for when we visit them during the day, the wide sweep of lawn, the dark mass of spruce and pine against the sky, really seeing the beauty of design.

This Club is thinking of early morning visits to gardens, just as the sun is coming up. Usually—unless the day is cool and cloudy, a garden is not at its best between the hours of ten and four, so early morning and late afternoon trips will bring pleasure to gardens and garden visitors.

Have You Thought of

Blue Platycodons, white Physostegia near Hemerocallis Thunbergi?

Tiger Lilies or Kwanso Hemerocallis against a green background that brings out their copper glory, tall Meadow Rue with white Phlox will help to isolate them in a border.

Cassia, Artemesia Lactiflora with Vitex, Agnus Castus. A combination in both color and foliage.

Using plenty of white Phlox in the borders to divide as well as accent the masses of pink, rose, red, lavender and eyed varieties.

Treating your garden space as you do your living room, making it restful, yet zestful, in the coloring that pleases you most—not cluttered, not a copy of someone else's garden—but your very own, that you enjoy as you work in it, walk in with pleasure as your friends visit it and come back too happily after visiting other beautiful gardens.

Nicotiana as a plant in the perennial border, both for its bloom and for its sweetness.

Hyacinthus Candicans with Hemerocallis, any shade of yellow or orange, the white spires of the Hyacinths seems to fit in beautifully.

Remembering that your hardy Chrysanthemums will appreciate a good soaking with manure water to help mature all those buds that have appeared. Twice a week is not too often.

Planning your borders for next year, you can move things now—while the picture you wish to create is fresh in your mind.

Beginning to plan your window garden, it's time to repot and decide just what you want to try out in both sunny and sunless windows.

Phlox For Midsummer Bloom

W. A. Dustrude, Hartland

ONE of the outstanding perennials today is the summer phlox or Phlox Paniculata. There is no other perennial with such a gorgeous array of colors, length of blooming season and ease of culture.

When we look back to the time when most gardens had only a few varieties, especially the old magenta type, which still persists in some gardens, we appreciate the progress made in developing new shades, larger flowers and more resistance to diseases. Why allow this inferior phlox to spread through our gardens when there are so many good colors to choose from?

The use of phlox in the perennial garden fills a gap with a brilliant display of color which would otherwise be lacking as there are few perennials in bloom at this season. Phlox may be planted in small groups for the average size garden or if there is plenty of space use a mass planting of one color to each group. A background of evergreens or shrubbery accentuates the display of color.

With a reasonable amount of care phlox are hardy, easy to grow and will add much to the beauty of the garden from year to year. Fall is a good time to plant. Although phlox are shallow rooting it is well to spade the ground at least a foot deep and work in a generous supply of well rotted manure or peat moss. Phlox like a slightly acid soil and the addition of peat moss stimulates root growth and also increases the water holding capacity of the soil. A covering of marsh hay or strawy manure is essential for winter protection.

In the spring when the plants have made six or eight inches of growth, it is well to start dust-

ing with finely divided sulphur to control red spider and leaf spot. Red spider is the worst pest of phlox but is easily controlled if dusting is done early in the growing season. If not checked at once these mites will suck the sap from the leaves and cause them to turn yellow and die. Contact insecticides may be used but it is necessary to spray the under side of the leaves in order to kill the spiders.

Phlox are heavy feeders and respond to a rich soil and plenty of moisture during the growing season. Soak the ground thoroughly when necessary and conserve the moisture by cultivation.

Do Phlox Change Color?

The question is often asked, "Why do my phlox change color?" If the old blossoms are not removed seeds form, drop to the ground, germinate and the blossoms from these new seedlings may be of various colors. The original plant will not change color.

New varieties of phlox are being added to the list each year, so there is a wide range of colors to select from. Listed below are some of the newer varieties and the best of the old.

Good Varieties

White: Miss Lingard (early flowering), Flora Riedy, Frau Anton Buchner, Mrs. Jenkins.

White with red eye: Count Zeppelin, Bridesmaid, Europa.

Deep red shades: Africa, Commander, Firebrand, Hauptman Koehl.

Brilliant orange scarlet: Tigris, Leo Schlageter, Saladin.

Salmon-pink shades: Geo. Stipp, Daily Sketch, E. L. Far-

rington, Enchantress, Thor, Rheinlander, Miss Kenosha.

Deep Pink: W. G. Harding, Jules Sandeau.

Soft Pink: P. D. Williams, H. B. May, Milly.

Blue Shades: Caroline Vandenburg, Dr. Charcot, Ethel Pritchard.

Purple and Violet Shades: B'Comte, Eclairer, Champs Elyses, LeMahdi.

RUBBER CAVITY FILLING FOR TREES HIGHLY TOUTED

SOMETHING new for filling cavities in trees has been developed in the Akron, Ohio, laboratory of an automobile tire company. The new filler, offered as a substitute for brick, mortar, treated earth, plastic wood, etc., is, quite naturally, rubber which is said to be antiseptic and easily joined together by fitting interlocking blocks. These blocks, it is asserted, are practically indestructible.

From The Minnesota Horticulturist.

Consider Fall Planting

Conditions for early planting of evergreens and perennials are unusually good this fall.

You are cordially invited to inspect our complete assortment of ornamental nursery stock.

PHLOX

We have fifty varieties of phlox in bloom, also beautiful, large spikes of delphinium in the Lyndel and the new Giant Pacific strains.

WHITE ELM NURSERY CO.

Hartland, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
Mrs. Chester Thomas, Hon. President
2579 Downer Ave., Milwaukee
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. Sam Post, Rec. Secretary
Shorewood Hills, Madison
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 1st V. President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. Charles Schuele, 2nd V. President
Oconomowoc

WAUPACA ENTERTAINS GARDEN CLUB FED- ERATION

WAUPACA and the Chain O'Lakes provided members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation with a most delightful summer meeting and picnic on July 30-31.

Whispering Pines and Taddy-Wa-Wa proved an ideal place for holding the meeting. At least 250 members attended.

The weather looked very threatening, but fortunately it did not rain either during the day or evening to mar the pleasure of the meeting. Many members were afraid that it might rain and suggested holding the meeting indoors, but Mrs. Braman, president of the Waupaca Garden Club, insisted that it would not rain and so we continued to enjoy the out-of-doors.

During the Saturday afternoon program Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, vice-president, gave a most interesting account of her visit to Bermuda during the convention of the National Council of Garden Club Federations.

Mrs. C. E. Strong of West Allis told about a number of good varieties of flowers which she is growing, and making comments on how to grow each one.

After inspecting the many attractive and interesting features in the garden of our host, Mr. Hildegard, owner of Whispering Pines, we drove to the garden and summer home of Mrs. E. E. Browne, where the Waupaca Garden Club served tea.

The evening program was most interesting. The Waupaca



High School Band gave a nice concert; then with the pines above us and the lake in the foreground, Mr. Charles Brown, Director of the State Historical Museum, gave us the early history of this region. Prof. C. M. Huffer, with the use of lantern slides, opened a new vision into the heavens by showing and telling us many things most of us had not known about the stars.

On Sunday we visited the delightful garden of Col. and Mrs. Wm. Holden and then went for a boat ride through the Chain O'Lakes. Three large boats were required to transport the 140 members who were able to stay over. This was followed at 11 a. m. by a much appreciated church service on the grounds of the Soldier's Home.

Well over 100 were able to attend the dinner at the Hotel Delavan at noon, after which most of the members remaining visited the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Braman, O. J. Shaach, and L. D. Smith of Waupaca.

All in all, it was a most delightful meeting and picnic, and

much credit is due the Waupaca Garden Club and the President, Mrs. C. H. Braman, and her committee for the splendid way in which the details were managed.

REPORT OF THE NOMI- NATING COMMITTEE FOR OFFICERS

THE Nominating Committee to nominate officers for the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation makes the following report:

For President: Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa.

For 1st Vice-president: Mrs. Chas. Schuele, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch, Jefferson; Mrs. Theo. S. Ward, Fort Atkinson.

For 2nd Vice-president: Mrs. Chas. Braman, Waupaca; Mrs. Wm. Nablo, Wausau; Mrs. Thomas Mullen, Fond du Lac.

For Rec. Sec.-Treasurer: Mrs. R. E. Kartack Baraboo.

The election will be by ballot and will be held on September 30 during the annual convention at Sheboygan. Other nominations may be made from the floor by any member.

FLOWER SHOW ENTRY TAGS

ENTRY tags for flower shows, for both the merit system and the competitive system of judging, may be obtained by writing the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, Wisconsin. Both types of tags are 60c per 100. Blanks for listing premium winners are 40c per 100.

PROGRAM

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

11th Annual Convention

Foeste Hotel, Sheboygan

September 30-October 1, 1938

BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, First Vice-president, Presiding

The Board of Managers of the Federation will meet at 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in the Foeste Hotel. Join main group at 11:30 a.m.

The Board of Managers consists of delegates from each affiliated garden club of the Federation. It acts on all matters of business and makes recommendations on all important matters that come before the convention.

MAIN PROGRAM

Friday, September 30

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, President, Presiding

9:30 a.m. Two minute reports by garden club delegates on worth while accomplishments of clubs during the past year.

Reports of standing committee chairmen. Five minutes each.

Five minute reports by district chairmen.

11:30 a.m. My impressions of European Gardens. Prof. Franz Aust, Madison.

12:00 M. Noon luncheon. Program to be announced.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Program held in Chamber of Commerce Rooms

1:30 p.m. Major Flower Shows, shown with colored lantern slides. Mrs. O. W. Dynes, President National Council, Hinsdale, Illinois.

2:15 p.m. It's Where We Plant That Counts. Kenneth Bangs, Landscape Architect, River Forest, Illinois.

3:15 p.m. The Gardens We Saw in Europe. Colored lantern slides and motion pictures on European trip this summer by Prof. Franz Aust, Madison.

4:00 p.m. Annual business meeting. Election of officers Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Report of program of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society presented by the Secretary. (10 minutes).

THE BANQUET

Heidelberg Inn, 7:00 p.m.

Music and entertainment furnished by the Sheboygan and Kohler Garden Clubs. Banquet tickets, \$1.00.

The Romance of Gardens. Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, New York, Editor Garden Digest.

Gardening as an Economy, Science and an Art. Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, Illinois.

Favorite Gardens and Flowers in Minnesota (movies). Prof. R. S. Mackintosh, Minnesota.

Notable Gardens and Flowers, illustrated with colored films and slides by Mr. Karl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, President Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1

9:00 a.m. Flower Arrangement Clinic. Lecture and demonstration by Miss Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, New York.

11:00 a.m. Hardiness of Perennials—A New Angle. Prof. L. Sando, Minnesota.

12:00 M. To Kohler. Luncheon at the American Club, Kohler. Hosts, Kohler Garden Club.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p.m. Visit Kohler gardens, Waelderhaus and Demonstration Home. A trip through Kohler plant, auspices Kohler Garden Club.

Notice: See Flower Show Schedule on page 19.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB WORK IN SUPERIOR

Mrs. Herbert Juneau, President
Superior Garden Club

IN April we presented the plan of the Junior garden club work to our Superintendent of Schools. He was very much interested and immediately sent out a bulletin to each school, asking that Junior clubs be organized. There was a splendid response.

The Park Board had a surplus of plants which the School Board had given them permission to grow in the greenhouse atop the new Vocational School. They gave these to be distributed among the children who were planning gardens — something like 100,000 plants. We asked the garden club members to visit the children's gardens at least once during the summer and twice if the garden warranted it, to advise and encourage. This is being done.

One of the teachers who is on the executive committee chartered the city so that each club member has an area of about two squares to cover.

We are going to work out an all-year garden program and I think next spring will see us on the way to fine junior gardening.

Junior Garden Club work means real work for our members and they all feel it is very important work. Those who have visited the gardens, especially those in the poorer parts of the city, have further realized what a need there is for such work among people who have a longing to have flowers but little ground or money.

A mimeographed circular was sent out prepared by the garden club committee which consisted of the Superintendent of Schools, the Superintendent of Parks, one teacher from each school, the president of the Superior Garden Club and one member from each Garden Club Auxiliary. The second week of school will be flower show week.

The Garden Club Exhibit At the Wisconsin State Fair

WISCONSIN garden clubs made an impressive showing of exhibits at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Twenty-two garden clubs took part and the arrangements in the shadow boxes, the dinner tables and the tables of seven bouquets were the best ever shown at the State Fair. Mrs. Chester Thomas and her large committee is to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

Due to lack of space we are not able to mention all the prize winners. However, we are giving the comments of the judges on the blue ribbon winners, or those rated "excellent" and the winners of red ribbons or "very good" on other exhibits.

Little Gardens

Two excellent "little gardens" were shown and both given ratings of "excellent." Exhibitors were the Wauwatosa Garden Club and the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society. Comments of the judges were as follows:

Wauwatosa Club garden, featuring a zinnia border; "Good point of interest. Excellent material, good because of simplicity. Zinnias should have been grouped as to color and variety. Not necessarily all one color or variety. A vine over pagola would have been good addition."

Milwaukee Horticultural Society Club garden. "Excellent pool and good relationship between pool and seat. Good quality and arrangement of evergreens. Well located stepping stones a little small. Stump does not seem to fit. Two types of stone used which breaks up unity—all one kind better. The pine will soon grow out of scale. Stones should be laid with natural cleavage, and not on end as one near

stump. Stone and stump detract from central idea of seat."

Tables of Seven Bouquets

Table of seven bouquets of more than one variety, one variety predominating as point of interest.

Excellent ratings: Sum-Mer-Del and Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Clubs.

Comments on Sum-Mer-Del table, "Perfect blooms and excellent arrangement. On Art Institute table: "Good selection of materials. More variety in bloom would add to effect."

Table of seven arrangements of annuals, each containing more than one variety.

Excellent ratings: Hillcrest Garden Club. Comment: "Excellent quality in blooms; good arrangement and color."

Ratings of good were given Blue Mound and Countryside Garden Clubs.

Table of arrangements, more than one variety in low bowls.

Excellent ratings: Blue Beech Garden Club. Comment: "Excellent flower quality. Arrangement very good."

Rating of Very Good was given the West Allis Garden Club.

Shadow Boxes

Arrangement showing Oriental influence. Excellent to the Oakfield Garden Club. Comment: "Beautifully executed."

Ratings of good were given Fox Point and Blue Beech Clubs.

Shadow box with fruit or vegetable arrangement.

Excellent rating to Milwaukee Art Institute Club. Comment: "Very complete, beautiful color and blending."

Rating of Very Good was given to the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, and a rating of Good to the Hawthorne Garden Club.

Shadow box of more than one variety of perennials or annuals.

Rating of Excellent to the Hillcrest Garden Club. Comment: "Interesting arrangement of gladiolus. Begonia leaf is too parallel in line. Arrangement at slightly different angle would help."

Ratings of Very Good were given the Wisconsin Federation and the La Belle Club of Oconomowoc.

Dinner Tables

Informal table. Ratings of excellent to the La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc. Comment on La Belle table: "Well thought out for a Victorian table. Arrangement good for this type." Comment on West Allis table: "Arrangement very good. Holder should have been covered. Such a

small amount of color would suggest a pastel green cloth."

Ratings of Very Good were given the Oakfield Club, and good to the Oconto Falls Club.

Special occasion tables. Rating of Excellent to the Wauwatosa Garden Club. Comments: "Quite original."

Ratings of very good were given the Elkhorn Club and Good to the Fox Point Club.

Garden Luncheon Table. Rating of Excellent to the Blue Mound Garden Club. Comment: Flower arrangement quite original. Complete unity of feeling, texture and suitability.

Ratings of Very Good were given the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Milwaukee Dental Auxiliary Club. Rating of Good to the Countryside Garden Club, of Mequan.

KENOSHA GARDEN CLUB HAS GOOD MEMBER- SHIP PLAN

A LETTER from Mrs. H. Schaefer, president of the Kenosha County Garden Club, encloses a card which was passed out at the garden club flower show this spring. The card reads as follows:

We appreciate your interest
and
Solicit your membership

THE KENOSHA COUNTY GARDEN CLUB

Monthly Meetings: Second
Wednesday

Historical Art Museum
Fees: \$1.00 per year

This seems like a good idea. At least folks will know when the meetings are held and where, and if they are interested, will attend, to see what it is like. Greater interest in joining garden clubs should be developed throughout Wisconsin.

FLOWER SHOW SCHEDULE; WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

In Connection with Annual Convention
FOESTE HOTEL, SHEBOYGAN
September 30—October 1

Exhibits are to be entered in the name of the garden club, with the name of the committee members also appearing on the entry tag.

Exhibits must be ready for judging by 11 a. m. Friday, September 30. Judging will be done by the new rating system.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS WITH SCREEN BACKGROUND

Awards: Each entry of merit will be given 75c.

Sizes of screens: 8 screens 30" high x 24" wide; 8 screens 24" high x 20" wide; 4 screens 20" high x 24" wide. Limit of 20 screens. Screens are unpainted, made of plywood. Should be covered.

Entries must be made in advance to arrange for screens.

Class 1. Artistic arrangement of fall flowers from the garden.

Class 2. Artistic arrangement of dried materials.

Class 3. Artistic arrangement of gourds with or without other suitable dried horticultural materials.

Class 4. Artistic arrangement of Wisconsin fruits. Other suitable horticultural material may be used.

Class 5. Artistic arrangement of vegetables, with or without other horticultural materials.

DINNER TABLES

Awards: Each entry of merit will be given \$2.00.

Limit of 6 entries from the first 6 clubs making reservations.

Size of tables 31 x 56. No flat silver.

Class 6. Nautical table with centerpiece of horticultural material.

Class 7. Harvest table.

Class 8. Special occasion table (formal).

GIFT PACKAGE

Class 9. Attractive gift package for any occasion showing use of horticultural material.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

Award: 50c for each entry given rating Excellent or Very Good.

Class 10. An artistic arrangement of hardy garden grown chrysanthemums.

Class 11. An artistic arrangement of woody branches with berries or fruit, with or without leaves.

Class 12. An artistic arrangement of any type of dried herbaceous material—annuals, perennials, wild flowers, etc. Not woody branches.

Send entries to Mrs. Chester Thomas, 2579 No. Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, before September 20, 1938.

Local Committees

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation 11th Annual Convention

SHEBOYGAN—KOHLER

September 30—October 1, 1938

General Chairman: Mrs. H. E. Sperling, Sheboygan.

Banquet (Table Decoration): Mrs. J. F. Garner, Chairman; Miss Clara Gillmann, Miss Nettie Schuckhart, Mrs. F. X. Schmidmeyer, Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa, Federation Board representative.

Banquet (Entertainment): Mr. Rudolph Grob, Chairman; Mrs. Otto Fischer, Mrs. George Currie, Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Ripon, Federation Board representative.

Flower Exhibit: Frances Schmidmeyer, Mrs. F. W. Eppling, Rev. George B. McCreary, Mrs. J. V. R. Evans.

Speaker Hospitality: Mr. and Mrs. George Currie.

Housing Hospitality: Mrs. G. E. Snell, Chairman; Mrs. Albert Treick, Cooperating Chairman; Mrs. Otto Ewerhardt, Mrs. Louis Heck, Mrs. E. J. Hoffman, Mrs. Fred Leicht, Miss Laura Neumeister, Mrs. George Op-tenberg, Mrs. Wm. D. Henschmeyer.

Information: Mrs. Thomas Schils, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Keitel, Mrs. George Scheer, Sr., Mrs. J. F. Garner.

Publicity: Rev. George B. McCreary, Chairman.

Reception: Mr. and Mrs. J. V. R. Evans, Chairmen; Rev. A. P. Curtiss, president, Sheboygan Garden Club; Miss Lillie Kohler, president, Kohler Garden Club; Mrs. Wm. Luecke, Mrs. Oscar Wolters.

Registration: Mrs. Oscar Wolters, Chairman; Mrs. Otto Fischer, Miss Clara Gillmann, Miss Mildred Schleuter, Mrs. Herman Schultz, Mrs. Sam Post, Madison, and Mrs. C. Schuele,

Oconomowoc, Federation Board representatives.

Directions and Signs: Mrs. H. J. Brickbauer, Chairman; Mr. A. C. Erbstoerer, Mr. Frederick Zurheide.

Transportation: Mr. Thomas Olson, Chairman; Mr. Albert Treick, Co-chairman; Mrs. R. W. Busse, Mr. Fred Hagedorn, Mrs. Arthur Kroos, Miss Charlotte Meissner, Mrs. Gus Strassburg, Mr. Earl Wedepohl, Mrs. John Bruns, Mrs. Wm. Grube, Mrs. H. J. Brickbauer, Mrs. A. G. Keitel, Mr. Arthur Littmann, Miss Mildred Schleuter, Miss Nettie Schuckhardt, Mrs. Casper Wolf, Mrs. Nick Hiltgen, Mr. Henry Winn.

Kohler Day: Miss Lillie Kohler, president, Kohler Garden Club, Chair-
man.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS An Attendance Stimulator

MR. A. C. Hottes has returned from a speaking tour in California and reports an effective program idea practiced by the Southern California Horticultural Institute.

Each member comes to the meeting with an interesting plant or something from his garden upon which he gives a 3 to 5 minute talk. At the end of the meeting members vote on the three most interesting exhibits and reports. Three prizes are given at each meeting, these being a box of spray, plant food, seeds, a tool, plant, or some garden article furnished by a store or members. At the end of the year, the person most frequently voted as a prizewinner receives a silver loving cup that may be attractively used for flower arrangements. This idea has proved an attendance stimulator.

From The Garden Club Exchange.

SAVE

YOUR TREES

Pruning — Cavity Treatment

Spraying — Cabling

Fertilizing — Tree Moving

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

2335 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

Lakeside 2907

GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

What Clubs in the South Central District Are Doing

Mrs. Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson

THE programs of the garden clubs of the South Central District at this time of the year, are taken up mostly by picnics, garden tours and pilgrimages. The Jefferson club rose with the sun one fine Sunday morning and traveled across the state to picnic at Nelson Dewey Park.

Also at this time of the year we find many clubs turning over one program to the planning of their flower shows. These should prove to be gorgeous affairs with all the wealth of bloom to choose from this year.

The Elkhorn and Jefferson Clubs are doing a novel work along this line. They have taken over the management of the much ridiculed "Floral Department" of their county fairs and transformed them into outstanding flower shows. The Fair Association turned over a certain amount of money to these clubs and they write their own premium lists. Many folks view this show who would not ordinarily attend a flower show.

Then in October and November some of the clubs have programs devoted to their Christmas lighting projects. We find Fort Atkinson launching a city-wide contest in this connection. They have a public meeting scheduled with a speaker to discuss the subject.

All garden club members who have tried new varieties or some of the test plants are anxious at this time of the year to show their success or failure to fellow club members. So some part of the program could well be taken up by a discussion of the merits or faults of these new varieties.

(Mrs. Theo. Ward is a member of the program committee from the South Central District).

IN MY GARDEN

PHLOX Miss Kenosha was again the most outstanding variety in our garden. The plants stood about four feet tall and the flower heads were unusually large and of a beautiful salmon-pink color. This variety is exceptionally robust and free from disease and insect trouble. Originated by Oscar Hoefler, Kenosha nurseryman, it should be more widely grown in Wisconsin.

Iris Dichotoma or Vesper Iris was one of our most interesting varieties in the garden this season. It opens every afternoon at about four o'clock and was very attractive. Blooming as it does in late July and August, it is a very desirable addition to the border.

The **tuberous rooted begonias**, while they are difficult to get started and a little difficult to keep over winter in some seasons, nevertheless repaid for all the care given them by their profuse bloom this season. Every day during late spring and summer they have been in bloom, with unusually large flowers that equal the rose in perfection.

Leaf spot, mildews and fungus diseases in general were more plentiful on garden flowers this summer than for many years, due to the humidity and frequent rain. Where we had usually stopped dusting about the first of June with sulphur dust, this year we had to continue it during June and July. We neglected to dust for several weeks during the latter part of June, and suddenly found considerable mildew and leaf spot on some varieties of flowers. It is a good safeguard to have a duster handy and dust following a rainy period. We found too that the new Rotenone dust which we purchased mixed with the sulphur took care of all the insects we happened to be troubled with in our garden.

IT'S PEONY PLANTING TIME

W. A. Sisson, Rosendale

SEPTEMBER is with us and from now on until freeze up is the time to plant peonies. A great many people think that September is the only month that peonies can be planted. That is not true. We do no planting until October because the peony likes cold weather and at this time the roots are more dormant and so can be handled nicely. Then too, the ground is in a more workable condition.

Secure your roots from your grower and plant according to directions which come with the roots. Work up the ground deeply and plant with the eyes just below the level of the ground. Before freeze up ridge up the ground over your planting to keep off standing water and keep the roots from heaving. This is very important and must be proclaimed over and over again. When you follow this rule you will never lose a root. Live peony roots will not die if they are kept covered up and with no standing water.

Every winter students of the garden write that they have had a loss or that their plants are not doing well and also that ants are prevalent. Peonies that are properly planted will come up in the Spring and then they should be under daily cultivation.

If you have ants before or after the flowering season, that means you are not working the ground, for ants thrive best in still soil.

If any of our readers desire to lift some of their plants not doing well, now is the time to do this work. If you need experienced help, please write me and I will do my best to help you.

Traffic Court

Woman: But I turned the way I signaled.

Man: I know. That's what fooled me.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
Vice-president

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. E. V. Vigt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN
S. P. Elliott, Menomonie
N. E. France, Platteville
Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville
F. J. Paepke, Burlington

District Beekeepers Meetings Very Successful

WELL over 300 beekeepers and their wives attended the three district meetings of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at Forest Junction, Chipewewa Falls and Viroqua in July.

The attendance at the Forest Junction meeting was especially good—about 150. Mr. John Otto, one of the oldest beekeepers in Wisconsin, was present and the group honored him for the establishment of the apiary now owned by his son Leonard Otto, 50 years ago.

A good honey crop was in prospect in the Fox River Valley and the southeastern part of the state, and the beekeepers were in good spirits.

Dr. C. L. Farrar, in charge of the Central States Bee Laboratory at Madison, was the principal speaker. He gave an interesting account of the work being carried on, the value of pollen reserves and queen supersedure. Other speakers were Mr. C. D. Adams, apiary inspector, Madison; Prof. H. F. Wilson and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; President Arthur Schultz, Ripon, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kelley, bee supply dealer of Paducah, Kentucky. Mr. Robert Haese, Forest Junction, gave an excellent talk on Fifty Years of Beekeeping at Forest Junction.

Honey prospects in western Wisconsin were not good. This was especially true at Viroqua and the meeting there was not

as well attended as the others, although 50 beekeepers and wives were present.

Ladies Auxiliary

Mrs. Harriett Grace, newly appointed Director of the American Honey Institute, attended all meetings and spoke at the Ladies Auxiliary meetings which were very successful. A new Auxiliary was organized at Viroqua and plans were made to perfect a Federation of Auxiliaries for Wisconsin.

Excellent and well organized luncheons were served by committees of the Ladies Auxiliary at each of the meetings. It is surprising how well these luncheons were managed and the large quantity of excellent food provided.

For the information of members, the State Beekeepers Association donated \$4.00 to each district to pay for free coffee, lemonade, extra plates, etc. The State Association also paid the expenses of the Honey Institute Director to speak at the meetings and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society provided transportation for three speakers, Mrs. Grace, Dr. Farrar and Mr. Rahmlow.

We've All Seen Them

She: Whenever I'm in the dumps, I get myself a new hat.

He: I was wondering where you got them.

MEETING HELD ON HONEY MARKETING

A MEETING to consider possibilities of improving the markets for Wisconsin honey was called by the Division of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets on Thursday, August 11.

One of the purposes of the meeting was to determine if the newly organized Wisconsin Agricultural Authority, known as the WAA, could be of any assistance in the marketing of honey. Mr. W. D. Carlson, chief, was present, and outlined the work of the organization.

The outcome of the meeting was that Mr. Carlson agreed to send news releases to the papers of Wisconsin as well as the nation, which would help stimulate consumer interest in the use of honey.

It was brought out that the honey crop is not as large as at first anticipated. Some sections of the United States do not have a large crop, and some parts of Wisconsin have a very short crop, while others have a large crop. All in all, it was estimated that it will be a normal crop of excellent quality honey. This information will be given to the public and timely recipes will also be sent out in cooperation with the American Honey Institute.

Interest In Wisconsin State Brand

Mr. Witte, chief of the Department of Markets, told of the number of Wisconsin farm products now being sold under the

label "Wisconsin State Brand." Only products of the highest quality are sold under this brand which has considerable advertising value. Mr. A. J. Schultz, president of the State Association, was asked to appoint a committee to work with the Department of Markets on establishing a grade for honey to meet the requirements of this brand.

Producers may obtain a license to act as honey graders, or namely pack their honey and use this brand under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Mr. Carlson stated that the WAA has the power to actually make sales of honey on a non-profit basis, but that they are so swamped with surplus commodities at the present time, that they will probably not do much on honey this year.

It was also suggested that Mr. James Gwin hold meetings in various parts of the state to talk over proper marketing, grading and packing of honey with the producers, and to stave off the danger of dumping honey at ruinous prices.

THE CHICAGO HONEY MARKET

THE U. S. Bureau of Economics report for August 15, on the Chicago honey market was as follows: Extracted honey, supply moderate; pails to bakers and other large users in 60 lb. cans, Illinois white clover, new crop, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, old crop, 7-7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, mostly 7c. Illinois and Michigan, 5-lb. pails, 45c-50c wholesale.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Well equipped 30 colony apiary. Bees may be left where they are. Reason for selling—ill health. John G. Franz, Darlington, Wisconsin.

THE HONEY CROP AND PRICES IN OHIO

THE president of the Ohio Beekeepers Association makes the following statement in the August bulletin of the Indiana Beekeepers Association:

"I am concerned very much with the trend of the market this year in view of the reported 'bumper crop.' As president of the Ohio Beekeepers' Association, I deem it my duty to convey a true picture of conditions.

"In the first place, there is no 'bumper crop' the state over, and in the second place if you have a large crop, there is no reason to be afraid of a glutted market. In my 20 years of beekeeping, I have always found the market better in 'fat years,' than 'lean ones' for two reasons: (1) Buyers were honey minded, because everyone had talked of the good crop. (2) Quality—In other words more honey is consumed per capita in years of big crops.

"Considering the country as a whole, we find (with the exception of Ohio and Indiana) that very few states will get more than a normal crop, and even in these it is more or less problematical whether or not the crop will go above the average. Recently I have had reports direct from parts of New York and Michigan pointing out that these sections will have less than normal.

"We, as honey producers and officers of the State Beekeepers' Association, believe that a wholesale price for comb honey of \$3.60 per case for U. S. No. 1; \$4.00 per case for U. S. Fancy; and a 7c per pound car-lot price for extracted honey is reasonable. And further, that a retail price of 20c for U. S. No. 1, and 25c for U. S. Fancy comb honey (which price should also apply to pound jars) is not out of line. Five pound pails have been retailing for from 75c to \$1.00 and we believe these prices should remain unchanged."

PRICES FOR WISCONSIN HONEY

What Shall a 5-lb. Pail Sell For At Retail

The first thing many beekeepers do when they get a good crop of honey is to think there is a big surplus and start to cut prices. They are soon sold out but the price they have established stays in the minds of the consumers as being the price of honey and if the prices are higher later, the consumer may not feel like buying. Or, next year, if there is again a good crop perhaps we will have to cut prices still lower and eventually all beekeepers will have to go out of business.

Most beekeepers feel they should get more than 7c per pound for their honey at wholesale in 60 lb. cans. However, on the basis of 7c delivered to the packer, what should a 5-lb pail sell for at retail? This is about the way it will work out, though it will cost small producers more.

5 lbs. honey at 7c-----	.35
1 pail -----	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labor of packing and label --	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delivery to stores and	
selling cost -----	.02
Cost to grocer -----	.45
Grocer's profit -----	.15
Retail price -----	.60

The above does not take into account freight and brokerage charges which the large packers have to pay. The packer therefore would have to buy honey for less than 7c net to allow for freight brokerage and any profit to keep going.

If the packer pays 6c per pound net for honey delivered to his plant, he can make 5c per pail to take care of these items plus shrinkage in packing.

If the beekeepers force the price of honey lower by selling cheaper at retail the wholesale price must also drop.

Western Wisconsin beekeepers are charging 65c per pail. In some states the price is from 70c up.

No one should retail a 5 lb. pail for less than 60c.

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASS'N

60th Annual Convention

Eagles Hall, Marshfield

OCTOBER 27-28, 1938

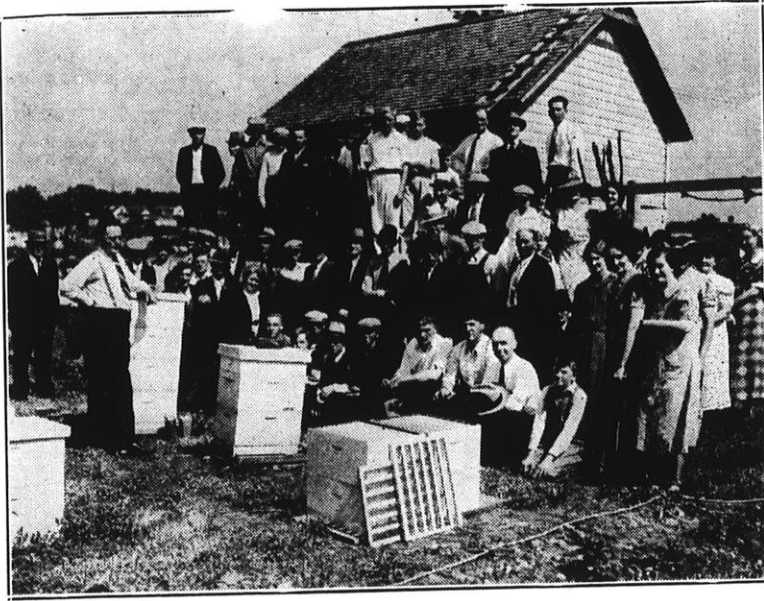
Annual Meeting

Ladies Auxiliary of the State Federation

As Always — Excellent Speakers and a Good Time

Affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Taylor County Beekeepers Meet



The 28 members of the Taylor County Beekeepers Association and 30 guests held an interesting meeting this summer. The above picture shows them assembled to witness a demonstration on swarm control and comb honey production at the John Pagel Apiary in Medford.

Eric Michler of Little Black is President of the Association, Ben Kraus, Whittlesey is Vice-president, and John Pagel, Secretary.

Such meetings bring together a group that has much in common, teaches better beekeeping and brings about good friendships.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS CHANGE IN HONEY GRADES

A special committee of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association appointed by President A. J. Schultz, met during the State Fair at Milwaukee, and discussed beneficial changes in the present grading law for honey. Some of the recommendations which will be made by the committee to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets are as follows:

1. That hearings be held in the near future by the Department to discuss changes in the State grading laws for honey.

2. The committee recommends the following changes for consideration at these hearings:

That the honey grades "water white" and "dark" be eliminated from the present grades.

That a number 2 grade of Wisconsin honey be established.

That the packer number now required on all containers may be omitted on extracted honey where the name and address appears on the package.

We recommend that a Wisconsin State brand be established as an aid to marketing Wisconsin honey, and to conform with the principles of mar-

keting other Wisconsin farm products being established by the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

That the Wisconsin State Brand, if and when established, consist of only the best grade of Wisconsin white honey.

Mr. C. D. Adams was appointed as a committee of one to further investigate and report on the exact wording for the requirements for a Wisconsin Brand of honey.

THE HONEY EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR

Considerable improvement in the appearance of the honey exhibit at the State Fair was again noted this year. Most of the county and individual booths had changed by tearing down the shelving and building up original and quite attractive designs for displaying honey.

When one considers that the honey exhibit at the State Fair is probably the only one which is visited by large groups of people, it is readily seen that this is an important advertising feature for Wisconsin honey. Most of those in attendance were well pleased with the interest of the public in honey and again answered questions about bees, beekeeping and honey.

THE WINNERS

In the County Booth competition, Milwaukee County took first with an excellent exhibit. Second prize went to Sauk County, and third prize to Dane County and Fourth to Wood County.

The individual honey booths were outstanding and is now the largest class at the show. In this department first prize went to Honey Acres, Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; second prize to The Honey Shop, West Allis; third prize to Howard's Honey House, Milwaukee.

In the exhibit of extracted honey, first prize went to Honey Acres, second prize to G. O. Schultz, Reedsburg, third prize to A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Exhibit of comb honey, first prize went to Honey Acres, second prize to John Kneser, Hales Corners, third prize to G. O. Schultz, Reedsburg.

If all the land in the United States were to be equally divided, there would be between sixteen and seventeen acres for each inhabitant.

1938 Honey Crop

needs attractive, sanitary CONTAINERS: well made and soldered with pure tin solder. Prices have not advanced and within twenty-four hours after receipt of your order your containers will be in transit. Our stock is complete as follows:

2½ lb. cans, case of 24	\$1.20
2½ lb cans, carton of 100	4.10
5 lb. pails, case of 12	.95
5 lb. pails, carton of 50	3.20
10 lb. pails, case of 6	.80
10 lb. pails, carton of 50	4.70
60 lb. cans, bulk, each	.34
60 lb. cans, box of 2	1.00
60 lb. cans, carton of 24	7.85

F. O. B. Boyd, Wis.

Consult our 1938 catalog for prices on Glass Jars, Comb Honey Cartons and Cellophane Wrappers. Write for free sample Honey Labels



August Lotz Company

Boyd, Wisconsin



From the middle of September to freeze up is the best time to plant peony roots. Select some reliable peony firm and send in your order.

Sisson's Peonies

ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN

Highways 23-26 Intersection

**HONEY PAILS
GLASSWARE-LABELS**

PROMPT SERVICE and LOWEST PRICES

* * *

By buying your supplies from the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, you are helping the Association carry on its program of work.

Send for price list to

Wisconsin State
Beekeepers Association

Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Wis.



CONTAINERS



GLASS - TIN

We have a complete stock of honey containers. Our quotation will interest you. Prompt delivery made on all orders.

HONEY FOR SALE SIGNS --- LABELS --- FOLDERS

3-Ply Airco Foundation

1937 Sales exceed all other years. Buy this wonderful foundation if you want good combs year after year.

- Will not sag.
- Will not warp.
- Will not melt down.

A. I. ROOT CO. of CHICAGO

224 West Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,

Medina, Ohio.



Wisconsin *Horticulture*



Cut Courtesy the National Horticultural Magazine

EL TULE, A MAGNIFICENT BALD CYPRESS TREE IN MEXICO

El Tule is located at Santa Maria, del Tule, near Oaxaco, in southern Mexico, within a church yard where it has escaped the effects of vandalism that mar so many of the unprotected and defenseless of our natural wonders. The circumference of El Tule at 5 feet from the ground, is 113 feet (1936). Diameter over 36 feet and height over 118 feet. The spread of the branches is more than 100 feet.

October, 1938

John J. Conery

Tree Experts

Rendering—A complete Year-Round Service in Tree Care, by a Highly Trained, Efficient Body of Expert Tree Surgeons.

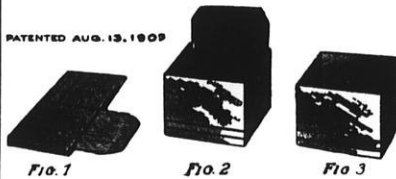
Free Consultation.

Write or Wire

2201 Univ. Ave. Fairchild 2840
Madison, Wis.

1242 Moore St. Phone 4547
Beloit, Wis.

If you want to make spiced jelly, tie whole cloves and stick cinnamon in a bag and cook with apple or crab apple juice and sugar, removing the bag before pouring out the jelly.



Berry Boxes

*Crates, Bushel Boxes
and Climate Baskets*

As You Like Them

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Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

New Fruits Found By Committee

Fruit Testing Committee Finds New Varieties of Apples,
Grapes and Strawberries

MAKING a trip of approximately 2,500 miles, the fruit testing committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society discovered several excellent new varieties, especially of apples, grapes and strawberries of considerable promise for Wisconsin fruit growers.

The trip was made during the first ten days of September. The first stop was at the great fruit market at Benton Harbor, Michigan, where hundreds of autos and trucks from far and near bring all kinds of northern fruit to market and where commission men and buyers from many states have offices and representatives to buy the fruit.

At Guelph

The next stop was at Guelph, Ontario, where we visited the Agricultural College. Here experiments were being conducted on proper freezing of strawberries and other soft fruits for out-of-season use. The fruit was frozen quickly at a temperature of 10 below zero, which is necessary to prevent the formation of large ice crystals which spoil the texture. After quick freezing, the fruit is stored just below the freezing point where it will keep in good condition for a long time.

Another experiment was on the proper storage of tree fruits.



Pears were kept in a sealed storage room where they generated a sufficient amount of carbon dioxide so that they could be kept in good condition for a long period of time at a medium cold temperature.

From Guelph we traveled to the Vineland Experiment Station where the fruit breeding and field work is being done for Ontario. Vineland is on the southwestern shore of Lake Ontario in a wonderful peach, grape and apple section. A number of new varieties from both the United States and Canada were on trial and were inspected by the committee. The new varieties will be commented upon in another article.

Prof. E. F. Palmer, Director of

the Station, is famous as a breeder of Gladiolus, including the popular Picardy. We were fortunate in being able to obtain pictures of some of his new seedlings.

The committee spent an evening visiting Niagara Falls and seeing its beauties under floodlight, and also in the early morning light the next morning.

On Saturday, September 3, we visited the Canadian National Fair at Toronto. It had been planned to visit this on Sunday but we found that all fairs are closed on that day. Canadians believe in observing the Sabbath. This Fair is very large and runs for a period of two weeks. Many activities take place each day. The flower show was outstanding, but in fruit and honey it did not compare with our own State Fair.

Leaving Toronto after spending Sunday forenoon with Rev. P. C. Crath and Mr. L. K. Devitt who import the hardy Carpathian English walnuts, we made the long trip to Ottawa around the north side of Lake Ontario through country comparable to our northern Wisconsin.

At Ottawa

The Ottawa Experiment Station is located in a dairying section where the climate is rather

severe for fruits. We found Wealthy and McIntosh apple trees were not particularly hardy here as most of the trees showed considerable winter injury. The new crosses developed by the Ottawa Station appeared to be quite hardy. Most of them are of excellent quality and should be especially suitable for the colder portions of our own state. These are mentioned in another article.

At Ottawa we saw a great deal of work being done on hardy and dwarfing root stock, and the finest demonstration of different types of hedges to be found anywhere. Colored pictures of these hedges were taken.

On to Geneva

Labor Day was spent at Ottawa and Tuesday we attended the New York State Fair at Syracuse. There was an excellent fruit show at this Fair but the flowers had been shown at a different period. Vegetables were also good. A large new building had just been put up during the past year which gives ample room for horticultural displays. We still feel, however, that the Horticultural exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair, as well as the honey exhibit, far surpasses any we saw.

Wednesday, September 7, was spent at the Geneva Experiment Station. Here we encountered our first day of rain. The entire trip outside of this one rainy day, was spent in beautiful sunshiny weather, while in Wisconsin during the same period it rained almost every day.

Although we were able to gather samples of the new varieties of grapes which are mentioned in another article, and several new varieties of apples we spent our time indoors with Profs. Wellington, Howe, Slate and Tukey. Prof. Tukey especially told us of some very interesting experiments on the growth period of cherries and peaches, showing the stages at which the

fruit grows during the summer and that the increase in size of the fruit is due largely to the increase in the size of each cell rather than by the addition of any new cells. He also took us to the fields to show rows of trees planted with peat moss. A tin pail of peat moss was poured into the hole, mixed with the soil when filling each apple tree as it was set, no special care being taken in doing the mixing. Adjoining rows of trees were planted without any peat moss. The results were significant. The trees planted with peat moss were much larger than those planted without. Prof. Tukey estimated that the trees gained a year's growth during the first three years as a result of the peat moss.

Kendall Apple

The committee was especially interested in the Kendall apple and fruit from the original tree was brought to Madison. The apples look very fine this year, being of uniform size and of excellent color. They did not show any of the greenish flesh or skin which we found on the sample sent in from a grower in New York at the last convention.

Dwarfing Root Stocks

Prof. Tukey also explained the work being done with root stocks and stated that growers are becoming quite interested in the planting of apple trees with dwarfing root stocks. Such trees bear at from three to five years of age and are in full bearing at ten years. The life of the tree is about thirty years. For a man of middle age who wishes to get the full value of an apple tree this would be an advantage. Furthermore, these smaller trees may be planted closer together, are more easily sprayed, and the fruit more easily harvested. Trees in bearing at five of years of age were shown the committee. The Geneva Station is grow-

ing the root stock and furnishing them to nurserymen for propagation.

At Syracuse we also visited the large orchard of Mr. Grant Hitchings & Sons, which is very well managed. Cortland were doing very well here and they also like the Milton.

Leaving Geneva, we made our last stop at Painesville, Ohio, where we visited Wayside Gardens as well as several other nurseries and also the Mantle Orchards. Mr. Mantle proved an exceedingly kind host and took us through his orchard, pointing out the value of different varieties and cultural practices in spite of the fact that he had 150 employees working. Over 200 acres of apples and peaches are grown.

In this section conditions were very dry. There had been no rain for three weeks and when we were there on September 9th and Mr. Mantle was irrigating the orchard with the porous eyelet hose system he has adopted.

Cortland trees were doing exceptionally well here and Mr. Mantle was quite enthusiastic about them.

HOW APPLES CAME WEST

“WRAPPED in beeswax to keep them alive, scions of twenty-seven named varieties of apple trees were carried in saddle-bags from Massachusetts to Marietta, Ohio, about 1790 and there were grafted onto seedling apple trees by William Putnam, grandson of Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Thus was begun the first nursery in Ohio and from that humble beginning the nursery industry has grown until Ohio has become one of the leading states in the production of nursery stock.”

From Hoosier Horticulture.

Spinach planted late in the fall will produce the first spring crop.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES

As Seen By Fruit Testing Committee

THE Fruit Testing Committee on its recent eastern trip was especially interested in studying the new apple varieties which are on trial in Wisconsin, in order to determine their good points or faults as grown in other states.

Cortland Popular

Bearing trees of Cortland were seen growing in several commercial orchards and were highly praised by the owners. The trees appeared very productive. The apples are of a bright red and attractive color, and the quality both for dessert and cooking seems to be meeting with favor. The growers were asked why Cortland did not bring as much on the market as McIntosh and their reply was that it was not yet known sufficiently well to the consumer so that the retailers could ask as high a price for it. They explained that the same condition was true a number of years ago with the McIntosh. The latter was far superior to many varieties popular in the early days, but while unknown would not demand the price it does today. Now however, it is the most popular apple in the eastern markets.

One of the advantages of Cortland is that it is a good producer and will hang to the tree much better than McIntosh. It can therefore be left hanging without worry while the McIntosh are being picked.

Kendall Looks Good

The original Kendall tree at the New York Experiment Station was seen by the committee and looks very promising. The apples were of medium size, the fruit of an excellent red color, and the quality good. It is later than McIntosh, and this year did

not have the greenish cast that it did a year ago. Asked why this condition prevailed a year ago, the growers explained that they had rain following a very dry summer which seemed to give the apples a late growth so that they did not mature well. This condition has been noted on Delicious at many times in Wisconsin, but it never appeared before on Kendall.

Macoun Still On Test

The value of Macoun has not yet been determined for Wisconsin. Recognized as a late apple of excellent quality and appearance, in eastern orchards its fault seemed to be that it did not bear well when young. Fairly large trees were seen which had only a few fruits, while Cortland of the same age were producing well.

Recently at the Jefferson County Fair, four samples of excellent Macoun were seen and one of the growers remarked that a tree planted about four years ago had about a bushel of fruit this year. It is a very promising apple for Wisconsin in appearance and quality, but until the matter of productivity is determined it cannot be recommended for planting except on a testing basis.

Milton Popular

As a red apple maturing just before Wealthy, the Milton was very popular in the east. It is a cross of McIntosh and Yellow Transparent of excellent quality. For the roadside stand where there is a great demand for good dessert apples in the season, this should be one of the best. It has a bright crimson color and resembles McIntosh in flavor. It ripens over a long period so it can be picked frequently for

roadside stand use. In quality it is far superior to any of the older varieties grown in the state.

Hardy Apples Developed at Ottawa Experiment Station

A number of high quality hardy apples have been developed by the Ottawa Experiment Station, Canada, of which several would appear to be unusually well adapted for the colder sections of Wisconsin and are even superior to many varieties grown in southern Wisconsin.

The Fruit Testing Committee visiting the Station on Labor Day were taken to a commercial orchard near Ottawa by Dr. J. C. Blair, acting Director of the Station, where the varieties were being grown under commercial conditions. We were surprised to find that Wealthy and McIntosh trees were not hardy here because the temperature often drops to 40 below zero. To grow McIntosh well they must graft it on hardy stock. However, the varieties mentioned below were all found to be hardy on their own trunks.

Red Melba Found

Melba has been tested in Wisconsin for a number of years and is now considered to be our most promising early variety. A McIntosh open cross seedling developed at Ottawa, it has somewhat the flavor and white flesh of the McIntosh, as well as some of its tree characteristics.

Recently a red bud sport of the Melba was discovered which is completely red and very attractive. This is a worthy addition and will by all odds be the best variety of its season for roadside market use of any we have seen. It can now be purchased from Canadian nurseries on a limited scale.

Hume

A very handsome red apple suggestive of McIntosh in color, flesh and flavor, was Hume, a McIntosh open pollinated seedling. The color is a deep to dark attractive crimson. The flesh is crisp and juicy, and of very good quality. It appears to be very hardy and should be tested wherever McIntosh cannot be grown to the best advantage.

Joyce

Joyce is another McIntosh seedling of excellent quality and resembles McIntosh very much in flesh and flavor, but is a little earlier than McIntosh. In sections such as Bayfield where McIntosh has not met with the greatest favor, this variety should be very popular. The predominant color of Joyce is crimson. The flesh is dull white, tender and juicy with an aromatic flavor. The quality is very good and will keep to October or November.

Lobo

Lobo is another McIntosh seedling which resembles McIntosh considerably in outward appearance, and in flesh and in flavor. It is above medium size, the predominating color bright crimson, the flesh tender and juicy, sub-acid and of good quality. Season with McIntosh or a little later.

Those who wish to test any of these hardy varieties should get in touch with the Society as early as possible so arrangements can be made to purchase the trees.

American Tourist (to Canadian Northwest Indian): "White man glad to see red man. White man hopes big Chief is feeling tip top this morning."

Indian (calling): "Hey, Jake, come here and listen to this bozo; he's great!"

Promising New Early Grapes

Fruit Testing Committee Sees New Grapes at Geneva Station

THREE promising new grapes were named and introduced by the New York Experiment Station at Geneva this season. Over 30,000 grape seedlings have been grown here. The three varieties that looked especially promising to the committee were the Athens, Buffalo and Eden. They are new black grapes which were about ripe the first week in September, are excellent in quality and flavor and considered hardy.

The following is the description of these grapes:

Athens. A promising black grape of the Concord type that ripens fully a month earlier. Fine, vigorous, hardy and very productive; bunches medium to large, loose and tapering; berries larger than Concord; flesh tough, sweet, slightly foxy, good quality. Parentage—Hubbard crossed with Portland.

Buffalo. An early black grape ripening the first week in September, suitable for dessert and wine. Vine is vigorous, slightly tender, but very productive; clusters medium, tapering, medium compact; flesh juicy, very sweet, slightly foxy, pleasing. Herbert, Triumph, Winchell, Diamond and Jefferson make up its parentage.

Eden has been rated as very promising since 1928 because of its high quality, earliness and good keeping qualities. It is a cross between Triumph and Mills, ripening the middle of September. Berries above medium, roundish oval, black; flesh juicy, slightly meaty, tender, sweet. Are recommended for table and wine use.

Ontario a Favorite

The Fruit Testing Committee in addition to visiting the Station at Geneva, spent several

hours at the Experiment Station at Fredonia, New York, looking over the many varieties of grapes grown there. The Ontario variety which has been tested in Wisconsin for several years is considered to be best of all the high quality table grapes grown. It is a cross between Winchell and Diamond and was ripe the first week in September. It is a very fine early green dessert grape and considered better than Portland.

ALTON—NEW EARLY APPLE, LOOKS PROMISING

GROWERS operating roadside stands and wishing to sell high quality red apples over a long period, will be interested in a new McIntosh seedling produced by the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, and named this year. This variety is Alton, a promising medium sized red apple, ripening ten days earlier than Melba, ready for market by August 1st. Its chief claim for consideration is that the flavor is sufficiently mild and aromatic so the fruit can be eaten with relish and possesses enough acidity to be a good cooker as well. Most early varieties are too tart for desserts. The apples ripen over a fairly long season and for this reason are especially valuable for the roadside market.

Only a limited number of trees are available this year. Growers who wish to test it should get in touch with the Society as early as possible.

Notice in a farm magazine: "Anybody found near my chicken house at night will be found there next morning."

APPLE STORAGE HOUSES

THE Department of Horticulture at Iowa State College, Ames, sent the following comments on apple storage to growers in Iowa. Many of the suggestions will be of value to Wisconsin growers.

Type of Storage

Air-cooled versus mechanically cooled storage is the first question. The trend in the eastern fruit district is toward cold-storage units on the farm. These are expensive to install so most of the Iowa growers have planned air-cooled storages.

Two types of air-cooled storages can be built:

- a—Cellar type (commonly seen in western Iowa)
- b—Above ground.

Cellar or bank storages are usually cooler than those above ground due to heat from storage room is absorbed by the cooler earth.

Winter temperatures in cellar storage are too high for apples.

Most Michigan growers consider the above-ground storages the more practical.

Usually 2½ cubic feet of storage space is allowed for each bushel of apples. This will allow for alley-ways and stacking so as to allow air circulation.

Usually rectangular buildings have been found to be most suitable. The width varies from 26-40 feet. The building might be 34x50 or 36x46 inside.

Ventilation

There should be 1 square foot of air intake area for each 700 cubic feet of storage volume, and 1 square foot of outtake area for each 1200 cubic feet of storage room volume.

Intakes and outtakes on this scale will allow for three complete changes of air per hour. If a blower is used the number of

changes of air can be increased.

The air intakes should be about 18x30 or 20x30 inches inside measurement. The air outlets should **never be less than 2 feet square.**

Air intakes should be located near the ground. The outlet flues should extend a short distance above the highest elevation of the roof.

Humidity

Apples require a relative humidity of 85 per cent in storage. Earthen floors well soaked with water before the beginning of the storage season will tend to prevent shrivelling in storage.

Fall Management of Air-Cooled Storage

Soak the earthen floor before storing apples.

Supply additional moisture from time to time.

Whenever outside temperature is lower than storage room, open doors and start fans.

Close doors and stop fans as soon as outside temperatures become as high as storage temperatures.

Winter Management of Air-Cooled Storage

Reduce storage temperature to 36° F.

Regulate ventilation to hold temperature at 36° F. and humidity at 85%.

Humidity is the greatest problem—"wetting" the floors and walls is the common way to maintain humidity.

Insulation

Dry sawdust or dry shavings are the most economical materials for insulating storages. Care must be taken to have this dry when it is placed in the wall and to keep it dry afterwards. 2x4" studs are satisfactory but a 2x8

or even 2x10 stud would give better insulation. Generally a heavy building paper impregnated with asphalt placed on the inside and the outside of the studs before any siding is nailed on will help the sawdust from becoming damp.

MINNESOTA FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

THE annual meeting of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association will be held at Red Wing, Minnesota, on October 26, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

Wisconsin fruit growers are invited to attend and hear Prof. T. J. Maney of the Iowa State College speak on the subject of the growth and yield of apple varieties by top-working on different understocks. This will be followed by a round table discussion of fruit growing problems led by Prof. W. H. Alderman.

A meeting on berry marketing will be held the forenoon of October 27. All berry growers interested in cooperative berry marketing are invited to attend the meeting.

Poisoned Oats Bait

For Field Mice

In Orchard and Field

PRICES

10 lb. bag \$1.20
25 lb. bag \$2.50

Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

Sold at Cost by the

Wisconsin

Horticultural Society

424 University Farm Place
Madison, Wisconsin

In the Orchard

POISONED OATS BAIT FOR MICE IN THE ORCHARD

FIELD mice have already been taking their toll in Wisconsin orchards, according to reports.

In addition to wire screens which are quite important, especially on all young trees, it is very desirable to reduce the mouse population with poisoned oats bait. Screens in themselves are often not sufficient to prevent injury to the trees as the mice when hungry and numerous may find their way over the top of the screens or beneath.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society is again handling the poisoned oats bait prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. The bait will be sold without profit for the convenience of orchardists. Prices are as follows:

10 lb. bag-----\$1.20
25 lb. bag----- 2.50

An easy way to distribute the bait in the orchard is to prepare tubes out of roofing paper. They may be of any length as for example, 12 inches long and of a diameter large enough for a mouse to enter; a diameter of 2 inches is good. A teaspoonful of the poisoned oats bait is placed in the center of the tube which is tied to hold its shape with twine, and is then placed in a mouse runway. Tin cans are often used for the same purpose. It is necessary to keep the bait dry to prevent it from becoming moldy.

If mice are numerous the bait stations should be placed under every tree.

Meade: "What's the big idea, wearing my raincoat?"

Moose: "It's raining. You wouldn't want your suit to get wet, would you?"

A NATIONAL APPLE COOK BOOK

A NEW apple cook book prepared by the National Apple Institute has just been published and apple growers are urged to purchase them in quantity lots to be distributed to housewives to increase the use of apples.

Writes the National Apple Institute: "What have **you** done to tell the housewife how to use apples?"

"The citrus pineapple and banana boys have been telling her plenty about their fine quality products. Do they have a better product than you have to offer in your apples?"

"If you have lost faith in your apples, then why do you continue to raise them? If you have not lost faith, then why not tell Mrs. Housewife about them?"

The Institute offers to print these booklets on a cooperative basis. If 100,000 or more are ordered throughout the country, then the price will be quite reasonable. The Horticultural Society is willing to order a thousand or more if the growers are interested and can remail them by the hundred at 75c per 100, postpaid.

If a growth wishes to buy 5,000 he can have his individual name printed on each booklet and the cost will be \$5.75 per thousand, F.O.B. Indianapolis.

The booklet contains 27 approved and tested recipes. For quantity lots, write direct to the National Apple Institute, Wimmer Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The highest and lowest places in the United States are both in California, and only eighty-six miles apart. Mt. Whitney is 14,496 feet above sea level; Death Valley is 276 feet below sea level.

USING TREE GUARDS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE

Gilbert Pieper, Oakfield

IN planning my orchard five years ago I had to consider tree guards for mouse control. I visited a number of prominent fruit growers and noticed that some had trees guards as high as three feet, and others had two feet in height while others had them but 12 inches high and 18 inches in circumference.

I talked with all these growers on their success in mouse control. To my amazement, one grower with 12x18 guards had never lost a tree from the common field mouse, whereas, another grower with rather high tree guards lost several hundred trees in one winter alone.

After considering the comparisons, I bought galvanized hardware cloth in 100 foot rolls, two feet wide and 3x3 mesh, which is stronger than the commonly recommended 4x4 mesh, and excludes all mice.

First I cut an 18 inch strip from the roll. Then I cut this 24x18 strip through the center, giving two 12x18 inch strips. By this method each piece had a smooth side for the top of the guard.

The next job was distributing these pieces of hardware cloth to each tree. I cut two inch strips from a roll of copper wire, then enough to bend easily with the fingers. These little strips I carried along during the time I was placing the guards around the trees. In placing the wire around a tree, I first shaped it in cylinder form and then placed it around the trunk. Then I wired it at the top and bottom, overlapping the hardware cloth two mesh or two-thirds of an inch. This overlapping prevents the mice from

crawling in through the splice should the guard become slightly bent at some time or other.

Removing Trash Important

Just before it freezes I visit every tree in the orchard, life up each guard and pull out all trash within, and also six inches outside of the wire. Then I press the wire into the soil, making sure that it feels firm.

By following this method I have never lost one tree from mice, though the grasshoppers got all the leaves on five acres in 1937.

LEAD TOLERANCE ON FRUIT SET AT .025 GRAIN PER POUND

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture states that investigations by the Public Health Service indicate the health of consumers will not be endangered by a slight increase in the lead tolerant on fruit. The quantity of lead residue permitted on fruits shipped interstate will be raised to 0.025 grain per pound of fruit. The previous tolerance was 0.018 grain per pound. The tolerances for arsenic and fluorine residue remain at 0.01 grain per pound.

In the Public Health Report for July 22, 1938, is the following statement: "As far as can be ascertained from the present study, consumers examined at Wenatchee, Washington, had ingested more lead arsenate spray residue than the ordinary consumer, and there is no evidence of untoward effects in these consumers. Results of animal experimentation now in progress are also consistent with these findings on humans."

There is nothing in the findings that suggests that the increase to 0.025 grain per pound, would endanger the health of the consumer.

September Fruit Crop Report

"THE combined production of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and cranberries as indicated on September 1, is 20 per cent below the production of these crops in 1937, but 2.5 per cent above the average for the 10-year period, 1927-1936.

Apples: "Prospective apple production for the 1938 season is now indicated to be 132,231,000 bushels, compared with 210,673,000 bushels produced in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 150,728,000 bushels.

"Commercial apple production, or that part of the total crop which probably will be sold for fresh consumption, is placed at 82,187,000 bushels, compared with 115,501,000 bushels in 1937 and with the 10-year average of 92,821,000 bushels. According to present indications, the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States will supply 41 per cent of the 1938 commercial crop, compared with 31 per cent in 1937 and with the 10-year average of 43 per cent.

"Apples are sizing well in most sections, and the quality of fruit is reported to be good. In Washington and Oregon, continued hot weather during August resulted in relatively high codling moth activity, although late sprays are preventing extensive worm damage in many orchards. Worm damage is also reported to be serious in Idaho. In California the harvest of Gravensteins is nearly completed."

Pears: "The indicated pear production as of September 1 is 31,779,000 bushels which is 8 per cent larger than the 1937 production of 29,548,000 bushels and 31 per cent above the 10-year (1927-36) average of 24,326,000 bushels.

Grapes: "Total grape produc-

tion for the 1938 season is indicated to be 2,520,570 tons compared with a crop of 2,776,770 tons in 1937 and with the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 2,196,516 tons."

Condensed from Report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

BRACE APPLE TREES TO PREVENT BREAKING OF LIMBS

MANY large and heavy bearing apple trees were broken down this year as a result of the large crop and continuous rain. In one orchard we saw several large Golden Russet trees loaded with fruit, with the trunk completely split down from where the branches began to the ground. The trunks were about one foot in diameter.

A number of successful orchardists practice bracing, some graft small branches or water sprouts from one branch to another which eventually forms a strong brace. Others place bolts or lag screws through branches and fasten them together with wire or small cables.

Perhaps the easiest way is to graft cions across the crotches as practiced by Swartz Brothers of Waukesha. They are also top working Delicious on Virginia Crab stock for a better trunk.

A little boy swallowed a bullet. His mother became worried and went to the drug store to inquire about what she could do to remedy the matter.

The clerk gave her a bottle of castor oil and told her to give him three tablespoons of the awful stuff and to make certain not to point him at anyone.

FRUIT EXHIBIT

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
CONVENTION

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh — November 3-4, 1938

Committee in Charge: C. L. Kuehner, Madison; Wm. Nelson, Oshkosh; N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh.

Judges: D. E. Bingham and N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; C. L. Kuehner and R. H. Roberts, Madison.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES

Plate of 3 Apples

The following premiums will be offered on each class for varieties recommended for trial by the State Horticultural Society.

First prize, \$1; second, 75c; third, 50c; 25c for each additional entry.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Milton | 5. Haralson |
| 2. Orleans | 6. Secor |
| 3. Macoun | 7. Kendall |
| 4. Cortland | 8. Any other variety |

STANDARD VARIETIES

Plate of 5 Apples

Premiums on each variety, Classes 9-19. First, 75c; second, 50c; third, 25c; fourth, 25c.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Grimes Golden | 15. Snow |
| 10. Jonathan | 16. McIntosh |
| 11. Delicious | 17. N. W. Greening |
| 12. Northern Spy | 18. Wealthy |
| 13. Salome | 19. Any other variety |
| 14. Golden Delicious | |

SEEDLING APPLES

Plate of 5 Apples

Class A: Special ribbons will be awarded for the best seedlings which have never won a premium before.

Premiums: First prize, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1; five additional prizes at \$1.

Class B: The same premiums as above will be given on seedlings which have won a premium at past shows.

Seedlings should be sent to the State Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, not later than October 25th, 1938. Seedlings may also be brought to the convention before 9:30 a. m., November 3, by the exhibitor.

SEEDLING NUT SHOW

Plate of 7 Nuts

Judges: Peter Swartz, Waukesha; Wm. Leonard, Fort Atkinson; C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 20. Hickory | 22. Butternuts |
| 21. Walnuts | 23. Any other variety nuts |

Premiums: First, \$1; second, 75c; third, 50c; fourth, 50c; fifth, 25c.

APPLE CIDER

To increase the interest in high quality apple cider we offer the following prizes:

Class 24: 5 bottles (any size) or 1 gallon size container of pasteurized apple cider.

Premiums: First prize, \$2; second, \$1.50; third, \$1; fourth, 50c.

To be judged on clarity, quality, flavor and attractiveness of container. Labels permitted.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

THE American Pomological Society, the oldest Horticultural Society in America, will hold its annual meeting this year at Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 30-December 2, in connection with the annual meeting of the Tennessee Horticultural Society.

SWEET POTATOES AND APPLES

Alternate layers of sliced cooked sweet potatoes and sliced raw apples in a baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with brown sugar, dot with butter and add a few grains of salt. Add a small amount of water. Cover and bake until almost tender. Remove cover to brown.

PROGRAM

Ladies Auxiliary Meeting

Wisconsin
Horticultural Society

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh, Nov. 3-4

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Mrs. Karl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, presiding.

Setting up table arrangements. Judging of tables.

11:00 a. m. The use of fruit and flowers in beautifying table and home. Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh.

12:00 m. Luncheon at Stein's Tea Room. Special program.

1:30 p. m. Results of experiments testing cooking qualities of apples and other fruit. Prof. J. D. Winter, Minnesota.

2:15 p. m. Wisconsin fruits in holiday menus. Demonstration and talk. Miss Zella Patterson and Mrs. Amanda O'Rourke, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

4:15 p. m. Round table. Favorite ways of using apples in the menu.

6:30 p. m. Attend annual banquet Wisconsin Horticultural Society. See Fruit Growers Program.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Forenoon: Tour of Oshkosh industrial plants. Busses furnished courtesy Bus Company. Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, chairman of tour.

1:30 p. m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

2:30 p. m. Attend Fruit Growers Program.

PREMIUM SCHEDULE FOR LADIES AUXILIARY

CLASSES for members of Fruit Growers families. Exhibits to be set up before noon on Thursday, November 3rd. Mezzanine floor.

Dining Table Decorations

Tables are 36 inches square; or 52 inches round. All tables will be covered with white cloth; exhibitor may use any cloth they wish; no flat silver or china required.

Class 1. Dining table decoration using Wisconsin apples only.

Class 2. Dining table decoration using Wisconsin fruits with other Horticultural material.

Gift Baskets

Class 3. Gift basket of Wisconsin fruits, with or without other horticultural material.

Premiums for each class, 1, 2 and 3: 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00.

NEW CHERRY NOT BIRD PROOF

RECENTLY a new sweet cherry called Stark's Golden Sweet has come onto the market and publicity has gone out that it is bird proof—that the birds are not interested in this cherry because it has a golden color.

In Horticulture, July 15 issue, a grower from New York writes that much as he dislikes to spoil a good story, he has one of Stark's Golden Sweet cherries in bearing. It is a most excellent sweet cherry, but the birds also know it, and when the cherries started to ripen the Starlings made his sweet cherry tree their headquarters, and the robins helped.

Why John!

Advertisement in a Titusville, Pa., paper:

"Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices very reasonable. If I am out arrange dates with my wife."

70th Annual Convention

Wisconsin Horticultural Society

FRUIT GROWERS PROGRAM

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh, November 3-4, 1938

Thursday, November 3

8:00-10:00 a. m. Setting up fruit exhibits. See premium list, page 34.

10:00 a. m. **Orchard Disease Control.**

Experience with Scab Control at Gays Mills. John Carpenter, Madison.

Scab and Cherry Leaf Spot Control at Sturgeon Bay. C. N. Clayton, Madison.

Discussion. Experiences at Kenosha with Orchard Pest Control. R. L. Marken, Vice-President, Kenosha.

11:30 a. m. New Fruit Varieties for Wisconsin as Seen on the Fruit Testing Committee Eastern Tour. D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.

1:30 p. m. New Orchard Fruits. The Work of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Prof. W. H. Alderman, Chief, Dept. of Horticulture, Minnesota.

2:30 p. m. New Fruits for Wisconsin Seen at Ottawa, Canada, on Fruit Testing Committee Tour. Mr. N. C. Jacobs, Sawyer.

2:45 p. m. Commercial Utilization of Fruit for Processing. (Freezing and use of Carbon dioxide). Prof. J. D. Winter, Dept. of Horticulture, Minnesota.

3:30 p. m. McIntosh Pruning and Alternate Bearing. Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

4:30 p. m. Question Box. Questions on pruning, scab control and orchard culture.

ANNUAL BANQUET—6:30 P. M.

Music and entertainment, auspices Oshkosh Horticultural Society.

Honorary Recognition Services. Presentation of Certificate to an Outstanding Horticulturist. Mr. Karl Reynolds, President, presiding.

Horticulture—Here and There. Prof. W. H. Alderman, Minnesota.

Is Gardening a Sport or a Gamble. C. R. Fiss, Oshkosh.

Visiting Outstanding Gardens. Colored film and slides by Karl Reynolds, President, Sturgeon Bay.

Preview of new films and colored slides prepared for the Society. Methods of Grafting. New Flowers. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary.

Friday, November 4

9:30 a. m. **Orchard Insect Control.**

Experience in Control of Codling Moth This Year. Dr. C. L. Fluke, Madison.

Codling Moth Control Experiments at Gays Mills. John A. Callenbach, Madison.

Special Apple Insect Control Experiences in Door County. John Lilly, Madison.

11:00 a. m. Care of the Young Fruit Tree. Orchard Soil Management. Prof. W. H. Alderman, Minnesota.

Discussion led by C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

1:30 p. m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

President's Address, Karl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

Annual Report of the Secretary.

2:30 p. m. Present Status of the White Fringed Beetle and Japanese Beetle. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.

3:00 p. m. The Question Box.

Note: At several Horticultural Society conventions, the question box has become the most interesting part of the program. We suggest you send in questions by postcard in advance to the Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

H. H. Harris

NEW strawberry plantings this year have made a much better stand of plants than the old beds of last year. This is especially noticeable on heavy soils. On the heavier soils there are some open spots in the rows where plants failed to thrive. There are also some open spaces caused by white grub, and on rolling land some were washed out by heavy rains.

The rows in the old beds—especially those which have borne two crops, look quite narrow this year.

On some varieties there is considerable rusting of the leaves evident on the mother plant, and occasionally on the early set runner plant.

Quite a few growers are trying out mixed fertilizer on strawberries, most of them putting it on along the sides of the row, but so far we are unable to tell what results will be obtained.

Several growers are planting more Catskill than usual this year. I think the reason for this is that there is always a hope and desire to have a better berry than either Beaver or Premier. I have a new trial bed with seven named varieties and six different numbered seedlings. The rows in this test plot are quite wide and the plants open spaced and most of them well rooted.

In my trial plot are the following varieties: Catskill, Caledonia, Never Fail, Jewell, Frost Proof, Jung's Wonder, Goldenheart and Redheart.

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.

—Johnson.

BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRY PLANTS SHOW YELLOWS

THE sale of Blakemore strawberry plants showing more than 5 per cent of "yellow leaf" disorder should be restricted, according to Dr. G. M. Darrow, small fruit specialist of the U. S. D. A.

An article in Tennessee Horticulture states that the office of the State Entomologist advises that inspectors have been instructed to refuse to certify Blakemore strawberry plants this season where 5 per cent of the plants show evidence of the yellow leaf disorder.

Fields showing 5 per cent or less of the disease will be certified only when the grower makes affidavit that such plants will be kept completely rogued out.

While Blakemore is not a commercial berry in Wisconsin, the above shows the trend in strawberry plant inspection. A number of growers suspect that yellow leaf disorders are present on some of our commercial varieties.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRY CROP SMALLER THIS YEAR

WISCONSIN'S cranberry crop this year is expected to be much smaller than that harvested last year, but it will be above average, the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture announced today.

About 64,000 barrels of cranberries are expected to be produced in Wisconsin this year. Last year growers in the state harvested 115,000 barrels of cranberries, which was an exceptionally large crop for the state. Wisconsin ranks third in the pro-

duction of the crop. This year the leading state, Massachusetts, expects to produce about 370,000 barrels, and New Jersey, the second largest producer in the nation, reports a probable production of 75,000 barrels. Washington is expected to produce 15,400 barrels of cranberries and Oregon 5,200.

The forecast for this nation's cranberry crop indicates that the total production this year will be about 529,600 barrels compared with 877,300 barrels harvested last year. The 10-year average for the nation is reported at 562,200 barrels.

WISCONSIN LEADS IN CANNING BEETS

WISCONSIN leads all other states in acreage of beets for canning, according to the Crop Reporting Service. This year it is estimated that the state has 4,460 acres of beets for canning. Last year it was reported at 4,050.

Cabbage for Kraut

This year Wisconsin will probably rank second in the amount of cabbage raised for kraut. They estimate that approximately 7,100 acres are being grown. We also have about 8,800 acres of snap beans for canning, which are expected to produce about 12,000 tons.

About 23,000 acres of sweet corn are grown for canning this year, which is about 4,000 acres less than last year. Wisconsin also ranks third in acreage of cucumbers for pickles, and grows about 3,000 acres of tomatoes.

A frown demands a greater expenditure of energy than a smile, fifty muscles being brought into action when frowning, while only thirteen are required for a smile.

DRESDEN, A NEW STRAWBERRY, RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

DRESDEN is a new strawberry variety developed by the Geneva, New York, Station named during the past year. It is recommended for trial in Wisconsin by the Fruit Testing Committee because of its unusually heavy bearing characteristics.

Dresden is described by the Geneva Station as follows: "The plants are vigorous, healthy, increase rapidly and bear unusually heavy crops. The berries are large to very large; regular, conic to slightly wedge-conic, the primary berries being wedge-conic; glossy, medium red in color and attractive. The skin is tough, flesh firm, medium red, solid, sub-acid. The season is early.

"Dresden is noteworthy for its productivity, large size, which is well maintained throughout the season, and attractive appearance. It is well worth a trial as a market berry."

Growers who wish to try Dresden for the coming spring should get in touch with the Society so arrangements can be made to obtain the plants.

One of the most carefully built foods is the apple, a food hung long in the sunshine, packed full of the important vitamins B and C, rich in fruit sugars, beautiful, delicious tasting food loaded with health suitable to every age, all year round.

Tough

A certain grocer was famed for selling tough meat. A man came into the store one day and asked for some beef.

"Do you want it for boiling or roasting?" asked the grocer.

"Neither," replied the man, "I want it for hinges on the stable door."

The Value of Orchard Cover Crops

THE growth of an annual cover crop will produce material which may be worked into the soil the following spring to add to the supply of soil organic matter and eventually be converted to humus. A good cover crop which stands upright during the fall and winter will catch and hold the leaves from the trees which otherwise would be blown away, thus adding considerably more plant material to the soil in orchards where the supply of leaves is large. Nevertheless, it takes many pounds of plant residue to make a single pound of humus, and even though the amount of material worked into the soil appears to be considerable, the tendency is for the quantity of humus in the soil to become less and less throughout the life of the cultivated orchard, even when cover crops are grown annually. Where the soil washing is only moderate, the amount of humus and undecomposed organic matter removed with the orchard soil by the runoff from a single heavy shower is often much more than the entire amount added to the soil by a reasonably vigorous cover crop grown during its whole season. Consequently, the fruit grower following this system of soil management should make every effort to increase the amount of material added to the soil by spreading manure, straw, hay, peat, muck or other suitable organic materials available, particularly on those spots where the cover growth is scanty. To be most effective in forming humus, it is probable that when large applications of strawy materials or non-legume hays are made an application of some nitrogen fertilizer should be made also.

Liming or marling the soil usually will increase the growth of

the cover crop, even of non-legumes, where a test shows that the soil is deficient in lime. Fertilizing the cover crop usually will increase its growth.

Orchard cover crops not only supply humus to the soil when they are worked into it and decompose, but they are helpful in other ways. Important quantities of soluble mineral nutrients which would be leached out of cultivated soil are taken up by the growing cover crop plants, to be released for the use of the trees when the cover crop residue decomposes in the soil. A good cover crop growth, upright during the winter, will catch and hold drifting snow, thus reducing the depth to which the soil freezes and will often increase the amount of water that enters the soil. Even though there be little snow, the cover crop alone will reduce the depth of freezing to some extent and prevent or reduce winter injury to tree roots. Furthermore, the cover crop plants check water runoff and surface erosion, thereby conserving moisture and reducing the amount of soil loss during the season that they cover the ground effectively.

By N. L. Partridge and Walter Toenjes, Michigan State College.

Lucky Ad

"Dear Gargoyle:

"Sometime ago I lost a very good pen and pencil set, which I had prized highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your magazine. Yesterday I found them in the pocket of another suit. Bless your periodical."

—Gargoyle



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey, Kiel, Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

OUR MOST POPULAR GLADIOLUS

Members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Choose Their Favorite Varieties

DURING September we again sent to each member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society a card asking them to name their favorite varieties of gladiolus in the important color classes. The response was again very good.

It is interesting to note that in many respects the list is the same as last year, though there is some variation, which is natural as the newer varieties become better known and more popular.

The Reds

Commander Koehl was again the most popular red as it was last year, but a new one is bidding for recognition, in **Johann S. Bach** which was in second place with **Bill Sowden**, but was not mentioned last year. **Tip Top** did not receive as many votes as last year, receiving only two votes, as did **Dr. F. E. Bennett**, **Rewi Fallu** and **Del Ray**.

Cream or Buff

Wasaga and **Shirley Temple** were tied for first place as the best in the cream or buff class, edging out last year's favorite, **Duna**, which came in a close third. **Shirley Temple** probably would be the leader if it had a straighter stem, as it is an outstanding color. **Gardenia** and **Paradise** received two votes each. **Sulphur Frills** and **Jersey Cream** were mentioned.

Salmon Pink

Picardy had very little competition in this class and it will probably be a long time before a variety is produced that will be more popular than this Palmer origination. **New Era** received five votes as a pure pink, but it is listed in our color classification as a salmon-pink. **Wings of Song** and **Netherland Prince** were mentioned in this class, but we were surprised that **Margaret Fulton** and **Rapture** did not receive any votes as they did last year. Other salmon pinks such as **Debonair**, **Oregon**, **Mildred Louise** and **Lavinia** did not receive any votes this year, though they probably still have their place.

Pure Pink

The field is quite evenly divided in the pure pink, showing that there is no outstanding variety as yet. **Heritage** and **Frank J. McCoy** received 5 votes each. **Debonair** and **Phyllis McQuiston** came next with four votes each, **Schwaben Girl**, **Mr. W. H. Phipps**, **Lady Eaton**, **Pearl of California**, **Mammoth Pink**, **Mrs. P. W. Sisson**, **Sonatine**, **Maytime**, **Silversheen** and **Crinkles** received scattered votes.

The Yellows

Golden Goddess leads the field as the most popular yellow, receiving twice as many votes as **Golden Chimes**. **Golden Cup** and

Golden Dream came in third, while scattered votes went to **Amber Glow**, **Miss Bloomington**, **Gate of Heaven**, **Alchemist**, **Prairie Gold**, **Ruffled Beauty**, **Spray of Gold**, **Golden Lancer** and **Royal Gold**.

Lavender

Minuet still had very little competition as to the best lavender. **King Arthur** received three votes while scattered votes went to **Berty Snow**, **Rima** and **Isolla Bella**.

The Purples

Again **Charles Dickens** was an easy winner in the purple class, as it was last year. In fact, only a few votes were given to **Takina**, **Paul Pfitzer**, **Troubador**, **Imperial H. Ford**, **Purple Glory**, **Pirate** and **Ramsay MacDonald**.

Violet

Pelegrina was in first place in the violet class but is being closely pressed by **Blue Admiral**, receiving only two votes less. **Milford** was third but with only four votes, and scattered votes went to **Veilchenblau**, **Blue Peacock**, **Ave Maria**, **Aida**, **King Arthur**, **Mauve Magic**, **Blue Delight**, **Kalamazoo**, **Max Reger** and **Allegro**.

White

Maid of Orleans is still the most popular white as it was last year, and was an easy winner over **Star of Bethlehem** which took second place, but receiving

twice as many votes. Scattered votes were given to Maunga, Albatross, Super White, Mammoth White and Dr. Durr.

Best Variety of Any Color

Picardy again was an easy winner as the best variety of any color. Last year's winner of second place Bagdad, dropped down and received only one vote this year. Two votes each were given to Mother Machree and Chief Multnomah and one vote each to Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Maxwellton, Recovery, Maid of Orleans, Shirley Temple, Minuet, Red Giant, Beacon, Paradise, Vagabond Prince and Bagdad.

Best Seedling for 1938

Evidently not many members of the Society have made up their mind about best seedlings. More of them should study the new seedlings at the shows.

Seedlings mentioned as the best seen this year were as follows: No. 37-76, Orange Picardy, White Prize by Savelief, Palmer's H6141, Dr. Scheer's Red, Red by O. J. Hagedorn, King Lear No. 32273 by Palmer, Lord Selkirk, W. E. Menge's No. 2, Valley Queen, Lady Diana by Krueger, No. 70 by Krueger, and Ristow's No. 3647.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO MEET

MR. Karl Timm, Markesan, president of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, has called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society to be held at the Grand View Hotel at Ripon, 1:30 p. m., Sunday, October 23rd.

The Society has been invited by Ripon organizations to hold the 1939 Gladiolus Show in that city.

We understand that the Lake Geneva Gardeners and Foremen's Association has invited us to hold the show in Horticultural Hall, Lake Geneva.

HARVESTING GLADIOLUS

Suggestions for Handling and Treating Bulbs

GLADIOLUS bulbs must not be allowed to freeze though no hard will result if a light freeze occurs before they are dug.

When dug, the tops should be cut off about an inch from the base of the corm and they should then be spread out on shallow trays to dry. If there are only a few bulbs of a variety, a good way is to purchase large paper bags from your grocery store. Place the corms after digging in these bags and then place the open bags in cool open storage where they can dry. As soon as dry, naphthalene flakes are placed in each bag which is then folded down and closed so that the fumes may destroy the thrips. This is important because thrips continue to feed on the corms all winter long and then in the spring will infest the new patch, whereas if they are treated at once after harvest, they are killed and there is not the danger of having infested bulbs to contend with later on.

Use of Naphthalene Flakes

The usual recommendation is to use one ounce of naphthalene flakes for each 100 corms. We have been quite successful in using a level tablespoon to about 20 to 25 corms and for a fewer number, a liberal pinch of the flakes thrown into the paper bag.

If the corms are stored in flats they should be placed in a dry cellar not over four inches deep. They may be stacked together and separated by one inch flats for ventilation. Then naphthalene flakes at the rate of one ounce per 100 corms should be scattered over the surface after which the flats should be covered with paper or heavy canvas for a month or more.

Every single corm should be either treated or burned.

THE HARVEST SEASON IS HERE

K. J. Timm, Markesan

THE gladiolus blooming season has come to a close leaving happy memories of the glorious spikes we produced.

Now that fun is over, the work of digging, cleaning and curing the corms is before us. It is essential that it be properly done to assure good clean, healthy bulbs for next year's blooms.

The corms do not fully develop until about four weeks after blooming so it is advisable not to dig them too soon.

A corm to be fully developed must be smooth skinned like an onion. If wrinkled it is not fully grown and will not produce the following year as it should. The corms grow and develop after blooming, storing up food and energy for the next year's work.

We usually start harvesting after the first heavy frost unless the plants have turned yellow or brown, indicating that they have matured.

Digging one variety at a time, the tops are cut off close to the bulb leaving the old corm on, as the new corm above absorbs all the food or moisture still remaining in the old one while it settles itself down for winter storage.

The process of a thorough
(Continued on page 44)

Announcing Diane

Mr. Elmer Gove and myself have acquired Mr. Walter C. Krueger's new orange seedling No. 70 and will offer it this season as DIANE.

PRICE

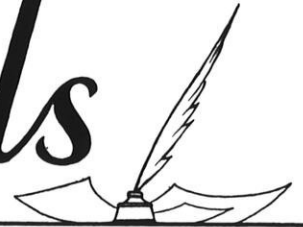
\$6.00 per bulb; \$1.00 per bulblet
Beautiful non-fading color, gracefulness, straight spikes, wide open 6 inch florets, good propagation, germination and growth, combine to make this glad a classic, one that will be sought by discriminating glad fans and commercial growers.

Correspondence Solicited

HAROLD E. JANES

Whitewater, Wisconsin

Editorials



"JUDKINS"

Always Having the Best

JUDKINS is the man who works with his hands in the garden, and his heart in some place that I can only remotely guess. But it's a nice place; perhaps Arcadia. His straggly beard is very grey and his back is slightly bent with age and stooping, but on his face is such a look of peace and sheer content as many a millionaire might envy. His hands are brown and gnarled, with fingers—fingers that have spelt the doom of countless slugs and weeds—like dibbers that have been left out all winter. Let but those horny pincers close about the throat of dock or plaintain and the weed comes up without a murmur. A great art, this; like all true art it looks so simple. With me they always break. But not with Judkins. No dentist draws a neater molar than Judkins draws ground elder.

He has taught me much, has Judkins. It was his philosophy that drew me to him when first he came as an odd-job man. I saw him in the kitchen garden, plucking sprouts that I'd reserved for guests.

"Don't take the best," I said. "Why not the small ones?"

He straightened up his back as far as he was able and regarded me with pale blue eyes, as soft patient as those of a horse in city traffic. "Why not the big uns, sir?" he said.

"Because," I answered, "I want the best for Sunday."

He shook his head. "You'll have the best," he said.



CONVENTIONS

October 25-27. Annual Convention, Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Red Wing, Minnesota.

October 27-28. 60th Annual Convention Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Eagles Club, Marshfield.

November 3-4. 70th Annual Convention and Fruit Growers Program, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh.

November 10-13. Annual meeting Iowa State Horticultural Society and Federation of Garden Clubs of Iowa. Des Moines.

"How so, if you pick them now?" I challenged.

Said he, with simple dignity: "If you're always pickin' the best you're always havin' the best; if you're always pickin' the worst, you're always havin' the worst."

Shattered by the truth of this irrefutable logic I gazed at him with awe, while he went on "pickin' the best."

And now I know we are "always havin' the best."

—From Capt. W. E. Johns' "The Passing Show."

WHO ARE THE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE?

On page 37 will be found the official ballot for the election of officers for the Wisconsin Horticultural Society as submitted by the nominating committee. We hope that all members will vote this year. For the information of those who wish to vote, we are giving the following information about the candidates:

Mr. R. L. Marken of Kenosha is one of our well known fruit growers and has been vice-president of the Society for the past two years. It has been the custom of the Society to elect a president and vice-president for a period of two years and it has also been customary that the vice-president succeed to the presidency.

Candidates for Vice-President

Mr. A. W. Lawrence of Sturgeon Bay is president of the Door County Fruit Growers Co-operative of which he was manager for a number of years. He is one of the oldest and best known orchardists in Door County and has been a great influence for better fruit growing in that section for many years.

Mr. Wm. Leonard of Fort Atkinson has been a member of our Board of Directors. He has been president of the Fort Atkinson Garden Club and is now president of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association. He was a member of the Fruit Testing Committee and has been an enthusiastic tester and grower of both fruits and flowers.

Mr. S. S. Telfer of Ellison Bay is well known to Door County fruit growers. He is manager of the Ellison Bay Orchards. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Society and is recognized as a leader in the field of horticulture.

Directors

Mr. W. A. Dustrude of Hartland is in charge of ornamentals at the White Elm Nursery. He is a member of the Plant Testing Committee and is recognized as a leader in the field of perennials and other ornamentals. He has been a speaker at garden club meetings and is one of the younger men who is rapidly becoming recognized in his profession.

Mr. Ray Pallett is county agent of Milwaukee County. He has been active in the organization of the fruit growers in Milwaukee County, and it is through his efforts that the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association has accomplished so much. Mr. Pallett is developing an orchard of his own.

Mr. Martin Wiepking of Cedarburg is president of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association and is vice-president of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association. A successful farmer, he has developed an excellent orchard and is an enthusiastic fruit grower.

Director to Represent the Garden Clubs

Mrs. Harry Berger of Hales Corners is president of the Hales Corners Garden Club. She lives on a farm and is active in organization work and an expert gardener.

Mrs. A. Boerner of Cedarburg, the wife of Alfred Boerner who operates the Cedar Hedge Nursery at Cedarburg, is not only well versed in ornamentals and flowers, but is active in garden club work. She has judged many flower shows.

Mrs. Arno W. Krieger of Milwaukee, a member of the Wauwatosa Garden Club, is an enthusiastic gardener. The Kriegers have recently purchased a new home in the suburbs where they will develop several acres of garden. She is a leader in garden club work.

Mrs. John Paul of Hales Corners has been president of the Hawthorne Garden Club and is a tireless gardener. She has personally had charge of their large grounds and gardens at Hales Corners and has been a leader in garden club work.

Director from the Fox River Valley

Mr. H. C. Christensen of Oshkosh is well known by all of the older horticulturists in the state as a gardener and grower of vegetables and flowers. He has been a member of the Board of Directors and has also been president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in past years and was given the honorary recognition certificate of the Society a few years ago.

Mr. Fred Elendt of Berlin is an apple and cranberry grower on a large acreage at Berlin. He is testing new varieties of apples and has interested others in planting fruits and in helping them get started. He is very much interested in horticulture.

Mr. R. B. Locke of Omro is the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Teacher at the Omro High School where he has done a remarkable piece of work over a period of years and is recognized as one of the leading Smith-Hughes teachers in the state. He has interested many farm boys in planting fruit and in making attractive home grounds. He has been growing many of the new varieties of fruits and flowers.

Official Ballot

FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

of the

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

For President

R. L. MARKEN, Kenosha -----

For Vice-President

A. W. LAWRENCE, Sturgeon Bay -----

WM. LEONARD, Fort Atkinson -----

S. S. TELFER, Ellison Bay -----

For Director to Succeed Wm. Basse, Waukesha

W. A. DUSTRUDE, Hartland -----

RAY PALLETT, Wauwatosa -----

MARTIN WIEPKING, Cedarburg -----

For Director to Succeed Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee

MRS. HARRY BERGER, Hales Corners -----

MRS. A. BOERNER, Cedarburg -----

MRS. ARNO W. KRIEGER, Milwaukee -----

MRS. JOHN PAUL, Hales Corners -----

For Director to Succeed Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh

H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Oshkosh -----

FRED ELENDT, BERLIN -----

R. B. LOCKE, Omro -----

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

ALL BALLOTS MUST BE MAILED ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 25th, SO ANNOUNCEMENTS CAN BE MADE OF THE ELECTION IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE.

Notice: You must sign your name, as only members can vote. Your name on the ballot will be kept secret by the Nominating Committee.

Sign Name -----

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

Flowers in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies—
Hold you here, root and all, in
my hand.
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and
all in all,
I should know what God and
man is.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Planting Time

WHILE the rain was falling steadily these first days of September—it seemed a good time to plant seeds in the cold frame—those seeds that will come up and make nice small plants with good strong roots before the real freezing weather sets in; also those seeds that like to be sown before freezing weather, germinating early in the spring. I received a package of mixed Columbine seeds from Colorado (there should be a goodly number of the lovely Rocky Mountain Blue among them), others, pink, white and yellow. Yet there is no difference in the shape or color of the seed. I held the tiny shining black seeds in my hand, wondered—as did the author of the "Flowers in the crannied wall."

A package of mixed Violas came next. They will be up in a few days and will be nice strong plants ready to transplant in early spring. A pot pod from the pink Japanese Tree Peony yielded fifteen seeds, so they were tucked in the next row.

A row of Shasta Daisies came next. The seeds look rather doubtful, sort of skinny instead of being plump. Have not been



having very good luck with that variety of Shasta, though the few plants that do germinate, are sturdy and have fine large blossoms.

A row or two of Delphinium, dark blue shades, to please a garden friend who likes the darker shades best of all. She thinks they have more character than do the lighter shades. I like those blues that are like March sky when the sun comes out and the wind sends the clouds scudding.

One corner of the frame has cuttings of shrubs planted in sand and peat. A row of dwarf Privet is growing nicely. Tamarix cuttings are sending out fat white roots. Some tree Peony cuttings are being left severely alone, with great hopes that they will also root. A few Viburnums look promising. We even have hopes of several Azalea Mollis.

Several rows of Regal Lily seeds, also Concolor and Tenuifolium were planted. They usually do well in the frame over winter and are ready to move into the garden in late spring.

Some tiny seedling plants of Calochortus, brought to me by another "try out" gardener, have grown wonderfully sturdy and tall. Would not be surprised if they bloomed next year.

There is a row of Trollius, also some Geums, that will fill in vacant places in the border next spring. You will find a full cold frame very comforting after some of our icy winters.

Tulips

Are you thinking of Tulips for a spring show? Have you tried out the Double Triumph Tulips? They are very showy, large as Peonies, and very lasting. If you want a bed of Tulips that will make your neighboring gardeners haunt the garden—plant Triumph Tulips, especially Double Triumphs.

Eremurus—"A noble family of hardy plants, most delightful and desirable for stately and colorful groups in borders or among shrubbery. They are hardy, and when well established produce dozens of giant flower spikes like huge Hyacinths, attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet, the flower spike (comprising several hundred flowers), being from 2 to 3 feet long. They thrive in the sunny well drained border."

The above is an exact copy of an advertisement—and strange to relate—it doesn't begin to picture the real beauty of these flowers.

If you begin to think you aren't getting a real thrill from your spring garden—plant Eremurus.

Vitex Macrophylla and Kerria Japonica are two very worthwhile September blooming shrubs.

Flower Shows

In spite of the rain, flower shows are quite lovely and interesting. At one show, a table filled with arrangements of Pe-

tunias alone were very good. So were the combinations of all white flowers. The use of white, black or crystal vases—according to the texture of the flowers, added to the interest.

But the tables of "Modern" arrangement, had an unusual attraction for me. Once again I was a small girl clinging tightly to Aunt Liza's hand, as we looked admiringly and long at the show of flowers at the County Fair. There was one table in the center of the exhibit that attracted much attention. The "Bouquets" on this table were made and exhibited by the "Ladies of the Horticultural Society of the County" in an effort to help improve the arrangements shown at the County Fair. These arrangements were exactly "Modern." Believe it or not—**TIME MOVES ON.**

PLANTING TO PROTECT WILDLIFE

THE conservation department's nursery established to propagate food plants for wildlife swings into distribution this year with a million trees, shrubs and vines set out this spring and 2,000,000 additional plants to be issued this fall, according to W. F. Grimmer, state superintendent of game management.

A total of 600,000 hardwoods were placed this spring in cooperation with the extension forestry department of the university. A half dozen projects have been outlined that call for planting of shrubs, vines and trees as a wildlife service.

The new program is aimed to eventually produce an outdoors that will be more habitable by wildlife in general. Many types of wildlife cannot be propagated artificially and their abundance rests on their ability to make their own living.

From The Wisconsin State Employee.

NATURALIZE DAFFODILS

DAFFODILS have become favorite material for those so fortunate as to possess a bit of woodland. They flourish in shaded situations, coming into bloom under early spring sun before the trees have leaved out, and then the shade protecting them so that they ripen their foliage and mature their bulbs without being prematurely ripened by hot summer sun.

Another most effective practice is to tuck in bulbs in vacant spots all over the garden between other perennials and under the edges of shrubbery so that in their season the daffodils give character to the entire garden, and then their leaves, which are unsightly and floppy during their maturing period, are concealed by the foliage of the perennials which mount above them and provide shade for the daffodils. For this purpose the older and cheaper daffodils and narcissi are ideal and furnish as fine an effect as can be obtained by the larger flowered and much more expensive hybrids.

The poeticus types are favored for woodland planting in combination with the native bluebell or mertensia, the wood phlox, phlox divaricata, and the white wood lily, trillium grandiflorum. In the garden they are in season with the early tulips and the dwarf irises and smaller spring bulbs.

BULBS — LILIES — PERENNIALS

For Sale: Mixed Narcissus bulbs, double Phoenix, true Jonquils, Barri Conspicuous and Pheasants Eye, 5 lbs. for \$1.10 postpaid. Coral lilies, Concolor, or Umbellatums, 25 for \$1.10. Lemon lilies, 12 for \$1. Heavy, better by express. Perennials. Finest double Wrexham delphinium seed, 50c for large trade packet. **The Far North Gardens, Iron River, Wisconsin.**

VALUE OF TREE FEEDING

A. W. Lonergan

THE value of shade trees increases with age provided that they are kept in a sound, vigorous, healthy condition.

Without doubt the most important phase of tree care, and the one which is most often overlooked, is tree feeding. By increasing the vigor of a tree through feeding it is possible to prevent costly trimming and surgery work in later years. Feeding also increases the beauty of the tree by stimulating growth and imparting a rich deep green color to the leaves.

In minimizing the injury to trees by leaf eating insects, feeding is of very great value. Trees can be fed either in fall or spring, and the usual method is to punch or drill holes in the ground under the spread of the branches and fill them with specially prepared tree fertilizer.

Many of Wisconsin's oldest shade trees can be preserved for many more years by providing modern methods of tree care.

A Chinese cook was walking through the woods. He turned around to see a grizzly bear following him, smelling of his tracks.

"Hm," said the Chinaman, "you like my tracks? Velly good, I make some more."

Your Tree Surgeon

In selecting a tree surgeon, consider the advantages of local concerns. They are familiar with your soil, and climatic conditions.

In Southeastern Wisconsin call or write

Lonergan's Tree Service

Madison
1513 Adams
Badger 2474

Saukville
Tel. Newburg
77F12

A Visit to All-America Trial Gardens

A VISIT to inspect and take colored pictures of outstanding annuals was made to the Vaughan's Nursery trial and display grounds at Western Springs, Illinois, and the George Ball display garden at West Chicago by Prof. J. G. Moore, Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker of the Horticulture Department, and the editor, in August.

The most striking planting seen was that of annual Phlox Drummondii with row after row of beautifully colored varieties.

The Petunias followed closely the Phlox as a display flower. White King is a fine, free flowering, tall growing variety. Blue Beauty has star shaped flowers of rich velvety purple, and Admiral is still among the best purplish-blues. Petunia Salmon Supreme of the compacta group, is a lovely light salmon-pink of semidwarf habit. Flaming Velvet is a good velvety red.

There were many "All America" entries, and a row of dwarf ageratum was outstanding. A number of plants had been staked for further propagation and were dwarf and very compact, with many flowers.

Upright Verbena

A deep velvety purple upright Verbena was a new innovation.

The Golden Gaillardia Sun God is quite an improvement in the Gaillardia group, and well worth growing.

There were three rows of double Portulacas, rose, yellow and salmon, that were especially pleasing.

A Blue Echium

Echium Blue Bedder was doing marvelously this year. The test row was a solid mass of blue and had been blooming since July. The spikes bloomed from

the base up and the maximum height is about 18 inches.

Among the bedding Salvias, Fire Charm, a dwarf grower, is early and flowers profusely.

For delicacy of color the apricot yellow, a dwarf type of Phlox Drummondii, was outstanding.

There were many outstanding zinnias especially in the dahlia-flowered group. Golden Dawn, a fine deep bronzy yellow, should be good as a cut flower. Fantasy White Light and Rosalia, a deep rose, are of good form and come quite true.

In the midget group there were many attractive novelties.

The Harvest Season Is Here

(Continued from page 39)

washing under water pressure is the next step, removing all dirt or sediment; this also is a help to rid the corms of thrip and diseases. Drying is done on a canvas or other suitable place before being placed in trays or bags to cure.

If badly infected with thrip it is advisable to treat all corms and bulblets with the following solution before drying:

1 teaspoonful of Rototox to 1 gallon of water. Temperature 65-70° F. Soak the corms for 5 minutes. Have used this method with success. This strength of Rototox solution is harmless to corms but kills thrip.

Corms properly cured, will be quite firm. The old and new corms will separate easily, leaving the root base of new corm clean and smooth.

Storage should be in a cool dry place at 36-40° F. A fruit cellar is good if protected from excessive moisture and sudden changes of temperature which may cause corms to sprout prematurely.

IT'S PEONY PLANTING TIME

W. A. Sisson, Rosendale

I AM so interested in the peony and have been working with them so many years that I have learned what to do and what not to do. A great deal of my time is taken up trying to teach growers to do the right thing by their peonies.

Please file the following in your garden book.

Time to Plant: From the last of August to freeze up. The later the better because they make no fall growth and you are simply putting them in cold storage until spring calls them forth. New roots are grown **only** after flowering time and the roots planted must produce any flowers you have the first year. Spring planting is permissible as soon as frost is out of the ground, for a period of about two weeks.

Winter protection must be given your peonies. Before freeze up you must ridge up the dirt over your plantings at least a foot high to keep the roots from heaving and from standing water. Next cut off the tops to the level of the ground and carry them off the field, or you will have leaf spot next year.

Where to Plant: Plant in open beds away from buildings and trees. You must give them cultivation from early spring to late fall, with cultivator, spade or hoe, turning the dirt up where the elements can act on it. This will give you healthy soil and your visitors will be asking you as they do us, "What do you use for fertilization?" You can reply as we do, that we use no fertilizer other than the above. Commercial fertilizers may make your plants bloom into prize winners but may kill your roots or disable them for future years. A peony once planted and cared for properly, will outlive the human life span.

Iris Awards For 1938

The American Iris Society Selects Best Varieties

ONE of the important functions of the American Iris Society is to prepare the annual report of awards. The award committee has finished its work for 1938 and has made awards as follows:

Dykes Medal Winners

Copper Lustre by Kirkland was given the Dykes medal, the highest award given in this country. Second choice was Junaluska also by Kirkland.

Awards of Merit

American Varieties—Tall Bearded

The following varieties were given the Award of Merit:

Golden Treasure by Schreimer; Christabel by Lapham; Cherrio by Ayres; Siegfried by H. P. Sass; Wabash by Williamson; Ozone by J. Sass; Jelloway by Parker; and At Dawning by Kirkland.

Intermediate Varieties

Amigo by Williamson and Golden Bow by H. P. Sass.

Foreign Varieties

Aubanel by Cayeux; Sahara by Pilkington.

Honorable Mention

Tall Bearded

Allumeuse by Gage; Angelus by Egelberg; China Maid by Mil-

liken; Chosen by White; E. B. Williamson by Cook; Ethelwyn Kleitz by Gage; Frank Adams by Lapham; Matterhorn by J. Sass; Mayling Soong by Lewis; Ming Yellow by Glutzbeck; Miss California by Salbach; Radiant by Salbach; The Bishop by Washington; Tiffany by H. P. Sass; Triptych by Wareham.

Dwarf

Keepsake by Cook; Tampa by Cook.

Highly Commended

Tall Bearded

Great Lakes by L. W. Cousins; Garden Joy by Parker; Meadow Gold by Parker; Bronzed Nymph by Parker; 34-37B by Wilhelm.

Preparing Gourds For Decoration

GOURDS lend themselves to a wide variety of uses. They can be made into patio strings or displayed in bowls of wood or metal, under bell glasses, or upon flat trays and mirrors. They may be waxed or varnished to keep their natural tones or painted with any color desired. They can be used as ash trays or curios.

The preparation of gourds for ornamental use is best done slowly and thoroughly, for haste makes poor gourds. Leave them on the vines as long as possible. The softer varieties, as the acorn and Turk's turban, should be taken in before the frost, but the hard-shelled varieties and dish-cloth type dry much better after freezing. Handle them carefully to avoid bruising and consequent blemishing. Cut them from the vine with a stalk of an inch or two attached.

When they are brought in-

doors they should be wiped with a dry cloth and hung up or placed one layer deep in baskets to dry. The time required for drying varies with the variety, but when a gourd is dry the seeds will rattle—one that feels cool and clammy is not completely dry. To prevent moulding, the gourds may be rubbed with some antiseptic, though sometimes the moulds make interesting spots when waxed or varnished. Then the surface should be scrubbed with a brush and some water. If any rough spots remain after they have dried, rub the gourds again with pumice or steel wool, but do not use sandpaper.

In the decoration of gourds one is left to his own imagination. Quick-drying enamels in solid colors may be used and any design applied afterwards. Prolific sources of designs are found, Indian baskets, blankets, and pottery, but designs of any sort

may be used. Also, if the gourds are blessed with a clear surface, patterns may be burned into them with an electric needle, a wood-burning stylus, or a red-hot wire. After that the gourds may be waxed, shellacked, or painted as one desires. Automobile or floor wax may also be used, but be sure that the gourds are thoroughly dry first.

One of the most common uses for gourds is in the so-called patio strings. For variety, clay ornaments and feathers as are used by the Indians and Mexicans in the southwest may be added. The pods of the milkweed, baptista, lotus, and pepper are often used. However, be sure that the gourds are not fastened by means of the stem, for it might part company some day and leave the string minus the gourds. Rather, burn a hole through the neck of the gourd with a hot wire.—Horticulture.

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
Mrs. Chester Thomas, Hon. President
2579 Downer Ave., Milwaukee
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

News

Mrs. Sam Post, Rec. Secretary
Shorewood Hills, Madison
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 1st V. President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. Charles Schuele, 2nd V. President
Oconomowoc

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

WE can only give impressions of the convention in this issue as the printer is ready to go to press and only a small space is left.

The attendance was bigger and better than ever, and so was the program. The Board of Managers and convention voted as follows:

1. To continue our cooperation with the Wisconsin State Fair and stage a flower show next August;
2. That the new officers take over their duties on December 1st of each year and that the Secretary's books be audited just prior to that date;
3. That the plan of voluntary increase in dues be continued for one more year. The plans was found to be very successful, netting an increase of about \$130.00 in dues and putting the Federation on its feet financially.

The Program

The speakers were excellent this year. The only trouble was that because each speaker was good, the audience wanted to hear them longer, which crowded the program, but which is impossible to foresee when the program is being planned.

Prof. Franz Aust was at his best in telling of European gardens and his impressions of Europe.

Our National President, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, gave two splendid talks.

Kenneth Bangs of Illinois gave us much of value in landscaping.

Prof. R. S. Mackintosh and Karl Reynolds, president of the Horticultural Society, showed and explained excellent moving picture films at the banquet.

Prof. L. Sando of Minnesota gave a very practical talk on the hardiness of perennials.

Perhaps the highlight of the convention was the splendid demonstration and talk on flower arrangement by Dorothy Biddle. Everyone was thrilled and there have been requests that she return for another talk soon.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for the coming year, beginning December 1: Honorary President, Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Ripon; President,



Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. Chas. Schuele, Oconomowoc; 2nd Vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca; Rec. Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Baraboo; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Kohler Entertains Members

A fitting conclusion to the convention was the splendid luncheon in the Kohler Recreation Hall where we listened to the Kohler Band and entertainment by Kohler young people, and talks by Miss Lillie Kohler and Mr. Walter Kohler. This was followed by a tour of Kohler village, a visit to the demonstration home, a visit to the Walter Kohler home, and Waelderhaus. Kohler is noted for its beautiful homes and gardens and with perfect weather and many flowers in bloom, it was at its best on October 1st. A beautiful vase was given to each visitor.

In Appreciation

We wish to thank the members of the Sheboygan, Plymouth and Kohler Garden Clubs for their splendid cooperation and help in making this convention a success. Also the Sheboygan Chamber of Commerce for help and use of their rooms, to the Episcopal Church for the use of Guild Hall, and to the Kohler Company for their splendid cooperation. We also wish to thank Mrs. H. E. Sperling and her committees for their help.

The Flower Show

The flower show was very good indeed, and credit should be given Mrs. Chester Thomas for her work as chairman, and to the members of the clubs helping her. A complete list of the winners will be published next month.

ELECT GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS EARLY

THE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation has suggested during the past few years that all garden clubs be urged to hold their election of officers for the coming year at the last meeting of the present year.

There are several important reasons for this. We would like to publish the official directory of the names of all officers in as early an issue of Wisconsin Horticulture in 1939 as possible.

The work of the recording secretary-treasurer has become increasingly burdensome with the increase in membership. We therefore wish to send out complete instructions to all garden club secretaries in January telling them how to send in the dues and providing them with a supply of membership cards and membership blanks. Unless this material is sent to the new secretary, it is frequently lost and causes the recording secretary considerable additional labor.

This coming year, to make the work of the recording secretary less difficult, all garden club secretaries will be requested to make three copies of each list of members sent in. Carbon paper and blanks will be furnished. One copy will remain in the files of the garden club secretary; two will be sent to the recording secretary-treasurer, one for her files, and the other for the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for membership record and mailing out the magazine.

Federation On Sound Financial Footing Due To Increased Dues

FOR the first time in its history, the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation has a fair balance in its general fund as a result of the voluntary increase in dues paid by 30 of the member clubs this year.

A total of \$136.65 was received as a result of these contributions.

The membership also increased this year, there being a total of 1915 members in 69 clubs.

The plan of the voluntary dues was suggested because many of the clubs found themselves unable financially to increase their dues. There were two types of dues suggested, first an increase of 25c per member, such clubs to be called honorary member clubs, and the other an increase of 10c per member, such clubs to be called contributing member clubs.

The following is the list of clubs contributing:

Honorary Member Clubs

Blue Beech, Milwaukee; Blue Mound, Wauwatosa; City Club, Milwaukee; Countryside, Thiensville; Elm Grove; Fort Atkinson; Hawthorne, Hales Corners; Hillcrest, West Allis; La Belle, Oconomowoc; Milwaukee Post Office Employees; Oakfield; Sheboygan; Wausau; Wauwatosa, and Yard and Garden Club, Ripon.

Contributing Member Clubs

Community Garden Club, Brandon; Dental Auxiliary, Milwaukee; Elkhorn; Fond du Lac; Madison; Marinette; Menasha; Menomonee Falls; Milwaukee County; Neenah; Omro; Racine; Ripon; Sum-Mer-Del; Waupaca; West Allis, and West Side, Madison.

Our Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Post, reports that the Oconomowoc meeting of officers and committee members

resulted in a balance of \$25.00 which was paid to the Federation treasury by the La Belle Club, Oconomowoc, as a balance from the luncheon furnished by the club members.

The Flower Arrangement School held at Fort Atkinson and Menasha last spring resulted in a deficit of \$17.63 which was paid from the speakers fund.

WELCOME—NEW GARDEN CLUBS

THE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation extends a cordial welcome to a number of new garden clubs which have joined the Federation during the past few months. The clubs are: The Antigo Garden Club; The Little Garden Club of Madison; The Shorewood Hills Garden Club of Madison; The Edgerton Garden Club; and the Waukesha County Teachers Garden Club.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club has reorganized and again affiliated.

Officers of the new clubs are as follows:

EDGERTON GARDEN CLUB

President: Mrs. Everett Ravn
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Kitchel Sayne
Secretary: Mrs. R. J. Stumpf
Treasurer: Mrs. Verne Peach

THE LITTLE GARDEN CLUB Madison

President: Mrs. Ralph Melby, 2108 Winnebago St.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. C. Sherburne, 20 Grand Ave.
Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Sidney Adams, Westmoreland

SHOREWOOD HILLS GARDEN CLUB Madison

President: Mrs. L. C. McGann, 3320 Lake Mendota Dr.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. C. Clardy, 1509 Sumac Dr.

Secretary: Mrs. R. F. Luxford, 1112 Dartmouth Dr.
Treasurer: Mrs. E. D. Stanley, 2907 Columbia Rd.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS GARDEN CLUB

President: Mrs. Michael Woolf, 1131 3rd St. So.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. G. W. Nillard, 350 Lincoln St.
Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. F. R. Nickerson, 851 Saratoga St.

ANTIGO GARDEN CLUB

President: Mrs. F. Brezdiak, 1633 Fifth Ave.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. M. L. Locksmith, 1226 Fourth Ave.
Secretary: Wm. E. Everest, 418 Fifth Ave.
Treasurer: Mrs. W. Neuberger, 412 Second Ave.

CHRISTMAS TREES—EVERGREENS

Christmas Trees and Evergreen Decorations for the Holidays. Trees, Shrubs, Perennials and Rock Garden plants. Also Tree and Shrub Seeds. Write for our catalogued price list. American Forestry Company, Pembine, Wisconsin.

AGICIDE

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Use Proven Safe Insecticides
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YOUR TREES
Pruning — Cavity Treatment
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2335 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Lakeside 2907

For Your Garden Club Program

Mrs. A. W. Hargrave, Ripon

ALL true garden lovers are thrilled at the sight not only of well designed gardens but by the natural beauties of field, forest, hill and stream. Wisconsin has many beautiful and varied scenic spots.

When the opportunity to travel about the state comes, one ought to know where to find these interesting places, so it is well to prepare for the fullest enjoyment by reading some of the recent delightful books which have been written about Wisconsin. One that will give pleasure is entitled "Alluring Wisconsin." The author, Fred L. Holmes, gives a most comprehensive picture of Wisconsin. Surely no one can read the book without being stirred with the desire to go on a pilgrimage to these outstanding wonders that Nature has created. Garden club members should know the natural beauties of their state, and plan to hold a summer meeting at one of these places.

Vernon Quinn has written two nature books which will delight all garden-minded readers. One is entitled "Seeds and Leaves," and his latest new volume is "Roots: Their Place in Life and Legend." August Derleth says of this book: "I think 'Roots' must be put on that small shelf of charming books to which you will make repeated reference during years to come, a book to which you will return again and again, not alone for information; but for the simple pleasure of reading Mr. Quinn's delightfully informal style. Put this one on your 'must' list."

Those gardeners who are scientifically inclined will be stimulated by the discussion of a subject which is new and vitally important to the horticultural world. This will be found in the book "Soilless Growth of Plants"

by Carleton Ellis and Miller Swaney. The authors describe the method of growing plants in mineral aggregates. This absorbing book tells how even an amateur may have the fun of growing flowers in her window garden without the aid of soil.

Life in Wisconsin in the early decades of a century ago is vividly told by August Derleth in his book "Wind Over Wisconsin." The scene of this book is laid along the Wisconsin River from Portage to where it empties into the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien. A review of any of these books should prove interesting and profitable.

(Mrs. A. W. Hargrave is a member of the program committee from the Fox River Valley District.)

NEW DISTRICT ORGANIZED AT SHEBOYGAN

A NEW district of the Federation was organized at Sheboygan during the summer. The district includes the garden clubs in Sheboygan, Plymouth, Kohler, Port Washington, and West Bend.

The organization committee included Mrs. Gilbert Snell of Sheboygan, chairman, Mrs. Henry Winn of Plymouth and Mrs. Albert Treick of Kohler.

Mrs. R. R. Hibbard of Wauwatosa, chairman of our organization committee, and Mrs. Chester Thomas, honorary president, were present at the first meeting. Another meeting is to be held soon.

The coral lily of Siberia, *lilium tenuifolium*, is the earliest and brightest of the lilies, a beautiful coral red.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT BOOKS YOU MAY CHOOSE

Looking forward to the Flower Arrangement Schools to be held next month perhaps you may find some new books in the following list suggested by Dorothy Biddle in the October **Flower Grower**:

"Design in Flower Arrangement" by J. T. and D. N. Arms. Macmillan, New York. \$2.75.

"How to Arrange Flowers" by Dorothy Biddle. Doubleday, Doran, Garden City, N. Y. \$1.00.

"Flower Arrangement" by F. F. Rockwell and E. G. Grayson. Macmillan, New York. \$3.00.

"Japanese Flower Arrangement for American Homes" by Margaret Preninger. Little Brown, Boston. \$5.00.

"Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year" by Mrs. K. T. Cary and Mrs. N. D. Merrel. Dodd Mead, New York. \$3.50.

"The Arrangement of Flowers" by Mrs. Walter R. Hine. Scribner's, New York. \$2.50.

"New Flower Arrangements" by Mrs. Walter R. Hine. Scribner's, New York. \$2.75.

"Principles of Flower Arrangement" by Edward A. White. DeLamare, New York. \$3.00.

"Flower and Vase" by Anne Lampugh. Scribner's New York. \$2.00.

"Flower Decoration" by Constance Spry. Putnam's, New York. \$3.50.

"Moribana, Heikwa and Ikenobo" volumes printed in Japan. Available from Yamanaka and Co., Chicago. \$2.00 a volume.

"Art of Flower Arrangement in Japan" by A. L. Sadler. Dutton, New York. \$4.00.

PERENNIALS FOR THE SHADY GARDEN

IN the Garden Club News Letter prepared by Victor H. Ries of Ohio, he lists the following perennials as suitable for shady places:

Shade

Aconitum, Anemone, Aquilegia, Dicentra, Digitalis, Heuchera, Hosta, Mertensia, Monarda, Trollius, Myosotis, Primula, Pulmonaria, Thalictrum, Cimicifuga, Viola.

Ground Covers for Shade

Ajuga reptans, Vinca minor, Sedum ternatum, Asperula odorata, Myosotis palustris.

An Adventure Story

EVERY gardener appreciates this lovely Regal lily, but few know the dramatic story behind its introduction to the horticultural world.

The finder of the Regal lily was E. H. "Chinese" Wilson—plant hunter extraordinary and Keeper of Harvard's famous Arboretum. The adventure back of the finding? Here it is:

Back in March, 1910, Mr. Wilson left Boston for a remote and arid section on the border of China and Tibet. Several years earlier he'd discovered the Regal lily but had failed to introduce it successfully in American gardens. He was determined to try again.

The story of Wilson's second trip reads like a chapter from the Odyssey. He traveled across the broad Pacific to Shanghai, then up the mighty Yangtze River for 1800 miles, and then northward up its tributary the Min for 250 miles into mysterious Tibet—the jumping-off place for the hunt. For seven consecutive days Wilson and his party of natives traveled on narrow, treacherous trails up into the hills where the Regal lily has its home. There they made camp. And Wilson made arrangements to have 6,000 bulbs dug and shipped to America.

Several days later the party started back along the narrow mountain trail. Wilson, then ill, was carried in a chair. His black spaniel led the way, and the natives followed close behind.

Suddenly Wilson saw the dog cringe as a small piece of rock hit the path and rebounded into the river 300 feet below. He sensed an avalanche coming, and jumped out of his chair to seek shelter against the cliff—but not in time to escape a boulder that came crashing down the hill. His Leg was seriously injured.

Wilson surveyed his far-from-

pleasant situation. There he was—a solitary white man, badly injured, and four days' march from medical assistance.

To make matters worse, a mule caravan came into view at that moment. There wasn't space for the animals to pass or to turn back, and their drivers dared not stand still, fearing that the slide might start again at any moment.

There was only one thing to do. They laid Wilson across the narrow path, and one by one the 40-odd mules of the caravan stepped over his body. Never till then, he says, had he realized the surefootedness of these creatures.

Then the return journey was resumed. By forced marches the men reached medical assistance in three days. After months of acute suffering, Wilson's injured leg mended, and he returned to America.

The Regal lily bulbs he had selected arrived safely in this country, and the millions which are now being grown came from this original stock. They're known and grown wherever gardens are loved.—Sunset.

IN OUR GARDEN

MRS. Theo. J. Peterson of Waupaca, an enthusiastic gardener, writes that she enjoys the Harmony marigold very much this year, both in the garden and as cut flowers.

Buddleia Fortune bloomed beautifully and produced grand cut flowers.

Dr. Eckener rose is doing much better this year than before, possibly due to more moisture.

Mrs. Peterson remarks, "Gardening has been very much a pleasure this year."

CLEMATIS FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

FEW plants of the climbing genera, and indeed of the whole long list of perennials, add as much distinctive beauty to the garden as clematis.

Everybody is familiar with *Clematis paniculata* (C. *Virginiana*, commonly called *Virgin's Bower*), whose billowing masses of white flowers spread a misty late summer enchantment over the places where it has been allowed to have its way.

This is the native species and it is indispensable for softening background effects over walls, fences and the edgings of wild plantings. It is a rampant grower, however, and can only do itself full justice when it has plenty of room.

The large flowered hybrids, on the other hand, are as useful for the small as for the large garden. Only one of large flowering types is anything like frequently encountered in American gardens—*C. Jackmanii*, the magnificent purple.

Variety of Colors

It is possible to select variations from pale mauve to bright blue in *Elsa Spath*, *Belle of Woking*, *Mrs. Cholmondeley*, *Ville de Paris*, *Lawsoniana*, *Mme. Baron Veillard*, *Prins Hendrik*, *Ramona*, *Comtesse de Bouchard*, to name a few.

For red and its derivatives there are *Jackmani Rubra*, *Crimson King*, *Mme. Edouard Andre*, *The President*, *Ville de Lyon*, among the hybrids; *Texensis Montana Rubens* among the species.

Henryi is a superb white large flower; *Nelly Moser* has pale mauve and white petals with red bars; *Lady Caroline Neville* is white with mauve bars; *Duchess of Albany* is brilliant pink and *Duchess of Edinborough* is a double white.

"Gardens, Houses and People"—Baltimore.

New Desirable Perennials

EUGENE S. BOERNER

Research Director, Jackson & Perkins Co.

THE perennial border, one of the first things to deteriorate in the home garden, unlike shrubs, must often be replaced or replanted.

Here is a partial list of the better perennials offered this year.

Anthemis Moonlight, a new softer yellow, is taking its place with the orange, sprawly Sancta Johannis and the real favorite, Perry's variety.

Delphinium

Delphiniums are receiving a great deal of attention, and this year we have a full quota of the giant Pacific strain. This strain has a wide range of colors, with fine large flowers, and is being generally tested. It will find many friends next summer, and some probably may not be able to have absolute success with them. There are, of course, the standby delphinium strains, such as the Leonian strain, the various Vanderbilt strains and others. There are also new ones in the offing built for particular hardiness, which are embodying many of the features now available with the ruggedness so much sought in the colder regions. The new Ruysii strain and the first variety of it, Pink Sensation, will be available next fall and spring. The latter is like Belladonna in form and growth and is continuously in flower even as late as mid-November.

Geums have been passed by too frequently because of their semi-hardiness, but the new pair, Princess Van Orange and Fire Opal, have withstood 30 degrees below zero with us. They have interesting flower value and excellent foliage value and should be used.

Helenium

In your autumn gardens, together with tall asters, the medium-growing heleniums should have more use. Moerheim Beauty is not new, but is not used enough. The new dark form, Peregrina, coming out this year, should be popular. It grows about three and one-half feet high and has chestnut-colored flowers.

The gay Chipperfield Orange is gaining rapidly and will be one of our regular autumn plants soon. Plant these newer heleniums in the border. They will not become too tall nor untidy and will be gratefully appreciated.

Physostegia Summer Glow is being hailed as a variation in that field and will be watched with interest.

Pyrethrum Pink Bouquet is a rugged new double pink variety. It derives its name from its habit of throwing many flowers on one spike, and its favor from the fact that it keeps its head up and does not sprawl when in full bloom. It also does not reflex its ray petals even when through blooming.

The phlox family has had many additions in recent years. Tigress, Columbia and others have found a steady place. This year Augusta is joining them.

Esther Read, the new hardy double Shasta daisy, is here to stay. Once established, it is always in bloom and produces a mighty fine effect in the garden. It is excellent for cutting. The double, White Swan, and the frilled dainty semi-double, Chiffon, are also seeing much demand.

Tritoma

Tritoma Tower of Gold is a good example of an older item

quickly regaining favor. It is commonly used and with its newer mate, Royal Standard, should be used more freely. It dates back to Burbank's originations.

Trollius Golden Queen is helping to repopularize that family which, with its hybrids of europaeus, needs a spot in our semi-shady gardens.

In England the most-talked-of novelties are, of course, the Russell lupines. The difficulty of growing them in this country will slow up any wide popularity, but they are extremely interesting in their new range of sizes and their distinctive coloring. The fact that the pouch is a distinct color from the upright gives the appearance of a barber pole, usually in distinct colors. The fact that plants will vary all the way from twelve inches to fifty inches is also interesting.

—Condensed from American Nurseryman.

Notes

Do not delay planting narcissus bulbs. Tulips and hyacinths may wait, but the narcissus needs all the growing time possible.

Don't burn your leaves! Pile them up to decay. There is no substitute for humus, or decayed vegetable matter, for the lawn or garden.

Plant poeticus narcissus for cutting. This is the most fragrant of the whole narcissus family.

THE USE OF LIME QUESTIONED

Prof. C. J. Chapman

MOST garden soils are well supplied with lime. In our laboratories we test thousands of samples taken from lawns and gardens, and find 99% of them abundantly supplied with lime. Moss growing in a lawn is not an indication of soil acidity, as many people believe. It is usually an indication of a shaded, rather moist condition, and most frequently found on the north side of buildings.

The city water supply in most localities in Wisconsin contains lime. The sprinkling of our lawns and gardens tends to build up the lime supply of our soils.

Before applying lime to any garden or lawn, it is by all means essential that samples of soil be tested to determine first of all whether they need lime.

There are a few vegetables and a number of cultivated flowers that prefer an acid reaction in the soil. Among garden crops preferring an acid reaction are strawberries, potatoes, watermelons, and possibly black raspberries. Cranberries have shown a decided preference for an acid soil.

Among cultivated flowers showing a preference for an acid soil we find the rhododendron, the Alpine azalea, most varieties of fern, most lilies, most varieties of iris, most varieties of phlox, in fact most of the wild flowers native to shaded woodlands are acid-tolerant and do best in an acid soil.

The native leaf mold in woodlands is invariably acid.

From circular "New Ideas on Fertilizers for Lawns and Gardens" available from the College of Agriculture, Madison.

Yellow crocuses are the brightest of the early spring bulbs. Plant a good patch of them.

The Chinese Elm

RECENTLY the Chinese elm (*Ulmus pumila* L.) has come into prominence solely because of its rapid growth. Certainly no other tree, hardy in this locality, can compete with it in this respect. However, rapid growth does not make for structural soundness, and this is also true of the Chinese elm.

The tree does quite well without a great deal of water; it seems to like well-drained soil. It will not grow in a hole dug in impervious clay. When planted in very tight soil, some provision should be made for drainage, at least for the first year.

If due consideration is given to the short-life expectancy of a tree of such rapid growth, it would seem that the Chinese elm is a valuable addition to the list of trees available for this locality. At the present time it is generally free of insect pests and diseases. Perhaps when more generally planted it will have its own list of troubles.

The largest tree of this species in the Garden measures 16.5 inches in diameter and was planted in 1918. It might be termed "mature," since it has reached the size when each severe storm breaks a branch from the crown. The rapid growth, however, tends to heal such openings rather quickly. To grow the Chinese elm to an age exceeding thirty years, it appears that the quaint local custom of "trimming" must be practiced. "Trimming" consists in lopping off all branches large enough to support foliage—just the trunk and scaffold limbs remain. However, a "trimmed" Chinese elm will be no better, and perhaps no worse, than a "trimmed" soft maple.

While conceding the value of the Chinese elm for particular situations, where the growth rate as well as the probability of

storm damage has been considered, it is not a tree to plant for permanence or for future generations. Rapid growth and staunchness are not properties of the same tree.

Condensed from the Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin.

FLOWER LORE

Foxglove. This plant figures much in fairy lore. In England it is called fairy cap and witch's glove. A legend says that the "little people" gave some of the blossoms to the fox. He put them on his toes and could not be heard when prowling at night among the bird roosts. In France the blossoms are called "lady's gloves" or "gloves of our lady."

Marigold. A flower of light, like the other bright yellow flowers, "the bride of the sun." *Caltha*, a Greek maid, fell in love with the sun god. She would remain in the fields all night just to get the first sight of his flashing eye. Consumed by her love she wasted away and died. Where she had long stood the marigold appeared colored like the sun. Also called king's cup, Mary-bud, cowbloom, butterwort and by other names. The Virgin wore the flower on her bosom, hence the name Marygold.

Monkshood (*Aconite*). It is called Odin's helmet in Norway, troll hat in Denmark and iron hat or storm hat in Germany. A plant of evil reputation because of the poison obtained from it. Shunned by the superstitious. It was supposed to be used in the dreaded kettle brews of witches. Growing the plant in a garden invited their visits. It was the "cap of darkness" and made its wearer invisible.

From Bulletin by Charles E. Brown.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
Vice-president

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F. J. Paepke, Burlington

DIARY OF AN OLD TIMER

SEPTEMBER 20. This has been the most peculiar weather I have ever seen in September—first about two solid weeks of rain and cold weather, and then our Indian summer. It spoiled the fall flow however, from goldenrod. If we had had warm weather the first half of September with sunshine we'd have gotten a lot more honey—but perhaps there is enough anyhow.

It's hard to understand why western Wisconsin has a poor crop and the southeastern part such a big crop. Must be in the amount of rain and the number of days of sunshine. It takes sunshine to make nectar.

I hear we are going to have a good program up at Marshfield. Perhaps I can get rid of enough honey to pay my way up there by that time.

We won't have to feed this fall. In fact, we have been taking out a few full frames from the outside because many colonies in two hive bodies have the upper one almost completely full of honey. Five or six full combs in the center of the top hive body should be enough for winter. Sometimes the outside ones granulate.

I would like to know, if honey keeps on going down in price will it go below 0.

Our bees are in the best condition this fall they've been in years. Hope the same for you and hope to see you at the convention.

LADIES AUXILIARY MEETING

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

Marshfield, October 27-28

Eagles Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

- 10:00-11:00 a. m. Set up honey, fruit and nut bread contest exhibits.
- 11:00 a. m. Address of Welcome. Mrs. Frank Ortlieb, Chilton, chairman Ladies Auxiliary.
- Response by Mrs. John Martin, Marshfield, local chairman.
- Response to roll call. What we have done to promote honey in our community.
- 12:00 m. Luncheon. Plans to be announced.
- 1:30 p. m. The Prudent Homemaker Uses Honey. Report of Beekeepers meeting held at Newport, Indiana. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, American Honey Institute.
- 2:30 p. m. Demonstration. Hints for the Homemaker. Miss Cecelia Shestock, Home Demonstration Agent, Wood County.
- 4-H Club demonstration on homemaking.
- 3:45 p. m. Annual business meeting. Consideration of new constitution.
- 6:30 p. m. Annual banquet with Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.
- Hive nailing contest for the ladies. Bring your hammer. Nail one hive body and ten frames, furnished by the Marshfield Mfg. Co. Nailing devices allowed.
- Prizes: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd prize, \$1; 3rd prize, 75c; 4th prize, 50c.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

- A. M. Tour of Marshfield Mfg. Co. and business houses. Mrs. John Martin, Marshfield, chairman.
- 2:30 p. m. Business meeting, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.

HONEY, FRUIT AND NUT BREAD CONTEST

Open to all ladies attending annual convention Wisconsin Beekeepers Association and Woman's Auxiliary meeting.

A written recipe must accompany each entry. Each individual may make as many entries as desired. Weight of each loaf, about 1 lb.

Prizes: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 50c; 5th, 50c; 6th, 50c.

Above prizes donated by Ladies Auxiliary.

60th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

Eagles Hall, Marshfield

October 27-28, 1938

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

9:30 a. m. Registration. A bee escape will be given each beekeeper registering, by the Marshfield Manufacturing Company.

10:00 a. m. Address of Welcome. George S. Ives, Marshfield.

Response by A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.

10:15 a. m. The Apiary Inspector—His Selection and Supervision. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.

10:45 a. m. Report of the Inspection Work for 1938. C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison.

11:30 a. m. Beekeeping in the Sweet Clover Region. Swarm Control, Requeening, Wintering. Henry Schaefer, Osseo and Oklee, Minnesota.

BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

12:00 m. Special luncheon for official delegates from each county and district association affiliated with the State Association with the Board of Directors. Business meeting during and following luncheon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 p. m. Pollen Substitutes and How to Use Them. Dr. M. H. Haydak, Minnesota.

2:15 p. m. Short Cuts in Apiary Management. N. J. Ellingson, Roseau, Minn. (formerly Ass't in Beekeeping, Minn. College of Agriculture, now commercial beekeeper).

2:45 p. m. Honey Costs and Honey Prices. Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison.

3:30 p. m. Corn Pollen as Food for Bees. Dr. Carl Schaefer, Madison.

4:00 p. m. Question box. Questions will be answered by speakers and beekeepers in attendance. Questions may be sent in advance.

THE BANQUET—6:30 P. M.

Toastmaster, George S. Ives, Marshfield.

Banquet in Eagles Hall. 75c per plate.

Music and entertainment by the Wood County Beekeepers Association.

Ladies Hive Nailing Contest. Nail 10 frames and hive body. Frame nailing devices allowed. Prizes for fastest nailing. 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 50c.

Moving pictures—in color—How to Install Package Bees. Method used by Dr. C. L. Farrar at Madison. Easy Spring Feeding. Queen Rearing As Done by Harry Laidlow, Madison. New Varieties of Garden Flowers in Color. Shown and described by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Question Bee on beekeeping. All men to take part. Questions to be answered yes or no. To be conducted like "Spelling Down Bee." Winner to receive prize of \$1.00.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

9:30 a. m. Cutting Corners in Swarm Control and Apiary Management. Requeening Methods. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10:15 a. m. The Food Value of Honey. Dr. M. H. Haydak, Minnesota.

11:00 a. m. The New Honey Grades. What is Badger Brand Honey? Preparing Honey for Market. James Gwin, Madison.

11:30 a. m. Round table by beekeepers.

How We Prepare Our Honey for Market. Walter Diehnelt, Vice-President, Menomonie.

1:30 p. m. The Future of Sweet Clover. H. R. Lathrope, County Agent, Wisconsin Rapids.

2:00 p. m. Continuation of Round Table.

How We Prepare for Winter. A. J. Schultz, President, Ripon.

Short Cuts in Colony Management. Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville, Chairman Fox River Valley District.

2:30 p. m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Election of officers. Report of committee on Theft Reward Posters. Cornelius Meyer, Appleton, Chairman.

HEARING TO BE HELD TO CHANGE HONEY GRADES

THE Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets will hold public hearings for the purpose of amending and issuing new standards and regulations on the grading of honey.

Hearings are to be held as follows:

Court House, Menomonie, Wisconsin, October 5, 2 p. m.

Court House, Appleton, Wisconsin, October 7, 2 p. m.

State Capitol, Madison, October 11, 2 p. m.

The results of the hearing together with the matters decided upon by the beekeepers will be presented at the annual convention by Mr. James Gwin.

1938 Honey Crop

needs attractive, sanitary CONTAINERS: well made and soldered with pure tin solder. Prices have not advanced and within twenty-four hours after receipt of your order your containers will be in transit. Our stock is complete as follows:

2½ lb. cans, case of 24	\$1.20
2½ lb cans, carton of 100	4.10
5 lb. pails, case of 12	.95
5 lb. pails, carton of 50	3.20
10 lb. pails, case of 6	.80
10 lb. pails, carton of 50	4.70
60 lb. cans, bulk, each	.34
60 lb. cans, box of 2	1.00
60 lb. cans, carton of 24	7.85

F. O. B. Boyd, Wis.

Consult our 1938 catalog for prices on Glass Jars, Comb Honey Cartons and Cellophane Wrappers. Write for free sample Honey Labels



August Lotz Company

Boyd, Wisconsin

The Honey Crop

A FEW sections of the country have a bumper crop of honey this year, while other sections have a very short or an average crop. All in all, it probably means that there is about a normal crop of honey as compared to other good years.

Some of us seem surprised when dealers insist that there is a big crop and try to cut prices. It isn't at all surprising. It has always been done and always will be done, not only with honey but with other crops. The buyer is always afraid that in case of a big crop prices will go down. Many beekeepers are also panicky. If they get more honey one year than they did in previous years, they think every one else must have big crops too, and so they want to sell quick. Of course, they may need the cash or the room and be forced to sell at what they can get.

The truth of the matter is that there is a good crop of very fine white honey in the country this year. Not a bigger crop than can be readily used providing the consumer will begin to use honey a little better than they have been doing during the past year.

It's Up to Us

A beekeeper in Madison reports that in visiting about fifteen retail grocery stores he was able to sell only five 5-lb pails and two dozen 1-lb jars. Why? Because the stores still had honey left on their shelves from last year—just think of it—from last year.

What is the answer? The beekeepers will have to advertise honey to get the consumer thinking about it again. Roadside stands are selling honey because they display it well and push it. The peddlers can sell it because they bring it to the attention of the housewife. What we need is

a series of newspaper articles on how to use honey—its value, and interesting stories about honey and bees to get people thinking about it. Each beekeeper must do something in his neighborhood to arouse consumer interest. So it's up to us.

THE PRICES OF A 5-LB. PAIL OF HONEY

A LETTER from Mr. E. A. Duax, Goldwyn Apiaries, Chippewa Falls, states, "What is the matter with Wisconsin beekeepers when they sell a 5-lb. pail of honey for less than it is sold in Ohio where a big crop is reported this year."

In our last issue we quoted the president of the Ohio Beekeepers Association as stating that a 5-lb. pail should sell at 75c to \$1.00.

Mr. Duax states that he thinks the following cost and prices would be more equitable than those printed in our last issue:

	cents
5 lbs. honey at 8c.....	40
1 pail	6½
Labor of packing and label	1½
Delivery to stores and selling cost	2
<hr/>	
Cost to grocer	50
Grocer's profit	15
<hr/>	
Retail price	65

What do you think about it?

You Said It

He: "Did you ever run across a man who at the slightest touch would cause you to thrill and tremble all over?"

She: "Yes, the dentist."

—Orange Bowl.

CARNIOLIANS IN EGYPT

BY common consent, the Egyptian Government is concentrating its efforts on the production of pure Carniolian queens at the various mating stations created recently. A mated queen is supplied at only two shillings, consequently there is an overwhelming demand from Egyptian beekeepers for these Government queens, apart from the great supply which reaches the country annually from the Stagar apiaries at Bitnje, Jugo-Slavia.

The Egyptian Government is aiming at making Egypt one of the international breeding centers for Carniolian bees, and with this object in view, will shortly introduce suitable legislation for the organization of Egyptian beekeeping. We have no infectious bee diseases here, and this makes Egypt, with its abundant forage and ideal weather, a veritable bee paradise.—A. Z. Abushady. "The B. B. J." from the South African Bee Journal.

Orange Nut Bread

- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup honey
- 1 egg
- 1½ tbs. grated orange rind
- ¾ cup orange juice
- 2½ cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup chopped nuts

Cream the honey and fat; add the beaten egg, add orange rind. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with orange juice. Add chopped nuts. Pour into a well greased loaf pan, the bottom of which has been lined with wax paper. Bake at 325 degrees for one hour and ten minutes.

Age 2 days before cutting.

Fall Problems In the Apiary

REPORTS are that there is considerable thin nectar in combs this fall as a result of the long rainy period the first half of September. Where supers have thin nectar, it might be well to place such supers underneath the brood chamber so the bees can carry it up above, thereby ripening it better.

If October turns out to be a dry month the winter stores may be ripened to a point where they will cause no loss from dysentery. If however, we have a period of rainy weather from now on, there may be winter losses. It is now known that dysentery is caused by excess moisture in the feed. The bees cannot discharge the water during the winter time and especially if the honey granulates so that they are forced to feed on the liquid portions between the granules, severe dysentery is caused. Well ripened honey, especially that which is sealed over, should be left in the brood chambers. Strong colonies will fare better than weak ones because they can ripen the nectar better.

One of our most successful beekeepers states that it is his practice to go into the brood chamber in the fall and rearrange the combs. He alternates the brood combs which are mostly empty, with sealed frames of honey, thus giving both clustering space and food.

Our best beekeepers state that a strong colony provided with the right kind of food and plenty of it will survive most any kind of winter if wintered outdoors. Most of our winter losses, in outdoor wintering, are caused from two things: first, weak colonies; and second, insufficient food or at least food above the cluster during the coldest weather.

Before it is too late and while the brood is still being raised, it's good insurance to inspect

each colony to see that it has a queen. A queenless colony is a loss.

Cellar Wintering

For those wintering in cellars, it might be good advice this year to recommend leaving the bees outside as late as possible in order to take advantage of any good flight days. Then it might also be well to keep the storage cellar as dry as possible all winter, because a dry atmosphere will evaporate moisture and help to ripen the honey. Since it is the moisture that causes dysentery, a damp storage cellar would further thin out the honey because honey readily absorbs moisture. A cellar with a dirt floor and sides which "sweat" would probably cause trouble.

A basement in which there is a furnace is always very dry during the winter. That might give a hint as to the management of the bee storage cellar. We have heard, however, that a storage cellar which is too dry may cause trouble and that it is well to sprinkle a little water in the entrances during mid-winter.

Whole Wheat Bread

- 1 cake compressed yeast
- 1¼ cups water
- 1 cup milk
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- ¼ cup honey
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 4 cups flour
- 4 cups whole wheat flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk, add shortening, honey, salt and cool. Add dissolved yeast and flour. Knead for about ten minutes. Let rise until light. Form into two loaves and let rise until almost double in size. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees).

HONEY MARKET SUMMARY

By the U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics

IF the fall flow does not materialize much feeding will be necessary by beekeepers who extracted closely. Many beekeepers, however, have left more honey than usual in the hives. As the extracting progresses, the anticipated size of the crop is undergoing further shrinkage. Many beekeepers are not taking off as much surplus as was anticipated a few weeks ago, partly because of the early slackening of the flow, and partly because they are leaving more honey on the hive.

Early prices for extracted honey in the Central States have often been a cent to one and one-half cents per pound below those of last year and about on a level with those from the Plains area which carry higher transportation costs. Distress lots are now lessening and there seems to be an undercurrent of strength to the market as the season progresses. In New York State, for example, prices are nearly on a level with those of last year; and some beekeepers in the Central States advise that recent inquiries are at a price higher than those of a few weeks ago.

Condensed from the report of Sept. 15.

POOR HONEY CROP IN WESTERN WISCONSIN

A LETTER from H. O. Rodeske of Fountain City states: "The honey crop in Buffalo and Trempealeau counties is the poorest in history, according to old timers. We had about a 50 lb. surplus at the end of July which we did not take off at the time. Now there is no surplus and bees must be fed for winter. Many bees are starving now."

The Buffalo County Beekeepers Association held a round-up and picnic at Arcadia on October 2nd.



From the middle of September to freeze up is the best time to plant peony roots. Select some reliable peony firm and send in your order.

Sisson's Peonies

ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN

Highways 23-26 Intersection

**HONEY PAILS
GLASSWARE-LABELS**

PROMPT SERVICE and LOWEST PRICES

* * *

By buying your supplies from the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, you are helping the Association carry on its program of work.

Send for price list to

**Wisconsin State
Beekeepers Association**

Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Wis.



CONTAINERS



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Wisconsin *Horticulture*



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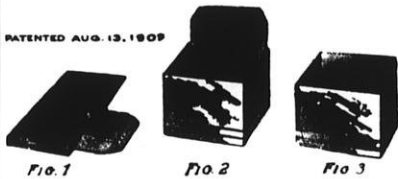
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Wisconsin Horticulture

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Dwarfing Effect Of Fruit Bearing

W. H. Upshall, Horticultural Experiment Station,
Vineland Station, Ont.

FOR many years fruit growers have recognized that fruit bearing is a dwarfing process with regard to the growth of the tree. This knowledge has been applied in a practical way in the complete removal of blossoms or fruit from very young trees and in thinning the fruit on older trees.

With the idea of getting a rough measure of the dwarfing effect of fruit bearing, two Melba, two R. I. Greening and two Delicious trees were selected in the fall of 1931 and trunk circumference measurements were taken. At this time the two trees of each variety were very nearly the same size and adjacent to one another. All of these trees are on Malling II stocks and were planted in the fall of 1929.

Beginning in the summer of 1932, all of the blossoms were removed each year from one tree of each variety and the other tree was allowed to set fruit in a normal way. The latter have averaged 69 pounds of fruit per tree in the six-year period and the bearing of this fruit has caused a reduction of approximately 27 per cent in the area of the cross section of the trunk, as the following figures show:

Area of cross section of trunk in
sq. cms.



(Average of three varieties)

	Non-Fruiting	Fruiting
November, 1931	2.5	2.6
November, 1937	78.8	57.5

The size differences between fruiting and non-fruiting trees are now quite noticeable, but the major differences is in tree shape, particularly in the upright growing varieties, Melba and Delicious, where early fruit production has been instrumental in weighing down the branches. This has resulted in a more open tree, offering better light conditions for the developing fruits. Unquestionably, early fruit bearing does much more to shape the tree than can be done by means of pruning.

If from now on the non-fruiting trees were allowed to set and mature fruit in a normal way they would tend, because of their larger bearing surface, to catch up in yield to the fruiting trees. However, there is no likelihood that they would eventually surpass the latter and, therefore, under ordinary conditions, no justification for blossom removal in a commercial orchard.

Fruit growers frequently discriminate against an otherwise good variety because it is late in coming into bearing. Aside from the encouragement of early returns on the investment, there seems to be no justification for this attitude for, to a large extent, the tree is making up in increase of bearing what it is losing in fruit production in these early years.

On the surface there may appear to be some conflict in the statements just made; viz., that early bearing is desirable in shaping the tree and that late fruiting varieties should not be discriminated against. The essence of the matter is that varietal habits must be taken into consideration, particularly the normal time that a variety comes into bearing.

From Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine.

Poison Methods Of Field Mice Control

G. C. Oderkirk

U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

THE control of field mice is an activity that should be on the schedule of the fruit grower as definitely as any routine orchard practice. In most localities recommended poison methods should be applied the latter part of October and fore part of November; perhaps the fore part of February; and again in the month of March.

The population of field mice in an orchard, or over a wide area, fluctuates from year to year, becoming very high in some years. Although the reasons for this periodical increase and decrease is not definitely known, it is likely that conditions such as weather, the abundance of food, natural enemies, and other factors that influence their habits, must approach the ideal for the infestation to reach a high point. The absence of abnormally high or low temperatures, heavy rains that may disturb their living quarters or otherwise affect their breeding habits, and other severe climatic changes, enable mice to increase at a rapid rate.

From the standpoint of the fruit grower, the more or less cyclic trend of the mouse population may be interesting but not greatly important for the reason that in so many instances severe injury to trees occurs when the infestation is fairly low in orchards. An abrupt change of weather during the winter that reduces the supply of food for mice and forces them to girdle trees, frequently occurs when the mouse population is at a low point. A sleet storm followed by a heavy snowfall, completely blanketing the ground and abruptly cutting off the supply of food for mice, is an example of such a condition. Obviously when this happens the damage

would likely be greater if the infestation is high in the orchard but severe injury can be inflicted by comparatively few mice if they are obliged to feed on trees for a period of several days or a week.

This Season Favorable for Mice

The present year has been quite favorable for most rodents. There has been a heavy growth of vegetation which has not only provided them with ample food but furnished them protection from predatory birds and other natural enemies. This infestation of mice has not appeared consistently high in the orchards examined to date although in a few they are numerous enough to inflict considerable injury should weather be severe during winter. The apparent answer is to apply control methods as a regular practice regardless of the abundance of mice.

Be wary of mouse damage if a heavy natural growth of vegetation or a mulch is allowed to remain within the area in which the tree roots radiate. At this time of year mice tend to colonize and restrict their range. Hence, one cannot be too careful from now until later next spring in making periodical examinations of the orchard to determine the extent of the infestation. In walking through the orchard, part the matted grass or other vegetation at intervals and determine how numerous the trails made by mice may be, and if they are being used. If occupied, one can ordinarily find fresh droppings along the runways. They also keep the trails open and free of grass and other obstructing growth.

The girdling of trees above

the surface of the ground can be practically eliminated by taking away protective cover for mice within an area of two to three feet from the base of each tree. If it is necessary to leave a natural vegetative growth or mulch close to trees, which obviously attracts mice, it is advisable to use poisoned baits to destroy the animals.

How to Make Bait Stations

Strychnine has been used as a poison for field mice due to the fact that when properly prepared with recommended baits, it is highly toxic to mice and it is relatively non-hazardous to other animals. To secure the best results bait should be placed at intervals along well traveled runways. However, it is advisable to use bait containers or "stations" in an orchard in locations where bait is likely to be taken by animals other than mice. The stations are also helpful in keeping baits in a palatable condition for a period of time. Light weight asphalt building paper that is water-proof is recommended. The individual stations are made by cutting a 36-inch roll of the building paper into four 9-inch rolls. The small rolls are then cut into strips 13 inches long, so each piece is 9 x 13 inches. Roll the pieces into tubes, 2 inches in diameter, making the wall of each tube two layers thick. The tubes may be held in shape with paper clips, staples, or string. Tar paper should not be used as the tar may repel the mice.

Each station should be baited with a slightly heaping tablespoonful of poisoned grain or with three or four small cubs of poisoned vegetable bait.

One Station per Tree

Only one poison station is ordinarily needed near each tree. If there is little or no natural cover of weeds, grass, or mulch near some of the trees, the stations may be placed in parts of the orchard where mice are likely to be more abundant. Always try to place a station in a runway that is being used, covering it lightly with grass, weeds, or straw. If there is but little grass or other cover near a tree, and it is the desire of the orchardist to give each tree protection with the bait, a station may be placed about three or four feet from the tree trunk and covered with straw so that any mice in the vicinity will be attracted to it and will readily find the poisoned bait.

If mulching is practiced, open the mulch material at a few points near each tree to note if there are mouse runways established in the mulch or in the ground below it. With mice present, place a bait station in the mulch on a level with an established runway and completely cover the station. If the stations are placed in the mulch, it is a good idea to set each one, so far as possible, consistently on the same side of each tree as it will save time in locating them when rebaiting at a later date.

Although one bait station per tree will usually suffice, if mice appear to be quite numerous in certain areas it is advisable to place two or three stations in the mulch at each tree. In the latter case, one station could be left at each tree when rebaiting, the others being moved to other areas or removed and stored until needed.

With favorable weather prevailing, practically all of the bait that is eaten by mice is taken within 24 hours after exposure. Hence, use plenty of bait for the first application. Some mice refuse certain grain baits and will take vegetable or fruit. Thus, it

is advisable to expose a different type of bait within a week or so after the initial treatment.

If weather permits, it is well to inspect the stations during the winter and rebait them. This may not always be possible because of the depth of snow, or other conditions. However, considerable injury by mice occurs late in winter and early in spring and it cannot be too strongly emphasized to closely examine the orchard at that time and bait thoroughly where mice are known to be present.

Ready-mixed steam crushed oats bait prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey can be obtained again this year. However, as stated, to obtain a high degree of control, it would be well not to rely solely on the ready-mixed preparation but rebait with other foods, preferably a fruit and vegetable bait.

Following are the formulae for preparing rolled oats, vegetable, and fruit baits:

Rolled-oats Bait

Mix together, dry, 1/8 ounce of powdered strychnine and 1/8 ounce of baking soda. Sift the strychnine-soda mixture over 1 quart of rolled oats, stirring constantly to insure an even distribution of the poison through the grain. Thoroughly warm the poisoned rolled oats in an oven and sprinkle over them 6 tablespoonful of a mixture of 3 parts of melted beef fat and 1 part of melted paraffin, mixing until the oats are evenly coated. When the grain is cool it is ready for use. Use one slightly heaping tablespoonful per station. Caution: In heating the rolled oats be careful that the bait is not scorched, as this renders it unpalatable.

Vegetable or Fruit Bait

Cut 3 quarts of sweet potatoes, apples, or carrots into one-half inch cubes. Mix 1/8 ounce of powdered strychnine and 1/8

ounce of baking soda and, using a pepper box, sift this over the freshly cut bait, stirring the mixture constantly to distribute the poison evenly. Use the bait while it is fresh, placing three or four baits in each bait station.

NEW BULLETIN ON CANTALOUPE

IOWA State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa, has just published a new bulletin entitled "Marketing Iowa Cantaloupe." It is an excellent bulletin full of much valuable information both on the production as well as marketing of cantaloupe.

Containing 158 pages, it describes Cantaloupe growing in Iowa, Varieties being grown and their characteristics, Indications of Maturity, Transportation and right thinking."

What this country needs today is a more dependable cantaloupe. Plenty are being grown, but the consumer does not use as many as he would like because he feels he cannot depend upon their quality unless he purchases from a reliable grower. The peddler is largely to blame for disappointed consumers.

Several County Fruit Growers Associations are planning their annual meetings for early December.

Poisoned Oats Bait

For Field Mice

In Orchard and Field

PRICES

10 lb. bag \$1.20
25 lb. bag \$2.50

Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of
Biological Survey

Sold at Cost by the

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"Incubator" Fruit Trees Mark An Advance In Breeding

New Technic Makes Possible Development of New Varieties in
Classes of Fruits Which Have Heretofore Resisted
Efforts of Plant Breeders

By H. B. Tukey

BREEDING fruit trees by "incubator methods," as it has been called, consists, in brief, in the removal of an embryo from the mother fruit during the growing season and placing it in an "incubator" bottle under aseptic conditions, properly nourished with various salts and a sugar supply, with the result that a new seedling fruit tree is produced—a potential new variety. By this technic individuals are retained which might otherwise perish.

An outstanding example of this condition is found in the so-called "stone fruits," such as the peach, cherry, plum, and apricot. Early-ripening varieties are inclined to produce abortive embryos. A fruit may result, but when the pits are planted no seedlings develop. In nature, accordingly, evolution is blocked in the direction of breeding for still earlier ripening varieties of these fruits. Late-ripening kinds tend to reproduce other late-ripening sorts, while the early-ripening varieties tend to eliminate themselves because of their failure to produce viable seed. Both the fruit grower and the housewife will attest to the fact that nature has provided a greater abundance of late-ripening varieties of these fruits than of early-ripening sorts.

By employing the incubator technic it is possible to breed in the direction of still earlier ripening varieties. It becomes practicable to use two early-ripening varieties as parents, to cut the resulting embryo from the mother fruit during the growing sea-

son before the embryo disintegrates, to culture it by incubator methods, and to develop fruiting trees which may be the forerunners of new and still earlier ripening varieties.

Condensed from *Farm Research*, New York Experiment Station, Geneva.

WHY NOT WISCONSIN STATE BRAND APPLES?

THE Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets is promoting the marketing of Wisconsin's best agricultural products under the name of "Wisconsin State Brand." Grades have been set up for Wisconsin cheese and other products, and the new Wisconsin Development Authority will proceed to advertise and find a market for this brand as well as other agricultural products.

There will be considerable advertising given to **Wisconsin State Brand**. Under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Markets this brand will come to mean high quality products. Honey producers are considering selling the best grade of Wisconsin honey under this brand.

Would it not be of advantage to establish a grade of Wisconsin apples to be sold under "Wisconsin State Brand," and take advantage of the advertising being given. It would follow the general idea being advanced by the state to increase the reputation of Wisconsin and also of our good apples.

POTATO DISEASES AND CONTROL DESCRIBED IN NEW BULLETIN

WHAT'S New in Farm Science, Part II, Bulletin 440, has just been issued by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison. A number of reports on research work done on horticulture will be of interest to our members.

Potato Scab Controlled by Sulphur

Southern Wisconsin peat soils are well adapted for producing high grade potatoes, but rapidly and permanently become infected with scab organism. It has been found that a treatment of 1200 pounds of sulphur per acre in many cases will pay a good return on the investment on varieties susceptible to scab when grown on scab infested soil. The cost of such an application was paid for by the increase of salable Irish Cobbler potatoes in 1937 alone on one field on which the sulphur, applied in 1935, already had served to reduce scab infestations for two previous years. The treatment also gave good results in 1936 and 1937 on sandy loam at Arnott, in central Wisconsin, and on silt loam at Antigo. It is pointed out that it may be desirable on sandy soils to plow down legume green manuring crops and the application of sulphur will make the growing of legumes more difficult.

The cause of "sprain" is unknown. There is some indication that the disease is promoted by high soil temperatures, since it is most common in tubers grown near the surface of the soil. There appears no danger in using "sprain" potatoes for seed, because the disease is not transmitted through seed.

Defined

Little Boy: "What are wienies?"

Collitch Man: "Hamburger with tights on."

APPLE TREE ROOT GROWTH STUDIES

A. J. Heinicke

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

IT IS well established that fruit trees may make more or less root growth during the dormant season provided the temperature of the soil and other conditions are favorable. We need more information, however, concerning the relative amounts of root growth made shortly before and after the leaves are off.

While the trees do make some root growth during the dormant season, the amount is relatively small compared to that made several weeks preceding leaf fall. If there is any advantage in having considerable root growth made late in fall, the conditions must be favorable for retaining the leaves as long as possible. A good water and nitrogen supply and the absence of early freezes help to keep the leaves attached and functioning. Root growth in late fall when soil conditions are favorable might conceivably increase the absorption of soil nutrients for use the following spring. On the other hand, such new roots may be killed during the winter by low temperatures or high water table.

Condensed from Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine.

BARON SOLEMACHER STRAWBERRY A GOOD POT PLANT

IT is suggested that the new ornamental strawberry, Baron Solemacher, which is an everbearing variety and does not have runners, can be used as a pot plant. Under certain conditions in Wisconsin, with sufficient sunlight and air, in late fall or early winter, or even in early spring this variety might bear fruit in a pot indoors. It can be readily grown from seed.

The Fruit Situation

By the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

PRICES of apples and pears are generally higher than a month ago, but prices of most other fruits have shown relatively little change.

Consumer incomes, which greatly influence the domestic demand for fruits, have made definite gains during the past 2 months, and are expected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to increase further in the next few months. Little change from a month ago is apparent in the outlook for foreign demand for our fruits—the effect of small European fruit crops being partially offset by continued weakness in foreign industrial activity.

Prospective apple production for 1938 declined about 2 per cent during September and is now indicated at 130 million bushels, compared with the 1937 crop of 211 million and the 1927-36 average of 151 million bushels. The 1938 pear crop is now indicated at 31.5 million bushels, 7 per cent above the 1937 crop and 30 per cent larger than the 1927-36 average.

Domestic Demand

Recent developments in the factors affecting domestic demand for farm products were summarized in the October 15 issue of The Demand and Price Situation as follows:

“Consumer incomes, which as usual are lagging behind industrial recovery, have made definite gains during the past 2 months. Despite the sharp rise in industrial production, factory payrolls failed to change appreciably in July, but the index rose from 70.6 in that month to 76.9 in August, with some additional advance indicated by conditions in September. Other incomes, as usual, are changing more slowly, but the index numbers of nat-

ional income and of non-agricultural income both experienced slight increases from the low points reached earlier in the summer. The effects of these increases in consumer purchasing power have not yet been plainly reflected in the consumer demand for farm products, due partly to the obscuring effects of other conditions and partly to the usual lag between changes in consumer buying power and demand.

“The advance of industrial production was at a slower pace in September, due only partly to the unsettling influence of European political developments. It seems probable that any further improvement during the next few months will be at a slower rate than during the initial stages of the recovery . . . Some slowing down of the pace of industrial recovery, however, may be considered as a favorable rather than an unfavorable sign, since it may be due to conditions which will make for a more sustained and less irregular recovery than otherwise would occur.”

Storm Damage

The hurricane of September 21 caused a severe loss of unharvested apples in the New England States, particularly of the Baldwin variety. Although a large part of the fruit blown off trees will be salvaged for fresh use and cider, it is certain that large quantities will be lost entirely. The October forecast of production excludes the quantity estimated to be a total loss.

In New York and Pennsylvania many apples were blown from the trees, but reports indicate that the greater part of the windfalls probably will be salvaged.

In the Berry Patch

WINTER STORAGE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

MINNESOTA nurserymen have successfully stored strawberry plants in regular storage cells over winter with good results.

In cooperative tests with the Minnesota College of Agriculture, plants from storage were set in the field in the spring and one month after setting 95 per cent of the plants were in excellent condition. Only 55 per cent of the plants set from the same field from which the storage plants were obtained, but dug in the spring, were alive one month after planting. The spring dug plants were probably weakened because of late mulching in the fall and suffered winter injury from the early cold.

The reason for making the tests on winter storage of strawberry plants is because so frequently in colder sections, plants are injured by early frosts in the fall. By digging the plants before any frosts have occurred, the roots are in good condition and these results indicate that they can be successfully stored.

In storage these plants were mulched with moist straw or shingletoe to a depth of from 3 to 12 inches. The temperature in storage dropped to a low of 15 degrees F. in mid-winter, and rose to 40 degrees F. during planting time in the spring.

Advantages claimed for this method are: 1. Winter injury can be avoided if the plants are properly stored; 2. Shipments of nursery stock can be made earlier than is possible with spring dug plants; 3. There is less rush of work in the fall and the plants are easily available in the spring.

COVERING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

WHEN this issue reaches our members, the time for covering strawberry plants will perhaps have passed, or at least it will be high time to cover them, depending of course upon the weather. Usually, by November 10-15 we have freezing weather which may freeze the soil to a depth of several inches and at that time the strawberry plants should be covered to prevent root injury.

In this issue appears an article on the covering of perennials with the results obtained at the Cornell Experiment Station on tests with different mulching materials. Straw was found to be an excellent mulching material because it prevented alternate freezing and thawing and kept the soil at a higher temperature than if left unmulched.

Snow is an excellent covering providing it comes early enough and stays on. In the Bayfield area growers have practically never mulched because the snow usually comes before freezing weather and it remains on until late in the spring. There is also a great deal of it. Mulching materials are difficult to obtain and so the growers have gotten by, although there is evidence to indicate that it might pay to apply mulch, not only for early winter protection, but for conservation of moisture in the spring and during the picking season.

Rye straw contains less weed seeds as a rule than straws of grains which mature later. Marsh hay would be equally as good as straw, but only hay without seeds should be used.

Good advice is to apply marsh hay or rye straw to a depth of at least three inches, and if not already done, to do it at once.

ARE PARSNIPS POISONOUS?

ACCORDING to inquiries received, many persons seem to think that parsnips are poisonous at one time or another during the plant's life cycle. There is no evidence to support this. Cases of poisoning reported have been traced to the water hemlock (*cicuta* species), sometimes called spotted cowbane, musquash root, or beaver poison. This plant somewhat resembles the wild parsnip and is very poisonous. It is best not to gather wild parsnips for human consumption.

Parsnips may be dug in the fall and used immediately, stored and used during the winter, or dug during the winter or in the spring and then eaten. In no case are they poisonous. However, it would be well to use them before they produce much top growth the second season since they soon become woody and unattractive.

From The Minnesota Horticulturist.

APPLE FRITTERS

- 1 1/3 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/8 cup milk
- 1 egg well beaten
- 2 sour apples

Sift, measure, sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add gradually, while stirring constantly, milk and egg well beaten. Wipe, core, pare and cut apples into rounds. Dip each round into the batter. Put into hot fat (365° F.) and fry until delicately brown. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

SQUASH PROPERLY STORED GOOD ALL WINTER

SQUASH properly stored last fall were found to be firm and sound in May this year. "Oh, if that was only the case with melons," remarks the epicure. But to carry squash all winter they should have matured thoroughly on the vines and then stored for about two weeks at a temperature around 80 to 90 degrees to continue the hardening process. The fruits should then be removed to a cooler storage place, either on shelves in the basement, if it is not too warm, or in some closet or attic. Harvesting can be done rather late, for light frosts that kill the vines will not injure the fruits.

From The Minnesota Horticulturist.

ZOFKA RED CLOVER

THERE has been considerable interest in the development of a short corolla red clover which can be pollinated by honey bees. Mr. Frank C. Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa, working with the American Bee Journal, has nearly two acres of this clover and writes as follows: "The Zofka clover has not been visited by the bees this year to the extent it was last and apparently has produced less nectar this season than last. There is a heavy honey flow from sweet clover and the bees pay but little attention to most plants in small plots. However, there have been enough visits to secure pollination in most cases and nearly every head of the Zofka clover has set seed.

"The July issue of the American Bee Journal gives the history of Zofka clover. A period of selection will be needed to secure full adaptation to our climate, and I am hopeful that it will prove to be of permanent value."

Evidence Indians Of Ancient Times Knew Modern Orchard Pest

Record of Early Explorers and Accounts of Present-Day Indians Indicate That Plum Curculio Was a Problem in Drying the Wild Plum for Winter Food

By P. J. Chapman

OF the tree fruits which we grow in such abundance and variety today, the Indian of pre-Columbian times had only the plum. This fruit seems to have occupied a constant and even important place in the diet of certain tribes. It was eaten fresh, of course, but quantities also were dried as prunes for winter use. These practices were apparently fully fixed before the arrival of the white man.

Thus, Jacques Cartier on his first trip down the St. Lawrence River in 1534 notes "they (the natives) have also plums which they dry as we do for the winter." De Soto records similar observations in his explorations of the lower Mississippi Valley in 1541 and 1542.

Now the wild American plums were also the original food plant of the plum curculio. This insect has become a major pest of cultivated plums, apples, peaches, cherries, apricots, and nectarines and ranks second in importance only to the codling moth among the pests of our deciduous fruits. Considering the early use made of this fruit by the Indians, one may well inquire, Was the red man of pre-Colonial times acquainted with the curculio?

There are grounds for answering this question in the affirmative. First, the purely circumstantial evidence. When no control measures are practiced, the curculio is an exceedingly destructive pest of both wild and cultivated plums. Most, if not all, of the fruits become infested and many will fall prematurely.

Whether by accident or by design, it is true that thickets or orchards of wild plums commonly occurred on the outskirts of

early Iroquois villages. Dr. U. P. Hedrick accounts for the presence in New York of the "Canada plum" (*Prunus nigra*) as an escape from Indian planting.

Recent Evidence

Dr. Arthur C. Parker, noted archeologist and Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and science, writes: "The picking and drying of the plums was done entirely by women. The fruits were split and pitted for drying. I have been told that it was always necessary to remove 'the worm' from the plum before it was dried, the belief being that the presence of the worm would cause the fruit to spoil. It is said that the spot containing the worm was dropped in the hot embers. One informant said there were times when all the fruit was so damaged that no plums could be preserved. Further, it was noticed that the fruit rotted in abundance; some years there were abundant crops and at others none at all."

This "worm" noticed by the Indians must have been the larval stage of the curculio. There is no other common larva (worm) that infests the plum in this area.

Condensed from Farm Research, New York Experiment Station.

Sunny—I hear you stayed in the haunted house last night. What happened?

Moony—About 12 o'clock a ghost came through the wall just like there was no wall there.

Sunny—And what did you do?

Moony—I went through the other wall the same way.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey, Kiel, Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

Comments On Wisconsin Favorites

Walter C. Krueger

I HAVE been asked to comment on the favorite gladiolus varieties as selected by members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as published in the last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Before we get to my remarks, it might be well to review some of the qualities used to judge glads. Beauty of color, reliability of spike formation, and propagation are criterias that would be accepted by many. Beauty of form is considered essential by a few. Commercial habit is deemed an overlooked quality. Too many substitute for these basic qualities, number open, size, or their favorite color as the criterion for selecting their favorites. It is well to remember also that no glad is fault free, but a favorite glad selected by a large group will always represent one that stands up well in at least three out of four basic requirements—color propagation—habit and form. When the selecting group is small a few glads will always be mentioned that do not stand up well in basic requirements, but exhibit specialties that appeal to the individual.

The favorite variety poll did not indicate whether exhibition, general utility or a strictly commercial standard should be used to evaluate varieties. I assume that general utility was the intent of the Wisconsin Symposium.

Commander Koehl deservedly



heads the red color section, but not the scarlets. It has color and propagates. Johann Bach is a good exhibition scarlet. Tip Top is strictly an exhibition scarlet.

There are many beautiful glads in the cream and buff class but performance is needed by many. Paradise and Jersey Cream will in my opinion move up in the estimation of glad lovers because they are not restricted to a few desirable qualities.

Golden Goddess and Golden Lancer are good yellows, as is Golden Chimes, but a yellow of the quality of the scarlets or salmon pinks has yet to find its way into my garden.

Phyllis McQuiston has more good basic qualities than the other pure pinks.

Minuet and Orleans stand out in their color classes because they possess the basic requirements of a good glad.

The purple and violet color sections are really very weak.

Picardy is still the No. 1 glad, what more need be said!

Several important color classes

were omitted in the poll—light pink, orange, rose pink, rose red, scarlet and smoky.

Seedlings as such are seen by too few people and thus there will always be many named. Few people travel far to see glads, and it is impossible and inadvisable to take them to all shows. As an illustration—my orange seedling No. 70, now named Diane, was purposely withheld from shows and all but a few garden visitors, until shown Saturday, August 20th, at Sheboygan. Similarly my origination Master Myron was withheld until it won the decorative seedling championship at Oshkosh in 1937. Both Diane and Master Myron are candidates for future symposium consideration because they have the basic qualities of a good glad and not specialty recommendation.

Other glads that will soon be bidding for honors in their respective color classes are Dr. Hoeg; Regent; Ninth Symphony; Beacon; Barcarole; Lutex; Matterhorn; Peggy Lou; Beautiful Ohio; Leona; Gloaming; Rima; and Anitra.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time, and the rest of the time against him. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to the pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.—Elbert Hubbard.

Board Of Directors Of Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Meets At Ripon

AT THE call of President Karl Timm, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met at Ripon on Sunday, October 23, to discuss plans for next year's show and future meetings of the Society.

Recording Secretary-Treasurer Otto Kapschitzke, presented a financial report for the 1938 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show.

The meeting opened with invitations from the Mayor of Ripon, the president and secretary of the Association of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Association to hold our next State Gladiolus Show in the city of Ripon. Two halls were inspected by the Board, the Ripon Municipal Hall which is being used as a moving picture theatre, and the Gymnasium of Ripon College. The former was considered too small by Board members, but the Gymnasium is under consideration as it is of ample size and excellently located.

Next Year's Show August 12-13

It was voted to hold the next Wisconsin Gladiolus Show one week before the opening of the Wisconsin State Fair, or on August 12-13, 1939.

Mr. Chester Harrison of Waldo having won the traveling vase for the best table of 20 spikes and an artistic arrangement three times, now owns the vase. It was therefore voted that the Corresponding Secretary should purchase another pewter vase to cost approximately \$18.00 to take its place.

It was decided to hold a general meeting of the members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society some time next spring at the call of the president. It was also voted to delay action on affiliation with the National Gladiolus Society until the spring meeting. The

meeting closed with the showing of excellent moving pictures in color of scenes in Sheboygan and views of the 1939 Gladiolus Show.

BETTY NUTHALL IN BLOOM OCT. 15th

A DOZEN excellent spikes of Betty Nuthall gladiolus were sent to the editor on October 15 by Mr. Virgil Fieldhouse of the Fieldhouse Nursery, Dodgeville, through Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist. We were very pleased with the perfection of the flowers, the size of the spikes, and the freedom of disease or insect injury, especially when blooming so late in the season. If we could be assured of a season such as this each year, no doubt more of us would be planting glads to bloom at a much later period.

WISCONSIN IRIS SOCIETY TO MEET NOV. 28th

THE Wisconsin Iris Society will have its next meeting on November 28th at 8 p. m. in the Trustees Room of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Mr. David Hall, one of the Directors of the American Iris Society, and former regional vice-president of the 9th district, will lecture and show slides of his own iris.

All iris lovers are invited to attend.

This fall, for the first time, we have had autumn bloom on iris here in Milwaukee. Mrs. Sewell, vice-president of the Wisconsin Iris Society, had a bloom on Black Midget, a dwarf iris. Dr. Schwendener had a white dwarf blooming, and Jean Siret, a fall bloomer, had one shy little bloom for me. — Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee, President.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

A DETAILED report of the finances for the 1938 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show as prepared by Recording Secretary-Treasurer Otto Kapschitzke, has been sent to all the members. The report shows that the paid attendance was 2,648, with receipts from admission of \$526.55.

Cash donations amounted to \$38, while advertising in the premium book came to \$61. The total receipts were \$700.05. Disbursements were \$701.17, leaving a small deficit of \$1.17. This report is as of October 19. There are several accounts receivable outstanding which when paid will show a profit of \$15 or \$20 on the show.

"I do not prize the word 'cheap'. It is not a word of hope, nor a word of cheer. It is not a word of inspiration. It is the badge of poverty, the signal of distress. Cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country."—William McKinley, 24th President of the United States.

The old wheeze about turning America back to the Indians may not be so far wrong after all. The National Resources Committee reports that American Indians are now the most rapidly increasing racial stock in the United States.

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Editorials



PLANT DISEASES CONTROLLED ONLY IF SPRAYS ARE TIMED CORRECTLY

IN discussing the dreaded black spot disease on roses, Mr. L. M. Massey writes in the American Rose magazine: "Failure on the part of the average gardener to control black spot, continues to be largely a matter of timing. No material used in a haphazard way will give control, and guidance in the proper use of a fungicide is difficult. If a gardener will keep in mind that it is **during the time the plants are wet that infection takes place**—that whenever the foliage is wet continuously for six hours or longer, it is probable that new infection will occur—he will have the basis for proper timing. The fungicide must be on the leaf and thoroughly cover the leaf both upper and underside throughout the time the leaf is wet if infection is to be prevented.

"Visitors at the Cornell University rose gardens on June 24 on "Rose Day" found the gardens free from black spot. Up to that time these roses had been sprayed on May 25th and June 2-7-14-20, and were again sprayed on June 30. Sulphur was used. It makes no difference whether the sulphur is applied as a dust or as a spray."

The above applies to the control of all types of diseases in the flower garden. We have recommended **dusting** instead of spraying to garden club members because it is easier, less



messy and is likely to be applied oftener than if one has to mix up a spray material each time it is to be used.

COMING EVENTS

November 10-12. National New Fruit Show. Stark-Burbank Institute of Horticulture. Louisiana, Missouri.

November 10-12. 73rd Annual convention Iowa State Horticultural Society, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 14-15. Annual convention Wisconsin Florists Association, Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee.

November 30-December 1-2. Tennessee Horticultural Society Annual meeting in conjunction with American Pomological Society annual convention, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

December 6-8. Michigan State Horticultural Society annual convention, Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

January 4-5-6, 1939. Annual winter meeting Illinois State Horticultural Society, Carbondale, Illinois.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

THE following is contained in a letter received from Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale, in regard to the advertisement in Wisconsin Horticulture.

"So many people ask me why I run my AD continuously in Wisconsin Horticulture because so few do. Perhaps you do not know how far reaching it is. I hear from many states and the people in our state may not read it each month, but they see it year after year and when the question of peonies comes up, they naturally think of Sisson of Rosendale. He has the goods and knows about peonies. In short, this AD gives me **prestige**.

"Business is good, we have more than we can do."

I think Mr. Sisson is right. His ad has been running in Wisconsin Horticulture for the past ten years. It has paid him and it has paid us, so we are both happy.

We are sure that there are others who would find it just as profitable to run an inexpensive ad in the magazine continuously. It is not our policy to use high pressure methods in selling advertising, but we hope that any of our members and others who have something to sell will consider this seriously—and then send us copy for their ad. Special discounts are given for ads by the year.

Nicholas A. Rasmussen Honored At Seventieth Annual Convention Of Wisconsin Horticultural Society

THE honorary recognition certificate of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for 1938 was presented at our annual convention to Mr. Nicholas A. Rasmussen, prominent nurseryman and fruit grower of Oshkosh.

Mr. Rasmussen has been a leading grower and one of the most active members of the Horticultural Society for many years and is highly deserving of this honor. He was born in Denmark in 1874 and came direct to Oshkosh in 1880. For a number of years he was a market gardener specializing in small fruits, melons and vegetables. In 1898 he operated a creamery for six years in Oshkosh, but in 1904 returned to the old homestead of 20 acres and from then on built up the present homestead of over 100 acres in orchard, nursery, small fruits and vegetables. He has made an outstanding success in marketing his products by local delivery, quantity long distance shipping and roadside marketing.

Mr. Rasmussen is a charter member of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, and a life member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. He was president of the State Society for five consecutive years, being elected in 1915.

He was a member of the committee on trial orchards and demonstration orchards from 1912-1920. This was the most active committee of the Society during that time. A great deal of valuable work was done. He served on the Gardeners Advisory Council and gave much time in visiting plots and meeting with groups relative to war gardens in 1914-1917, and later he was on the Victory Gardens Council.

Mr. Rasmussen did outstanding work as a Farmers' Institute speaker for many years. His

topics were vegetables and fruits for the home garden, with special emphasis on strawberries and raspberries.

In 1916 he was appointed Superintendent of the Horticulture Building at the State Fair and served for about 15 years.



Nicholas A. Rasmussen

He was Superintendent of Horticulture at the Winnebago County Fair from the time of its organization until about 5 years ago, also serving as Director. He judged many county fairs and shows and attended many state, interstate and national conventions in past years. Among his most valued possessions are medals and silver cups won on his products.

In the March, 1912, issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, Editor Cranfield wrote of N. A. Rasmussen, "A human dynamo, restless, resistless, always on the move and always making things move." At that time Mr. Rasmussen was asked for a statement of what he was doing and wrote: "At present am working for pleasure as well as profit. Am raising alfalfa, fruit, vegetables, flowers, poultry, dairy cattle,

and last but not least, three strong, healthy horticulturists, all on 20 acres of land."

The three healthy horticulturists are still with him, but the acreage has been increased five-fold, all of which is now in horticultural crops.

HOE THE SHORT ROWS FIRST

I got up the other morning just a little late

While I was putting on my shoes the clock was striking eight.

Wife became indignant, said she —this will not do,

Our neighbor Bill on yonder hill is up and out at two.

Said I, dear wife, don't spend your life in a way that you'll regret

Our neighbor Bill on yonder hill is always in a fret.

'Tis true our corn needs hoeing, yet our crops are not the worse,

So let's proceed the easy way and hoe the short rows first.

Then don't be melancholy friends and think your lot the worst

But just proceed the easy way and hoe your short rows first.

This life is full of rows to hoe, but I will bet a dime

If you hoe your short rows first, you'll have the short rows all the time.

Original poem by J. H. Tichenor, Sparta, Wis., our 76-year-old philosopher.

A couple of boys out in Iowa were discussing the recent drought. One fellow had some wheat which he had managed to harvest.

"The drought sure has made the wheat short this year!"

"Short? Say, I had to lather mine to mow it!"

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

WE WENT TO THE CONVENTION

CONVENTIONS are so interesting—I mean of course the conventions you are really interested in. You meet the folks you know and like; also folks you have not known, but are sure to like very much because they are so interesting. You are sorry there is not time to talk to all of them. The speakers were so interesting and helpful, we were sorry they didn't have a lot more time.

There were reports from many more garden clubs than usual—good reports too. Most of the clubs are really doing things, both for themselves and the community in which they live.

We were specially honored at the Sheboygan meeting by having as our guest and speaker the President of the National Council, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, Illinois. We rather feel that Mrs. Dynes partially belongs to us, because she was a former resident of Wisconsin. We thoroughly enjoyed her witty speeches, the interesting stories of folks and gardens, and believe with her that "folks who have their roots in the soil, have a deep abiding love of home and country—of right living and right thinking."

Garden Pictures

Pictures of gardens both at home and abroad are just naturally going to play an important part in our program, especially those in color. We will be able to help the less experienced gardeners by showing borders in full bloom, through spring, summer, late summer and fall—the



actual preparation of the soil, the preparation of that ten dollar hole for the fifty cent plant or shrub, the growth of plants in properly prepared soil. All of this will be of great value to the beginner. To those of you who are perhaps not so much in need of this instruction, I am sure will rejoice with those who do, because you are a lover of the soil and are glad to know there will be more gardens because of this help. We cannot all travel—we cannot even go to see some of the marvelous flower shows. How splendid to have those scenes brought to us.

How we anticipated seeing and hearing Miss Dorothy Biddle, editor of Garden Digest, writer of books and articles on Flower Arrangement. How delighted we were when she more than fulfilled those anticipations, both as a speaker and as a demonstrator. We are quite sure every person in her audience is looking forward to another talk and demonstration by Miss Biddle in the near future.

Prof. L. Sando of Minnesota was another speaker who should have had a lot more time. That topic of hardiness of perennials is of vital interest to every gar-

dener. We need plenty of discussion on that subject, we hope he too can come again soon and be given all the time he needs to tell us what he has learned along that line.

At Kohler

Kohler joined with Sheboygan in making the convention a pleasure to all. The trip through the back streets, the delightful luncheon, demonstration house; the Murals at the Kohler Plant, the visit to the Kohler home and the Waelderhaus, the lovely bit of pottery we were given as a souvenir of our trip—all these made us feel like saying, "When we come to the end of two perfect days." Even the weather was all one could ask for. Sheboygan, Kohler and Plymouth Garden Club members did not forget a thing to make us happy. It only took about ten minutes to elect the officers—and if that isn't being **harmonious**, you tell us about it.

A Good Plant Holder

Are you looking for something unusual in flower pots. Those of you who have brought home coconuts with the outer shell on, try sawing them through the center. It will make a very attractive plant holder. Plant in them a few seeds of Heavenly Blue Morning Glory, double Nasturtium, a few of the smaller bulbs, or some of the smaller unusual Cactus. All your friends will admire them and will be delighted to find one in their Christmas stocking.

Tulips

Just as long as the ground is not frozen you may plant tulips.
(continued on page 71)

Mulches For Winter Protection Of Perennials

RECENT experiments indicate that perennials are winter-killed in two ways. The first and probably the most important, are very low temperatures. One investigator lists the effects of low temperatures as 1, mechanical injury; 2, desiccation of the protoplasm; 3, chemical effects; and 4, suspension of metabolism.

Secondly, freezing and thawing may result in injury to young plants by tearing the fine roots. It has also been found that a rapid fall in temperature is more injurious to plants than a slow one.

Variation in Plants

There is considerable variation in the hardiness of plants, which may be divided into two classes: 1st, very hardy plants such as peonies, iris, phlox and delphinium; and 2nd, semi-hardy plants such as Canterbury bells, Foxglove and Primroses. The latter keep their leaves somewhat green throughout the winter so moisture and ice plays a considerable part in winterkilling.

It is probably best to lay over them something which will keep the mulch off the plants, such as a peach crate which is only about three inches high.

We know, of course, that if plants are not well drained they will be injured if water stands on them and then freezes. Probably a raised bed for our flower border would be best.

Glass Wool Best Covering

In experiments conducted by the Cornell, New York Experiment Station, glass wool was found to be a very effective mulch. A thickness of two inches appeared best, and the plants wintered best under this type of covering of any mulch used. There was considerable evidence that the light transmitted by the glass wool was of decided value, especially upon plants which keep

their leaves through the winter. The plants retained their green color and there were no dead or rotting leaves, and it was especially good on large plants of Foxglove and *Campanula media*.

Snow Good Covering

In the New York experiment, tests were run in which the snow was removed from plots as soon as it fell. These plots were then compared with checks where the snow was allowed to remain. Removal of snow resulted in much winter injury. The snow acted as a very good insulator and decreased fluctuation in temperature.

All of the mulches prevented heaving and wide fluctuation of temperature. Still some mulches did not protect the plants as well as others.

Oats Straw Good

In the New York experiment oats straw proved to be a little more favorable for the plants than other types of straw material. *Silene Schasta* came through 100 per cent under oats straw, but died under buckwheat. Temperature fluctuations were greatly reduced and the soil averaged higher in temperature than under any other mulch. The oats straw was applied to a depth of 6 inches. This straw may contain considerable weed seeds however.

Excelsior Poor

Excelsior (5 inches) was less effective than other types of mulch material, largely because of its lack of sufficient insulation value and the temperature fluctuations were somewhat greater than under other types. Soil conditions were very good and there was no tendency to become wet or soggy.

Manure. (4 inches) Fresh strawy horse manure was about equal to excelsior and it seemed to permit some fluctuation in soil temperature. A great deal of moisture was retained around the plants and the soil remained wet throughout the winter.

Leaves. (6 inches) Leaves showed very excellent insulating value and practically prevented fluctuation of temperature. However their effect on plants was decidedly detrimental. Moisture seemed to condense on the lower layer of leaves, resulting in a soggy condition.

Balsam wool. (1 thickness) Showed very poor insulating value compared to other mulches, being backed by black waterproof paper it was completely impervious to light and moisture, and the soil was very wet. Nearly 100 per cent of the plants died.

Burlap. (1 thickness) Burlap showed very little effect on fluctuating temperatures and the ground tended to freeze and thaw much the same as in the check, but heaving was somewhat less. Burlap proved of little value.

Peat moss. This applied at a thickness of 3 inches proved to be very effective in preventing fluctuations in temperature and with some plants decreased winter killing. However, it was somewhat detrimental to Foxglove and *Campanula*.

(The results of tests are from the Proceedings of the American Society of Horticultural Science.)

HOME and GARDEN

(continued from page 70)

If you have neglected this important addition to your spring garden, do it now.

Perhaps it would be well to order your lilies for spring planting now. You will get them early and no doubt better bulbs will be sent. Regals, Speciosums, Henryis, are quite apt to do better in spring planting, especially for those who have clay soil.

Have you been admiring the new Marigolds this fall? Aren't they the most gorgeous flowers you have seen in gardens? Most of them have lost that odor which kept them from being popular as a cut flower. Some look exactly like Japanese Chrysanthemums; some almost rival Dahlias in size. The French Marigolds have also outdone themselves this year. They too are losing their strong scent. The tiny Tagetes have a sister whose leaves small and taste exactly like Anise, lovely for salads.

Excellent garden books may be obtained from the Free Traveling Library, State Capitol, Madison.

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, President
521 Woodside Ave., Ripon
Mrs. Chester Thomas, Hon. President
2579 Downer Ave., Milwaukee
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. Sam Post, Rec. Secretary
Shorewood Hills, Madison
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 1st V. President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. Charles Schuele, 2nd V. President
Oconomowoc

THE CONVENTION FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Chester Thomas
Exhibition Chairman

MUCH favorable comment has been heard about the flower show held in connection with the annual convention at Sheboygan. To what extent we are going ahead in the matter of bigger and better flower shows was definitely shown by the beauty and excellence of the many exhibits.

The subject of flower arrangement should be taken up intensively by all garden clubs and individual members as thoroughly as the how and why of gardening, because the decorative value of flowers means a great deal in the home.

Sincere thanks is extended the garden clubs, committee members and the judges for their painstaking work and cooperation which made possible the convention flower show.

Special recognition is due the Sheboygan, Kohler and Plymouth clubs for the splendid work and effort which made the convention show a most worthy achievement.

The Kohler Garden Club contribution, including two very colorful wreaths most beautifully done added much to the delightful atmosphere created by the many lovely exhibits.

It can be said that the 1938 state convention flower show was a commendable venture, and further proof confirming our aims and ambitions for bigger, and more beautiful flower shows.



WISCONSIN ACCREDITED FLOWER SHOW JUDGES

THE accredited judges cards prepared by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation are now available and will be issued on application according to the rules published in the April, 1938, issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Accredited judging cards have been issued to the following, on vote of the Board of Directors: Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Ripon; Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh; Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa; Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee; Mrs. D. W. Weart, Oconomowoc; Mrs. T. Peterson, Waupaca; Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee; Miss Emma Schipper, Milwaukee; Mrs. Sam Post,

Madison; Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Ripon; Mrs. B. W. Wells, Madison.

DONATIONS TO SPEAKERS FUND

IN REPLY to the appeal to garden clubs for contributions to the speakers fund to take care of the deficit at the annual convention and provide a fund for future meetings, the following have responded up to the time we go to press.

Art Institute, \$5; Cedarburg, \$1; Countryside, (Thiensville) \$1; Dopp Community (Wild Rose), \$1; Green Tree, \$5; Iola, \$1; Kenosha, \$1; Lodi, \$2; Menomonee Falls, \$1; Milwaukee County, \$2; Oshkosh G. C., \$1; Oshkosh H. S., \$1; Racine, \$5; Sheboygan, \$2; Town and Country (Lake Geneva), \$1.

Ratings At The Convention Flower Show

THE following ratings were given in the flower arrangement classes at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held at Sheboygan, September 30-October 1.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS WITH SCREEN BACKGROUND

Class 1. Artistic arrangement of fall flowers from the garden. Excellent, blue ribbon: Waupaca Garden Club, Mrs. Theo. J. Peterson; Ripon Garden Club, Miss Clare Mears and Mrs. A. Kolb. **Very Good, red ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. L. E. Larson.

Class 2. Artistic arrangement of dried materials. Excellent, blue ribbon: City Club of Milwaukee, Mrs. W. F. Roecker; Oakfield Garden Club, Velma Kaufman; Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler; Ripon Garden Club, Miss Clare Mears and Mrs. A. Kolb. **Fair, pink ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Hugo Sperling.

Class 3. Artistic arrangement of gourds with or without other suitable dried horticultural materials. Fair, pink ribbon, Elm Grove Garden Club, Mrs. Walter Domann.

Class 4. Artistic arrangement of Wisconsin fruits. Very good, red ribbon: Oakfield Garden Club, Velma Kaufman; Elm Grove Garden Club, Mrs. J. Johnson. **Fair, pink ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. F. Schmidmeyer.

Class 5. Artistic arrangement of vegetables. Fair, pink ribbon: Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. G. Snell.

Special screen: **Excellent, Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler.**

DINNER TABLES

Class 6. Nautical table. Excellent, blue ribbon: Blue Mound Garden Club, Edna Sewell, Wauwatosa. **Good, white ribbon:** Madison Garden Club; Oakfield Garden Club, H. J. Sonn.

Class 7. Harvest table. Excellent, blue ribbon: Oakfield Garden Club, Herman Sonn. **Good, white ribbon:** Oakfield Garden Club, Mrs. Frank Willard.

Class 8. Special occasion table (formal). Very good, red ribbon: Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler. **Good, white ribbon:** Plymouth Garden Club; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. G. E. Snell.

Class 9. Attractive gift package. Excellent, blue ribbon: Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler.

Class 10. Artistic arrangement of hardy garden grown chrysanthemums. Very Good, red ribbon: Ripon Yard and Garden Club, Jennie Henderson; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. F. Schmidmeyer.

Class 11. Artistic arrangement of woody branches with berries or fruit. Excellent, blue ribbon: Art Institute Garden Club, Celia Dix; Sheboygan Garden Club, Nettie Schuckardt. **Very Good, red ribbon:** Waupaca Garden Club, Mrs. Theo. J. Peterson; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Hugo Sperling. **Good, white ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Oscar Wolters; Yard and Garden Club, Ripon, Isabel Lawson; Elm Grove Garden Club, Mrs. James Johnson. **Fair, pink ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. C. Brickbauer.

Class 12. Artistic arrangement of any type of dried herbaceous materials. Excellent, blue ribbon: Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. E. A. St. Clair; Oakfield Garden Club, Miss Velma Kaufman; Plymouth Garden Club, Mildred Schlueter; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. O. Hobson; Elm Grove Garden Club, Mrs. E. C. Haasch. **Very Good, red ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. C. Brickbauer. **Good, white ribbon:** Milwaukee County Horticultural Society, Miss Celia Dix; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Oscar Wolters. **Fair, pink ribbon:** Plymouth Garden Club, Mrs. Henry Winn.

Class 13. Artistic arrangement of annuals and perennials. Excellent, blue ribbon: Plymouth Garden Club, Mildred Schlueter; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Hugo Sperling; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. F. Schmidmeyer. **Very Good, red ribbon:** Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. E. C. Haasch; Milwaukee County Horticultural Society, Mrs. Irving Lorentz; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Oscar Wolters; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. F. Schmidmeyer. **Good, white ribbon:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Hugo Sperling; Yard and Garden Club, Ripon, Jennie Henderson; Plymouth Garden Club, Mrs. L. Rohde; Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Oscar Wolters.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT ELECTS OFFICERS

The Milwaukee District of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation elected the following officers at their meeting held October 8th:

Chairman, Mrs. R. Sewell, Wauwatosa.

Vice-Chairman: Dr. Carl Schwendener, Milwaukee.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. R. Ferge, Wauwatosa.

FOR YOUR GARDEN CLUB MEETING

EXHIBITS at garden club meetings are always interesting, especially if they offer ideas for use in the home. In this connection, the schedule of classes for the Holiday Show to be held in connection with the Iowa Federation of Garden Clubs at their annual convention in Des Moines, on November 10-12, are interesting.

Holiday Show Classes

"All Thru the House Yuletide Decorations."

"House Plant Christmas Gifts" (with festive touches).

"Christmas Gifts for Birds."

"Shrubs That Attract Birds to Your Gardens" (large specimen branches).

New Year's Open House Buffet (for 24 hour service). Plant material required.

Christmas tables from various Nations. (Tables to be set for 4 or 6, no flat silver).

Christmas table arrangements featuring living greens (breakfast, dinner, or buffet).

Artistic arrangements:

Pine cones.

Bitter sweet.

Fall vegetables and (or) fruits.

Gourds.

Flowers.

COVERING FOR GOURDS

SINCE gourd growing has become a hobby with many gardeners, the question arises as to whether it is best to varnish, shellac, lacquer or wax them.

Those who admire the natural surface color of the gourds, will prefer to rub them with a floor wax, applying it with a cloth. It gives them an antique effect and acts as a disinfectant.

Those who like the more shiny effect may either varnish or shellac them, or perhaps best of all, brush on a thin coat of a quick drying lacquer, applying a new coat at intervals.

Wisconsin's First Christmas Tree Cooperative Organized At Rhinelander

F. B. Trenk, Extension Forester

PUBLIC resentment over the annual bonfires which dispose of unused Christmas trees, and the desire of producers to bring some degree of order into the Christmas tree market have prompted the organization of Wisconsin's first Christmas tree cooperative. It was organized at Rhinelander on September 29, by a number of the leading producers in Oneida and Vilas counties.

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, representing to a large extent the consumers' interest in opposition to wasteful methods in marketing Christmas trees, has been an important factor in encouraging the producers to band together for more orderly marketing. This will include offering for sale only graded trees of uniformly high quality.

Consumer interest in a producer-cooperative is something most unusual, in the opinion of officials of the Department of Agriculture and Markets; and the offer of this measure of public support is one of the most valuable assets that any newly-organized cooperative association can have.

What Is Happening

The greatest evil in the Christmas tree market is the itinerant trucker who buys trees on the stump as cheaply as possible—often only five to eight cents a tree—pays little or no attention to the quality of the trees he cuts, and then dumps them on city markets for whatever they will bring. The trees may have been cut weeks in advance, and are dried out by the time they reach the consumer's home. The unsold trees are a charge against those that are



sold, which means that the consumer pays more, and the producer nets less, than would be the case if this huge waste could be eliminated. The cooperative system of Christmas tree marketing gives the buyer an opportunity to purchase graded trees in which the producer has a direct interest.

To Market Fresh Trees

In serving the consumer, the producer-cooperative can offer two features which are now largely lacking in the Christmas tree market. These are: trees that are rigidly graded for quality; and trees that are cut as shortly before the holidays as transportation and marketing facilities will permit. This second feature is important, for it involves the freshness of the tree, which is essential for trees used in homes.

Landowners in northern Wisconsin foresee a gradual decrease in the amount of balsam fir that will be suitable for the Christmas tree market, but they also see an almost perpetual supply of black spruce, if the producing swamps are properly handled. The black spruce is, on the average, a more compact and symmetrical tree for the trade, but its chief handicap is the fact that it sheds its needles after it dries out. It also lacks the strong fragrance of the balsam. Naturally enough, the landowners and tree producers of northern Wisconsin do not want to see black spruce pushed from the market, and it need not be if well-shaped trees, freshly cut, can be offered.

Set Trees In Water

A freshly cut tree, if set in wet sand, or a shallow basin of water, will continue to absorb moisture as the needles evaporate it. This means that fewer of the needles will drop off, for at least a week, at room temperatures.

Trees that have been processed, to retain their needles, and to add to their brilliance, are becoming more popular on the

market. A sound cooperative association will be in a position to meet the demand for this processing, if it arises, which the individual producer would not likely be able to do.

The Northland Yuletide Greens Cooperative has adopted an official label and series of grades which will identify the products of Wisconsin's first Christmas tree cooperative. They propose to market through the established retail outlets of the state, rather than to attempt to set up competing outlets. In this way, it is believed, the consuming public may be able to obtain its products more readily, and to cooperate in discouraging the cutting and distributing of low-quality trees, or too many trees for an orderly market to absorb.

GARDEN CLUB RADIO PROGRAM

Stations WHA and WLBL

Tune in every Tuesday at 10 a. m. to Station WHA, Madison, 940 K. C. and Station WLBL, Stevens Point, 900 K. C., state owned stations, for the garden club programs over the Homemaker's Hour.

The following is the schedule for November and December:

Tuesday, November 1. This Year's Holiday Tables, Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, and Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Ripon.

November 8. Plants and Bulbs for Winter Gardens. The Spade and Trowel Garden Club of Madison.

November 15. The end-of-the-year in the Garden. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

November 22. The Story of Thanksgiving Flowers. Mrs. Floyd E. Ballard, Madison.

November 29. Of Christmas Lights and Decorations. Grace Rowntree, Madison.

December 6. Christmas Greetings Made at Home. Hales Corners Garden Club.

December 13. Gifts for Hearth and Garden. Mrs. I. C. Klussendorf, Madison.

December 20. A Thousand Facts and Fancies about Christmas. (Review of book by Alfred C. Hottes.) Mrs. F. M. Miner, Madison.

December 27. Who'll Take Care of the Birds! Harry Anderson, Madison.

Just preceding these programs on each Tuesday, songs that live will be sung by Frances Beckwith, Madison, and there will also be another topic on the program of interest to the Homemakers. The above talks usually come on at 10:15 or 10:30 A. M.

ARRANGEMANIA

Mrs. Mortimer Burroughs

I ALWAYS understood that a hobby after forty, was a panacea for all ills, a panacea of content-all ills, a guarantee of contentment. Don't believe a word of it.

It all started with calla lilies. They wouldn't behave and I wanted to know why. I bought an innocent looking book on flower arrangements in which the author spoke lightly of a symmetrical balance, focal points, rhythm and the curve of beauty. No wonder my calla lilies sulked, they sensed that I had never heard of Hogarth's curve. The next day, I ordered every book in town on flower decorations and from then on I collected them avidly. English books that stress mass arrangements; modern exponents of lines in rectangular jars; Japanese, belonging to the Heaven and Earth School and the home group telling the beauty of bittersweet and milkweed pods in pickle jars.

Vases are the next step in this form of hysteria. At first, I owned a dozen or so; just vases with a as in Asia. Now, I have hundreds, all classified according to color, period, and nationality, English ones, French, Chinese, Persian, Byzantine, and of course the Scandinavian. An English flower in a Byzantine container would precipitate a floral crisis.

Vases it seems are not complete in themselves. They must have stands to set them off properly; teakwood for the oriental, plinths for the alabaster, slabs of wood for the primitive and disks, squares and rectangles for the modern.

Every flower from the primrose to the tithonia must have a holder of its own. There are strips and hunks of lead, blocks of glass, pieces of potato, forks of bamboo, chicken wire and just plain rocks. I buy every one I

see and keep a mechanically-minded husband and the plumber busy inventing new ones.

Dining room table arrangements, according to the many books, must always be in the spirit of the hour. Bright and sprightly for breakfast, gay and informal for lunch, calm and dignified for dinner.

After several years' study, it becomes clear that flowers are the least important part of this art. A dictionary and a Latin grammar are more essential. In the flower show schedules there is much talk of xanthic and cyanic colors—split compliments, the iridaceae family, bi-symmetrical balance, but no mention of the gaillardia, the sun flower or bouncing bet. How you arrange is vastly more important than what you arrange. Have you a garden full of flowers? Leave them there while you struggle to make a work of art out of two sansevieria leaves and a cactus.

If you must have a hobby, take up needle point or golf. Then you won't have apoplexy at the sight of asparagus fern mixed with c h r y s a n t h e m u m s on your friend's dinner table and you can innocently continue thrusting roses into your husband's loving cup without thought of balance, rhythm or a split compliment.

From the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America.

SAVE YOUR TREES

Pruning — Fertilizing — Spraying
Cabling — Cavity Treatment
Removals — Large Tree Moving

Complete Insurance Coverage

Lakeside 2907

Wisconsin Tree Service

2335 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee

PUT YOUR PEONY GARDEN TO SLEEP

W. A. Sisson, Rosendale

WHEN this appears, along in November, winter will be knocking at our doors and it will be time to arrange our gardens for the long winter rest until spring calls for another season of activity.

Until the ground is frozen it will be perfectly all right to plant peonies because the roots are now in a perfect condition for planting—in a dormant state and easily handled. September has been heralded as the month to plant peonies. It is the month to begin to plant, if one must, but September is often a hot month and the roots are never fully ripe before the last of October.

I want to solicit the help of our readers to educate the people for this more sane planting in October.

Now to put your peony garden in condition. Cut off the tops to the level of the ground and carry them off the field before or at freeze up time. See that the ground is free from all foliage. If you do not do this, you may have black spots on the foliage next year, as the disease is carried over on the old foliage.

Then ridge up the dirt high over the plants. If you have a large planting, use a potato hiller, running the plow between the rows. This protects your plants from standing water. If you have only a few plants, this work can be done with a hoe.

How wonderful is life with its ever changing months bringing us a change of life so that we are more fully alive to all things about us.

ELECT OFFICERS SOON

Election of garden club officers for 1939 at your last meeting this year will help the Federation program.

BARON SOLEMACHER EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY FOR THE GARDEN

THE everbearing ornamental strawberry, Baron Solemacher, made an excellent showing in the University Horticultural gardens at Madison this season. Not only was the plant ornamental, but when the fruit began to ripen it was very attractive indeed. Furthermore, the fruit is of good size and flavor for this type of berry, and quite interesting for the reason that here is something that one may eat and enjoy while looking at the beauties of the garden.

Unlike most strawberries, this kind does not make a runner and so is easy to confine. It can be grown from seed and therefore is easy to propagate. It should make an excellent edging plant for the perennial border.

ALL-AMERICA AWARDS

Judges Select New Varieties of Annuals for Highest Awards

THE 1938 All-America awards have been made by the sixteen judges for next year's trial. We understand that voting was very spirited this year. There were more new varieties of merit than usual which shows steady improvement by plant breeders and the care being taken by introducers before offering new varieties.

In this issue we will list only the names of the varieties given medals. In a later issue we will publish a more detailed description.

New Morning Glory Wins Gold Medal

The Morning Glory Scarlet O'Hara was voted the gold medal. It blooms early, a carnelian red—sometimes called carmine, medium size, about 3½ inches across. Blooms until frost and stays open longer than others.

Silver Medal Winners

Annual Hollyhock, Indian Spring
Petunia hybrida Hollywood Star
Phlox Drummondii Salmon Glory
China Aster Early Giant Light Blue (wilt-resistant)

Bronze Medal Winners

Snapdragon Guinea Gold
Cynoglossum Firmament
Verbena Blue Sentinel
Marigold Early Sunshine
Petunia Ladybird

Honorable Mention

Marigold Golden Glow
Celosia Royal Velvet
Petunia All-Double Apple Blossom
Scabiosa Blue Moon
Zinnia Fantasy White Light

GARDEN TOURS

JUST visiting gardens without studying their design or the plants in them hardly warrants the effort. Yet the average garden club passing through a garden really sees but little of what is in it. Sufficient time should be taken in each garden for the owner or someone else to point out the outstanding plants, name them, tell something about them and how they may be used.

If possible, lists of the plants to be seen should be made out in advance and mimeographed so that those on the tour will at least have the names spelled correctly.

From The Garden Club Exchange.

THE HANGING-BASKET

A novel way to water the hanging-basket, without spilling water on the floor, is to insert a small funnel in the dirt, as near the center of the basket as possible, and hidden by the foliage. Fill this funnel with water every day, and it will soak into the soil gradually.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
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THE CONVENTION

Attendance and Interest Best In Years

"THE largest and best convention in many years," is the opinion of practically everyone who attended our 60th annual convention at Marshfield on October 27-28. Over 140 registered on the first day and there were 130 at the banquet. The weather was perfect and the program excellent.

Woman's Auxiliary Organized

An excellent attendance of women enabled the Auxiliary to organize, adopt a constitution, and elect permanent officers for the State Woman's Auxiliary.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Frank Ortlieb, Chilton; Vice-president, Mrs. L. Figg; Secretary - Treasurer, Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Ripon.

Mrs. Harriett Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, was the guest speaker, with Miss Cecelia Shestock, Home Demonstration Agent of Wood County. The program was enjoyed very much by the women.

Honey Nut Bread Winners

The following were the winners in the honey nut bread contest: 1st, Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; 2nd, Mrs. Ed. Knoll, Stratford; 3rd, Mrs. Rollie Benedict, Greenwood; 4th, Mrs. Andrew Stevens, Stockbridge; 5th, Miss Lauretta Stueck, Brownsville; 6th, Mrs. Frank Ortlieb, Chilton.

Hive Nailing Contest

Much excitement prevailed during the women's hive nailing contest which was conducted by Mr. George S. Ives of Marshfield, who acted as toastmaster. The hives were furnished by the Marshfield Mfg. Company, and eight women took part. The winners were as follows: 1st, Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Ripon; 2nd, Mrs. A. J. Schultz, Ripon; 3rd, Mrs. Ed. Knoll, Stratford; 4th, Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

The Program

Everyone seemed to enjoy the program a great deal and there was an especially friendly feeling noticeable throughout the convention. Harmony seemed to prevail throughout.

Mr. E. L. Chambers and Mr. C. D. Adams reported considerable progress in foul brood eradication during the past year. Work was done in 45 counties and up to date, approximately 70 thousand colonies of bees were inspected. A full report will be given as soon as the work is over for this season.

Dr. M. H. Haydak of Minnesota discussed the value of pollen and the experiments on the use of pollen substitutes. He recommended 4 parts of cotton seed meal, 1 part of skimmed milk powder, and 4 parts of honey as a satisfactory addition to what

natural pollen there is in the hive during a pollen shortage. He also told of his experiments with honey as a food. For a period of two months he went on a honey and milk diet with good results as far as energy is concerned, but at the end of that time developed serious symptoms such as pimples, ulcers and "wooden tongue" from a lack of Vitamin C. By adding orange juice to the diet he immediately overcame this trouble, in fact, within less than a day. He continued the diet successfully—of orange juice, milk and honey, for another month with good results. He recommended honey especially for infant feeding and found by experience that it was excellent used on severe burns. In fact, he surprised a physician with the results he obtained by applying honey on second degree burns. He furnished the physician with a 10 lb. pail of honey for this purpose, but found that the family ate it instead.

The problems of various methods of wintering, swarm control and short cuts in beekeeping came up for considerable discussion and proved very interesting. These problems were discussed by Henry Schaefer of Osseo, N. J. Ellingson of Roseau, Minnesota, Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Prof. H. F. Wilson emphasized the need for studies on the cost of producing honey and the need for prices above the cost of production. Dr. Carl Schaefer told of experiments to obtain corn pollen for feeding, which were hampered this past season by excessive rain.

Mr. James Gwin read an excellent paper on the new honey grades. He is preparing a schedule to meet with all organized county associations during the fall months at which the new plan for grading honey will be thoroughly discussed. It will also be taken up at the spring district meetings.

The Banquet Program

The banquet program was greatly enjoyed by everyone. The entertainment was furnished by the Wood County Beekeepers Association and was handled very well by Mr. George Ives as toastmaster. In addition to the hive nailing contest, Mr. H. J. Rahm-low showed a colored moving picture on methods of winter packing, how to install package bees, and how to rear queens.

The Question Bee proved a novelty. The winners were: 1st, Mr. Frank Reith, Boyd; 2nd, Ivan Whiting of Rockford, Illinois; 3rd, Cornelius Meyer of Appleton. The questions were answered as either **true** or **false**. Here are a few of the questions asked: "Even before the discovery of America, bees were controlled with a smoker." (Correct answer, false—the smoker was not known until 1875). "Three queens may be kept in one colony all summer". (Ans. True). "A drone has no father". (Ans. true).

The Business Meeting

All the old officers were re-elected by unanimous vote this year. Mr. Schultz was given a rising vote of thanks for the work he had done this past year. He asked to be relieved of the

office but his request was not granted.

The financial report of the treasurer indicated that the treasury is in good condition with a balance at the present time of \$130.41. It was voted to place all of the profits, as well as the reduction in inventory on the sale of labels into the label fund, which will bring that fund up to a total of \$204. Approximately \$159 worth of labels are still on hand, though some of them are not being used at the present time, such as comb honey labels. The convention expenses of course will be paid from the balance of the general fund, and the financial report for the year will be published in the January issue.

Next Convention at Ripon

Both the Board of Managers and the convention voted to hold the next convention in Ripon.

A report was given by Mr. Mack of Ripon on the possibilities of the use of honey in new food products with which he has been experimenting at Ripon.

The possibilities of organizing a honey producers cooperative for the purpose of storing surplus honey in the fall and selling it without flooding the market was discussed. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of five to investigate the plan and hold a meeting of those interested in the near future.

Eastern Wisconsin Summer Meeting at Madison

The convention voted on recommendation of the Board of Managers to hold the Eastern Wisconsin summer meeting in Madison, possibly the latter part of July. This should prove very interesting. A Western meeting may also be held.

The Board of Managers met during the luncheon hour on the first day, and continued the session following the afternoon program. A total of 23 delegates and officers attended the Board meet-

ing, which is an excellent representation from county associations.

Mr. Cornelius Meyer, Appleton, reported as chairman of the committee on signs to protect apiaries against theft. Several state associations have issued such signs. It was voted, however, to adopt the signs and plan of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, Racine, Wisconsin, for the year 1939. Anyone may obtain these signs by subscribing to the magazine. A \$50 reward is offered. More details will be published in our next issue.

Honey Pineapple Bread

1 egg.
1 cup honey.
2 tablespoons shortening.
2¼ cups all purpose flour.
1 cup pineapple juice.
1 cup All-Bran.
¾ cup nut meats.
1 tablespoon baking powder.
½ teaspoon salt.

Blend shortening and honey. Add egg and beat well. Sift together the dry ingredients. Take out about one-half cup and mix with the nut meats. Add about half the dry ingredients to the egg and honey mixture and incorporate well. Add All-Bran and pineapple juice, then remaining flour and the nut meats. Pour into a well greased loaf pan, the bottom of which has been lined with wax paper. Bake in a moderate oven (300-325 degrees) for one and one-fourth hours. Yield: 1 loaf.

Age two days before cutting.

Famous Last Words

You incur no obligation when you mail the coupon.

Barbers everywhere recommend it.

Pull over to the curb.

Please pay the cashier.

Would you care to leave a message?

Thirty days free trial.

Must you go?

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING

FRANK C. Pellett, well known writer on beekeeping, and field editor of the American Bee Journal, has just written a book entitled "The History of American Beekeeping," which is something entirely new in its field.

The following are some of the chapters in the book: Beginning of American Beekeeping; The Comb Honey Era; The Hive Controversy; Importation of New Races of Bees; Invention of the Honey Extractor; Rise of Commercial Queen Raising; Migratory Beekeeping; Improved Bee Pasture; Sweet Clover and Specialization.

The chapters on the early history of bees and beekeeping is especially interesting. We recommend it to everyone.

In the Foreward, Mr. Pellett makes this interesting observation: "One thing is very clear; we have abandoned the old paths. The old time beekeeper was something of a naturalist interested primarily in the behavior of his bees. The beekeeper is now a businessman interested primarily in the sale of enough honey to maintain the present day standard of living and give his family the things the new generation demands.

This changed suddenly with the World War which uprooted so many human institutions and closed that period sometimes spoken of as "The Golden Age of Beekeeping."

The book may be purchased from the Collegiate Press, Inc., Ames, Iowa. The price is \$2.50.

End of August

I had a little dog. I called him August. August was fond of jumping at conclusions, especially at the cow's conclusion. One day he jumped at the mule's conclusion. The next day was the first of September. —Pelican

THE HONEY MARKET AND CONDITIONS IN PRODUCING SECTIONS

OVER much of the country the weather has been much warmer than usual during this period, (Oct. 15) with especially high temperatures through the Clover and Sweetclover areas. Where frosts have not occurred some late nectar and pollen are still being gathered from late aster and other late blooms, though in the North the flowers, even when available, contain little nectar. The fall flow in general was much below normal and feeding has been necessary in many yards where beekeepers wanted to make sure that winter stores were adequate. Brood-rearing continued late in most sections and colonies generally will have an adequate supply of young bees.

Demand for extracted honey in large lots is still slow, but local demand has been fairly good and may take care of a larger volume of honey than usual. Distress lots of honey are now more nearly cleaned up, and minimum prices in the White Clover Belt are slightly higher than was the case two weeks ago. Elsewhere prices are holding steady on the whole, and in some cases increased market strength is evident. Comb honey is rapidly being sold, especially in the West. In spite of the large crop in portions of the Clover and Sweetclover sections beekeepers in many other important areas have a crop below normal. This emphasizes the fact that the current marketing problem is not primarily one resulting from overproduction of honey this season, but rather the result of inadequate distribution.

Summary from Report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for October 15.

Bees have used much honey lately. Have yours enough for winter?

Honey Date Nut Bread

- 1 cup dates.
- 1 cup boiling water.
- 2 tablespoons shortening.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey.
- 1 egg.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour.
- 1 cup nuts.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.

Cook dates in the water until the mixture is thick. Cool. Cream honey and shortening. Add beaten eggs and date mixture and nuts. Sift together dry ingredients and add. Pour into a well greased loaf pan, the bottom of which has been lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven, 325 degrees, for one hour and twenty minutes. Yield: 1 loaf.

Age 2 days before cutting.

1936 contest, Mrs. W. E. Becker, Detroit, Mich.

1938 Honey Crop

needs attractive, sanitary **CONTAINERS:** well made and soldered with pure tin solder. Prices have not advanced and **within twenty-four hours after receipt of your order your containers will be in transit.** Our stock is complete as follows:

2½ lb. cans, case of 24	\$1.20
2½ lb cans, carton of 100	4.10
5 lb. pails, case of 12	.95
5 lb. pails, carton of 50	3.20
10 lb. pails, case of 6	.80
10 lb. pails, carton of 50	4.70
60 lb. cans, bulk, each	.34
60 lb. cans, box of 2	1.00
60 lb. cans, carton of 24	7.85

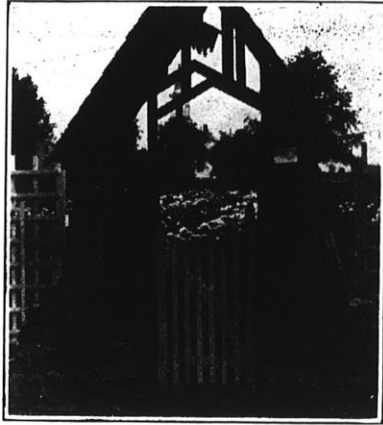
F. O. B. Boyd, Wis.

Consult our 1938 catalog for prices on Glass Jars, Comb Honey Cartons and Cellophane Wrappers. Write for free sample Honey Labels



August Lotz Company

Boyd, Wisconsin



October and November or up to freezing weather is the best time to plant peonies. September is often too hot and the roots are not ripe.

Sisson's Peonies
ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN
Highways 23-26 Intersection

HONEY PAILS GLASSWARE-LABELS

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By buying your supplies from the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, you are helping the Association carry on its program of work.

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Beekeepers Association**
Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Wis.



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GLASS - TIN

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1937 Sales exceed all other years. Buy this wonderful foundation if you want good combs year after year.

- Will not sag.
- Will not warp.
- Will not melt down.

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Chicago, Illinois.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,
Medina, Ohio.



Wisconsin *Horticulture*



December, 1938

John J. Conery TREE EXPERTS

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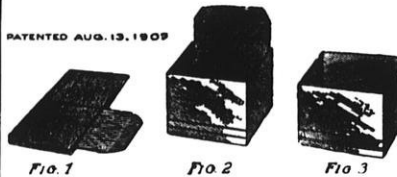
1242 Moore St. Phone 4547
Beloit, Wis.

424 University Farm Place
Madison, Wis.

Mystery

The prof. coming downstairs in his home slipped and fell to the bottom. Picking himself up, he said:

“Now, I wonder what all that noise was about?”



Berry Boxes

Crates, Bushel Boxes
and Climax Baskets

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate materials in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

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Package Company**

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Dwarf Fruit Trees As Ornamentals

H. B. Tukey

New York Experiment Station

IT may be well at the very beginning to attempt to define what is meant by a "dwarf" tree. To one person a dwarf tree may be quite unlike what it is to another. The Japanese gardener may conceive of it as a miniature plant grown in a small pot or basin indoors and grown unbelievably small—more the size of a cyclamen, a rose, or a small rubber plant. Or, to a landscape gardener it may mean a small tree for the back yard. The fruit grower, on the other hand, who is interested primarily in fruit production, may think of a strong-growing tree slightly smaller than a standard commercial orchard tree.

All of these conceptions are correct. And so it is necessary to know just what one means when he begins to discuss dwarf trees. For the purpose of this short discussion it is neither the miniature plant of the Japanese nor the nearly commercial size tree of the orchardist, but trees between these two in size and ranging from scarcely shoulder high to as high as the porch roof.

Size Depends On Rootstock

Of course, there is no absolute specification for the size of a dwarf tree. It varies with the variety and the rootstock that is used. A given variety on a given



rootstock may be quite small, whereas another variety on the same rootstock may be considerably larger. Further, cultural factors operate to modify the result, such as soil, fertilizers, pruning, and fruiting. Nevertheless there are certain aspects to the dwarf tree problem that may be discussed in fairly general terms. For example, the early fruiting varieties as Wealthy are likely to be much smaller trees than such late fruiting varieties as Northern Spy.

A dwarf fruit tree is produced by budding or grafting onto a rootstock which by experience has been found to produce a dwarf tree. Just as there are varieties of apples, so there are varieties (more properly called clones) of dwarfing rootstocks. And just as some varieties of apples are red, some green, some sweet, and some sour, just so

certain of the dwarfing rootstocks have been found to be more dwarfing than others.

Where the Rootstocks Come From

Where did they come from? They are the selections of hundreds of years in the Old World. Some of them are several centuries old, while others are much more recent, and there are undoubtedly rootstocks yet undiscovered on this continent which may play an important part in the years ahead. For the present, however, it is the Old World rootstocks that interest us most.

They have been classified as "Paradise" and "Doucin" in the past, the former referring to a smaller, slower-growing rootstock which produces the most dwarfish type of plant, and the latter referring to a slightly larger or semi-dwarf type. The words are by no means constant, and what one person means by Paradise may be what another means by Doucin.

Standardization of the dwarfing rootstocks has become of first importance. The lead in this phase of the work was taken by Dr. R. G. Hatton of the East Malling Research Station at East Malling, England. He separated some 16 or 17 types of dwarfing rootstocks from the several

types growing in England and on the Continent and designated them by numbers. Quite naturally they have been called Malling I or Malling IX, or Malling XIV, as the case may be although most of them are merely standardizations of many of the old types.

Malling IX Most Dwarfing

Of the Malling types, the most dwarfing rootstock is the Malling IX. It produces a small, low-growing bush type tree which at Geneva frequently induces a tree to bear the first year that it is set, and generally can be depended upon to produce fruit the second year. There are certain exceptions to this general rule, as the Northern Spy, yet this past summer the writer picked Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Delicious, and Gallia Beauty fruit from dwarf trees the first year set at Geneva.

Best for Ornamental Planting

This very dwarfing type tree is the one best suited to ornamental planting and for trees **which are to be trained as espaliers or cordons** or to various shapes. It is a question whether it has a place in any other setting. If the apple grower had the psychological approach to the problem that the raspberry grower has, then all would be well. But most apple growers are not the small-fruit type of individual and do not think in terms of trees that are staked, tied up, or otherwise babied and cared for like a raspberry plant or a grape vine. Accordingly, for the present, this very small plant belongs in the hands of the amateur gardener who delights in the tending of his plants. Further, trees on the Malling IX rootstock are not only small growing but they are shallow rooted and likely to be blown out or, more likely, broken off just below the union. The rootstock is quite brittle and snaps off very easily.

Must Be Staked

There are various methods of staking such a tree. An iron fence post may be set in the ground close to the trunk and the trunk tied to it. An advantage of this central stake system is that when the tree begins to fruit, the branches may be tied to the stake overhead as a support. Or, a short stake 3 feet long may be driven close to the tree, or slanted against the tree in the direction of the wind. Or two perpendicular stakes may be driven on either side of the tree 18 inches from the trunk and connected by a cross piece. It makes no great difference, though each has the advantage for a particular purpose, but the tree must be braced in some manner.

For tying, raffia or willow are both good. The writer has used nurseryman's adhesive tape quite satisfactorily, the advantage being for one who does not know how to tie a willow or who does not have raffia handy.

Pruning

The pruning of such a tree is an important factor. Much more detailed pruning is necessary than for a standard tree. To let the tree "just grow" will not produce the desired result. The first year, the tree should be cut back severely so as to form a good scaffold framework of branches. Thereafter the tree must be kept pruned rather severely, the cutting being confined largely to strong lateral shots which it is desired be developed into fruiting spurs. The tree must be kept supplied with sufficient nitrogen to keep the foliage dark green and to keep the tree in good vigor, otherwise the dwarfing effect of the rootstock and the drain of fruiting may be too great.

Quite naturally, the ornamental aspects of this type tree are of greatest concern. Grown as
(Continued on page 96)

THE APPLE OUTLOOK FOR 1939

From the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States is expected to continue to decrease, and the production trend is expected to continue downward at a moderate rate for several years. The number of trees that are yet to come into bearing is smaller than usual, and if plantings and replacements continue to be as light as they have been during the last several years, production 10 to 15 years hence may be materially lower than it now is.

Domestic apple supplies for the current season are about one-third less than the supplies of last season, and about 14 per cent below the 1927-36 average. Low consumer buying power continues to affect the apple-price level adversely, but with a smaller crop, the prices in October 1938 were substantially higher than the low prices of a year earlier.

A lower level of business activity in many countries, continued to decline in the exchange value of foreign currencies, a continuation of the import duties and trade restrictions in many countries that were in effect last year, and a good crop of apples in Canada, are factors tending to offset the favorable influence on export demand of smaller foreign fruit crops.

In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States production in recent years has been fairly stable at about 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels per year. The peak of production has apparently been passed for the region as a whole, and the general trend is expected to be downward.

In the Central States

In the Central states, where annual production varies tremendously, increasing production from young orchards prob-

ably will about offset decreasing production from old commercial and farm orchards for several years, assuming average growing conditions.

Because of the nearness to large consuming centers, many of the better eastern orchards have received good care in recent years. On the other hand, the removal of unprofitable farm orchards continues. The hurricane in September 1938 damaged many of the apple trees in the New England storm area. Unless the damage is greater than now seems apparent, however, production in the eastern states as a whole is expected to continue downward at only a moderate rate during the next several years.

THE PEAR OUTLOOK FOR 1939

From the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

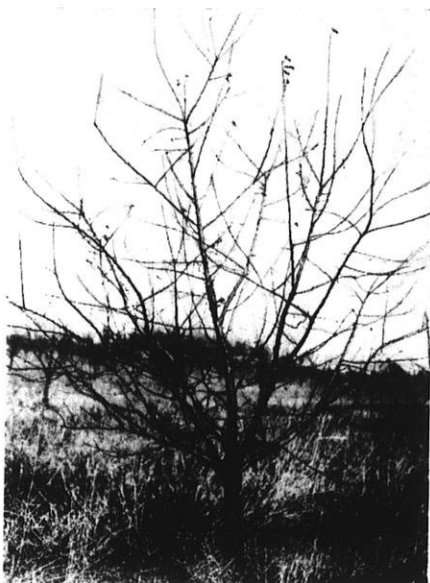
PEAR production in the United States is continuing its upward trend chiefly because of increasing production in the three Pacific Coast states. The combined production in regions other than the Pacific Coast area probably will expand only slightly in the next few years.

New plantings of pear trees are very small. A large number of young trees reaching full bearing age, however, will cause an increase in production for a number of years. Orchards in the Pacific Coast states and in Michigan have generally been given good care during the 1937-38 season and abandonment has been negligible. Neglect has been general in other commercial areas in the eastern states and in regions where pear production is relatively unimportant.

Middle age has compensations: Fewer things afford enough kick to make your conscience bother you.

How Would I Prune This Tree?

R. H. Roberts



A young Snow Tree. How would you prune it?

THIS young Snow tree should be given very little pruning. It is old enough to bear and open enough to form blossom buds so it should consequently be left largely alone at present. This would, of course, not apply to a very few crossing branches. Only the stronger ones which promise to really interfere later need be removed now. This tree should be left largely unpruned at present not only because cutting might delay blossom formation, but also because the tree will change form as it begins to bear fruit and any attempts to form the tree at this time are in a large part futile.

A poor crotch head has resulted because the side branches were left too long in relation to the leader when the tree was two years old. This condition can not be remedied now without very heavy cutting which would give a marked delay in fruiting. If it is desired to balance the tree, this can be done most successfully a little later by cutting back some of the main leaders to their side branches.

After the tree has come to fruit and changed form somewhat, corrective pruning may be undertaken without greatly bothering the yield. The mistake in letting the side branches become too large with the result that the leader is partly choked out, should not be made worse by attempts at this time to reform the tree with the result that its fruiting is greatly delayed.

WATCH FOR MICE IN THE ORCHARD

“**F**IELD mice seem to be plentiful in orchards this year,” writes G. C. Oderkirk, rodent control expert of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. The large number of mice are probably due to the excellent weather and other conditions which have permitted mice to breed and increase to a much greater extent than would normally be true during the fall months. I am really more concerned about field mouse control this year than I have been for a number of years. I feel that growers need to watch the orchard more carefully than they have for some time, and make liberal use of poison bait to reduce the population as low as possible.”

STOP Rabbits & Mice NOW
with
LIVINGSTONE'S REPELLENT

Bark is tender and rodents are busy this year. Play safe, and save your trees!

**DON'T WAIT
NOW IS THE TIME!**

Livingstone Repellent Co.

Station F, R. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Use Of Carbon Dioxide To Prolong The Keeping Quality Of Fresh Fruits

J. D. Winter, Minnesota

THE air we breathe consists of approximately 79 parts by volume of nitrogen, 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbon dioxide and argon.

In 1821 a Frenchman, M. Berard, reported that most fruits can be preserved for a certain period by storing them in an atmosphere free from oxygen.

Since that time it has been determined that increases in the carbon dioxide content of air retard the ripening of certain fruits and retard the development of certain organisms that cause mold and decay, although prolonged exposure results in damage to the fruit.

Action of Carbon Dioxide Very Rapid

Experiments reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1932 showed that exposure to carbon dioxide gas furnished as rapid a method of retarding the softening and decay of berries and certain fruits as precooling, and that in a refrigerator car this result usually was accomplished far more speedily than by standard refrigeration. However, in long distance shipments, the prolonged exposure to this gas often resulted in objectionable changes in the flavor of the fruit.

Experiments in Minnesota

Experiments were commenced in July, 1936, by the Division of Horticulture at University Farm, in cooperation with the Division of Plant Physiology, to determine whether a carbon dioxide treatment could be devised that would improve the shipping quality of Minnesota-grown berries without affecting the flavor of the fruit.

The experiments were contin-

ued in 1937 on a larger scale. It was learned that best results were obtained by using a moderate quantity of ice to remove some of the heat from the strawberries and raspberries. The berries usually came from the field at temperatures of 75° to 85° F. After considerable experimenting it was found that cooling to about 85° F. together with the use of about 30 to 35 per cent carbon dioxide in the atmosphere retained the original flavor, lustre, and brightness of the fruit and greatly improved its keeping quality after removal from the gas treatment. Cooling to lower temperatures appeared to give less satisfactory results and also produced much condensation of moisture on the berries after their removal to room temperatures.

By this time a commercial berry grower (Fred W. Braden, Wayzata), on whose premises many of the first experiments were conducted, had rebuilt a small cooling room on his premises for the purpose of treating his strawberries with the new carbon dioxide process. The berries were placed in this treating chamber soon after they were picked, and they remained in it until taken to market by truck early the next morning. He found this treatment gave better results than refrigeration alone. Almost his entire 1937 crop was given this treatment. Experimental shipments also were made in 1937 by the Excelsior Fruit Growers Association (largest berry marketing cooperative in Minnesota) using a small portable treating chamber built by the University for test purposes.

To be continued in the January issue.

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Fruit Growers Will Hold Annual Meetings in December

INTERESTING programs have been planned by several County Fruit Growers Associations for their annual meetings to be held in December. Other Associations will hold their meetings in January and February. The following are the meetings scheduled for December.

Tuesday, December 6, Washington County Fruit Growers Association meeting, Jackson, Washington County, Village Hall.

Wednesday, December 7, Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association meeting, Laack Hotel, Plymouth, 1:30 p. m.

Thursday, December 8, Waukesha County Fruit Growers Association meeting, Y. M. C. A., Waukesha, 1:30 p. m.

December 13-14, Door County Fruit Growers Institute, Court House, Sturgeon Bay, 10 a. m. each day.

December 14, Racine County Fruit Growers Association meeting, County Agricultural School, Rochester, 10 a. m.

December 15, Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association meeting, Greenfield Town Hall.

Prof. C. L. Kuehner will discuss orchard practices and H. J. Rahmlow will show moving pictures illustrating how to prune the young apple tree and methods of grafting, bridge grafting for trees injured by mice, and top working, at all the meetings.

At the Sturgeon Bay meeting Dr. R. H. Roberts, John Lilly and C. N. Clayton of the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology will speak on subjects in their respective fields.

Premium Winners Fruit And Flower Exhibit

At the 70th Annual Convention,
Wiscosin Horticultural Society

THE fruit exhibit held in connection with our annual convention this year was somewhat smaller than usual, perhaps for the same reason that the attendance was a little smaller. Perhaps the convention was held too early. The weather was very fine, being warm, and the growers found it difficult to leave their work as they prefer to finish their fall work before unfavorable weather sets in.

In the new apple varieties there was a number of excellent specimens exhibited. Macoun was exceptionally good this year, with deep red color and good size and quality. The following were the premium winners in the new variety classes:

Macoun: 1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; 2nd, Jos. L. Morawetz, West Bend; 3rd, Walter Barth, West Bend.

Cortland: 1st, N. C. Jacobs, Sawyer; 2nd, Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg; 3rd, Jos. L. Morawetz.

Haralson: 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz; 2nd, Art Plummer, Oshkosh; 3rd, Walter Barth.

Secor: 1st, Otto Ruelke, Oshkosh; 2nd, Arno Meyer, Waldo.

Kendall: 1st, N. C. Jacobs, Sawyer.

Any other variety: 1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo, on Newfane; 2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo, on Joan; 3rd, Arno Meyer, Waldo, on Newfane.

Special Premiums Offered By Niagara Sprayer Company

Mr. J. Henry Smith, Waupaca, representative of the Niagara Sprayer Company, offered special awards which were given by the judges to the best samples of standard varieties in the show. These awards were made as follows: A. K. Bassett, Baraboo, \$2.00 on Salome; A. K. Bassett, \$1.50 on McIntosh; Walter Barth, West Bend, \$1.50 on Northern Spy.

Standard Varieties

The following were the premium winners in the standard varieties plate classes:

Grimes Golden: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Jos. L. Morawetz.

Jonathan: 1st, Edw. Kassner, Keewaunee; 2nd, Jos. L. Morawetz; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Arno Meyer.

Delicious: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Edw. Kassner; 3rd, Art Plummer; 4th, Jos. L. Morawetz.

Northern Spy: 1st, Walter Barth; 2nd, Arno Meyer; 3rd, Jos. L. Morawetz; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

Salome: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Ervin Tuma, Cato; 3rd, J. E. Paulson, Manitowoc.

Golden Delicious: 1st, Jack Severson, Sturgeon Bay; 2nd, Edw. Kassner; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Art Plummer.

McIntosh: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Edw. Kassner; 3rd, Otto Ruelke, Oshkosh; 4th, Jos. L. Morawetz.

Snow: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Art Plummer; 3rd, Jos. L. Morawetz; 4th, Walter Barth.

N. W. Greening: 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz; 2nd, Otto Ruelke; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, J. E. Paulson.

Wealthy: 1st, Jack Severson; 2nd, J. E. Paulson; 3rd, Otto Ruelke; 4th, Walter Barth.

Any other variety: 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Ervin Tuma; 3rd, Otto Ruelke; 4th, Dawson Bros., Franksville.

Seedling Apples

Several years in the past we have had over 100 plates of seedling apples exhibited. This year the number was greatly reduced, but the first prize winner was unusually good. In the opinion of the judges, only one new seedling was worthy of a prize. The judges are becoming more and more critical in their judging, feeling that there is no need of giving an award to a seedling that will not be considered further by the growers.

The best seedling this year was exhibited by Mr. Geo. Stuhr of Waukesha. It was a large red apple of good shape and of high quality. It is an apple that should be watched carefully.

Mr. R. Cooper of West Allis was awarded a second premium in the class "Seedlings that have previously won prizes." Mr. Cooper has an excellent red apple of medium size and a good keeper which has been seen at previous shows.

Seedling Nut Show Winners

Hickory Nuts: 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz; 2nd, George Turner, Dalton; 3rd, Mrs. Art Plummer, Oshkosh; 4th, Ervin Tuma.

Black Walnuts: 1st, Dawson Bros., Franksville.

Butternuts: 1st, Walter Barth, West Bend.

LADIES AUXILIARY MEMBERS EXHIBIT DINING TABLE DECORATIONS AND GIFT BASKETS

SOME excellent exhibits of dining table decorations and gift baskets were shown at the annual convention this year. It was the first time in recent years that this show has been held, and probably for that reason not as many exhibited as will be the case in the future. Interest in the ladies meeting and the show was so great that it will no doubt become a permanent feature of the convention. The following were the winners in these classes:

Dining table decoration using Wisconsin apples only: 1st, Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

Dining table decorations using Wisconsin fruits with other horticultural material: 2nd, Mrs. Arno Meyer.

Gift baskets of Wisconsin fruits, with or without other horticultural material: 1st, Mrs. Arno Meyer; 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Oshkosh.

ORIGIN OF HANDLING BRUISES IN HARVESTING APPLES

OBSERVATIONS made at the Ohio Station showed that most of the handling bruises resulted from the grading operations.

The results of the work of both 1936 and 1937 warrant the recommendation that sizing machines be padded with sponge rubber wherever the fruit is subjected to friction of moving parts or has to drop from one compartment to another. The data also show the necessity for extreme care in emptying the picking receptacle into the field container, because it is at this point that most of the bruises in the orchard occur.

From Circular No. 54, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the Berry Patch

STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

H. H. Harris

MOST of the new settings of strawberries that I have seen look well, especially on sandy soils. On rich soils there have been too many plants set if all the runners were allowed to root as they pleased.

The old beds were cleaned late enough so that not many new plants rooted very early if at all, and where the rows were cut down too narrow they look small and some fields may be quite weedy as late rains did not permit late hoeing. Then of course other farm work competes for the time.

Some growers have their strawberry fields all covered (November 9), but others have not covered as yet, while still others have their material for covering in piles in the field but not spread out. We are using rye straw for covering this year. It is rather coarse long straw, but quite well broken up in threshing and spreads quite easily. On our old beds we will use last winter's mulching together with growth that was mowed and removed and stacked, and also some damaged first crop hay.

On November 7th we had several inches of snow but the ground was not frozen at all. Even the flowers were not killed by frost on November 1. There is probably about four inches of snow as a cover on the strawberries now. We expect to put the balance of our cover on top of the snow, unless it thaws too soon.

Wayzata and Schwab Everbearing Strawberries

The Wayzata strawberry plants which we moved without shaking them free from the soil and set in a large hole made with

a hoe just as they grew, have made an abundance of plants and both the parent plants and the runner plants fruited wonderfully since mid-August, with grand berries. I picked some just before it turned cold about the first of November and they would grade number 1 or fancy.

The Schwab everbearing strawberry made more runners than were needed and fruited heavily early, with nice shaped fruit, but the plants later blighted quite badly, while the Wayzatas were bright and green. The fruit of the Wayzata is a better flavor. I think, however, that the Schwab is worthy of further trial.

SOIL INVESTIGATIONS WITH STRAWBERRIES

TESTS have been conducted in order to determine the effect of large amounts of organic matter on the growth and production of strawberry plants in the soil at Wooster, Ohio. In one treatment 15 tons per acre of chopped corn stover were plowed into the soil to a depth of 6 to 8 inches before the plants were set in 1936. The production and growth of plants in 1936 were similar in this treatment to those of plants grown in the usual way and fertilized with 300 pounds of ammonium sulfate. The yield of berries in 1937 was also similar. The plants rooted to about the same depth in both treatments, but those in the chopped corn stover formed more lateral roots and failed to darken as early in the summer as those in the untreated soil.

In connection with these studies, it was noted that strawberry roots often penetrated to a depth of about 30 inches in this canfield light loam. It was also

found that where rows set 3½ feet apart had formed a matted row 14 to 16 inches wide, the roots usually met between the rows.

From Circular No. 54, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

MULCHING RASPBERRIES

RESULTS of tests at the Ohio Experiment Station indicate several advantages of mulching black raspberries. These results were based largely on number, diameter, and yield of the canes. The berry plants **mulched with wheat straw** at the rate of about 5 tons per acre have consistently produced more and larger canes and usually **higher yields than the cultivated ones.**

There are several other advantages of a mulch in raspberries. The fruit is less likely to become worthless through contact with the soil. Weeds are largely eliminated, and the mulched area need not be cultivated. Mulching also prevents erosion of the soil, which is an important factor in many plantings. Evidence indicates that the mulch aids in protection of the roots and crowns from winter injury.

One of the principal objections to mulch is the labor required to apply it. However, the application can be spread over a long period and can be made when the grower is least busy. Another objection is the danger from fire. This hazard may be reduced by leaving strips of unmulched soil through the planting.

The mulched plants should be supplied with an ample supply of nitrogen, especially for the first 2 or 3 years after the mulch is applied.

From Circular No. 54, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Annual Report Of the Secretary

Presented at 70th Annual Convention

TO the members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Another year has gone by and we are again assembled at our annual convention, for the 70th consecutive year. As we look back over the years we can see the tremendous change which has taken place in horticulture in Wisconsin. The most striking thing probably has been in the specialization. Even 15 and 20 years ago and more particularly before that, a horticulturist was one who grew everything along the line of horticulture. He probably grew apples, cherries, vegetables and small fruits. He might even grow some nursery stock and be interested in flowers. At the conventions he liked to hear talks on all phases of fruit, vegetable and flower growing, and perhaps on how to landscape the home grounds.

Ten years ago began the gradual change in the policy of the Horticultural Society. We recognized that an apple grower is primarily an apple grower and may not have any interest in growing strawberries or vegetables. On the other hand, a strawberry grower may not grow any apples. At this time too, began the great expansion of the garden club movement. We early discovered the interest of our people in gardening and organized the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Beekeeping is really a phase of horticulture as has been recognized in several other states. As a result, these different branches banded together into one great unit, and so the Wisconsin Horticultural Society today is composed of 91 state, county and local horticultural organizations, with a membership of 4,250. This is an increase of about 150 members over a year ago. We can foresee a very steady increase in membership.

It is most interesting to note that during the past ten years hardly a single organization which affiliated with us has dropped out.

During the past year your secretary has continued trying to serve the organizations which belong to the Society. Each month, of course, at least two weeks of time are taken up with preparing our magazine Wisconsin Horticulture and answering the large amount of correspondence which comes to us. We attempt to speak to every organization which is affiliated with us if possible. During the past year, therefore, we gave talks with moving picture films at 15 meetings of fruit growers associations; at 45 garden club meetings, some of them joint meetings of several clubs; 4 strawberry growers meetings; 10 beekeepers meetings; 2 meetings of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society; 9 meetings of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation—district and state meetings; 3 meetings of nurserymen, and gave 6 radio talks over Station WHA and WLBL.

We again distributed the hardy Carpathian English walnuts, selling about 250 pounds in small lots of 10 to 50 nuts, for trial purposes. A small profit was made on this work which was invested in a camera and projector for lantern slides. Interest is keen in testing new varieties of fruit in Wisconsin, indicating that our fruit growers feel the need of better varieties. Last spring we introduced a large number of plants of Taylor and Marcy raspberries, 4 varieties of New York grapes, and hardy apricots from the South Dakota Experiment Station. We also distributed cions of several new varieties of apples. This work will be continued this coming year when we are fortunate in having some new fruits which look promising, including 3 excellent early grapes of high quality from New York, the new Dresden strawberry, the Alton apple which is very early, and we will introduce the Joyce, Lobo and Hume apples from Ottawa, Canada, for trial in northern Wisconsin, especially in the Bayfield area.

We have continued our work in preparing motion pictures of educational value for our principal affiliated organizations. Both film and colored slides were made for meetings of fruit growers, another set for garden clubs, and a third for beekeepers. We have prepared a set of lantern slides on evergreens, shrubs and landscaping for the use of nurserymen in lecturing to organizations. Our aim is to prepare sets of slides

(which are now relatively inexpensive), for the use of speakers in different sections of the state so they may lecture with them to horticultural organizations.

Your fruit testing committee made a trip of 2,300 miles to inspect and find new varieties for trial in Wisconsin. The total cost to the Society was only \$90.00 and I believe the results will be far-reaching.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1938 we had the largest attendance and greatest interest in meetings and conventions we have ever experienced.

INTEREST IN GOURDS INCREASING

INTEREST in the cultivation of gourds is ever increasing. Recently a very successful gourd festival was held in New York, and another in Pasadena, California, and a third in Boston, Massachusetts. The California festival was given by the National Gourd Society, and the Boston festival was held November 10-13 in connection with the autumn exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall.

A number of Wisconsin gardeners have taken up the growing of gourds and classes for gourds will no doubt be added to our flower show schedules.

WISCONSIN McINTOSH TOP MARKET

WISCONSIN has the ideal soil and climate for growing McIntosh. This is indicated by the fact that Wisconsin No. 1 McIntosh topped the market in Chicago during November. They brought the highest price paid for any variety of apples sold in bushel baskets.

This not only speaks well for the kind of McIntosh we can produce, but for the grade and pack put up by some of our growers.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey, Kiel, Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

Experience With New Glads

By Edwin H. Ristow, Oshkosh

THE main appeal to many Glad fans, and the reason they go great distances to see a Gladiolus Show, is to see the new varieties, and the seedlings that are shown for the first time. If the new introductions meet with your approval, they want to try them in their own gardens the next year.

I made the following observations at the show and in my garden this year. **White: Edelweiss** is undoubtedly the best pure white. Whether it will perform as well as Maid of Orleans, only time will tell. I like **Green Light**. To some a green Glad may not appeal. To me it is a pleasing color seldom found in a flower.

Cream: Shirley Temple has stepped to the front as a top notch Glad. Mine bloomed too late for the show. Spikes in my garden were 5½ to 6 feet tall, and a very beautiful cream color.

Many times we are disappointed with the performance of new varieties the first year, because they do not perform like those we have seen at a show. Some varieties will never perform well, although they do unusually well in other sections of the country.

Yellow: For some, **Golden Goddess** makes a nice spike. I like **Royal Gold** which I would describe as an improved Golden Chimes.

Buff or Orange: Ellen Marie gave me some fine spikes this year. It does not keep well in



cold storage. There was a fine spike of **Gem of Sparta** at the show. **Salmon Pink: Wings of Song** looked good to me at the show. **Pure Pink: I liked Alight** at the show. Now that Heritage is down in price to where we can afford to plant a dozen or more bulbs at a time, one or two good blooms of it will give a real thrill. Plant medium size bulbs in May, or cut all eyes but one on large bulbs for best results.

Scarlet: Del Ray was shown to perfection. I liked the way **Valeria** performed for me, and would rate it near the top for the scarlets because of its pleasing color. **Dark Red: Red Giant** was shown to perfection. **Rewi Fallu** is best in the dark reds for color, but don't know yet how it will perform for size of spike. All of my bulblets bloomed and produced large bulbs. **Lavender: Rima** as it bloomed for me was very fine. It is called a light lavender, but we think of Minuet when we think of lavender. Some

may call Rima light pink. Regardless of color classification, it will be in the front row some day.

I have three lavender seedlings that perform much better for me than Minuet or King Arthur. Perhaps some day they will be introduced. **Kulshun** is a good deep lavender self, almost a purple. **Purple: Leona** made some fine spikes for me. One of the best that has come out in this color in years. Seedling 3647 shown at Sheboygan performed unusually well. Of all seedlings on display it was the only one that had not lost the lower floret on Sunday. I would call the color dubonnet.

In the Decorative Late Introductions, I will touch on the most outstanding. **Buff: Paradise** is in the front row. **Salmon Pink: New Era** is one of our most beautiful glads, and certainly belongs in the front row. **Rose Pink: Chamouny** won wherever shown. This color class has been very weak in the past. Chamouny is a real addition. In the Blues we are still waiting. If you want blues why not plant delphiniums.

In other sections a little comment: **White: Maid of Orleans** is still the best for performance. **Star of Bethlehem** is larger but not as reliable. **Margaret Beaton** is going places. A white with a red blotch in the throat. The very best that has ever come out in this combination. **Buff: Her-**

cules makes a very heavy tall spike for me, and shows up best in the garden. **Scarlet: Flaming Meteor and 9th Symphony** are fine. **Orange:** The best orange I have seen to date is **Bit-O-Heaven**. **Salmon Pink: Betty Humphreys** bloomed very late for me. Produced a very tall straight spike. Color deeper and better than Betty Nuthall.

The best cut flower for me this past year was **Margaret Fulton**. Rain or shine it comes thru fine. I lost hundreds of Picardy blooms during the rainy season, because the color washed out.

Recent introductions that bloomed for me the first time this year but did not perform up to expectations are: Zuni, Barcarole, Maid of Honor, Jersey Cream, Amrita, Sherlock Holmes, Pfitzer's Masterpiece, Uncas, Rosamond, Meerscham. Another year they may do much better.

MOST POPULAR GLADIOLUS VARIETIES

New England Gladiolus Society
Conducts Nation-Wide
Symposium

THE New England Gladiolus Society sent a questionnaire through their bulletin "The Gladiolus" asking members to give their choice of fifteen best varieties of "Those you have grown only." As a result they received replies from all sections of the United States, Canada, New Zealand and England.

It is interesting therefore to note the favorite varieties in all these countries. Fifty-three varieties were favored by more than ten people, which also gives an idea of the difference of opinion among growers as to the best bloom.

Picardy Leads

Picardy led the field with 170 votes, with Minuet second with 122 votes.

The following varieties are listed in the order of the num-

ber of votes received: Maid of Orleans, Commander Koehl, Star of Bethlehem, Betty Nuthall, Bagdad, Mother Machree, Pelegrina, Mildred Louise, Marmora, Duna, King Arthur, Wasaga, Debonair, Margaret Fulton, Dr. Bennett, Rosemarie Pfitzer, Vagabond Prince, J. S. Bach, Red Lory, Golden Goddess, Golden Chimes, Mammoth White, Frank J. McCoy, Mary Elizabeth, Miss New Zealand, Edith Robson.

TARTAR EMETIC SPRAY BETTER THAN PARIS GREEN FOR GLADIOLUS THRIP CONTROL

FOR control of the gladiolus thrips, a tartar emetic solution is cheaper, equally effective, and less injurious than the Paris green spray which has been the main reliance of gardeners and gladiolus growers. R. H. Nelson of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant-Quarantine experimented with tartar emetic sprays in 1937 and found results encouraging. He continued the work in 1938 and confirmed the protective action of the spray. The new spray did not burn the foliage and corms harvested after treatment with the new spray weighed a third more, on the average, than corms from plots sprayed with Paris green solution.

To insure feeding by thrips it is necessary to sweeten the solution with brown sugar, but less is required than the standard Paris green spray. This saving more than makes up for the slightly higher cost of the poison, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologist.

For 100 gallons of spray—enough to treat one-tenth of an acre—the Nelson formula is: tartar emetic, 4 pounds, and brown sugar, 16 pounds. In 3 gallon mixtures, suitable for home garden use, he suggests 2

ounces or 4½ teaspoonfuls of tartar emetic, and 8 ounces or one and two-thirds cups of brown sugar. Tartar emetic is a standard drug also known as "antimony and potassium tartrate U.S.P."

In spraying, enough material was applied to cover the foliage with fine droplets, but not enough to wet the leaves completely. The first spraying was when the foliage was about 6 inches tall, repeated weekly for 6 weeks and discontinued about two weeks before the blooming season.

The thrips live over winter in the corms and can be killed by chemical and heat treatments, the most popular being treatment with naphthalene flakes after harvest in the fall. However, gladiolus growers have found that the treatment of corms is not a complete protection. Plantings are infected by invasion of the pest from untreated corms planted in the vicinity. Spraying has been necessary in many gardens although the Paris green spray injured the foliage and reduced the growth and development of the new corms that form the planting stocks for the following season.

Transferable

Wise Guy (boarding a street car): "Well, Noah, is the Ark full?"

Conductor: "Nope, we need one more jackass! Come on in."

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A Merry Christmas

OUR 70th ANNUAL CONVENTION

OUR convention at Oshkosh on November 3-4 marked the 70th successive year in which the Wisconsin Horticultural Society has successfully served horticulturists in Wisconsin.

From the standpoint of interest of those attending, the convention was one of the best. The ladies especially were well pleased with their program and entertainment. The program covered many of the important problems of value to fruit growers.

The Banquet

The banquet was probably one of the best we have ever held. Mr. P. J. Hoffstrom of St. Paul introduced each speaker with cleverly drawn cartoons and kept the audience in excellent humor. The attendance was very good and the table decorations and program excellent. A great deal of credit goes to Miss Merle Rasmussen of Oshkosh and committees of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society and the Oshkosh Garden Club, who took care of the banquet details.

Orchard Disease Control

Mr. John Carpenter and Mr. C. N. Clayton of the Plant Pathology Department, College of Agriculture, opened the meeting with excellent presentations on experiences in scab and leaf spot control. They emphasized the importance of weather conditions as effecting the amount of fungus diseases, and that spraying must be varied according to other conditions. Commercial



growers are depending less and less upon spray schedules and more upon weather observations.

Mr. D. E. Bingham and Mr. N. C. Jacobs of Sturgeon Bay gave interesting reviews of the trip of the Fruit Testing Committee to Eastern United States and Canada. Some of the Ottawa varieties of apples were recommended as suitable for testing in northern Wisconsin, while the Geneva, New York, varieties of apples and grapes as well as strawberries, were recommended for testing in various parts of the state.

Prof. W. H. Alderman gave two interesting talks. He had samples of the new varieties of apples from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, and mentioned Minnesota No. 638 and No. 1007 as high quality varieties which will soon be named. Minnesota No. 700 may replace Wealthy. It is very hardy even in Canada. No. 396 is a McIntosh seedling which is very promising, and No. 993 is of high quality, almost sweet flavored.

Orchard Soil Management

Prof. Alderman stated that they were testing various methods of soil management and he believed that medium red and alsike clover were excellent soil

builders. They sowed two parts of medium red clover seed and one part of alsike seed, and let the orchard go to sod when four years old. The clover is left to reseed itself and may be used as a mulch around the younger trees. In the older orchard the mulch is left between the rows where the roots are so that the humus supply is maintained.

Where a legume cover crop is used, not much nitrogen fertilizer is needed, but with a cover crop of grasses and weeds, nitrogen fertilizers must be added, in his opinion.

Prof. J. D. Winter of the Minnesota Horticultural Department gave excellent talks on processing fruits and lengthening their keeping qualities by the use of carbon dioxide. An article on this subject appears in this issue and will be continued in future issues.

Dr. R. H. Roberts gave his usual interesting discussion on the subject of McIntosh pruning and alternate bearing which we also hope to have discussed in the magazine this winter.

Insect Control

Dr. C. L. Fluke, Mr. John A. Callenbach, and Mr. John Lilly of the Entomology Department presented a comprehensive picture of insect control problems in the orchard in various parts of the state. Articles have been promised by each of these workers which will appear in early issues on this subject.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, spoke on the White Fringed Beetle and the Japanese

Beetle, and showed an interesting motion picture on the life history and damage done by the White Fringed Beetle, which is a very serious insect of greatest importance, especially in the southern states at this time. None have as yet been found in Wisconsin and it is hoped that they can be kept out.

The Business Meeting

At the annual business meeting Mr. Karl Reynolds, retiring president, stated that he had enjoyed his work as president of the Society a great deal. He spoke of the value of motion pictures and the new colored lantern slide pictures being made by the Society, stating that they are timely and excellent for keeping up interest in horticultural work. He maintained that pictures have great value in the future educational work of the Society.

Mr. Arno Meyer presented an invitation from the Sheboygan Chamber of Commerce to hold the 1939 annual convention in that city. While no definite action was taken at this time, reaction was favorable towards Sheboygan for the convention.

Mr. E. L. Chambers was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow was re-elected secretary of the Society for the ensuing year by the Board of Directors.

H. H. HARRIS SENDS GREETINGS TO CONVENTION

MR. H. H. Harris sent an engraved squash as a greeting to the Annual Convention. Mr. Harris had, early in the season, worked out a design of greeting to the Horticultural Society on a squash which then grew out in an attractive manner. It was passed around for inspection at the banquet. Mr. Harris is our oldest member and a word of greeting from him is always welcome.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

AS a result of the mail ballot for officers and directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the following were elected for the coming year:

Mr. R. L. Marken, Kenosha, was unanimously elected president.

Mr. A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, was elected vice-president.

New Directors

Mrs. A. F. Boerner, Cedarburg, Cedar Hedge Nursery, was elected director for three years to represent the garden clubs in place of Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee.

Mr. H. C. Christensen, Oshkosh, was elected from the Fox River Valley District in place of Miss Merle Rasmussen.

Mr. Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg, was elected as a representative of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association, replacing Mr. Wm. Baase, Waukesha.

The Mail Ballot

There was some discussion at the business meeting of the convention as to how the voting by mail ballot could be improved. Only about 60 votes were sent in which is rather a small number considering our membership of over 4,000. Several suggestions were made. First, that the list of nominees be published one month earlier, giving members an opportunity to consider voting on the ballot which is published in the October issue. A majority felt that the method of voting by mail ballot should be continued because it is more democratic and gives all affiliated organization members an opportunity to vote which they would not have if the voting were done at the business meeting of the convention. Suggestions will be appreciated.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL DEDICATED IN ILLINOIS

A BRAHAM Lincoln's only living memorial was dedicated at Springfield, Illinois, during October by the Garden Club of Illinois. The memorial is in the form of a garden. Paul M. Angle in his dedication address, stated that a wise choice had been made in selecting a garden as a memorial rather than the "awesome finality" of stone and concrete.

The site contains 60 acres of hill, meadow and waterside. Acorns from 28 states and from every Lincoln shrine have been planted in the garden.

Mr. Jens Jensen, famous for naturalistic plantings, drew the plan and says of the garden: "In centuries to come, our descendants will enjoy and cherish this garden; therefore, only plants the most fitting and enduring as proven by nature through untold centuries of elimination are to be used—trees that will give dignity and nobility to the garden in ripe old age and scatter their seed and produce their offspring as far as man's vision goes, in the distant tomorrow.

"The garden will have loveliness and repose. Here all life indigenous to the region should find a sanctuary in which young and old can learn what tolerance for mute life means."

WELCOME TO THE HAYWARD GARDEN CLUB

DURING November the Nampakagon Garden Club of Hayward was organized and voted to affiliate with the Federation and Horticultural Society. They have 18 members. The officers are as follows: President Mrs. Victor R. Solberg; Vice-president, Mrs. Bryan C. Crowell; Secretary - Treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Wismer. Being located not far from Superior, it gives the Federation another club in this section of the state.

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times. We can make these times better if we bestir ourselves.

—Poor Richard

WHATEVER you may think of the state of the world at the present time, one thing is certain, your garden will never be all you want it to be unless you put thought, time and work on it. You can have a garden that will bloom from early spring until late fall if you are willing to make a study of plant life in all its variety—not just a few things that may be shown you at the first plant market.

For the Garden Club Program

If your garden club has been going along in an easy way, not doing any real work or study, wake them up by suggesting that each member find some plant, shrub or bulb that has not been grown by any member of the club and be prepared to tell the members all about it at some meeting during the year. Have pictures of the plant, shrub or bulb; color pictures of the flowers if possible. Tell of its habit of growth, hardiness, general desirability. At the end of the club year, you will be surprised how differently they will feel towards the garden. The garden will be interesting to them and to all who visit it.

Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums had a fine chance to show how desirable and beautiful they could be this fall. With no hard frosts and enough sunshine, they fairly outdid themselves with bloom. All



the sheltered corners were a gay show and still are at this date, November 14, around Milwaukee.

The earliest blooming varieties are usually the Azaleamums, pink, pale pink, white, bronze and yellow. The red Azaleamum—while very showy and attractive, does not bloom until late October. Beautiful were Aladdin, Barbara Cummings, Early Bronze, September Queen, Glory of Seven Oaks, Carrie and Irene. Just a little later came Yellow Normandie, Ouray, Skibo, Astrid, Ruth Cummings, Jean Treadway, Crimson Splendor, Granny Scoville, Daphne, Ceres, Little Bob and Brown Bess. Some of the large types, while not reliably hardy are very attractive, giving a wonderful show of flowers in early and late October. These can be given the protection of the cold frame, or for that matter, a good plant costs no more than a packet of choice seeds—you get enough pleasure out of the plant while in bloom to repay you for its cost. Study the Chrysanthemum lists in your January catalogs, and decide to grow Chrysanthemums next spring.

Cactus

Have been putting up shelves this past week for I managed to accumulate so many small Cactus plants, they began to clamor for a place of their own. No matter how small they are they have a way of calling attention if crowded among other plants. After spending much time removing tiny vicious spines from my fingers I decided to take time off and give them a place all their own. In gay little pots they are really attractive.

Gloxinias

Am bringing up Gloxinias from the basement as the bulbs show signs of growth. When they begin to bud and bloom, they will be given a place among small ferns where they will get plenty of light but not much direct sunshine so the blooms last much longer. If you have never grown Gloxinias get a dozen bulbs. You will wonder how you ever got along without them in your winter window garden.

If you have never had a winter window garden, you will find it can be as fascinating as an outdoor garden. Visit florist shops and study catalogs for blooming and decorative foliage plants. Nice healthy blooming plants make very acceptable Christmas gifts. If you have a friend who has just the ordinary run of blooming plants in her window garden, make her happy by giving her an unusual plant, with some information as to its care.

Have you noticed how spotted and black Peony foliage is this fall? If you have not already cut this foliage off and either burned

it or in some manner disposed of it, do it now. Cut close to the ground.

Last spring I moved some of those (supposed to be) fall blooming Iris to a well drained sheltered spot—and they actually did bloom. I think an Iris needs almost Cactus conditions if we expect bloom in autumn.

Helleborus Niger (Christmas Rose) is blooming nicely—with many bud spikes that give promise of flowers the greater part of the winter.

Do not be in a hurry to cover the borders. Wait until the ground is frozen—else the field mice will surely make their nests among your choicest bulbs and plants. There will be neither bulbs nor plants next spring in that case.

STATE FLORISTS ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE Wisconsin Upper-Michigan Florists Association held their annual convention in Milwaukee, November 14th and 15th.

The program included talks to growers by George Ball, president of the Society of American Florists, C. W. Davidson, superintendent of Mitchell Park Conservatory, and Leonard Vaughan, Chicago. The style show was conducted by Mrs. Bert Schiller McDonald of Chicago.

New officers elected were: president, Sidney Dale, Houghton, Michigan; vice-president, Louis Laurson, Menominee, Michigan; secretary, Herb Froemming, Milwaukee; treasurer, Eugene Oestreicher, Milwaukee. Directors: Harry Green, Milwaukee; John Stroer, Manitowoc; Arthur Forth, Rhinelander.

She: "I hear that the chief of police is going to try to stop necking."

He: "I should think he would—a man of his age."

DWARF FRUIT TREES AS ORNAMENTALS

IN this issue is an article written by Dr. H. B. Tukey, Chief in Research at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. It tells in considerable detail how dwarfing trees are produced and how they must be cared for.

There is considerable interest at the present time among gardeners who have the time and patience to produce fruit on dwarf trees. Large fruit trees are not satisfactory in the flower garden. They require too much room to develop, produce shade in undesirable places and under them flowers cannot be grown satisfactorily. In addition, it is difficult to spray and prune them. If then, a few fruits of excellent varieties can be produced on small trees, it will add interest to the garden and give a thrill to the producer when he picks his own fruit.

Naturally, this type of dwarf tree is not meant for the commercial apple producer, or to anyone producing apples for sale, although there is some interest at the present time among orchardists in the semi-dwarf trees, which come into bearing early and are at their best production at ten years of age, but ready to come out at perhaps thirty years of age. To produce them, however, requires special knowledge and special care, and before this is acquired, the growing of semi-dwarf trees should be limited to a few trial trees only.

We have recently received a letter and quotation from the Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc., Dansville, New York, quoting on one year old apple trees on semi-dwarf stock of such good varieties as Cortland, Early McIntosh, McIntosh, Milton, Richarded Delicious, and Kendall.

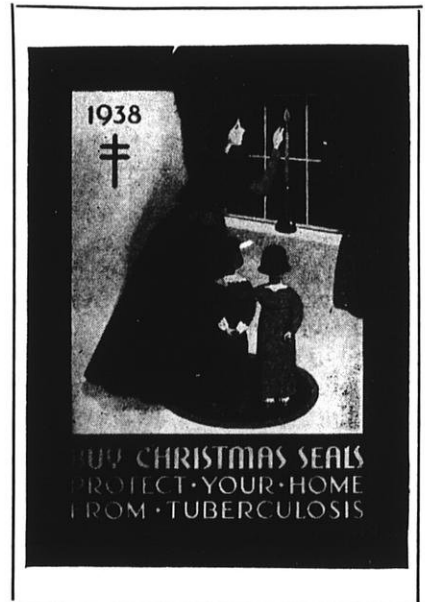
DO OUR FLOWER GARDENS NEED LIME

WHILE visiting at Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, in connection with the Eastern tour of the Fruit Testing Committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the question came up as to the use of lime in the flower garden. A representative of Wayside Gardens who conducted the Committee stated that their soil tested slightly acid, but that they never used lime. Asked why, he stated their experience indicated that the perennials and flowers they grew did not require lime and seemed to do best on the type of soil they have—slightly acid.

Since they have over 200 acres in perennials, growing hundreds of varieties, it would seem that flower growers in Wisconsin need not worry very much about lime either.

We have noticed the same thing at Bayfield. Mr. John Hauser, who grows several hundred varieties on a sandy soil which is slightly acid, never uses lime and has excellent results.

Leguminous plants including clovers, alfalfa and others of the same family do however, require lime on most soils in Wisconsin.



Dwarf Fruit Trees As Ornamentals

(Continued from page 84)

a bush they give a profusion of fine bloom each spring. Then there is the enjoyment of watching the slow development of the fruit, and finally the appearance of color on the fruit and the general attractiveness of a small fruiting plant no higher than the arm-pit. Small trees may carry as many as 15 to 50 apples, but it should be emphasized that it is the ornamental aspect of this type tree which makes the greatest appeal.

Trees on the Malling IX root-stock lend themselves well, moreover, for training to special forms. This is a task which is as absorbing and interesting as anything that one will find in gardening. A framework of lath, stakes, or wire may be prepared according to the type or shape plant desired, and the branches developed year by year by proper pruning and twisting and tying until the desired form is attained. There are simple horizontal one-arm and two-arm cordons, vertical cordons, oblique cordons, U-forms, double-U forms, fan shapes, verrier palmettes, and the most complicated basket and wing forms. Europeans have developed the practice to a fine art, and some of the forms which can be found on the Continent are little short of amazing. The amateur, however, had best be content with the simpler forms at the beginning.

The question may well be asked why we in America have not done more with the dwarf ornamental. First of all, Americans have been too busy at other things to spend the time and energy which such trees demand. Now that gardening is becoming one of the accepted hobbies of many people, the dwarf and trained tree becomes of interest. There are other reasons, however, such as the requirement for staking, the greater likeli-

hood to winter injury or injury from summer drought, and the fact that a specimen requires several years to get it into perfection and then may be lost. These are all serious considerations and should keep many from becoming too enthusiastic about the possibilities of dwarf trees. Yet, if one will recognize the limitations which this type plant offers and will make a study and hobby of them, he will find in them no end of satisfaction. It is a form of gardening, at least, which one does standing up!

The Semi-Dwarf Tree

The semi-dwarf tree is produced by working upon Malling II, Malling IV, Malling VII, or perhaps even upon Malling I. Such trees look more like apple trees in the sense that they are freer growing and shaped more like a small apple tree. They will generally grow not more than 8 or 10 feet in height and are preferred by many to the smaller and more artificial forms produced by trees on Malling IX. In any event the tree should be staked, and the general cultural directions briefly hinted at should be followed.

Of course it goes without saying that such trees can be more easily thinned, more easily pruned, more easily sprayed, and more easily harvested besides taking up much less room. Whether Americans will ever develop the patience and interest to make a success of dwarf trees of these types, however, remains to be seen. At least they are appearing attractive to some and are worth watching as they develop.

Circumstantial Evidence

Mrs. X: "Does your husband talk in his sleep?"

Mrs. Y: "No, and it's terribly exasperating. He just grins."

KEEPING QUALITY OF CUT FLOWERS

THE following is the summary of the results of an experiment conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station on the keeping quality of cut flowers.

1. Cut flowers keep as well in shallow as in deep containers. Roses taken out of the cooler and arranged at once will keep as well in shallow as in deep water, but if they are boxed and kept dry for several hours before use, even though the stems are cut, they must be immersed in deep water for some time to soften the shriveling tissues.

2. Humidity should be between 50 and 80 per cent, preferably the latter.

3. Reduction of stem length increases keeping qualities.

4. Placement of flowers in water after cutting if desirable.

5. Stems should be cut daily and water changed.

6. There is **no advantage to cutting stems under water** if the above practice is followed.

7. Crushing of stems of chrysanthemums and stocks is advisable.

8. Immersion of poinsettia, poppy, and heliotrope stems in boiling water before placement in water is desirable. **Dahlia is not affected unless wilted.**

9. Copper containers as a rule are not beneficial in prolonging the keeping qualities of cut flowers.

10. Except for hydrozene sulfate, 1 milligram to 100 cubic centimeters, most **chemicals do not help** in keeping qualities.

11. Cushioning of the soil balls of Hydrangeas and Cinerarias is of value.

12. Disinfectants used to cleanse the containers and kill bacteria are of value.

13. Balloons of water on the stems of flowers for sprays keeps the sprays much longer in a fresh condition.

14. The use of moist cotton about the bases and sides of cut

flowers and a further covering with parafilm makes corsage flowers keep much longer.

15. Keeping packaged flowers in a warm room before delivery reduces their keeping quality. The longer they are kept under such conditions, the shorter their life.

16. Forty to 50° F. is the most suitable temperature for refrigeration.

From Circular No. 54 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

A BOOK ABOUT CHRISTMAS

ALFRID HOTTES' new book, "1001 Christmas Facts and Fancies," is not only an excellent book for a Christmas gift, but garden club members have found it very interesting for use in getting garden club reports of Christmas legends and stories.

Mr. Hottes writes that he will autograph all copies ordered direct from him, address: 829-31st Street, Des Moines, Iowa. The price is \$2.50.

ADDITIONAL CONVEN- TION FLOWER SHOW AWARDS

WE are pleased to announce several awards given at the convention flower show at Sheboygan which were omitted in our November issue:

Class 11. Arrangement of woody branches. **Very Good:** Menomonee Falls Garden Club, Mrs. J. L. Otto.

Class 12. Arrangement of dried herbaceous material. **Excellent:** Waupaca Garden Club, Mrs. Theo. Peterson; Elm Grove Garden Club, Mrs. James Johnson.

Class 13. Arrangement of annuals or perennials. **Excellent:** Art Institute Garden Club, Miss Celia Dix. **Very Good:** Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Hugo Sperling; Ripon Garden Club, Isabel Lawson.

Making The Best Use Of Gourds

FALL days are very full of festive activities, and often it is both a satisfaction and a joy to have an abundance of fresh gourds from which to choose in planning a needed decoration. We always have some pet specimens of ornamental gourds which would lose some of their true charm if placed with a crowd of others in a bowl or basket. One may be a pear-shaped hybrid, ivory color near the stem and pale jade green at blossom-end. Perhaps another is an apple-shaped gourd with sleek rind, reminding us of green and white taffeta silk in the preciseness of its stripes. A pebbly white gourd may resemble a beautiful piece of Chinese porcelain. A golden yellow gourd is like a ray of sunshine. Suppose we honor each of these "pets" with a lovely black wooden block or pedestal such as has become an important note for a vase of flowers. One might be placed between pots of flowers on the window ledge, others on each end of the mantelpiece, or on the library table, even one on the night stand by the bed.

But let me press the point that we will not enjoy any of our gourds, and be greatly disappointed in their keeping qualities, unless we continue to give them the right care. We should realize that a gourd expects to be treated gently. It may not show a bruise as quickly as flowers or other fruits, but ill-treatment always shortens its entertaining longevity. Rub on the gourds, a very little floor wax every few weeks.

Either fresh or decorated dried gourds may brighten the Christmas wreath or garland over the door. These latter may become exquisite if we use the lovely della robbia colors—soft shades of yellow, orange, green,

lavender, blue but no red. An added touch is a speck of black paint at the flower-end or base of the gourd. These same gourds may make a permanent string-of-charm by the door or window or corner. Another harmonious string is made when the enamel, while still damp, is brushed over one color, and then another, perhaps choosing the colors from the overdraperies of the room where the string-of-charm may be hung.

Uses for Gourds

Returning to our pile of dried gourds, we may discover a plump sugar-trough gourd which may be cut, decorated and weighted for an electric lamp gift. Another smaller one could have both ends removed, and made into a handy twine or yarn holder, to be hung by raffia in some corner or on the back of a chair. A nature-lover may enjoy a bird house made from a gourd. This would necessitate very little labor except the cutting of the right-sized entrance and a few holes at the base to insure against dampness. A squatty gourd with a slit cut on the top will please the penny-gathering child.

Hercules-club gourds, dried and cut without any further embellishment, make splendid megaphones for the school yells or cheers. If a friend needs a camp or cottage sign, again we present the possibilities found in the Hercules-club gourd, hung as a tavern sign with name deeply burned in by means of the electric needle.

By Helen Tillinghast, condensed from Horticulture.

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2118 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
527 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

FROM OUR RETIRING PRESIDENT

IT has been both a pleasure and a privilege to serve as president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. I have made many delightful contacts and I feel that we have adopted many worth while projects with splendid results. It is with a touch of sadness that I realize my year has come to a close.

I wish to thank each and every officer, committee and garden club member for the cooperation and help given in making 1938 such a successful year.

I felt that our convention at Sheboygan was the highlight of the year. I have heard many expressions from members of their appreciation of the program.

I feel that we have had a close contact between the state officers, the committees and the clubs which has led to a better understanding of what the Federation is trying to accomplish.

Last spring we held three regional meetings at which officers and committees talked over plans. We held two judging schools at which Mrs. Christine Whitlock of Chicago was speaker. These were well attended and interesting.

Our new president Mrs. St. Clair was able to attend the National Convention in New York at her own expense, which gave us excellent representation.

There have been some new movements started this year in which we will take part such as the tagging of Christmas trees and the flower show at the State Fair. We have continued our



work in the school children's forest and stressed Junior Garden Club work, and have begun the appointment of accredited judges.

We held a highly successful summer meeting at Waupaca in July in cooperation with the Waupaca Garden Club.

I have attended the following meetings this year: 8 board meetings; 3 regional meetings; 2 judges schools; 1 work shop; the Chicago flower show; and numerous garden club flower shows, at several of which I judged, including the show at the State Fair. I attended several special meetings, 2 Horticultural Society board meetings and many garden club meetings, several of them out-of-state, at which I acted as speaker. I also gave a radio talk over WHA.

We were fortunate in being able to obtain Mrs. Wm. Jaeger of Ripon as honorary secretary. She has corresponded with every state garden club in the National Council. This has served to show us the splendid work being done throughout the country by the State Federations.

I wish to extend to all of you my sincere and hearty wishes for your continued success, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Ripon.

OUR FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE COOPERATIVE

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair

IN November Wisconsin Horticulture Prof. F. B. Trenk told us about Wisconsin's first Christmas tree cooperative. Mrs. Frank Quimby, our conservation chairman, presented this project at our last annual convention and we pledged to support it. The time is at hand for our immediate help in launching this very worthwhile project in conservation.

The cooperative did not feel that at first they would be organized sufficiently to supply the entire state, so have chosen twenty towns for a start. In the cities selected are dealers interested in buying their trees from the cooperative. These dealers names were sent to Mr. Dennis Bernstein, Rhinelander, manager of the Northland Yuletide Greens Cooperative, who sent salesman to quote prices and take the orders. The towns cooperating this year are:

Milwaukee and vicinity; Fond du Lac; Plymouth, Sheboygan; Port Washington; Thiensville; Menomonee Falls; Oconomowoc; Pewaukee; Fort Atkinson; Whitewater; Elkhorn; Lake Geneva; Racine; Kenosha; West Allis; Wauwatosa; Madison; Baraboo; and Oshkosh.

However, if any other garden club wishes to contact a dealer and will send that dealer's name to the cooperative, they will send a salesman to call on him.

Our next step is to organize a speaking campaign to acquaint the public with this project. This

is being done with short talks by some of our garden club members before school children, P. T. A. groups and the Women's Clubs. We tell them of the need for conservation of trees used for the Yuletide season and urge control of cutting of these trees. Now it is our duty to help the cooperative, so that the project may be extended in years to come.

We should also support the dealers when they are ready to advertise their trees by running a story in the local paper which will explain that this cooperative was formed at the request of the garden clubs, and why. Circulars are supplied explaining this fully.

We hope you are all helping by telling your friends and neighbors; so that next year, every person buying a Christmas tree will ask for a Tagged Tree.

HAVE YOU ELECTED YOUR GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

AS soon as the list of officers of garden clubs for 1939 are sent in to the Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Kartack, 115—10th Street, Baraboo, she will send supplies to the secretary of each club consisting of membership cards, membership blanks and carbon paper, together with instructions. Each club secretary will be asked to make three copies of the membership list on the blanks furnished with the use of the carbon paper—one for the local club record, one for the Federation secretary, and the third for the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. This plan will save the State Federation Recording Secretary an enormous amount of work, and will not add greatly to the work of the local secretary.

We hope to be able to publish the list of all officers in our February magazine. To do this the names must reach the office of

the Horticultural Society by January 15th. That is the reason we have been suggesting the election of officers for the coming year at the last meeting of the present year.

CONVENTION PROGRAMS TOO LOADED

THE Wauwatosa Garden Club went on record at their November meeting asking that the Wisconsin Federation of Garden Clubs assign fewer speakers on the convention program. "It was the concensus of opinion that the programs were too loaded and one could not absorb all that was given," is the opinion of the club.

Editor's note: Another problem presents itself. Supposing that only two speakers are placed on each half-day program, and at the last minute one of them becomes ill and can't come, or one of them does not have a message of great interest and makes it very short. Then what will become of the program for that half-day?

What do you think?

DISTRICT MEETING IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

A LARGE and interesting meeting was held by the newly organized Sheboygan district of the Federation at Sheboygan on Nov. 1.

The meeting was held in Guild Hall which was transformed into a lovely fall flower garden. The walls of the hall were lined with attractive arrangements of flowers, lighted tapers, fruits and vegetables.

Visitors were handed blue, red and white tags, three of each, when they entered the hall, and they were told to pin these tags on the arrangements which appealed most to them.

New Officers Elected

Mrs. Henry Winn of Plymouth was elected district chairman to

succeed Mrs. G. E. Snell. Mrs. Albert Treick, Kohler, was elected vice-chairman, and Rev. A. H. Otto of West Bend is secretary-treasurer.

Miss Merle Rasmussen conducted a flower arrangement clinic and Mrs. A. C. Erbstoesser of Plymouth showed colored slides of gardens in that section. The meeting was followed by a social hour.

The credit for the success of the meeting goes to Mrs. G. E. Snell and her committees. Rev. A. P. Curtiss opened the program by welcoming the visitors, many of them from some distances, including Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, president, Mrs. Chester Thomas, and Mrs. R. R. Hibbard, Wauwatosa, organization chairman.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS TO SPEAKERS FUND

Sum-Mer-Del, \$5; Lodi, \$2; West Side, Madison, \$2; Ripon, \$1; West Bend, \$1; Waupaca, \$1; Omro, \$1; Ledgeview, Fond du Lac, \$1; West Allis, \$1; Baraboo, \$1; Hillcrest, West Allis, \$2; Pewaukee, \$1; La Crosse, \$1; Elkhorn, \$1; Hales Corners, \$1; Blue Mound, Wauwautosa, \$2; Juneau Heights, West Allis, \$1; Community Garden Club, Brandon, \$1; Ripon Home Garden Club, \$1; Cambridge and Lake Ripley, \$1.

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WHAT DO WE WANT AT A CONVENTION PROGRAM?

AFTER each convention there are opinions expressed as to the value and benefit of the convention program. While many expressions of appreciation were heard about the convention at Sheboygan, there were a few suggestions offered in regard to the program which should meet with our attention.

While the matter is still fresh in our minds, it is probably best to take it under consideration and we would like to hear from garden club members or from clubs as to the type of program which would best meet our needs.

1. Do we want speakers of the inspirational type who can talk to us on the value and benefits of gardening? This would include speakers on roadside beautification, conservation, wild life preservation, travel talks, and state planning.

2. Would our members prefer talks on dirt gardening. Ideas they can use in their own gardens and report back to their clubs? This would include such topics as how to arrange flowers for the home; how to landscape the home grounds; new varieties of flowers and shrubs and where to use them; talks on soil improvement, disease and insect control.

Some think that "dirt gardening" should be taken up by the garden clubs themselves and that the state convention should be devoted to topics which we do not ordinarily have in our club meetings.

Another group says, "I listened to the talks at the convention and at the end of the day, I didn't have a thing I could report back of value to my club members."

What do you think?

Program For The Garden Club Meeting

AN excellent way to prepare a program for a garden club meeting is to have a committee of club members give a report on some topic of interest to a majority of the members taken directly from one or more of the excellent books now available in our libraries.

Let us assume for example that the members are interested in the arrangement of flowers in the garden border. A committee of three could be appointed to give a discussion on this topic and they could arrange to borrow the book "Color Schemes for the Flower Garden" from the Free Traveling Library, State Capitol Annex, Madison. Each member of the committee would take a portion of the book and discuss a different angle, showing such plans, diagrams, and pictures that might be available.

Another good topic might be on the garden of Shakespeare. The book by Singleton called "Shakespeare's Garden" could be borrowed for this purpose.

The following is a list of books which may be borrowed from the Free Traveling Library, for a period of three weeks. Only the return postage need be paid. Arrangements should be made well in advance, of course, in order that the book desired might be obtained at the correct time.

The Living Garden, Salisbury
Garden Encyclopedia, Seymour
Gardeners How Book, Sherlock
Shakespeare's Garden, Singleton
Garden Clubs, Speller
Climbing Roses, Stevens
Day Lilies, Stout
What Happens in My Garden, Wilder
Arrangement of Flowers, Hine
Book of Perennials, Hottes
Book of Annuals, Hottes
Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden
Old Gardens of Italy, Le Blond
Informal Gardens, Ortloff
Delphinium, Phillips
Garden Pools, L. & S. Ramsey
Simple Guide to Rock Gardening,
Cotter

Lilies and Their Cultivation, Craig
Gardening With Herbs, Fox
West-American Alpines, Gabrielson
American Rock Gardens, Hamblin
Gardens of Japan, Harada
Peonies and The Little Garden, Harding

Dish Gardening, Beard
Herbs and the Earth, Beston
How to Arrange Flowers, Biddle

There are many other books available from the Library on Gardening. If you do not find what you want in the above list, write the Librarian, tell her the subject you have in mind and she will send you what books are available on this subject. Always try to find the books in your local library first, however.

ADDITIONAL STATE FAIR FLOWER SHOW RATINGS

IN addition to awards given garden clubs at the State Fair Flower Show as listed in our September issue, the following should be mentioned:

Table of 7 bouquets of more than one variety: **Very good** ratings to the Elm Grove and Wauwatosa Garden Clubs; Ratings of **good** to Fox Point, Menomonee Falls and La Belle Clubs.

In Shadow boxes of more than one variety of perennials or annuals, ratings of **good** were given to Blue Mounds and Elm Grove Garden Clubs.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

THE Southern District of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held an interesting and well attended meeting at Elkhorn, November 8. Speakers were H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, who showed colored pictures of new flower varieties, and Prof. Franz Aust, who gave an excellent talk on his trip to Europe, illustrated with colored slides.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman: Mrs. E. Sorenson, Winsor St., Elkhorn. 1st Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Wilbur Strohmusch, Jefferson. 2nd Vice-Chairman: Mrs. H. C. Smith, Lake Geneva. Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Chas. Williams, Elkhorn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonie Falls,
Vice-president

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. E. V. Igt, Box 60, Menomonie Falls,
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

S. P. Elliott, Menomonie
N. E. France, Platteville
Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville
F. J. Paepke, Burlington

APIARY INSPECTION REPORT FOR 1938 SEASON

By C. D. Adams

AREA clean-up work of bee diseases was carried on in 46 counties in Wisconsin and a small amount of emergency work done in 13 other counties during 1938. The work was slowed up considerably this year by the rain during the period that is ordinarily the best time to inspect. During good weather, in late summer there was little or no honey flow and many of the inspectors reported that they could work only a few minutes at a time in the larger bee yards on account of the danger of robbing.

Our records to Nov. 15 show that 19,959 apiaries were inspected. We wish to explain that a rather large per cent of these apiaries had no bees in them. This is especially true in the 23 new area clean-up counties. To the inspector, an abandoned bee yard is as important as one with bees. A man with bee equipment is a potential beekeeper and this equipment must be made safe for use. Much of the inspector's time is used finding and disinfecting these yards, so they must be counted in the summary.

American foul brood was found in 925 of the live apiaries and 693 of them had one or more colonies in immovable framed hives. The summary shows that 79,123 colonies were inspected. Of these, 3,311 were diseased and destroyed by the inspector.



Many Immovable Frame Hives

Possibly the most surprising thing in the report is that there were 1,965 colonies of bees found in immovable framed hives. Of course, most of these were found in the counties which had not been included in our area clean-up campaign in previous years, but several of the other counties have an unenviable record. In all cases where these hives were in or near diseased bee yards, they were either destroyed by the inspector or transferred to movable framed hives.

A detailed report by counties will be given in the next issue.

HONEY FOR SALE

20,000 pounds No. 1 white honey for sale. F. E. Matzke, Juda, Wisconsin.

THE FOUL BROOD ERADICATION PROGRAM

IN this issue we have a report of the progress made during the past year in the eradication of foul brood from Wisconsin. Excellent work has been done and for the first time a successful concentrated drive is being made to rid the state of this dread disease.

Thousands of apiaries have been inspected. Thousands of colonies have been burned up. But, as everyone knows, we have only partially completed the job. There are many colonies left in the state with foul brood, and others that will show up this coming year. Every beekeeper knows what will happen unless the work is continued until finished with the same vigor as was done during the past year and a half. Many areas are now clean and free from disease. Beekeepers are breathing a sigh of relief, feeling that they are safe.

Can We Stop Now?

Should the work be stopped now, however, through lack of funds, all that has been done will be more or less wasted because the disease will again start to advance from one apiary to the other. Within a few years it will be almost as bad as ever before. We would be willing to predict that if all work is stopped, it would be impossible to keep bees in Wisconsin within ten or more years.

(Continued on page 103)

Protect Your Apiary Against Theft

A SPECIAL committee appointed by the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association to study a system of posting apiaries against theft and offering rewards for information, reported in favor of the Service Bureau of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, Racine, Wisconsin.

Attempts have been made by State Associations to offer rewards for information leading to arrests of anyone molesting an apiary, but the committee was not yet ready to recommend definite action by the Association and will continue its study during the coming year.

In the meantime the Association voted to accept the committee's report and to adopt the service of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for the year 1939.

We therefore asked the magazine to give us information in regard to their Service Bureau.

\$50 Reward Offered

"To protect Service Bureau members from thieves and swindlers, the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer offers a reward of \$50.00, subject to the following conditions:

"When property belonging to a member of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer Service Bureau is stolen, a reward of \$50.00 will be paid to the person who gives primary, definite information that is responsible for the capture of the thief, upon conviction and actual imprisonment to serve one year or more in any state or federal prison or in a Wisconsin Reformatory.

"A Service Bureau sign must be posted in plain view near the entrance to the apiary at the time the crime is committed. One reward is paid on each case whether one or more criminals are convicted.

"The Wisconsin Agriculturist



and Farmer Service Bureau must be notified within 30 days of the time the crime is committed, and of trial date. Claims for reward must be filed within ten days after conviction and sentence."

No Trespass Sign

The "No Trespass" signs are 12x12 inches in size which are legal. They are made of heavy cardboard paraffin dipped. The Service Bureau sign illustrated on this page is of metal type. It would only be necessary to have one Service Bureau sign posted on each property, while the law states that two "No Trespass" signs should be posted on each 40 acres to be legally posted. This would mean two signs for each apiary.

The word "apiaries" has not yet been printed on "No Trespass" signs, but this will be done if enough beekeepers take advantage of the plan to make it feasible. In the meantime, how-

ever, these signs carry the word "These are private lands" which would do as well until the other signs are available.

Rates

Subscription rates for the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer are as follows: 2 years \$1.15; 5 years \$2.15; 8 years \$3.15; 10 years \$4.15.

One of the metal Service Bureau signs and two "No Trespass" signs will be furnished with each subscription. Those "pass" signs may obtain them at 10c each.

My, How He's Grown!

Mrs. McTavish was making the last payment on the baby buggy and the clerk, in line of duty, thought it best to converse. "And how is the baby, Mrs. McTavish?"

"Oh, he's just fine; he's getting married next week!"

Certainly Does

Auctioneer: "What am I offered for this beautiful bust of Robert Burns?"

Man in crowd: "That ain't Burns, that's Shakespeare."

Auctioneer: "Well, folks, the joke's on me. That shows what I know about the Bible."

The two signs shown should be displayed in each yard

**NO
TRESPASS**

**These Are Private
APIARIES**

Will Prosecute Under The Provision Of Section
348.386 Revised Statutes Of Wisconsin
FORBIDDING

CRIMINAL TRESPASS

Signs May Be Obtained From Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer

COOPERATIVE HONEY SALES ASSOCIATION CONTEMPLATED

A MEETING of the special committee appointed by President A. J. Schultz at the convention to consider possibilities of organizing a Wisconsin Cooperative Honey Sales Association met at Ripon on November 7. Members of the committee were the larger producers having a surplus of honey for sale which they cannot sell in their own community and for whom such an organization would be of advantage.

Mr. W. L. Witte, chief of the Bureau of Markets, and Mr. James Gwin were present to give such information as the committee might desire. Mr. Mack of Ripon, who is working on manufactured products made of honey such as candy, ice cream mix, etc., was also present.

The plan in brief is as follows: To organize a cooperative association of honey producers with a low membership fee, as for example, \$5 or \$10; to rent a warehouse in Ripon and have a local beekeeper in charge who could receive and sell honey at a minimum of expense on a part-time basis. There is available in Ripon, a section of a defunct brewery which was purchased by a local group. Mr. Mack will use a portion of the brewery in the manufacture of honey and milk products. One room could be used as a bonded warehouse. Honey could be store in this room and through a Government Loan Agency up to 60% of the market value of the honey could be borrowed at a very low interest rate. The beekeepers could be paid immediately 60% of the value of their honey in cash. With low overhead, the cost of holding the honey would not be high. Then as buyers purchased the surplus honey, further payments would be made to the producer.

One advantage of this plan would be that not all surplus honey would be dumped on the market at one time in the fall, thereby depressing prices. Its chief value would be in years of large crops. No buildings would be purchased, nor regular employees hired, in order to keep the overhead low.

There would, of course, under this plan, never be the danger of losing the honey through excessive overhead as was the case in a national organization a number of years ago.

The committee will hold another meeting in the near future to further discuss the plan. No definite steps were taken at the last meeting.

Illinois beekeepers produced considerable comb honey this year. Southern Wisconsin grocery stores had a constant supply.

WATCH HONEY FOR FERMENTATION

WITH the fairly high moisture content of honey extracted during the past season, there is considerable danger of fermentation unless the honey has been heated to from 150 to 160° F. or is kept at a low temperature.

Fermentation is caused by yeasts which are found everywhere in nature. They have even been found in the nectar in flowers. Well ripened and sealed honey does not ferment because of high concentration. Extracted honey is more apt to absorb moisture if kept in a damp place, especially at extracting time, and if it granulates, the part that does not granulate has a high moisture content and may start to ferment if kept at a temperature of around 60° which seems to be the best temperature for the yeast to develop. Honey should be watched carefully, especially if granulated. It might be advisable to heat all honey at once if it has not already been heated. Temperatures of 160° destroy the yeast cells.

The best way to store unheated honey would be in an unheated building where the temperature can be kept at 50° F. or less.

Comp honey can also be kept well at 50° F. or less, but should not be allowed to freeze or probably go much below 40° F., as it will spoil the appearance of the capping.

THE A. F. B. PROGRAM

(Continued from page 101)

Every Beekeeper Should Act

What are beekeepers going to do to continue this excellent program? Every beekeeper should see his State Assemblyman and State Senator at once and inform him of the facts—the need for continuing the program until it is finished, and the waste which will result if it is curtailed. There will be many new faces in the

Legislature. They will appreciate being told the facts. We have found that most of them know very little about bees, but are open minded and if the facts are explained, are ready to do the right thing as they did during the last session, when every member of the Legislature voted for the appropriation.

Remember that the appropriation is not necessarily a continuing one. The amount may be changed by either the Finance Committee or the Legislature. If the Legislators are not informed of the facts, we can readily see that they might feel the amount should be reduced.

Farm Sense

Teacher: "Johnny, if five sheep were in a field and one jumped out how many would be left?"

Johnny: "There wouldn't be any left. You know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."

Holiday Greetings!

To Beekeepers Everywhere

As another Christmas approaches, we welcome this opportunity—

To wish you the most joyous and cheerful Christmas you have ever experienced,

To express our greatest appreciation and thanks for the patronage and good will shown us during the past years,

To insure you that we shall continually strive to be at your service, and cooperate with you to fill the New Year with largest measures of Happiness, Prosperity and Success.

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for the Coming Seasons**

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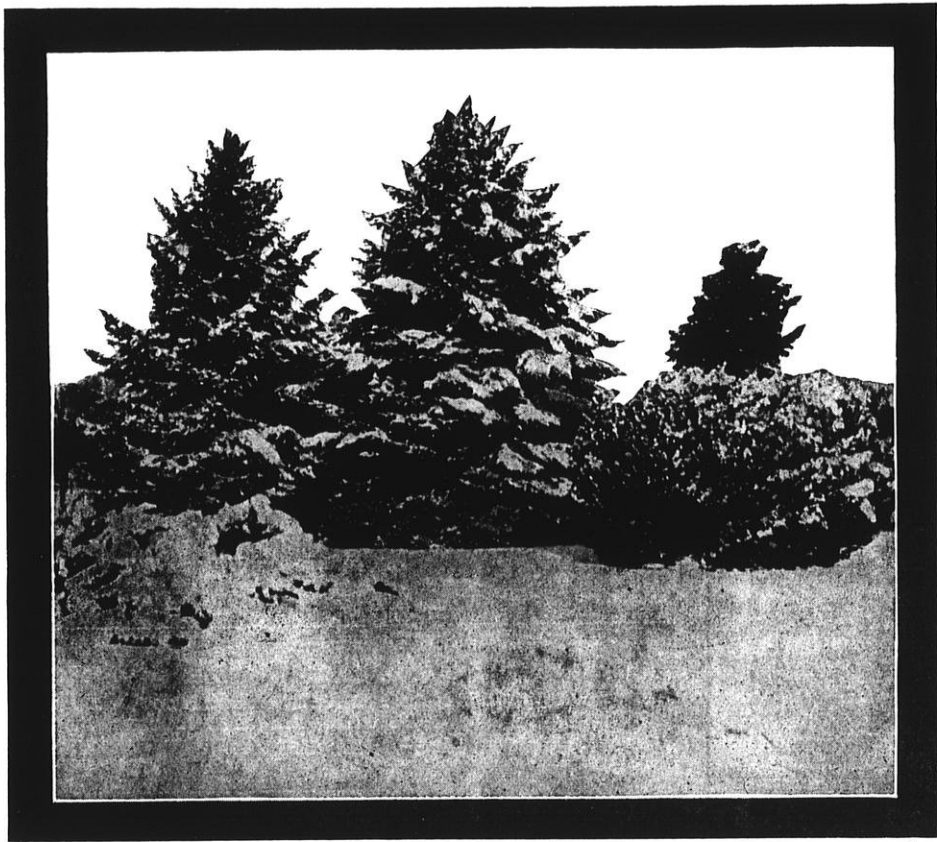
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Wisconsin *Horticulture*



January, 1939

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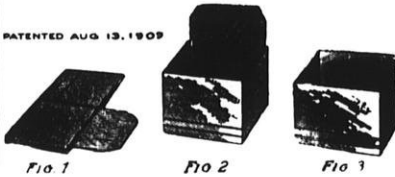
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The Inference

Lady (to clerk): "I want to select a suitable Christmas gift for my husband."

Clerk: "Yes, madam; you'll find cheap ties in the damaged-goods department."

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture 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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Preserving Fruits and Vegetables By Freezing

J. D. Winter

University of Minnesota

MANY of our fruits and vegetables may be stored for future use in freezing temperatures. I shall attempt to outline very briefly suitable methods by which certain fruits and vegetables may be packed and frozen, leaving the question of practicality for each individual to decide on the basis of facilities available.

Requirements for Successful Freezing

First, it must be understood that not all varieties of a given product will be found suitable for freezing. Only suitable varieties should be selected.

Second, suitable methods of packing must be employed, otherwise results are likely to be very disappointing.

Third, cleanliness in handling the product is essential including protection of the material from insects and rodents during handling. The freezing process does not kill all the bacteria, yeasts, and molds that may be responsible for decay or fermentation. It does keep them from growing and developing while the product is held at the proper freezing temperature. When the product comes out of storage these organisms start growing again, very quickly if the temperature of the product becomes

high. In this respect freezing is different from the ordinary canning process.

Containers

Fourth, suitable containers must be used. For home use the ordinary mason type glass jar probably will be the most convenient, although it requires more space per pound of the product than some other containers. Enamel-lined tin cans may be used for fruits and some vegetables such as asparagus, snap beans, and rhubarb. Plain tin cans may be used for most of the other vegetables. A No. 5 tin pail with friction lid is very satisfactory. Waxed paperboard cartons may be used, but these should be of a type made especially for freezing storage, particularly if the product is to be frozen in a dry pack. The ordinary ice cream carton is not suitable because it permits too much drying of the product during storage.

Fifth, the product must move promptly from the field, through the packing operation, and into storage. The product **must** be picked, packed, and frozen the same day if satisfactory results are to be obtained and best results will be secured if the time is cut to a minimum.

Temperatures

Sixth, satisfactory temperatures must be used for freezing and storage. The initial freezing should be done by placing the packed containers in a room at 0° F. or lower. As practically all freezing plants provide a freezing room at 0° F. this offers no difficulty. Good air circulation should be provided during the initial freezing period. In other words, containers should not be crowded into a closed box. After about 24 hours the containers are removed to the storage room. At this point difficulty may be encountered, as some locker storage plants do not provide a sufficiently low storage temperature for all products. Raspberries will store well at any constant temperature between 0° to 15° F. Strawberries also may be stored at the same range of temperature, although better results are likely to be secured at 0° to 10° F. In commercial practice vegetables usually are stored at 0° to 5° F. Relatively little information is available at present on the length of time that vegetables will store well at temperatures between 5° and 10° F. Tests are now in progress at University Farm, St. Paul, the last report showing various vegetables in excellent condition

after 75 days at 10° F. It is generally conceded that temperatures above 10° F. are unsuitable for storing frozen vegetables. At present, locker storage plants seldom provide a storage temperature of less than 10° F., and some operate at a higher temperature.

Packing Fruits for Freezing

Raspberries, hulled strawberries, and blueberries are washed in clean, cold, running water. The fruit is then packed into a container, covered with sugar syrup, and the cover is put on. The fruit is now ready to go to the freezing room.

The syrup is prepared by dissolving 4½ pounds of sugar in 5½ pounds of water, or 16 cups to one gallon of water. The syrup may be mixed cold, and it must be cold (or better, chilled, when it is poured over the fruit. Provision must be made for expansion in freezing, a quart mason type glass jar being filled to within 1½ inches from the top rim and a can or carton of about the same size to ½ or ¾ of an inch from the top. Glass jars that taper toward the top should be avoided. A tight cover is desirable but not essential. Paraffin may be used to seal the lids of paperboard cartons. Containers may be labeled with wax crayon or a china marking pencil, as gummed labels ordinarily will fall off after freezing.

As individual tastes differ, the amount of sugar may be varied slightly next time if the product is found to be a little too sweet or a little too sour. Dry sugar may be used instead of syrup in the proportion of three to four pounds of fruit to one pound of sugar. However, better results may be expected from a syrup pack unless the fruit is to be used for cooking, in which case a sugar pack is preferred.

Good Varieties

Nearly all varieties of red raspberries freeze exceptionally well for dessert use, particularly

Latham, King, and Viking as grown in this region. Tests of locally grown strawberries during the past three years indicate that Beaver, Dorsett, Gem, Premier, and Wayzata are among the best varieties for this purpose. The fruit should be packed table ripe, not at the stage of ripeness ordinarily picked for shipping.

Apples, grapes, and most varieties of plums are not particularly well adapted for freezing. Apple cider may be preserved well at a storage temperature of 10° F.

To be continued in February issue with article on Packing Vegetables for Freezing.

PLANTING OLDER APPLE TREES NOT ALWAYS BEST

A SOUTHERN Wisconsin fruit grower dropped in to the office of the Horticultural Society during December and reported that he planted young trees of McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, Wealthy and Snow. Some of the young trees were three years old, some two years old and some one year old whips.

He stated that the rate of growth was adversely proportional to the age and size of the tree. That is, the one year old whips made the best growth. Furthermore, he headed back the one year old whips to the height he desired and now has control over the branching so that he can maintain a leader, prevent crotches and space the branches properly around the trunk.

NEW FRUITS

Minn. No. 1007, 790 and Beacon apples. Fiebing, Superior and Ember plums. Beaver, Premier, Grand Champion, Catskill strawberries. Discounts on early orders. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN SEEDLING APPLE WINS PRIZE AT SHOW

MR. Walter Popke of New London, Wisconsin, Route 2, was awarded fifth prize on his seedling apple at the Stark-Burbank Institute Show held in November.

The Stark-Burbank Institute held a show in August for early ripening seedlings and another in November for later ripening seedlings. There was a great deal of interest and many entries. The object of the show is to find seedlings of unusual merit.

Mr. Paul Stark, Director of the Institute, writes concerning Mr. Popke's seedling: "The chief value of this apple seems to be from a novelty standpoint as it had red flesh all around under the skin. In fact, the center of the apple showed a five pointed star very similar to the French Legion of Honor Star which was white and entirely outlined and surrounded by red flesh. Such an apple would probably have some value for salad or culinary purposes. In any event it is a novelty which is certainly worth further testing.

"If you know of anyone in Wisconsin who has seedling fruit of any kind that appears superior, we would appreciate it very much if you would remind them of our New Fruits Show which we intend continuing holding each year."

A CORRECTION

A PRINTER'S error occurred in the article by J. D. Winter on the use of carbon dioxide to prolong the keeping quality of fresh fruits in our December issue. The article should have read, "After considerable experimenting it was found that cooling to about 58° F. together with the use of about 30 to 35 per cent carbon dioxide in the atmosphere retained the original flavor."

Report On New Apple Varieties

Gilbert Pieper, Oakfield

I HAD a few fine fruits of new varieties this year and will mention them briefly.

Macoun was very large and solid red and of the very highest quality. I like Macoun very much.

Secor was large and rather handsome, though the color is green splashed rather generously with red. It is crisp and juicy and good in flavor.

Newfane had large fruit and was solid red—a beautiful apple. I ate one fruit on Nov. 27th together with a Delicious for comparison. I liked Newfane better. I have a good sized Newfane tree that is going to blossom heavily next spring. I noticed that you have not been pushing Newfane any longer. I am wondering why.

Half of my commercial planting is Cortland. They always are large and red and a mighty fine eating apple.

I certainly am in love with Milton. I have 20 nice young trees and had a few bushels this year. If ever an apple grew that had eye appeal, Milton certainly is it. But that is not all, Milton makes the most wonderful sauce and pies of any variety that I have ever eaten. They are also a high quality eating apple.

I again had a few nice Beacon apples—very large and almost solid red. Beacon is not as good eating as Milton, but it is good flavored and decidedly an improvement over Duchess, which it will no doubt eventually replace. Beacon ripens evenly, whereas Milton requires about three pickings. Sauce and pies from Beacon is very good indeed.

I like the Phelps pear. I had 18 large pears and the quality is every bit as good as the N. Y. Fruit Testing Association acclaimed it to be.

Editor's Note: We are glad to have members report on the results of these new varieties which are on trial. The reason we have not been pushing Newfane is that quite a few members planted it on our recommendation a few years ago and we thought it best to wait now until

more trees get into bearing and until we can have reports from these members as to how they like the tree and the fruit. There was some winter injury during the severe winter a few years ago, and several growers thought it might not be as hardy as desirable.



A Month or More Before Bloom, Fertilize Your Orchard with GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID

In reasonably fertile orchard soils, nitrogen is the only plant food which need be applied for the trees, and for the cover crop.

GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID is a particularly desirable source of nitrogen,

because —

It is rich.

It is non-leaching.

It sweetens the soil.

It is easy to apply.

For further information, and rates of application, write for leaflet F-142.



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Codling Moth in Southwestern Wisconsin

John A. Callenbach

THE primary objective of the University of Wisconsin Entomology Laboratory at Gays Mills is to obtain a better understanding of the life history and ecology of the various apple insect pests found in that area, and through this knowledge to offer to the growers better means of control.

During the past few years we have experienced very unusual climatic conditions and the codling moth has assumed the proportions of a major pest in Wisconsin orchards. By means of life history studies, emergence records and bait trap catches an attempt has been made to study the effects of these conditions so that in the future better methods for combatting the pest may be applied.

Bait Pan Records

A review of our bait pan records, which may be assumed as an index of moth activity, brings out several interesting observations. In 1935 a small overwintering population emerged during a period of cool wet weather, very unfavorable for codling moth activity, with the result that there was only a light first brood infestation. Conditions were more favorable for the second brood, but because of the very reduced population, little injury was recorded. The extremely severe winter of 1935-1936 no doubt tended to reduce the population still farther. However, the weather during the summer of 1936 was hot and dry and the codling moth made rapid recovery with some injury being noted. The 1937 season was not favorable for increase in the spring, but another hot, dry summer enabled the moderately sized population to increase to large numbers and severe injury to the crop resulted.

The Past Season

The winter of 1937-1938 was very mild and following the favorable season of 1937, a large population successfully overwintered. The largest flights ever observed at Gays Mills were recorded during the flight of the first brood. A cold rainy spring, however, provided conditions unfavorable to codling moth activity, and together with the extra emphasis on spraying in most orchards, the first brood was kept well in check with only a moderately sized second brood emerging. These also met with unfavorable weather, and as a result the 1938 crop was in most cases exceptionally free from codling moth injury.

Warm Dry Seasons Favor Moth

Analysis of the data presented above indicates the following tendencies:

Warm dry seasons are favorable to codling moth activity and extra care should be used in spraying to obtain thorough coverage. A small overwintering population finding optimum conditions may develop into large numbers by mid-summer and excessive second brood injury result. Therefore, do not gamble with the weather and no matter how insignificant the flight appears, use care in order to obtain good coverage. Cold, wet weather greatly reduces codling moth activity, but until methods of weather forecasting are greatly improved, we cannot depend too much on climatic control factors.

Control Tests

Control tests still show lead arsenate the best and most practical single material for codling moth control. Where scab has not been checked and it is still

necessary to use lime sulphur in summer sprays, or where apple maggot is a problem, it still remains the one material satisfactory for use in those sprays. Where the conditions are such as to favor scab and apple maggot, if the summer spray is put on before August 1, no complications have been observed in regard to excess residue. Weathering and increase in size of the fruit tends to remove excess amounts. However, in hot, dry seasons, unfavorable to both scab and apple maggot, but very favorable to the codling moth, complications may be expected if lead arsenate is used in the late sprays for codling moth control.

Results With Nicotine

Tests using nicotine bentonite (Black Leaf 155) indicate generally satisfactory results, and it is to be recommended where the use of lead arsenate is not advisable. Objections to its use in seasons of moderate to heavy rainfalls is its incompatibility with lime sulphur (or any other material containing lime), its ineffectiveness against apple maggots and its greater cost. Advantages in its use during hot, dry seasons are its avoidance of poison residue problems, and arsenical injury to leaves and fruit.

BULLETIN ON LOCKER STORAGE

STORAGE of fruits and vegetables in community freezer lockers. H. C. Diehl and Miriam Birdseye. U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Extension Publication 47, October 1938. Washington, D. C.

County Fruit Growers Association Meetings Well Attended

Interesting Programs Presented; Officers Re-elected

MEETINGS of the County Fruit Growers Associations of Washington County, Sheboygan County, Waukesha County, Racine County and Milwaukee County as well as the Door County Fruit Growers School, were held during the first two weeks of December.

The members appeared much interested in the programs presented. Mr. A. K. Bassett of Baraboo spoke on practical experiences in fruit growing at the Milwaukee meeting, giving many interesting pointers. Mr. C. L. Kuehner discussed proper orchard spraying for the coming season, while H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society, showed colored moving pictures illustrating how to prune the young apple tree and how to top graft and bridge graft and discussed briefly the use of semi-dwarf apple trees and planting young trees with the use of peat moss, as seen on the fruit testing committee tour.

Most growers report that they are entirely sold out of apples and that the demand is increasing for good varieties. Mr. A. K. Bassett emphasized that growers should plant only a few varieties and those of the best quality, because they are the varieties that sell easily.

The following officers were re-elected for the coming year by the various associations:

Milwaukee County

President: Albert Schreiber, Sta. F., R. 1, Milwaukee
Vice-Pres.: Allen Guenther, R. 1, Box 578, So. Milwaukee
Sec'y.-Treas.: Alfred J. Meyer, R. F. D. 1, Box 227, Hales Corners

Racine County

President: Charles Patterson, R. 1, Franksville
Vice-Pres.: William Verhulst, Franksville

Sec'y.-Treas.: Lyman Skewes, Union Grove

Sheboygan County

President: Arno Meyer, Waldo
Vice-Pres.: Hugo E. Wunsch, R. 1, Sheboygan
Sec'y.-Treas.: Joseph Thackray, Glenbeulah

Washington County

President: Jos. L. Morawetz, R. 4, West Bend
Vice-Pres.: Theodore Schoofs, R. 3, Kewaskum
Sec'y.-Treas.: E. E. Skaliskey, West Bend

Waukesha County

President: Lester Tans, R. 3, Waukesha
Vice-Pres.: C. J. Mitchell, R. 5, Waukesha
Sec'y.-Treas.: Wesley Adams, R. 1, Waukesha

DODGE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HOLD MEETING

THE Dodge County Fruit Growers Association held its annual meeting the evening of December 20. There was an attendance of about 65 and there was considerable interest in the program and meeting. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: Mr. Julian Buss, Waterloo, R. 1; vice-president: Russell Madigan, Beaver Dam, R. 1; secretary-treasurer: Bernard Maas, Beaver Dam, R. 2.

APPLE SCAB AND CHERRY LEAF SPOT CONTROL

AT the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the results of spraying experiments for apple scab and cherry leaf spot control were presented by C. N. Clayton and J. B. Carpenter. Those experiments were conducted at Sturgeon Bay and Gays Mills, Wisconsin, under the direction of Dr. G. W. Keitt.

The 1938 season was a very favorable one for severe scab and leaf spot development.

Lime-sulphur was the most effective material in controlling scab. Lime-sulphur in the pre-blossom applications followed by particulate sulphurs, such as Flotation Sulphur or Mike Sulphur, in the after-blossom applications controlled the disease satisfactorily where the treatments were thorough and timely.

Bordeaux mixture, 3-4-50, in the 3-spray program, or 3-4-100, in the 4-spray program gave good control of leaf spot of cherry. Lime-sulphur, Coposil, Cupro-K, and Basi-cop, in 4-spray programs, failed to control leaf spot satisfactorily in the 1938 season. Although Bordeaux mixtures gave superior disease control, Bordeaux-sprayed fruit was the smallest. In evaluating the results with these materials, the performance of the trees in the following years should be considered.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD MARKETING

DR. V. R. Gardner, Director of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke at the Iowa Horticultural Society convention in December on the Benton Harbor Market. He emphasized the following points, according to the bulletin of the Society.

"Growers must grow varieties to suit the trade—otherwise the trade will always discount poor varieties. He cited examples in melons, cabbage and other vegetables.

"The pack of a grower determines largely what the grower will receive. Well graded fruit and vegetables bring much more than the extra cost of grading on the Benton Harbor market.

"Cooperatives receive prices higher or lower than prevailing market prices depending on the sales ability of the manager of the cooperative."

Berry Growing in the Early Days

From The Sparta Herald

PERHAPS the first man who conceived the idea of making a business of raising strawberries was William Wells, a resident of Angelo (near Sparta). It seems that his early attempts at growing strawberries for the market met with some success, though his methods were somewhat crude for marketing his product. He secured cheap tin pails in which he shipped the berries, realizing a fair profit on his ventures; he grew them extensively enough so that it was necessary to hire pickers.

Perhaps the pioneer in the business of raising strawberries for the market as a regularly organized business was E. W. Babcock of Angelo; he was undoubtedly the first man to begin using the quart box as a container in which to get his product to the market.

In the raising of bush berries George Hanchett was undoubtedly the pioneer in the raising of blackberries as an industry prior to any one else in the country. He purchased from C. H. Hamilton of Ripon, Wisconsin, a stock of blackberry plants known as the "American Briton" and started successfully to grow them for the market. Since then the fruit farm developed by Mr. Hanchett and his son, William H. Hanchett, became one of the largest of its kind in this part of the state.

M. A. Thayer, at that time in the banking business in Sparta, being previously interested in horticulture, became very much taken up with the subject, inspected the Hanchett farm and determined to go into the business. The result was the "Thayer Fruit Farm" near Sparta which acquired a state wide reputation, resulting in considerable advertising and also "Thayer's Berry Bulletin", a series of arti-

cles issued by Mr. Thayer while president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Our Largest Berry Farm

The Thayer Fruit Farm was started in 1887 with the first year planting of seventeen acres including strawberries, blackberries and raspberries. The business grew until the peak of production in 1905 when there was under cultivation on this farm twenty-five acres of strawberries, twelve acres of raspberries, four and one-half acres of gooseberries, two acres of currants and eighteen acres of blackberries; and in that year over \$4,000.00 worth of plants alone were sold.

As the years went by the industry became firmly established; thousands of dollars worth of berries were marketed from different parts of the country; it had grown to such proportions that buyers were sent to Sparta during the berry season from commission houses in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis and other points; at first these buyers were on the watch for loads of berry cases, a man with a good sized load was stopped on the street and the buyers bid for the load, the highest offer per case getting it.

Growing out of this movement came the organization of the Sparta Fruit Growers Association, a pioneer organization of its kind, which was incorporated May 15, 1896.

Cunning Mamma

"What did you get your baby for a Christmas present?"

"I took \$10 from the little darling's bank and bought him this lovely table lamp."

ORDERS TAKEN FOR DRESDEN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

THE Wisconsin Horticultural Society has been able to reserve some of the new Dresden strawberry plants from the New York Fruit Testing Association at Geneva, New York.

The Dresden has just been introduced by the New York Experiment Station and only a small supply of plants are available.

In New York state the plants are vigorous, healthy, increase rapidly and bear unusually heavy crops. The berries are large to very large, regular, glossy, medium red in color, and attractive. The skin is tough, flesh firm, medium red, solid, quality good, and the season early to medium.

The Dresden is noteworthy for its productivity, large size, which is well maintained throughout the season, and attractive appearance. The Fruit Testing Committee recommends it for trial on a small scale in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society will continue its plan of furnishing plants of new introductions at part cost to members of the Society only. Prices will be as follows, which includes postage:

1 dozen plants	-----75c
25 plants	-----\$1.25
50 plants	-----\$2.00

The above prices are postpaid by mail. Because of the limited supply, no more than 50 plants can be sold to one member. We were able to reserve only 2,000 plants for Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

Strawberry plants for spring delivery. Freshly dug and hand trimmed. Warfields, Dunlaps, Fairfax, Dorsett, Beavers and Premiers. Discount on large orders. Mrs. John Jensen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

All America Vegetable Selections

EACH year a committee of judges selects the most perfect vegetables in trial grounds throughout the United States and awards medals to the "All-America" selections. The November 1st issue of the Market Growers Journal gives a complete description of the vegetables given the award this year.

The judges show a tendency to be stricter each year and it is becoming difficult to get them to vote for anything not exceptionally different and outstanding. The following is the list of the 1939 winners:

Eggplant, New Hampshire Hybrid—Silver Medal

"This grand variety came from selections out of a cross between Black Beauty and Early Dwarf Purple made about 1924. Its upright uniform growth, earliness and productiveness make it especially valuable for northern locations. The uniform dark purple fruits are of most desirable market size, and distinctive in appearance. This strain has been selected by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, whose members may obtain it direct this coming season. It will be distributed in the seed trade by F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., Milford, Conn.

Bean, Bush Snap, Granda—Silver Medal

"Granda is a remarkable variety for garden and commercial use. Slightly later than Bountiful, this 6 to 7 in. long, flat, straight-podded absolutely stringless bean has fine flavor, quality and attractive appearance. Developed from a cross between Prince and Konservä in 1931. Raised and entered by Rudolph Schreiber & Sohne, Quedlinburg, Germany.

Bean, Bush Snap, Plentiful—Bronze Medal

"Medium green podded, black seeded, long straight flat pods, developed out of a Sure Crop Wax and Bountiful cross. A stringless reminder of Bountiful but superior for the market because of the dark seeds, discoloration not being so apparent. Raised and entered by Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, and San Francisco.

Squash, Golden Table Queen—Bronze Medal

"The Acorn or Table Queen type of Squash seems to be gaining popularity, North and South. This variety has a rich, pleasing flavor, fruits are of uniform convenient size and very attractive. Its golden yellow color is more appealing than the green. Averages 4½ to 5 in. long by 2½ to 3 in. Vines seem resistant and more restricted, so desirable for kitchen gardens. Selected out of green Table Queen and inbred through seven generations to establish color and uniformity. Raised and entered by J. C. Robinson Seed Co., Waterloo, Neb.

Cantaloupe, Queen of Colorado—Honorable Mention

"This market type was developed from a Honeyball hybrid and has a hard, pearly gray rind or shell, distinctive medium netting and solid, bright orange, so-called deep pink, flesh practically to the rind. Of excellent and somewhat different flavor. Raised and entered by J. C. Robinson Seed Co.

Corn, Hybrid Sweet (Kings-crost) Ear Pack Bantam, 12 Row—Honorable Mention

"A single hybrid, between two inbred lines, this 12-row Bantam has the same maturity as normal 8-row Bantam and is especially adapted for whole early

canning. Very small cob, that fills to the tip; sweet and fine flavored. Well adapted to home garden use. Crop already about sold. Raised and entered by Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Pea, Top Notch—Honorable Mention

"Wrinkled early main crop variety; reminder of Alderman, but with shorter pods of dark green according to one judge. Grows about 4 ft. Raised and entered by W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Corn, Hybrid Sweet, Aristogold Bantam No. 1—Honorable Mention

"A drought resistant hybrid, obtained through inbreeding and selection during hot, dry years, 1930-1936, in Iowa. This variety is similar to Golden Cross Bantam but with ears averaging a couple inches longer. It is a vigorous, large eared, productive, mid-season variety and disease resistant. Raised and entered by Michael-Leonard Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Cantaloupe, Wayside Market—Honorable Mention

"Large, thick fleshed, solidly netted muskmelon. Gray or slate colored skin with golden flesh, weighs about 5½ lbs. Flesh rather coarse but it withstands excessive moisture and retains its flavor under such conditions. This is a selection out of Golden Marvel. Entered by D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.

Squash, Connecticut Straight-neck—Honorable Mention

"Three judges, 20 points. A splendid yellow Summer Squash and doubtless the only reason it did not get a silver medal is because Early Prolific Straight-neck, won that distinction last year.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey, Kiel, Sheboygan

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

Seedlings and Hybridizers

Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

IF we can be guided by the comments of gladiolus show visitors, the word seedling, as applied to glads, needs definition and clarification.

A seedling is a new, unnamed gladiolus, the result of the development of a seed, which may have been pollinated by the wind, by insects, or by man. Each seed that grows forms a bulb that is a new gladiolus. It is different from all other gladiolus just as each human being varies from other people. All seedlings are not better than all existing named varieties of glads, but every now and then one is better than many of them in one or more characteristics common to gladiolus. Since seedling gladiolus bulbs (corms) produce bulblets (cormlets) the term "seedling" may refer to all of the program of any one seed even if the number gets into the hundreds or thousands. Since people who practice cross pollination to produce seedling gladiolus have under observation many seedlings it becomes very convenient to designate them by a number rather than by color. When a seedling has been properly tested and the hybridizer or introducer names the seedling it becomes a named variety.

Qualifications of Seedlings

Too often the show visitor exclaims that a red of recent introduction is just like one she

bought ten years ago. This erroneous conclusion sometimes results because most people are not conscious of color shades, tints, and hues, but more often are unaware of the various characteristics of gladiolus. Gladiolus are different in season, color, propagation, form and field habit. These general terms may of course be subdivided. Form may be divided into, arrangement of the florets on the stem, average number of buds per spike, size of floret, average number of open florets. Propagation includes the production of bulblets and their ease of germination. Health of bulb is vital. Reliability of the production of straight spikes, height of plant and wind resistance or the ability to stand up, are some of the components of field habit. Clearness of color and more harmonious color combinations, and new color might collectively be considered in the term color. Earliness or lateness are indicators of season. Other qualities of gladiolus may be their behavior when cut in the bud, greenhouse performance, and life of a cut spike cut of water.

The hybridizer uses any or all of the above mentioned qualities and characteristics as goals or objectives in seeking better gladiolus than those now in existence. He may have other objectives such as new floral shapes, fragrance or heat resistance.

Selecting Seedlings

From the first blooming seedlings the hybridizer usually selects a very small percentage for further testing. The first bloom usually comes two years after pollination. The retained seedlings (numbered or otherwise identified) are then observed an added three to six years to decide if they excel the named varieties that they resemble most. If it is better in his estimation, it is named and introduced. If trial shows it inferior it becomes a faded hope and is discarded. The named glad then is subject to the different soils, garden culture and climate of other growers and rises or falls, as the case may be. The higher the goals of the hybridizer, the more complete his testing, the better his introductions.

Since the qualities and characteristics of gladiolus are progressively better the hybridizer needs to grow as many of the newest named varieties as he can afford in order that he can properly evaluate his seedlings, and to use them as sources for pollen or to serve as seed parents.

Some hybridizers use the random (trial and error) method of cross-pollination. Others use a scientific method based on a wide knowledge of the habits of glads, parentage of the potential parents, and line breeding for cer-

tain characteristics all of which entails an elaborate note system.

Why New Varieties Are Expensive

The money spent annually for new varieties for parentage and comparison, the time spent in the records, time spent with seed and three to six years of planting, harvesting, testing, etc., and the time spent on all those discarded seedlings in order to find a real prospect represents its cost of production. That is why new introductions, usually in small, bulb supply, are high in price. The law of supply and demand (or has it been repealed?) governs the price from that time on.

WHEN SHALL WE HOLD THE NEXT GLADIOLUS SHOW

PRESIDENT Karl J. Timm of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has invited the Society to hold the next annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show in the Gymnasium of Ripon College in Ripon. Full cooperation has been promised by the Ripon Advancement Association and Ripon officials.

Mr. Timm writes that he has not heard from all members of the Board of Directors as to their choice for a place to hold the show, although a number of Board members favor Ripon. Mr. Timm would like to have expressions from members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as to their opinion about Ripon as a place to hold the next show. If there is a better place to hold it, he would like invitations from that city. Address: Mr. Karl J. Timm, Markesan, Wisconsin.

Take your house number and double it. Add 5. Multiply by half a hundred. Then add your age (no cheating!). Add the number of days in a year. Subtract 615. The last two figures will be your age; the others, your house number. Gosh; it works!

WINTER CARE OF GLAD BULBS

K. J. Timm

Inspect Your Bulb Stock Since Harvest

IT is advisable for gladiolus growers to closely inspect their bulb stock now. I have found in various localities that corms at digging time were large and plump but since have shrunk to a considerable smaller size.

The excess rains we received this past late summer and early fall probably has caused this extra large growth and absorption of moisture.

As the corms cure and dry this surplus moisture is evaporating so the cores are removed with some difficulty. I have found some showing signs of dry rot at the root base. Such corms will never grow as the root base is destroyed and by planting time may have entirely decayed.

Where such conditions are found it would be advisable to core the corms as soon as possible to get a clean root base. Use precaution not to injure the corms by scraping or scratching as this will cause the corm to bleed and form a decayed spot which in turn may cause dry rot or some other disease. Should a corm get scratched, dust the spot at once with sulphur.

Storage room temperature is another vital and important point to watch. Corms in storage must have a cool dry atmosphere at a temperature from 32 degrees up to not over 40 degrees but as a rule 34 to 36 degrees will give best results.

A good fruit cellar with one or two outside windows is very good as the temperature can then be regulated by the opening or closing of the windows.

A million tulip bulbs have been planted at the New York World's Fair.

FACTS ABOUT ORCHID CULTURE

ORCHIDS are not parasites. While they grow on trees, they use them only as a perch, taking food from the air.

Orchids require subdued light, much humidity and heat. Day temperatures of 70-80° and night temperatures of 60-65° must be maintained.

Orchid seeds are microscopic and one single pod will contain hundreds of thousands of them. In greenhouses the seeds are germinated on jelly in glass jars.

In nature bees cross pollinize the flowers, but in greenhouses it must be done by man. It requires great care and patience.

VIKING-TWIN Garden Tractor



2 Cylinders
5 Horse Power
2 Speeds forward
& Reverse

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Editorials



SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES AS ORNAMENTALS

THE article in our December issue by Prof. H. B. Tukey of the New York Experiment Station on Dwarf Fruit Trees as Ornamentals, has attracted considerable attention.

While the real dwarf trees such as those grafted on Malling IX require support and may not be desirable in all locations, semi-dwarf trees have real value as ornamentals. In fact, we believe that the time will come when the gardener having a small garden and wishing to plant fruit trees, will plant nothing but the semi-dwarf kind.

The reason for this is that the semi-dwarf type of tree will come into bearing at about three years after planting. It will be at its best in ten years. It will not grow so large as to be out of proportion in the garden. Being low, it can more easily be sprayed and the fruit picked than from a large tree.

In fact, this type of tree may have value for middle aged orchardists who wish to have the full benefit of their planting during their life time.

SECOR AND MACOUN POPULAR

MR. W. H. Steele, apple grower at Pewaukee, who is very much interested in testing new varieties, reported at the meeting of the Waukesha County Fruit Growers Association in December that he was very much impressed with the good



qualities of the Secor and the Macoun varieties.

The Secor is an unusually good keeper. A cross of Jonathan and Salome, it is of better quality than either in the estimation of Mr. Steele. Some of the samples lacked a little color, but others were a nice red. It is a late apple and will probably keep all winter.

The Macoun he thinks is even a better quality than McIntosh and a beautiful dark red color, maturing two weeks later than McIntosh. Whether the tree will produce as well as the McIntosh has not yet been proven.

PROF. J. C. BLAIR APPOINTED DEAN OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

PROF. J. C. Blair, Chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Illinois College of Agriculture has recently been appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture, Director of the Experiment

Station, and Director of the Illinois Extension Service. He will continue as head of the Department of Horticulture.

Those who attended our annual convention at Waukesha last year will remember Prof. Blair as he gave an excellent talk illustrated with movies and colored slides at our banquet. We congratulate Prof. Blair on his appointment.

THE BEE JOURNALS

BEEKEEPERS who have read the leading American bee journals for any length of time wonder how an up-to-date beekeeper can get along without them.

Beekeeping is an intricate business with many changes and new findings coming up year after year that are reported in the bee journals, making it practically necessary for anyone who wishes to keep up with the times to do considerable reading.

Gleanings in Bee Culture, published by the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, and The American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois, both give reduced subscription rates when the subscription is sent in through any beekeepers association secretary.

Send your subscription of 50¢ per year (regular subscription \$1.00) to Mrs. E. Voigt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, if you are a member of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, and save 50¢.

HARDY APPLES SHOULD BE TESTED IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

REPORTS of severe injury to apple trees in northern Wisconsin come to us frequently. The trouble is that farmers have been in the habit of selecting apple varieties from nursery catalogs without knowledge of their hardiness or suitability for either climate or market.

We would like to urge growers in northern Wisconsin to test the new hardy varieties from Ottawa and Minnesota. These varieties are high in quality and in those sections have been found very hardy.

Test These Varieties

As an early apple, Melba should by all means be tested. It is now recognized as our best early apple. It was originated as a McIntosh cross at Ottawa.

Joyce, Lobo and Hume are three other McIntosh crosses from Ottawa which are hardy there and should be tested. Joyce is the earliest of the three, maturing with Wealthy. Lobo and Hume are a little later, maturing just before McIntosh. All are high quality red apples which will find a good market when they become known.

Beacon, maturing with Duchess, originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station should also be tested. It is an all red apple and better than Duchess in keeping quality and appearance.

The Horticultural Society stands ready to help any grower to obtain stock of these varieties, and will pay a portion of the cost. The varieties from Ottawa must be imported from Canada and are not expensive if purchased in lots of ten or more. We would like to urge county agents to take up this project and act as distributors for the trees.

The temperature at Ottawa drops as low as 40° below zero some winters.

YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE A GARDEN IF YOU WANT TO HAVE A HOME

I sympathize with city folks who live in little flats;

They haven't Homes, but merely spots to park their coats and hats,

To sleep, perhaps to eat, to get their letters and their bills;

But all the Garden-space they have is on their window sills.

Among the dangers of the street, with trucks and honking horns,

Their children play, instead of having broad and grassy lawns

Where trees and shrubs and flowering plants leap from the living loam.

A house without a Garden is a House but not a home.

The place may be a palace—with a flat on every floor,

But it will be a Parking-space, just that and nothing more,

Despite its marble corridors and gleaming copper dome;

For You've Got to Have a Garden If You Want to Have a HOME.

—Charles Henry Mackintosh.

NATIONAL CHERRY WEEK

NATIONAL Cherry Week will be held at the usual time this year, namely February 15-22.

The various states will enter state champions to contest for the title of National Cherry Pie Baking Champion. The baking contest will again be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on February 22nd, Washington's birthday.

Naturally we hope that the Wisconsin Champion to be selected through the Wisconsin 4-H Clubs organization will be the winner in the National Contest.

PETER SWARTZ

ON December 16 one of Wisconsin's best loved horticulturists passed away. Peter Swartz of Waukesha was in the prime of life and at the height of his career as an orchardist and farmer. During the past few years he and his brother had set out a large tract of young orchard which would soon make them the largest growers of fine apples in southeastern Wisconsin. He has been a great influence for better fruit growing in the state because he spoke at many meetings of farmers as a Farmer's Institute Worker, and at fruit growers meetings. His passing was most untimely.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society extends the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy.

A. W. LAWRENCE RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF THE DOOR COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS CO-OP.

MR. A. W. Lawrence of Sturgeon Bay, our vice-president, announced his resignation as president of the Door County Fruit Growers Co-operative early in December. He and Mrs. Lawrence will spend most of the winter traveling in the south and west. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh will accompany them.

Active management of the Co-operative, one of the largest cherry canning organizations in the country, is now in the hands of Mr. A. K. Frederic, who has been manager since last spring.

Utility

A patent medicine manufacturing company received the following letter from a satisfied customer:

"I am very much pleased with your remedy. I had a wart on my chest, and after using six bottles of your medicine, it moved to my neck, and now I use it for a collar button."

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

WISHING a very Happy and Prosperous New Year to the readers of Wisconsin Horticulture—along with the thought expressed in the following verses:

“When your lucky star is shining,
and
Dame Fortune favors you,
You will find your good luck
sweeter,
If your neighbor shares it too.

It's a heap of satisfaction,
When a helping hand you lend,
Just to know someone's happier,
'Cause you paused to be a
friend.”

Nearly every day the postman brings one or more catalogs. After a hasty glance through them (unless they are too fascinating) they are piled up—waiting for that stormy evening, when we once more plan that Dream Garden that will surpass all others.

Tree Peonies

One of the catalogs that proved to be very fascinating, was devoted almost entirely to Tree Peonies, Chinese, Japanese, and French. It looks as though some nurserymen were really trying to interest the amateur gardeners in this beautiful Peony. Tree Peonies have been grown in China for centuries. They call them Muh-Sho-Yo (tree like most beautiful).

While it would be impossible to give even a brief history of these Tree or Shrub Peonies—they grow from three to six feet tall—perhaps it might interest some of you to know just a little about them. During the Tang Dynasty, 618-906, A. D., these



Peonies became extremely fashionable, also extremely expensive. Poets wrote about them and emperors placed them under their protection. Fields where they were grown were consecrated by religious inscriptions. In the art and literature of China the Tree Peony has held conspicuous place, and was selected as the Flower of Spring.

Just about this time many of the tree Peonies were shipped to Japan where both roots and bark were used in medicine. But their beauty of bloom soon gave them a very high place, along with the Cherry blossoms and Lotus they are Flowers of Royal Rank. The Peony is given a place in the garden apart from all others, nothing is allowed to detract from their special beauty. It is never used with other flowers in indoor decorations or arrangements, and is always placed on the dias—the honor place. There are many legends and interesting folklore told of these flowers.

England, through the efforts of Sir Joseph Banks, head of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Kew, received the first Tree Peonies, and they were shown at the Royal Gardens in 1787. This variety was named after Sir Jos-

eph—and *P. Banksii* is still a standard pink double Peony. In 1876, an English nurseryman started collecting seeds of as many varieties as could be obtained, and began to propagate them. At the present time they list something like two hundred varieties.

America imported its first Tree Peonies in 1820. The eastern states boast of plants having three and four hundred blossoms.

Tree Peonies as you no doubt know, do not die down to an underground crown as do the herbaceous variety, but form a permanent branched stem above ground—and upon these branches are formed the new buds for leaf growth and flowers. Tree Peonies will thrive in shaded spots. They like good soil and good drainage. The blossoms, even larger than those of the other Peonies, have wonderful texture and colors. The foliage is attractive from the time the first leaf unfolds, until it drops late in fall. There is no garden so small that one Tree Peony could not find a place—nor no garden so large, that a group of them would not grace.

A few years ago I sent direct to Japan for seeds. Along with the package came this little note from the dealer. "Every seed in this should produce beautiful flowers—but some of them will be a joy to your soul." I am glad to say that this was true—for, though I lost some of the plants through lack of understanding of their wants—those that bloomed have been a joy indeed.

Speaking of Peonies—I found an old poem that puts Peonies in the Herb class, also gives us a better understanding of why our grandmothers called them Pinneys.

"Hast thou ought in thy purs,"
quod he, "any hote spices"
"I have peper and piones, (Peonies), quod she.
"And a pound garlike.
A Ferthyngworth of fenelseed
for fastyngdayes."

Ceropegia Woodsii

This is an interesting vine for the sunny window, it is easily grown. The leaves are rather thick, grey green in color and heart shaped. Growing opposite each other, at the base of the leaves grow the small tubers that give this plant its common name (Trailing Rosary Plant). The small white tubers shaped like the beads of a Rosary and spaced at intervals make it a very interesting plant for the window. The blossoms are not showy—but they also form tubers—which when planted in a mixture of loam sand and peat, grow readily. The Ceropegias are natives of Africa and Asia.

SO, THAT'S IT!

Florist's Wife: "Say, what does it mean when the paper says some man went to a convention as a delegate-at-large?"

Second Florist's Wife: "It means his wife didn't go with him."

Protection of Plants In Cold Climates

THE Morden Experimental Station south and west of Winnipeg is noted for its testing of hardy varieties. Mr. W. R. Leslie, writing in the North and South Dakota Horticulture, gives recommendations for protecting plants through the winter in that cold section.

"The Morden Experimental Station approves of putting a cone of dry earth up into the rose bush to a height of about a foot. Where the roses are in beds it is well to then fill in among the soil mounds with clean wheat straw and have this held in place with page wire or brush. Tender climbing roses are stretched on the ground, a box with two sides and an end put over it, the spaces filled with dry planer shavings and the lid tacked on. Grapes are pruned, laid down and covered with about 10 inches of dry soil. Some persons claim a covering of dry sphagnum moss to be a good substitute mulch for earth on grapes and roses.

"Tender raspberry canes, such as Viking, benefit from bending over and weighing down with soil or pole.

"A soil mulch over European gooseberries often repays the labor. Moreover, if the soil mound is left to remain on an occasional bush next spring, a source of new rooted cuttings results by next autumn.

"Strawberry patches are covered with four inches of clean wheat straw.

"Seed beds after freezing are filled with leaves or moss, which is supplied here and there with tins of mouse poison.

"Trees prone to sunscald are to receive shelter or shade on the southwest exposures of their trunks."

Mr. Leslie states that the covering is put on strawberry patches when the soil is sufficiently frozen to support the wagon carrying the litter. In this we cannot agree because of the experience throughout this state indicating that if the temperature drops suddenly in early November to about 15° F., freezing the soil while the plants are in a growing condition, considerable black root and black crown result. This can be prevented by covering the strawberries just before the freeze up, allowing them to become dormant under the cover.

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Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

News

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115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

NEW YEAR GREETING

THE advent of the New Year brings to most of us the urge to be doing something new and something different.

Many of you have suggestions which would help to make this year a most interesting one. We hope you will share these ideas with us when we meet at our Regional meetings. The first of these will be held in Milwaukee in January, followed by another in February somewhere in the southwestern or south-central section; and then in March in the northern part of the state. We will discuss important topics at each of these meetings and plan the year's work. But the real value of these gatherings is in the interchange of ideas to improve our work.

We are planning to have a flower arrangement school this next spring to follow up the inspiring talk by Dorothy Biddle at our Sheboygan convention. Everybody expressed the feeling that they wanted more of her.

Our horticultural project in plant testing is being prepared and the committee will submit a list of materials very early in spring, for suggestions when you get the urge to browse through those new spring catalogs.

Our big moment will come in October. The National Council of Federated Garden Clubs has honored us by accepting our invitation to hold their semi-annual meeting in Wisconsin.

On behalf of the officers of the Federation, may I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year.
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President.



WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET IN MILWAUKEE

THE newly elected officers and old officers constituting the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation met at the Pfister Hotel on December 1 to plan for the coming year.

The financial report as published in this issue was adopted by the Board. It was voted to call what was formerly known as the "Flower Show Fund" the "Permanent Fund" of the Federation, and that the balance in this fund be maintained at all times at not less than \$250.00.

Several state committee chairmen were appointed.

The Board will request all garden club districts to appoint a district chairman for corresponding committees. Such district chairmen, headed by the state chairman, will constitute the state committee.

Regional Meeting To Be Held In Milwaukee

The Board voted to hold the first regional meeting of the 1939 season on Friday, January 20th, in the Medford Hotel, Milwaukee. All garden club officers,

state committee members and district and state officers in southeastern Wisconsin are invited to this meeting.

It is therefore important that the names of all newly elected officers be sent to the corresponding secretary at once if they have not already been sent in, in order that the proper officers may be notified of the program.

It was suggested that all district chairmen have a meeting of their Board of Directors and invite in the nearest member of the state Board in order to appoint the necessary committees.

WANTED! CHRISTMAS LIGHTING PLANS

EACH year requests are received from garden clubs for help in organizing Christmas lighting contests and plans for beautifying homes and streets during Christmas week.

If your garden club has done anything along this line during the past Christmas season send the information to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society so that it may be published in the December issue where it will help other club members.

DONATIONS TO THE SPEAKERS FUND

THE following donations to the speakers fund have been received during the past month: Green Bay Garden Club, \$1; Plymouth Garden Club, \$2; Cedburg Garden Club, 4; Jefferson Garden Club, \$1.

How To Organize Garden Club Auxiliaries

Mrs. H. A. Juneau

WITH an ever increasing interest in the garden club movement throughout the country, serious thought should be given to the plan of organization of each club not only to insure a maximum of service to the members but to the community as well. In the small towns one club can usually take care of all who desire to become members without becoming too large to function efficiently. In the larger cities, however, where membership must be limited to a number that can conveniently meet in the average home, a problem is immediately presented. No one who desires to become a member of a garden club should be denied the privilege, yet a club which becomes too large may easily defeat its own aims and ambitions. The complications of club business and management will destroy the personal element, the individual attention which is the very root of the successful garden club.

People join garden clubs for two principal reasons, first because of a desire to learn more about gardening and thus be able to improve their own grounds; second, because they want to assist in the work of improving and beautifying the community in which they live. In the districts and larger cities where garden club membership will naturally be large, a **main or central club and auxiliaries** is the logical solution of the problem.

How Organized

With this form of organization the important point, never to be lost sight of, is that it is still just **one** club composed of many units and a united interest. Each auxiliary is a small club in itself with its own officers and carries on its own programs and projects, yet it is an inte-

gral part of the central club, governed by its by-laws and pledged to support all projects undertaken. The central club in turn aids and supports the auxiliaries in their work.

This plan has been followed by The Garden Club of Superior since its organization. Without auxiliary clubs our work would have been greatly limited. Starting with a limited membership it became evident very soon that some plan must be devised to admit all who wished to join. The city is scattered over a large area and in order to have each district receive the benefits of garden club activity, it was decided to form auxiliary clubs wherever a large enough group requested one. We now have six auxiliaries. When a group signifies a wish to organize, officers from the central club meet with them, explain the by-laws and requirements of membership, assist in electing the officers and perfecting the organization, from that point the auxiliary becomes a club in itself, carrying on its own work and programs. A joint meeting of all clubs is held twice each year, one in February when annual reports are read, new officers introduced and brief suggestions made for the coming year's work, followed by a special program. The second meeting is held in July and is a purely social affair.

The Central Club

To keep all clubs in close working harmony the president of each auxiliary is required to attend the regular meetings of the Central Club or send a representative, and to report to their club discussions and contemplated activities as well as to bring before the main club their own plans and problems. Auxiliary clubs

fix their own dues though they must be at least one dollar. From this amount ten cents is paid into the main treasury to be used in carrying out general projects, helping to defray expenses of delegates to the State Federation meeting, etc.

Auxiliary Programs

Auxiliary clubs we have found have a decidedly broadening influence. Many of them specialize in certain phases of the work which would be impossible with but one large club. One club is particularly interested in iris; they hold an iris show each year which steadily increases in size and beauty. Another specializes in wild flowers, encouraging their growth and conservation; another in bulbs and lilies and one in arrangement and the collection of a horticultural library. Many members of the different clubs are experts in their knowledge of various flowers, shrubs or types of gardens and landscape work. This is a distinct advantage, giving us a "speakers exchange" among our own clubs.

Two garden clubs in the county have been organized through the interest of our auxiliaries, one is affiliated with us, being within easy driving distance, the other is an independent club.

Outstanding among the club achievements this year was the annual flower show held in connection with Tri-State Fair; a landscape plan for the Fair Grounds was made by our Landscape Committee and the planting done under its supervision; also a twelve by fifty foot perennial border was planted. All the plants were donated by the Garden Club. Others will be added each year and all are labeled as an educational feature of the fair. Educational features are always planned in our floral building pools, rock gardens, border planting

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and various other types of exhibits. The annual Iris show was a great success and also an art exhibit conducted by another of the auxiliaries, at which floral paintings from the early days to modern times were shown, all done by local artists.

In our Wild Flower Sanctuary at Pokegama Park a Nature Trail has been laid out and this will be taken over by the Campfire Girls for improvement and labelling of all plants.

Junior Work

Junior Garden Club work was definitely established in every school in the city and a Junior Flower Show was held the second week after the opening of school, a remarkable show for the first one. Plans for a workable Junior Garden Club organization are being improved and formulated as fast as possible. A most efficient and interested general chairman from the schools has been appointed; the superintendent of the Public Schools, Vocational School, Park Board, the presidents of the garden clubs, and a chairman representing each public and parochial school, also the Teachers College Training School form the Executive Board, making this a city wide Junior Garden Club movement, which has met with enthusiastic response and the support of the Parent Teachers Council.

FROM NORTHERN WISCONSIN

I RECENTLY attended one of the meetings of the Hayward Club. They have a fine club and I took two of our members down and they both gave short talks that day. I think we will see many other clubs formed throughout this section of the state soon.

The Garden Club Auxiliary plan certainly has been a successful one for us. The interesting thing is that everyone, even though we are divided into several clubs, feels that we are just one grand club.

—Mrs. H. A. Juneau, President, Garden Club of Superior.

Getting Even

Hobbles: "My wife got me a box of cigars for a Christmas present. But I'll get even with her."

Gobbles: "What will you do?"

Hobbles: "I'm going to select her next hat."

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION 1938 FINANCIAL REPORT

PERMANENT FUND

Balance on hand No. 13, 1937-----		\$ 250.26
Receipts:		
Sale of bulletin -----	\$.15	
State Fair premiums and fees-----	47.50	
Wisconsin Horticultural Society -----	25.00	
Total receipts -----		72.65
		<hr/> 322.91
Disbursements:		
Prize for convention exhibit, 1937-----	2.00	
Prizes for State Fair Show, 1938-----	25.00	
Expenses State Fair Show, 1938-----	22.20	
Purchase Exhibition Screen lumber-----	11.00	
Labor and expense on screens-----	6.65	
Premiums convention exhibit, 1938-----	39.50	
Total -----		106.35
		<hr/> 216.56
Balance on hand Oct. 24, 1938-----		216.56
Transfer from General Fund to make this permanent fund of \$250 -----		33.44
		<hr/> 250.00

SPEAKERS FUND

Balance on hand Nov. 13, 1937-----		59.53
Receipts:		
Donations from clubs -----	66.00	
Donation from Horticultural Society-----	25.00	
Registration fees, 1938 convention-----	92.00	
Registration fees—flower arrangement schools, Fort Atkinson and Menasha -----	57.00	
Total -----		240.00
		<hr/> 299.53
Disbursements:		
Flower Arrangement School at Menasha-----	2.00	
Oconomowoc Workshop, speakers expenses-----	5.00	
Expenses Flower Arrangement Schools-----	71.98	
Speakers 1938 Convention:		
Dorothy Biddle, \$52.17; L. Sando, \$9.25; Franz Aust, \$9.80; Mrs. O. W. Dynes, \$3; R. S. Mackintosh, \$30.95; Kenneth Bangs, \$12.75—Total-----	117.92	
Total Disbursements -----		196.90
		<hr/> 102.63

GENERAL FUND

Deficit at beginning of year-----		\$ 15.22
Receipts: (1937 Dues)		
15 Federation dues at 15c-----	\$ 2.25	
2 Federation dues at 10c-----	.20	
12 Horticultural Society at 35c-----	4.20	
2 Horticultural Society at 20c-----	.40	
(1938 Dues)		
1814 dues Federation at 15c-----	272.10	
136 Federation at 10c-----	13.60	
1797 Horticultural Society at 35c-----	628.95	
145 Horticultural Society at 20c-----	29.00	
Contributions:		
From dues -----	137.10	
Special donations -----	3.70	
Rent of slides -----	1.00	
Sale of flowers -----	.75	
Oconomowoc Workshop -----	30.00	
Total -----		1,123.25
Total Receipts less deficit-----		1,108.03
Disbursements:		
Dues:		
To Horticultural Society, 1937-----	4.60	
To Horticultural Society, 1938-----	657.95	
To National Council -----	79.45	

(Continued on next page)

RADIO PROGRAMS ON GARDEN TOPICS
Wisconsin State Stations
WHA and WLBL

PROGRAMS of interest to gardeners will be given every Tuesday on the Homemaker's Hour from 10 to 10:45 a. m. over the two state stations. The following programs are for January and February.

Fireside Gardening Series

January 3. The legends of flowers. Charlotte Wells.

January 10. The legends of seeds. Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus.

January 17. Bouquets for Occasions. An interview with Dorothy Biddle.

January 24. Bright New Flower catalogs. Hazel Hankinson.

January 31. Three glorious flowers for winter. H. J. Rahm-low.

February 7. Greenery in the windows. Mrs. Charles Dean.

February 14. Beauty by the roadside. An interview with M. W. Torkelson.

February 21. Garden whimsies. Betty Wagner.

February 28. Garden dreams. Mrs. Floyd Ballard.

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET WITH WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION IN OCTOBER

THE National Council of State Garden Club Federations will meet with the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation in Milwaukee, Pfister Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 11-12-13, 1939.

Plans were made by the Wisconsin Federation Board of Directors and Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, Illinois, President of the National Council for the event at the Board meeting in Milwaukee on December 1.

The first day of the convention, Wednesday, October 11, will be Wisconsin Day with garden club members from other states as our guests. During the forenoon our regular meeting will be held, namely reports from garden clubs, committees and a Board of Managers meeting. The election of officers and business meeting will be held just before luncheon. Following an informal luncheon, the afternoon will be devoted to a program with the National officers and a speaker of national reputation.

Thursday and Friday will be National Council Days and will be devoted to business sessions, committee meetings and reports. The Wisconsin Federation will have charge of a short trip and

tea during the afternoon of each day.

Two types of fees are planned. A small fee to cover the expenses for the first day only for Wisconsin garden club members, and the regular fee for the entire three days charged by the National Council of \$10, which pays for three luncheons, 1 informal dinner, and 1 banquet, as well as transportation, badges, printing, etc.

Further details will be published as plans develop.

HERB MAGIC

"HERB Magic" is the title of a little bulletin sent out by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo. It is something entirely new in that it contains a list of culinary herbs and herbs for use in other ways such as Sachets, old fashioned sweet bags, closet bags and fragrant pillows. Relative to herbs, the bulletin states:

"Their charm is unchanged and we find them taking their place in present day living; adding delicious and enticing flavors to our wornout menus; answering the ever recurring query of the hostess for 'something different', and bringing into our homes the joy and fragrance of our gardens, a delight that lasts throughout the year."

The Tooles are handling a large assortment of herbs put up in various sized packages. For culinary herbs they list Celery, Bay Leaves, Lovage, Mint, Parsley, Sage, Savory, Thyme and Lemon Thyme; also herbs for culinary mixtures, herb vinegars, herbal teas, medicinal herbs and those for fragrance.

Mother: "Johnny, I told you to count 50 before you did anything to your little brother. And now I find you holding him in the closet."

Johnny: "Yes, Mother, I'm counting 50. But I want to be sure I know where he is when I get through."

It is stated that the gas from apples in a refrigerator will put carnations to sleep.

Expenses:

National Convention 1938—Registration fee for delegate	20.00
5 Board meetings	44.03
Miscellaneous convention expenses	63.01
Banquet tickets, complimentary to speakers	10.00
Music for banquet	16.00
President, postage and expenses	20.00
Transfer to permanent fund—flower show	33.44
Refund claim on dues	1.00
Clipping Bureau Service	3.50

Secretary-Treasurer's Expense:

Bond	5.00
Postage and supplies	47.40
Typing allowance	15.00
Bank Service charge (Milwaukee)	2.17

Committee's Expense:

Conservation and organization	8.70
-------------------------------------	------

Total Disbursements

1,031.25

Balance on hand December 1, 1938

\$ 76.78

GARDEN CLINICS PLANNED

A "DIRT Garden Clinic" will be conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, with as many garden clubs affiliated with the Society and Federation as possible during the next five months.

Topics to be covered are as follows: Easy and practical methods for insect and disease control; Practical ways for fertilizing the garden; Transplanting and dividing perennials; New varieties of annuals and perennials to grow; Answers to garden questions.

A motion picture showing briefly methods of doing the things mentioned, and lantern slides in color showing improved varieties of annuals and perennials will be shown.

There will be no expenses in connection with these clinics to affiliated clubs. However, meetings must be arranged in consecutive order so that an afternoon and evening meeting can be held in the same locality on successive days, to save time and expenses. Whenever possible, small clubs in the same city will be asked to hold a joint meeting.

Due to the uncertainty of the weather January and February will be devoted to the southeastern part of Wisconsin where train service between points is available in case of bad roads. In March and April meetings will be held with other clubs. Regular club meetings can be used for these clinics but if a program has already been arranged a special meeting could be called.

Write your U. S. Senator for a copy of "How to Attract Birds" and "Homes for Birds."

If you have not already done so, send list of garden club officers for 1939 to the Horticultural Society.

Program Planning

Mrs. Elmer Sevringhaus,
Chairman Program Committee

IN response to requests for a review of the report given for the State Program Committee at the convention in Sheboygan, there follows in brief the suggestions and findings reported.

On the efforts and intelligence of the program committee of each garden club may depend the health of the club. Malnutrition may develop if members are fed on odds and ends hastily thrown together. Growth results when program possibilities are weighed in relation to needs of members, previous programs, National Council suggestions in the Bulletin, and scope and continuity of subjects. And this is nothing for a chairman to sit down by herself and dash off; obviously it should represent hard thinking and investigation by a group, the committee.

How valuable for achieving excellence of programs would be a program committee note-book passed on year after year! It might contain a report of the degree of interest in the subjects presented and suggestions for future programs, and should be passed on with a file of the Year Books containing programs of past years.

There was presented a tabulation of garden club subjects for the year taken from the Year Books sent in and reviewed during past months. It is of interest to see where falls our program emphasis. Subjects were listed under twenty-four heads and the total number of papers under each heading counted. The same procedure might be fun for local program chairmen to use upon their club's programs of the past few years.

Kind of Programs Presented

The following subjects were treated the number of times indicated: fertilizers, 1; hot beds

and cold frames, 2; plant diseases, 2; soil, 2; weeds, 3; vegetables, 3; table decoration, 4; inspiration of gardening, 4; historical, 5; travel talks, 5; catalogues and books, 5; color in the garden, 6; annuals, 6; wild flowers, 7; birds, 7; window boxes and house plants, 8; flower arrangement, 8; conservation and civic beautification, 11; new plants, 14; Christmas lighting and winter bouquets, 15; bulbs, 19; perennials, 20; garden planning, 23; vines, trees and shrubs, 23.

The moral, if any, is obvious.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

AT the Executive Board meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs held at Hot Springs on October 12 it was decided to issue a deluxe copy of the National Council Bulletin to be known as the 10th Anniversary Issue. A charge of not to exceed 25c per copy was voted.

The New York office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza has been re-decorated. It was reported that 2,100 pieces of mail were sent out between May and October, and that garden club members from all over the United States are frequent visitors to the office.

Special awards of purple ribbons for flower shows are awarded the National Council at the request of State presidents. Two ribbons may be requested by each president.

At this meeting the invitation of Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, to hold the National Council semi-annual meeting in Milwaukee in October, 1939, was read. The Board voted to accept the invitation.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION
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Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
Vice-president

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. E. Voigt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

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Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville
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HONEY SELLING WELL

A NUMBER of beekeepers have expressed surprise at the way honey is selling this year. We have reports that some beekeepers are sold out and are buying from others to supply their customers. Storekeepers report that honey is selling fast in spite of the fact that there has been more peddling from house to house by producers than in several years.

While the price of honey is only slightly lower than last year—perhaps because it was too low last year, it has not dropped nearly as much as other farm commodities such as butter and cheese, which were relatively high however in 1937 as compared to honey.

Why is there a bigger demand this year than in 1937? Largely because of the bigger crop and more activity in selling. One advantage of peddling is that the beekeeper becomes a salesman and interests consumers in honey who might otherwise not use it.

But why do grocers sell more this year? Possibly because of the publicity given last fall that there was a big crop of good honey. When we read such information in the paper we naturally think that big crops lead to lower prices, so we buy

In 1937 publicity went out that there was a crop failure. When consumers read that they think, "Well, there is going to be a short crop this year so the prices will be high. Guess I



won't buy any." Consequently the price doesn't go up as it should in a short crop year.

WISCONSIN WELL REPRESENTED AT NATIONAL MEETING

PRESIDENT A. J. Schultz reports that Wisconsin had the best attendance of any of the central northern states at the National Meeting in New Orleans early in December. He lists among those present from Madison: Dr. C. L. Farrar; Mrs. Harriett Grace; Prof. H. F. Wilson; Mr. James Gwin; Miss Willah Goodman; also Adolf Moesch of Bonduel; Frank Johnson, Milwaukee; Joe Mills, Mrs. A. J. Schultz and Miss Bernice Schultz of Ripon.

The next annual meeting of the National will be held at Sacramento, California. Mr. Geo. W. Bohne of Louisiana was elected president, and Mr. Hartman of California, secretary. Mr. Schultz reported that they enjoyed their trip very much.

A. F. B. APPROPRIATION JUMPS FIRST HURDLE

THE hearing before Governor Heil and his Finance Committee on the budget of the Department of Agriculture and Markets which includes the appropriation of \$31,000 annually for A. F. B. eradication in Wisconsin, passed its first test at the hearing on December 15th. When the Governor saw the item he expressed surprise and asked what it was all about. We had asked our president, Mr. A. J. Schultz, Ripon, to attend in case there was any question about the appropriation. Mr. Schultz addressed the Governor in his usual modest way, and made a very favorable impression. The Governor questioned him for almost thirty minutes and became quite interested. At the end of the discussion he approved the item. It will appear in his annual budget and will be further considered by the Joint Finance Committee of both the Senate and Assembly. This body will hold another hearing within the next month or two, and the officers of the Association will again be invited to appear for the appropriation. Any beekeeper may attend the hearing.

It is important to inform your assemblyman or state senator about the need for this work so it will be sure to pass.

WISCONSIN WINS IN NATIONAL HONEY COOKING CONTEST

THE display of food prepared with honey at the annual convention of the American Honey Producers League and of the American Honey Institute at New Orleans was very nice, according to Mrs. A. J. Schultz, Ripon, who was elected Institute vice-president—representing the north central states.

The following Wisconsin ladies won prizes:

Holiday Cookies: 3rd, Mrs. Ernestine Voigt, Milwaukee; 4th, Mrs. Ervin Tuma, Cato; 6th, Mrs. H. G. Lindholm, Sarona; 7th, Mrs. Leona Bull, Branch.

Sauces: 1st, Mrs. William Michaelson, Arkansaw; 3rd, Miss Louise Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; 5th, Mrs. Ernestine Voigt, Milwaukee; 8th, Mrs. C. Corrigan, Union Grove.

Menus: 5th, Mrs. W. N. Preston, Juda; 6th, Mrs. Earl Payne, Plymouth; 8th, Mrs. William Scharl, Grafton.

4-H Club: 1st, Jean H. Lee, Janesville; 3rd, Shirley Fuller, Marengo; 4th, Maxine Fuller, Marengo; 5th, Jeanette V. Johnson, Clintonville; 7th, Marjorie Finner, Dodge.

FINANCIAL REPORT

THE financial report of the Recording Secretary - Treasurer of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association published in this issue shows the Association in a good, healthy financial condition. A report was given at the convention, but the books were closed on December 1, in order that the expenses of the convention and late receipts and expenditures could be included, and enable the report to be published in the January issue. There is very little business in December, so this is practically a complete report for the year 1938.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
1938**

GENERAL FUND	
Balance in General Fund December 15, 1937	\$29.06
RECEIPTS SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1937	
75 Individual Memberships @ \$1.00	\$ 75.00
291 County and District Memberships @ 75c	218.25
4 Part Year Memberships	1.70
Total	\$294.95
Paid Horticultural Society 372 Memberships @ 40c	148.80
Balance of dues in general fund	146.15
7% commission paid Association for pails and glass sold	49.99
Profit on letterheads and envelopes sold	10.75
Paul Cypher, old Association balance still in bank	7.00
Total net receipts	\$213.89
Amount in General Fund	\$242.95
EXPENDITURES	
Office Supplies: 500 membership cards, \$1.50; Post cards, \$11.00; Stamps, \$22.50	35.00
3,000 envelopes, \$12.73; 1,000 letterheads, \$3.50	16.23
Bond for Secretary-Treasurer	5.00
Paid for refreshments for 3 summer meetings	10.90
Mrs. H. Grace, expenses at summer meeting	7.95
Dues refunded to Mr. Peterson	.40
Salary for Recording Secretary-Treasurer	25.00
American Honey Institute	25.00
Convention Expenses: convention tags, tickets, \$1.00; Hotel Charles, manager's dinner, \$13.20	14.20
3 Speakers, N. J. Ellingson, \$11.50; M. H. Haydak, \$10; Mrs. Grace, \$3.90	25.40
Officers Traveling Expenses: S. P. Elliott, \$7.30; A. J. Schultz, \$7.90; E. Voight, \$2.50; W. Diehnelt, \$11.10	28.80
Prizes for nailing contest and spelling bee	4.75
Total Expenditures	\$198.63
Balance in General Fund	44.32
Balance in label fund	204.62
Cash in Bank	\$248.19
Cash on hand	.75
	\$248.94
LABEL ACCOUNT	
Amount in label fund 1937	\$100.00
Received for labels sold, 1938	131.62
	\$231.62
Amount spent for labels, 1938	27.00
Amount in label fund	\$204.62
Label inventory, 1937	221.38
Label inventory, 1938	167.03
Reduction in inventory	\$ 54.35
Received for labels sold	131.62
Value of label stock sold	85.58
Profit on labels	\$ 46.04
INVENTORY, DECEMBER 1, 1938	
1,000 sheets stationery (Office Inventory) @ 35c C	\$ 3.50
400 large envelopes @ 5.05 M	2.02
400 small envelopes @ 3.84 M	1.54
600 1c postcards	6.00
150 1½c stamps	2.25
28 1c stamps	.28
20 3c stamps	.60
Parcel post scale	7.50
Total	\$ 23.69

(Continued on next page)

**APIARY INSPECTION
REPORT, 1938**

Counties	No. of Counties Inspected	Colonies with A.F.B.
Ashland	22	
Barron	1,551	69
Bayfield	6	
Brown	2,043	113
Buffalo	2,098	22
Calumet	1,143	75
Chippewa	2,363	209
Clark	1,031	31
Columbia	1,604	260
Crawford	343	15
Dane	2,146	55
Dodge	1,485	198
Door	5	
Dunn	1,517	30
Eau Claire	1,004	71
Fond du Lac	1,326	99
Grant	1,031	45
Green	2,696	174
Green Lake	114	5
Iowa	1,131	128
Jackson	243	15
Jefferson	2,234	91
Juneau	1,380	43
Kenosha	1,237	32
Lafayette	440	27
La Crosse	1,674	75
Lincoln	225	
Manitowoc	1,642	115
Marathon	2,919	9
Marinette	13	
Milwaukee	2,171	25
Monroe	1,483	61
Oconto	4	
Oneida	3	
Outagamie	2,549	44
Ozaukee	880	8
Pepin	662	8
Pierce	2,727	38
Polk	14	0
Portage	1,673	44
Racine	628	21
Richland	1,093	149
Rock	1,844	42
Rusk	1,813	43
St. Croix	853	25
Sauk	3,876	239
Sawyer	689	
Shawano	1,907	114
Sheboygan	804	14
Taylor	1,314	51
Trempealeau	2,530	45
Vernon	1,664	40
Walworth	1,297	73
Washington	1,869	17
Waukesha	1,621	45
Waupaca	1,869	60
Waushara	189	15
Winnebago	1,595	52
Wood	1,279	32
Total	78,137	3,311

**IS THERE A "PEAK" IN
COLONY DEVELOP-
MENT?**

MANY beekeepers worry about the "peak" in colony development and claim that if this peak is reached before the honey flow, the colony will swarm or have the swarming impulse and as a result, will not produce a crop.

First of all, what do we mean by the "peak?" It means the height of the egg laying period of the queen, following which there is a decline in egg laying which usually results in the swarming impulse. Some beekeepers fear strong colonies in the spring because they think that such colonies will always reach their peak before the honey flow and will not produce a crop.

While there is no question but what a peak is often reached, it is wrong to take the stand that weak colonies in the spring are better than strong ones because they will not reach their peak until after the honey flow.

With our present methods of using large hives and two body brood chambers, this peak can be prevented by careful watching and manipulation. The queen has a tendency to go upward as all beekeepers have observed. In the spring of the year she will be laying in the upper brood chamber. Some queens given two brood chambers will go from one to the other without any trouble. Usually such colonies do not swarm as easily as those having queens that persist on staying only in the upper brood chamber.

Many queens, on the other hand, seem to refuse to go downward. They compact the brood nest in one body and so organize the colony that they become crowded and start the swarming impulse before they are really strong. Such colonies must be given room to **expand upward**. That is where the method of reversing brood chambers comes in. By reversing we mean placing the lower of the two brood chambers on top and the upper, full of brood, on the bottom board. The queen then again will go upward and lay in the upper brood chamber.

That of course draws bees out of the congested brood chamber and the so-called "peak" is delayed.

We would like to hear from beekeepers in regard to this problem. It will be discussed further in coming issues of this magazine because it is most important in the management of bees.

**Why Wait?
1939 Is Here —**

Prepare now for your 1939 Honey year. According to the rapidly increasing demand for Comb Honey, a larger crop than ever will be required to supply the market this season. This, in turn, means greater profits for you.

Are you ready to start the year with equipment that will enable you to produce honey at the lowest possible cost? Don't wait too long, for time is money when the flow is on.

In preparing supplies, remember that Lotz Sections are Sections of Quality, and Quality and Service are as inseparable with us as good bee supplies and timeless effort are necessary to your success.

If you are not on the mailing list write for your free copy of our 1939 catalog.

Write for Prices on Quantities

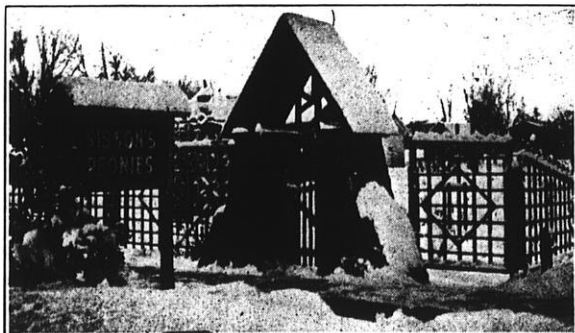
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Boyd, Wisconsin

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63,250 1-lb. labels @ \$1.25 M	79.06	
47,250 8-oz. labels @ 75c M	34.44	
31,900 Comb honey labels @ 50c M	15.95	167.03

Total inventory ----- \$190.72
About 40 engravings for labels.

MRS. ERNESTINE VOIGT, Recording Sec.-Treas.



**A Happy New Year
To All**

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Wisconsin *Horticulture*



By Walter B. Wilder for
Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox
Peekskill, N. Y.

The Birch Walk

February, 1939

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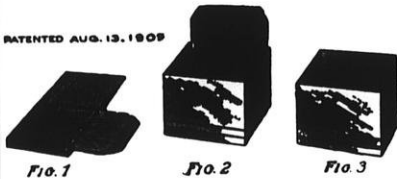
424 University Farm Place
Madison, Wis.

Mose: "Ah sho' is glad Ah wasn't King Solomon."

Rastus: "Whaffer yo' has dat 'pinion?"

Mose: "Huh, huntin' up washin's foh one wife keeps me plenty busy."

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture 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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Road Dust A Detriment to Codling Moth Control

John A. Callenbach

DURING the past two years, investigations at the laboratory of the Department of Economic Entomology at Gays Mills have indicated that ordinary road dust has a decidedly detrimental effect upon codling moth control in sprayed orchards. It had been noted previously that codling moth injury is frequently more severe near dirt and gravel roads, but a review of the literature failed to reveal a single reference to the condition or its cause.

In 1937, two series of plots, containing McIntosh and Dudley varieties respectively, were used in an effort to obtain definite information on this subject. The season was hot and dry, favorable for both codling moth activity and excessive dust conditions. Analysis of the data showed that codling moth injury ran as high as 29% in a McIntosh plot traversed by a dusty road. The per cent injury decreased as the distance of the plots from the road increased, until plots unaffected by dust were reached. Injury in these plots only averaged between 11-14%. A check plot located at about the limit of the dust effect had 24% injured fruit. One plot adjacent to the check, but slightly more within the dust area,



had 19%, while another plot adjacent to the check, but outside of the dust area, had only 13%.

Results in the Dudley plots were essentially the same.

It was evident from the data, therefore, that some factor was tending to nullify the beneficial effects of the codling moth sprays. By careful consideration of the possible causes all except the presence of heavy dust deposits upon the fruit were eliminated as probabilities.

In order to verify this conclusion similar plots were used in 1938. Climatic conditions in 1938, however, were the direct opposite of those in 1937. Instead of heat and drought, the season was cold and wet. These conditions are not favorable for codling moth activity and not conducive to excessive dust conditions. In order to eliminate doubt as to the validity of the data, it should be stated that because of the favorable season of

1937 and the mild winter of 1937-1938, the codling moth was recorded in the greatest numbers since the beginning of observations in 1932.

Results in 1938

Because of the nature of the 1938 season it seemed logical to suppose that if dust was the responsible factor the plots should be rather uniform in the amount of injury present. This was exactly the condition found. In two McIntosh plots traversed by a road and, therefore, affected by dust whenever the road dried out enough, injury was 43% and 34% respectively. In a plot directly adjacent to the road injury was 26%, but in other plots the injury was only about 13%. The Dudley plots again corroborated the evidence from the McIntosh plots, and other plots especially designed to study the details of the dust effect supplied further evidence.

A preliminary report of this work and a possible explanation of the effect was made in the Annual Report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for 1937. The theory was advanced that spray residues tend to dry in patches, and dust readily sticks to these rough places, but not to any extent on the

smooth portions of the fruit. Because of the mechanical barrier raised by the dust deposit, larvae avoid the dust accumulations when entering the fruit, and hence are unharmed by the spray deposits. In areas where no dust deposits occur penetration could occur at any part of the fruit and probability of kill is much greater.

Dust Forms Barrier

Additional observations on spray deposition and study of the feeding habits of the young larvae add two more supporting facts to the explanation. Dust deposits greatly increase the difficulty of applying sprays. The small droplets fail to wet the dusty fruit surface in the same way that a light rain fails to wet the surface of a dusty road. This inability to place a deposit of poison on the fruit is reflected in poor kill of the codling moth because the larva apparently obtains much of the poison accidentally while wandering over the fruit before entrance. Thus the dust layer prevents it from contacting the original deposit by forming a mechanical barrier, and by failure to hold new applications prevents it from contacting later deposits.

While these observations apply in particular to orchards affected by dirt and gravel roads, it has been suggested that they might well apply to orchards where a good cover crop is lacking and where strong winds might stir up considerable dust.

NEW FRUITS

Minn. No. 1007, 790 and Beacon apples. Fiebing, Superior and Ember plums. Beaver, Premier, Grand Champion, Catskill strawberries. Discounts on early orders. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

HOW TO PRUNE THIS TREE

R. H. Roberts



How would you prune this old Snow Apple Tree? Removal of weak fruiting wood is important.

HOW would I prune this old snow tree? This is a very easy type of tree to prune. It is also the type which is commonly pruned very badly. It is easy because of the large amount of wood which needs to be removed; that is, there is little chance to make a mistake. Generally a bad mistake is made however. It is general to use large cuts in pruning such a tree, whereas very few may be needed.

The need here is first, to remove old, weak fruiting wood and secondly, to give some space to remaining branches. Do not "open up" the trees first and then begin to look about to see if there is some poor wood to be removed. If this procedure is followed large cuts will be made and the large limbs which are left will have much weak wood which needs to be cut away. To take this off now leaves the tree too open. So in pruning a tree of this type take out the poor wood, then thin out the top as needed to give the remaining branches some space.

THE CULL APPLE PROBLEM

"VARIOUS proposals to keep low grade apples out of interstate commerce were discussed by growers at the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society held at Chattanooga early in December," writes R. M. Clark, president of the Iowa Fruit Growers Association. Prof. B. S. Pickett, who is president of the Society, in his message proposed national regulation and restriction of apple cull marketing in interstate commerce.

Mr. Clark writes further in the monthly news letter of the Iowa Fruit Growers Association: "The amending of the present apple and pear export act to extend it to include interstate commerce in the United States, in the opinion of many, has the most immediate possibilities for keeping apple grades below U. S. Utility grade off of interstate apple markets and out of competition with better grades of apples. Each state could then handle its own home cull problem as local conditions warrant.

"A vote was taken at the meeting with grower representation from Washington state on the west to Virginia on the east on the question 'Do you favor some sort of federal legislation to keep low grade apples out of interstate commerce except when definitely consigned to by-product plants?' The vote was 30 in favor to 2 in opposition. The reason for one negative vote was later explained — because this man wanted the restriction to include peaches as well as apples."

A Family Secret

Medico: "Ask the accident victim what his name is, so we can notify his family."

Nurse (a few minutes later): "He says his family knows his name."

INFLUENCE OF SPRAY MATERIALS ON THE LEAF ACTIVITY OF FRUIT TREES

WITH an apparatus designed to measure the rate of photosynthesis (action of light on leaves to form food products) of the leaves of fruit plants, numerous determinations have been made to study the effect of copper, oil, and sulfur sprays on the rate of food manufacture by apple leaves. It has been shown that some sprays, such as certain oils, and especially liquid lime-sulphur at the 1-40 concentration, may cause a marked reduction in the rate of food manufacture by the leaves, even though there is no apparent external injury. The results obtained at this station confirm these results. Liquid lime-sulfur applied alone to apple leaves at the concentration of 1-60, 1-70, or 1-80 has in many cases caused as great a reduction in photosynthesis as the 1-40 concentration.

Effect of High Temperatures

The burning and the reduction in food manufacture associated with the dilute solutions is more pronounced when the temperature rises above 90° F. either during spraying or for a week after spraying, which is as long as any one of the experiments has been continued.

When liquid lime-sulfur was applied to the apple leaves at any one of the above concentrations, in combination with lead arsenate at the rate of 3 pounds per hundred and lime 5 pounds per hundred, the rate of photosynthesis was affected in about the same manner as when the lime-sulfur was applied by itself.

Lime-sulfur applied at the rate of 1-100, either alone or combined with the regular amounts of arsenic and lime, has not caused as great, and in some cases has caused no reduction in photosynthesis as compared with the stronger dilutions. (Childers.)—Ohio Exp. Station.

Pruning Grapes

The bleeding of grape vines after late spring pruning does not seriously injure the vines, states the New Jersey State Horticultural Society News. Such late-pruned vines apparently grow and produce just as well as those pruned earlier. Early pruning is desirable but if it is delayed it is better to finish the pruning and let the bleeding occur than to leave the vines unpruned.

GAS FROM APPLES PUTS CARNATIONS TO SLEEP

AT a recent meeting of the New England Carnation Growers Association, a member reported that carnations placed in a refrigerator were all asleep in two to four hours. Examination showed that a gas given off by some apples also in the refrigerator was responsible. A quarter of an apple in the same box as 200 carnations will put them to sleep in 24 hours it is reported.

Look Ahead for the Lifetime of Your Orchard



TEN, twenty, or thirty years hence—about the time when you would like to ease up on caring for the trees and let the trees care for you — your crops, your income, even the condition and salability of the orchard itself, will be determined by how well soil fertility has been maintained in the meantime.

GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID is the best nitrogen fertilizer for the long pull.

Its nitrogen (21%) not only feeds the tree and the cover crop, but is especially effective in transforming raw organic materials into humus.

Its lime (70%) prevents development of acidity. It combines with organic matter to make sweet humus.

For the long pull, get your nitrogen from long-lasting Granular 'Aero' Cyanamid.

Write for leaflet F-165



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

Growing Apples in Sod

George F. Potter, Horticulturist, University of New Hampshire

THERE seems to be a rising tide of interest in the sod form of orchard soil management, which only a short time ago was in considerable disrepute.

It is true that up to perhaps 20 years ago the successful sod orchard was an exception rather than the rule. About that time careful experimental work conducted in England and America proved conclusively that poor growth in the sod orchard is due largely to lack of available nitrogen rather than to lack of water as had previously been supposed. It was then that the plan of supplying the trees with ample amounts of available nitrates came into vogue, with the result that adequate growth and production in the sod orchard became general. Thus it came to be commonly assumed that one could feed the trees out of a bag if they were in sod, or by tilling the soil if that were any cheaper. Only very recently has there been any general appreciation of the fact that the nitrogen made available to the trees by cultivation is produced from and at the expense of the organic matter of the soil.

Cultivation Destroys Humus

Long time tests such as those at Penn State College began to show that **even with the best of early planted and heavily fertilized cover crops it is often difficult or impossible under orchard conditions to maintain the level of soil organic matter.** When the organic matter declines, growth and production are sure to follow. All this has tended to undermine our faith in the cultivation cover crop system as a permanent plan of orchard soil management, and to cause us to look with increasing favor on a soil management system in which or-

ganic matter tends to build up rather than to decrease. While there is obviously a loss of water due to transpiration of the grass, surface evaporation is largely eliminated and precipitation is conserved by the mat of decaying vegetable matter at the surface of the soil.

There are various types and degrees of sod culture. Good culture implies that all of the hay grown between the trees is left as a mulch. Sometimes additional litter from outside sources is spread beneath the branches. If this is sufficiently deep to kill out all grass and weeds, conditions for growth and production of apples are ideal. Deeply mulched trees have almost without exception been found to be more vigorous and productive than trees under cultivation. For example, Shaw and Southwick of the Massachusetts Experiment Station found that trees heavily mulched with marsh hay over the period from 1922 to 1935 outgrew and outyielded similar trees in adjacent blocks which were cultivated and fertilized with nitrogen. In the case of McIntosh the increase in trunk diameter was 18% greater under mulch than under cultivation and the average yield was 415 bushels per acre per year as compared to 261.

Mulch Excellent for Young Trees

It is possible to grow young trees under deep mulch with the most satisfactory results. If the ring of mulch is only 6 feet in diameter it requires less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of mulching material per year for an acre of 50 trees. This may readily be produced on the remainder of the space between the trees, and, if so, the cost of maintaining the orchard is amazingly low. Fifty pounds of

mulch per tree per year will maintain a ring 8 feet in diameter, promoting the very best growth and development up to 4 or perhaps 5 years of age.

Many persons who believe in sod mulch for mature trees think cultivation necessary in the young orchard. It is true that no amount of fertilizer can produce satisfactory growth on a young tree standing in a heavy sod. This should not be confused with heavy mulch, a plan which makes possible good growth with minimum cost, and maximum conservation of soil organic matter. During those first years after the orchard is set, one should be building up the organic matter against the day when, with mature trees, mulch will be hard to grow, rather than dissipating it by cultivation.

Rate of Decomposition

The rate at which mulching material will decay depends in considerable measure on its maturity when cut. Early cut hay, high in nitrogen and low in dry matter, will decay faster under a tree, just as it will digest faster in a cow's stomach. In the young orchard when the tree roots have not yet entered the soil where the mulch is being grown between the rows, competition for water is not a problem and it may pay to mow late in the season to obtain a lasting mulch.

Generally after 4 or 5 seasons the roots of the rapidly growing trees will extend beyond the limits of any circle of deep mulch that it is practicable to maintain. From this time on competition of the grass and trees for moisture must be taken into account. Since the tree roots exploit a deep layer of soil, this may not be serious, but the prevailing practice of mowing fair-

ly early to reduce moisture loss in early season seems sound. From the point of view of regularity of bearing it is desirable to let nothing interfere with the development of a large leaf area in early season and with supplying it with sufficient water for optimum photosynthesis.

Condensed from paper presented to New York Horticultural Society, 1938.

Questions and answers following Dr. Potter's talk.

Question: What do you think of the value of baled shavings for mulch?

Dr. Potter: I would rate them a long way below almost any other kind of vegetable matter. My understanding is that the shavings would have a greater tendency to acidify the soils than other materials.

Question: Has mulch a tendency to bring the root system to the surface?

Dr. Potter: Yes, but I believe they have found that these roots near the surface are "extras." There are just as many roots deep in the soil as under other systems of soil management.

From Annual Report, New York Horticultural Society.

COVERING FOR TREE WOUNDS

THERE is no dressing known that will prevent further decay or in any way help wounds which come from winter injured wood, or wood already infested with fungi. There is also no satisfactory dressing for wounds that are wet or from which there is internal bleeding.

Wounds before being covered should always be dry, and should be down to healthy, green wood. A soluble asphalt emulsion such as Tree Seal will give very good results. Shellac on a dry wound is also very good.

HARDY CANADIAN APPLE VARIETIES SHOULD BE TESTED

MANY complaints from northern Wisconsin, especially in sections where winter temperatures go low, have been received in regard to standard apple varieties winterkilling. For this reason we think it is highly desirable that the hardy Canadian varieties recommended by the Fruit Testing Committee, namely Joyce, Lobo and Hume, should be tested in this section of the state.

These three varieties, Joyce, Lobo and Hume, are McIntosh crosses. They are high in quality. In fact, better in quality than most of the varieties we have been growing.

Joyce is the earliest. Lobo and Hume ripen with or just before McIntosh. They are red in color and almost as good in quality.

Arrangements have been made by the Horticultural Society with a Canadian nursery for trees of these varieties at a very reasonable price, if purchased in lots of ten of one variety. We would like to urge our members to see their County Agent, who could no doubt interest enough growers in each county so that ten of each variety could be shipped in. We will be glad to take the matter up further with any member interested.

In addition to these Canadian varieties mentioned, we would recommend the trial of Melba, a very early hardy McIntosh seedling from Ottawa, and the Minnesota varieties, Beacon, Haralson, Minnesota No. 1007, and Minnesota No. 790. For some of the latter see the advertisement of the Hall Nursery in this issue.

Notice

The supply of Joyce is gone. We will obtain Lobo and Hume for members at 50c per tree. Order at once.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRY GROWERS MEET

THE Wisconsin Cranberry Growers had a very successful meeting in December. Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist; A. U. Chaney of the American Cranberry Exchange, gave a resume of the past year's business. Prof. F. L. Musbach, in charge of the Marshfield Experiment Station, told of success with fertilizers on cranberries. Mr. Milo Swanton of the Executive Council of Agriculture gave a splendid idea of the work and aims of the council. Mr. Vincent Skilling, the new game warden, asked the cooperation of growers in giving written permits to trappers for trapping muskrats. Cooperation was pledged by the Association.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: E. E. Bennett, Wisconsin Rapids, R. 3.

Vice-pres.: J. H. Benn, Wyeville.

Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Clarence Jasperson, Port Edwards.

Miss Clare Smith, Secretary for the past fifteen years, asked to be relieved due to other work.

There were 129 present at the banquet.

New Minnesota Fruits

Apples: Beacon, Haralson, No. 1007, No. 993, No. 700, No. 790, etc.
Also Cortland, McIntosh, Dolgo Crab, Newfane.
New Minnesota Grapes: No. 45, No. 66, No. 69.
Minnesota New Plums: Ember, No. 218, Underwood, Superior and many others.
Hardy Minnesota Pears: Minn. No. 3, Parker and Mendel.

Write for catalog

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

In The Orchard

NEW FRUIT VARIETIES AVAILABLE

A FEW of the new varieties of fruits recommended for trial this year are still available. First come, first served. Send all orders to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Alton Apple

A few of the Alton apple trees from the New York Experiment Station are available. Price from the Horticultural Society, 75c each to our members. We pay the balance plus postage.

Alton is the earliest apple yet put out by the Station and the flavor is mild so that it can be eaten with relish. It is especially valuable for the roadside market.

Eden Grape

We have 26 plants of the Eden grape still available. No more Athens or Buffalo are available. The price of Eden is 50c each to members. The Society pays the balance and postage.

The three grapes mentioned are the new early black grapes of high quality just introduced by the New York Station. Eden ripens the middle of September. The berries are black, flesh juicy, slightly meaty, tender and sweet. Recommended for table and wine use.

Dresden Strawberry Plants

1 dozen plants ---- 75c
25 plants ----- \$1.25
50 plants ----- \$2.00

New Strawberry Varieties

The Experiment Station at Ottawa has offered to send us a supply of Mackenzie, Claribel, Borden and Simcoe strawberry plants. See article page 144 for further details.

BEST VARIETIES OF APPLES

QUESTION; I wish to plant 100 apple trees this spring. What varieties shall I plant? I am located on a main highway and have a roadside stand. I start to sell vegetables in late summer and would like to sell apples in this stand. What varieties would be best?

H. W. S., Milwaukee.

Answer

Since you wish to sell apples at a roadside stand, the varieties you would select would be somewhat different from those selected by commercial orchardists. You would probably want to start with a good quality early apple and plant more early varieties than if you sold all your fruit to stores. The following varieties, with the number of trees of each might be suggested.

Melba	5
Beacon	3
Milton	5
Wealthy	10
McIntosh	38
Snow	10
Cortland	10
Virginia Crab to top-work to Red and Yellow Delicious	10
Secor	2
Macoun	2
Kendall	2
Crab apples	3

The early varieties listed, Melba and Milton, while new varieties, have proven themselves excellent under conditions in your section of the state. Beacon is replacing Duchess in Minnesota because it is a very red apple good for cooking and keeps much longer, which would make it desirable for the roadside stand.

Some growers might prefer to grow more Cortland and fewer

Wealthy. You might wish to make this change.

Several growers in your section are finding Secor and Macoun to be very fine apples, so we are suggesting two of each for trial as well as two Kendall, of which we are not quite certain but it looks promising.

The varieties listed are the highest quality varieties we have in their season, and should sell readily.

Editor's Note: We will be glad to publish comments from growers in regard to the above list of varieties.

APPLE VARIETIES DIFFER IN VITAMIN CONTENT

WORKERS of the Home Economics Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture are testing the vitamin content of the different varieties of apples. They have found that such excellent apples as Jonathan, Winesap and Delicious contain very little vitamin C, while Northern Spy contains considerable more.

These workers state that some of the newer varieties show considerable promise of having high vitamin content. They are continuing the work of testing other varieties and checking their findings.

NATIONAL CHERRY WEEK

NATIONAL Cherry Week will be held this year from February 15 to 22nd. Advertising on the use of cherries should help the cherry grower and call attention to the consumer of the value of cherries as a food.

Testing New Fruit Varieties

WE have the following letter from Stanley Hall of the Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Pierce County, Wisconsin, in regard to new varieties tested in that section of Wisconsin.

After fruiting Newburgh raspberries for three years, beside Latham and Chief, we found it superior to either of the others. It produces about a 30% larger crop and the quality of the fruit is better. Although something of a failure in most localities, it seems well adapted to our section.

Although we have tried many varieties of black raspberries including the new ones, we have never found them profitable with the market we have. Possibly with a good market these black varieties might pay for the extra work of spraying which is necessary for results.

Strawberries

Last season's strawberry crop was very poor. However, Dorsett made an excellent crop on some low peat soil. Previous to this we have never found it worth while.

We were disappointed with Howard Supreme as claims seemed to indicate that it was even better than Howard 17 (Premier) but after fruiting it two years we have discarded it. It is much later than Premier and the berries are only medium in size and too dark in color.

After trying many new varieties of strawberries we have only found one dependable new variety and that is Catskill. In spite of adverse conditions it produced at the rate of 9,000 quarts per acre the past season. The berry is hard to pick and the tip of the berry is inclined to be well concealed and requires some care in picking to get fully ripened fruit. We are inclined to favor the early varieties. Aside

from this we are well pleased with the Catskill.

Beaver and Premier always produce well but Beaver was practically a failure with us last spring as 50% of the crop rotted even before the fruit began to ripen.

Catskill, Clermont, Dorsett, Fairfax, Howard's Supreme, Ford and Wayzatta had little or no decayed fruit.

The Carpathian walnuts made a good growth and we are hoping they stand our cold winters.

SUDAN GRASS VERSUS SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

REPORTS are frequently heard from farmers that "Sudan grass wrecks the soil."

While Sudan grass makes a good pasture during the summer if conditions are right, farmers find that the following year other crops do not grow as well as they did before, and so they assume that the soil has been wrecked. What actually happens is that the Sudan grass is a heavy feeder of nitrogen and takes it from the top three or four inches of the soil. Then the year following when such crops as grain, also shallow feeders, are grown, they suffer from lack of nitrogen. The recommendations are that some form of nitrogen fertilizer should be applied for Sudan grass, or at least on the crop following.

Sweet clover on the other hand being a legume and being a deep feeder, does not do this. Furthermore, it actually leaves nitrogen in the soil. This is an important factor in favor of growing sweet clover.

PREMIER STILL LEADS ON SOME SOILS

MR. Virgil Fieldhouse of the Fieldhouse Nursery, Dodgeville, writes that Premier is still best on his type of soil. Last year a late frost in spring caught the varieties which bloomed early such as Catskill, Fairfax and Dorsett, but did not affect the Premier as much. Premier also held up well during the heavy rains.

Blakemore, Mr. Fieldhouse finds, does very poorly, and is usually infected with Yellows. Beaver does not do well on his silt loam soil.

HONEY SELLS WELL AT ROADSIDE STAND

AT the famous Chazy McIntosh Apple Orchards at Chazy, N. Y., M. H. Fairbanks of Homer, told of the hosts' experience with bees. Introduced into these largest McIntosh orchards in the world four years ago, the managers found difficulty in selling the first year's crop of honey—200 pounds. This year, in August, they had already sold \$4,000 worth from their roadside stand. Their stand does an enormous business in selling apples and honey to a heavy tourist trade.

From the Rural New-Yorker.

FREE CATALOG

MONEY---MAKING FRUITS

originated by

Minn. State Fruit Breeding Farm

also

New Fruits from Other States

New Hardy Apricots

Free Premiums for Early Orders

ANDREWS NURSERY

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Strawberries

R. A. Van Meter, Massachusetts State College

STRAWBERRY growing is highly competitive and profits in strawberry growing depend upon, and will continue to depend upon low production costs. Low production costs in turn are related more directly to high yields than to factor.

Yields depend upon four principal factors:

1. Stand of plants by September 1.
2. Fruit buds formed per plant, depending on: (a) Size of plant; (b) Age of plant.
3. Percentage of blossoms that result in mature fruit.
4. Size of the berries.

September 1 is an important date for the strawberry grower, for soon afterward the fruit buds are formed for the crop of the next spring. Full rows of well developed plants by early September, then, is the first step toward a high yield.

Importance of Leaves

The number of fruit buds formed by each plant depends largely upon the size of the plant as indicated by the number of leaves. At least 12 or 15 mature leaves per plant are highly desirable and more are better. **About 90% of a ripe strawberry is water, and about .08% or 1 lb. in 1000 lbs. of berries is mineral matter** from the soil. This leaves most of the solid part of the berry to be manufactured by the leaves. The number of leaves is therefore an important consideration. It depends not only upon moisture and plant food conditions in the soil but to a large extent upon the age of the plant, and the formation of runner plants early in the season is highly desirable.

When fruit buds are formed the number of berries which the plant can possibly produce be-

come fixed. That is the top limit but in order to approach it a high percentage of the fruit buds must form berries.

Size Depends on Moisture

The last factor affecting the number of quarts per acre is the size of the berries. This can sometimes be affected by fertilization but the most important factor is moisture available during the growing and ripening season.

Good, vigorous plants to start with is one of the important things in strawberry growing. It is not enough that new set plants should live: they must start growth promptly and fill the rows early with runner plants if maximum yields are to be obtained. Some growers cut their yields right here at the start.

Strawberry roots are sensitive to drying and the sooner strawberry plants are set after they are dug the better. When plants are ordered from a distant nurseryman they are out of the ground longer than if they were grown on your own farm. Too often they do not arrive just when you want them and they have to stand around for a few days before they are set. That is often disastrous.

Plant Early

The time at which plants are set has much to do with the size of runner plants on September 1. Strawberry plants should be set just as soon as the land can be fitted. Then the soil is moist and the air is too cool for rapid top growth, giving the roots a chance to reestablish contact with the soil before they are called upon to support heavy foliage. Plants set early always withstand dry weather in May or June better than plants set later and are retarded much less in their development.

The planting distance is important but difficult to standardize. We usually plant strawberries 18 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and allow them to form narrow matted rows 20 to 24 inches wide. When planting is done early and the variety is a good plant maker, 18 inches is too close. If the land is not very fertile, or if the plants are not very good, or if planting is done late, then it is sometimes an advantage to set the plants closer together. It is just as bad to have too many plants per square foot as to have too few.

The number of plants per square foot is extremely important. When plants are overcrowded they produce slender crowns and few leaves. One plant with 12 good leaves will produce more than six plants with two leaves each. The two-leaved plants may not produce any.

The best distance between plants varies somewhat with the variety and with soil conditions but the problem has been studied by many investigators and usually six to seven inches between plants gives highest yields.

Condensed from paper presented to New York Horticultural Society, 1938.

Question: What would you recommend as a spring fertilizer to increase the size of the fruit?

Mr. Van Meter: A few growers seem to get larger fruit following a light spring application of sulphate of ammonia. More often there is no effect or the berries are made softer and more subject to rot. I should experiment a little before spending much for fertilizers in the spring of the bearing year.

From Annual Report, New York Horticultural Society.

Pioneering With Strawberries

H. H. Harris, Warrens

I ENJOYED reading "Berry Growing In Early Days" as published in the January "Wisconsin Horticulture" as it is similar to our own early experience in berry growing—in the same county and about the same time as that mentioned in that "Article."

We set out our first strawberry bed in 1883 or '84 and as this bed gave us more berries than we could use, we took some to Warrens (then called Warren Mills) and showed them to some of the housewives to whom we had sold butter and eggs for four or five years. They sold readily and all who got our first strawberries wanted more than we could supply. That encouraged us to give our new setting as good care as we knew how to give. While we only sold \$1.80 worth the first year and \$28.00 worth the next summer, those two seasons sales and experiences were just as important and satisfactory to us as those in later years when we shipped more than 100—16 quart cases in one day's picking.

They taught us how to grow the best berries and that the best was what most people wanted. We too delivered our first strawberries in tin pails and other home utensils, but we never shipped any in tin pails. By the time we got to growing more than our local market called for, others were growing strawberries near Warrens and wood veneer quart boxes and 16 quart cases were used. We got our first quart boxes in the flat and the crates were cut out of material in Warrens and were both made up by some of the growers with hammer and nails, and later shipped in by car lots all made up.

After more strawberries were grown than Warrens or Tomah

could use we began shipping by express to commission men, mostly in Minneapolis and St. Paul, but as long as I personally did the delivering of our berries, I first sold all I could either in Warrens or Tomah.

It was always a pleasure to me to deliver strawberries directly to the homes, where I could settle all questions of quality and prices, while the berries were still in sight. Our experience with shipping to commission men varied from extra good returns to scarcely enough to pay for crates and picking.

Since the Warrens Fruit Growers Association was formed all of our shipping (with the exception of an occasional order from some former individual customer) has been through the Association.

After we got to shipping strawberries, we also grew more raspberries and blackberries than our local markets could use (for a time). But soon gave up these, for shipping, as their picking season came right in our haying and harvest time.

We still grow both red raspberries and black caps for the local market, but there is not enough of these grown in our section to make it pay the Association to keep a force at the shipping station.

FOR SALE

Strawberry plants for spring delivery. Freshly dug and hand trimmed. Warfields, Dunlaps, Fairfax, Dorsett, Beavers and Premiers. Discount on large orders. Mrs. John Jensen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wisconsin varieties, Catskill, Grand Champion, Beaver and Premier. Good plants priced right. Order early. Limberg Nursery, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver Strawberry Plants. Also Latham Raspberry. State inspected. Chris Laursen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

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2 Cylinders
5 Horse Power
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Viking Twins Handle a Full 10 Inch Plow. They Harrow, Seed, Cultivate—Pull Loads and Do All Small-farm Work.

Mow Hay and Lawns
Sickle bar & lawnmower units. Walking or Riding Equipment.

Belt Machinery
Power pulley for belt work with grinder, pump, woodsaw, etc. High Clearance—Dirt Proof.

1 CYLINDER, 3 1/2 H. P. MODEL
The 3 1/2 H. P. One Cylinder Viking Pulls a 9 Inch Plow. It has 2 speeds forward and reverse, and has capacity for all general gardening and small-field work.

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NORTHSTAR A NEW STRAWBERRY OF HIGH QUALITY

NORTHSTAR, a fine new strawberry, has just been released for introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has large beautiful berries which rival Fairfax in quality. Originated by Dr. Geo. Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1928, it has been tested at various stations since that time. It is a seedling of Premier and Red Heart, deriving its high quality from the latter. It is an early variety and may be especially desirable for home use.

Northstar may be purchased from the W. F. Allen Company, Salisbury, Maryland, this year. It is not a heavy plant maker and Mr. Darrow suggests it be tested where the soil is fertile and moist. It is not as heavy a producer as Catskill or Premier, so we are not recommending it for trial in Wisconsin though we would like to have interested growers test it for its high quality. It will produce a larger percentage of large berries than almost any other variety.

THE CHIPPEWA POTATO

IN 26 over-state tests in Michigan in 1937 the Chippewa potato continued to give evidence of its suitability for Michigan conditions, outyielding the Russet Rural, Irish Cobbler and Katahdin varieties by averages of 48, 50 and 15 bushels, respectively. Nearly 20,000 bushels of Chippewa seed were certified for planting in Michigan.

From Michigan Experiment Station Report.

In December, banks in the United States paid out \$330,000,000 to 7,000,000 depositors in Christmas clubs. The average check was for \$47.

BRIDGE - GRAFTING vs. CLEFT-GRAFTING GIR- DLED YOUNG APPLE TREES

BRIDGE-GRAFTING has come to be the standard method of procedure in saving trees girdled by mice or rabbits, though there has been considerable question as to how old or large trees must be before it is practicable to bridge-graft them. Observations and growth measurements made in a Michigan 17-year-old apple orchard where part of the trees had been bridge-grafted and a part of them cut off and cleft-grafted following girdling when about 2 to 2½ inches in diameter indicate that cleft-grafting is distinctly preferable for trees of and under that size. They recover more promptly and grow more rapidly. (Bridge-Grafting vs. Cleft-Grafting Girdled Young Apple Trees.—Merrill, T. A.—Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bul. 19. East Lansing, Michigan.)

From Michigan Experiment Station Report.

NEW BOOK ON BEE- KEEPING

“BEES in the Garden, and Honey in the Larder” by Mary Louise Coleman (Double-day Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, \$1.75) is an entirely new type of book on the subject of beekeeping. Written by a woman, it tells of her experience after she had been bitten by the “bee bug” and how she obtained her first bees, nailed her first hives, and proceeded to produce a crop of honey. Her personal experiences are well described including the many practical things she learned about the subject of beekeeping.

A valuable part of the book

are the recipes for delicious uses of honey.

The practical commercial beekeeper will probably not find the book of great value, but the beginner and hobbyist will find it most interesting.

THE NATIONAL CHERRY SALES CAMPAIGN

WISCONSIN participation in a National Cherry Sales Campaign was assured early in February when state and private organizations made plans to assist in the drive during Cherry Week, February 15-22.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Authority will send its field men out to boost Wisconsin cherries among state distributors.

Cherry sales will be boosted by advertising and promotional work during the week. There will be much support given by newspapers and business interests. Plans for the W. A. A. participation were assured when Karl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, and Wilbur Carlson, manager of the W. A. A., conferred with Dan Gerber of Fremont, Michigan, chairman of the National organization.

The Fruit Growers Co-operative of Sturgeon Bay together with the Reynolds Preserving Company will furnish material for the W. A. A. to distribute to the grocers.

The cherry pie baking contest to select the cherry queen will be held at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, on Washington's Birthday. This year another contest will be held in New York City.

Wholesale Prices Vegetable Plants

Write for Catalog of Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, and other plants, with special price list to dealers, market gardeners, and large buyers.

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Albany, Ga.

Growth Substances For Plant Propagation

Not A "Cure-All For The Plant Propagator's Troubles—Plants Differ Widely In Their Response To These Materials

K. D. Brase

IN recent years considerable interest has been given to synthetic growth substances by the professional plant propagator and the home gardener. The propagator, learning about these substances, may have believed that all his troubles were over. He had visions that plants he never had been able to root from cuttings could on treatment be propagated without difficulty. Likewise, the home gardener, lacking the necessary propagation equipment, hoped that by treating cuttings with synthetic growth substances he would be able to surmount all his handicaps. Unfortunately, this conception is not quite correct, and plant propagators and home gardeners who entertain it may find themselves disappointed to such a degree that they miss the valuable assistance which the synthetic growth substances can be if thoroughly understood and properly handled.

There are a number of chemical compounds that bring about growth responses in plants, but five, namely, indole-acetic acid, indole-butyric acid, indole-propionic acid, naphthalene-acetic acid, and phenyl-acetic acid, have given most promising results. Synthetic growth substances offered today in the trade usually contain one of these five acids and may be found prepared as pastes, liquid solutions, and powders, each with claimed advantages. Powders, which are of recent introduction, are more easily applied than solutions, are more nearly "fool proof," and less likely to produce injury to the cutting by too great a concentration or too long a treatment.

Factors Affecting Rooting

Many factors are involved in the rooting of cuttings which will alter the effectiveness of synthetic growth substances. The most important factors are the nature of the plant used, the maturity of material, the number of leaves per cutting, light conditions, and rooting medium. Treatments with synthetic growth substances will not make up for lack in propagation skill nor will they eliminate the influence of adverse conditions. On the contrary, reports of many plant propagators show that if any results from the use of these materials are to be expected none of the essentials of plant propagation can be neglected.

Results of Tests

Results at this station have shown that some of the claims for synthetic growth substances are misleading. This is particularly true of root formation with soft wood cuttings of deciduous fruits. Attempts to root apple cuttings have not proved commercially practicable. Tests with the Montmorency sour cherry showed in 1937 that indole-acetic acid was ineffective, but indole-butyric acid solutions for not more than 1 hour brought about root formation with cuttings taken in late June or early July. Identical tests in 1938 failed to bring about the same results. Soft wood cuttings of the Kieffer pear and *Prunus tomentosa*, which root well in the hands of a good propagator, showed slight increase in rooting when treated. Treatments with indole-butyric acid for 2 hours or the application of the powdered form to the basal cut of cuttings taken from

a plum were still more strikingly benefited, the increased rooting being 62 per cent with indole-butyric acid and 58 per cent with the powder. Cuttings of *rosa multiflora* and Paul's Scarlet climber, which root satisfactorily without special treatment, responded remarkably to indole-butyric acid 1:50,000 as well as to the powder.

Condensed from Farm Research, New York Experiment Station.

ONION PRODUCTION COSTS IN MICHIGAN

FIELD surveys conducted by the Farm Management Section of the Michigan Experiment Station during the 1934-36 period have shown that the average man hours of labor per acre to be 274 and this has amounted to nearly half of the total production cost. In case of the low-cost producing farms, however, the man labor cost has been reduced to a half of this average without reducing yields. Average yields on the farms surveyed during this period ranged from 210 bushels per acre in 1935 to 438 in 1934 and average production costs per hundredweight ranged from \$0.99 to \$0.52. The only apparent reason for the higher yields on the low-cost farms was the greater productivity of their soils.

From Michigan Experiment Station Report.



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Easy to operate garden tractor cultivates, hoes, seeds, furrows or pushes lawn mower. Larger models for plowing, harrowing, discing, mowing, fertilizing, spraying, pulley for belt work, etc. Prices from \$79.50 up. F. O. B. Factory. Write Gilson-BOLENS Mfg. Co., 2821 PARK Street, Port Washington, Wis.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey, Kiel, Sheboygan

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

NEW GLADIOLUS TESTED IN MARYLAND GARDEN

ONE hundred forty-four seedlings and recently introduced varieties were tested in the third annual trial garden of Maryland Gladiolus Society, during the 1938 season. Of these varieties, three were granted awards of merit and seven received votes of commendation.

Awards of Merit

Awards of merit were granted to the following varieties:

Beacon (Palmer). This variety produced straight, strong spikes, 53 inches tall, carrying sixteen buds on 19-inch flower heads. It opened six well placed, 4½-inch florets of good substance in the field. The flower is a clean, attractive scarlet, with cream throat. It bloomed August 8 from a May 23 planting.

Peggy Lou (G. W. Wilson). Peggy Lou is an excellent addition to the list of pure pink varieties. It produced 50-inch spikes with eighteen buds on 22-inch flower heads. The spikes were straight and strong, and their placement was good. It opened seven 4½-inch florets of good substance in the field. The color is an attractive pure pink without markings. It bloomed August 20 from a May 23 planting.

Surfside (Windsor). Surfside is an excellent white variety of the exhibition type. It opened six ruffled, 5-inch florets on 54-inch spikes, with a total of seventeen buds on 22-inch flower heads. The spikes were straight and strong and their placement



was good. The throat is cream, with a light penciling of purple. It bloomed August 13 from a May 23 planting.

Votes of Commendation

Votes of commendation were granted to the following varieties:

Coralie (Brauer). This is a pure pink variety of the large decorative type, with 52-inch spikes carrying five 6½-inch florets which opened in the field. The throat is cream, with white mid-ribs on the petals. It bloomed August 5 from a May 23 planting.

King Midas (Herridge). This is a yellow variety with 45-inch spikes, seventeen buds, 22-inch flower heads and five 3½-inch florets which opened in the field. The color is a clean, deep yellow, with slight red markings on the throat. It bloomed August 10 from a May 23 planting.

Leschi (Kaylor). Leschi is the only dark red variety which will produce satisfactory spikes in the Maryland climate. It is of the exhibition type, with 42-inch spikes, sixteen buds and six 3½-inch florets which opened on 17-inch flower heads.

From The Florists' Review.

DOES IRON AFFECT COLOR OF BLUE GLADS?

Karl J. Timm

MUCH has been written in reference to gladiolus varieties but the blues, such as they are, seem to have taken a back seat. The reason seems to be that they are poor performers as to color and growth. I have grown most of the blue varieties and up to two years ago came to about the same conclusion.

In the summer of 1937 I found among my blue varieties one plant—Milford (by Rides) that was outstanding in growth and depth of color of blossoms, and at digging time found that this bulb was planted above an old rusty railroad spike around which the roots were entwined.

At planting time in 1938, setting aside a few bulbs of Allegro, Max Reger, Milford and Blue Admiral, I tried the same stunt, using a few rusty nails, and at blooming time was again astonished with the results obtained as to color. They were at least two shades darker than other bulbs of like varieties planted elsewhere.

Am planning another experiment for this coming season on red and orange colored varieties to find out if iron in the soil will have any effect in bringing out better color effect.

So don't give up hope with your blue gladiolus. Try a little experimenting this coming season and maybe something new can be brought to light.

Bulblet Germination

Professor A. H. MacAndrews

Department of Forest Entomology, New York State College
of Forestry

FOR a number of years I have been buying bulblets of the expensive varieties but have had indifferent results in germination in spite of the fact that I have tried all the methods suggested in the annual and elsewhere.

Last year I decided to try out the method I use in rooting my rock garden plants. I took small clay pots (2½ inch diameter by 3 inches deep) and filled them with a mixture of peat moss-soil-sand in equal parts. In these pots I placed the bulblets after I had cracked the shell of each one. The pots were then placed in a wooden box that was built to hold 12 pots with 1 inch of peat moss all around and under each pot. The peat was soaked and in turn kept the soil mixture in the pots damp by penetrating the porous clay walls of the pots. Not once did the soil in the pots dry out. On the other hand, it never got excessively wet as it does when you water the pots direct.

Whenever the pots looked a little dry I added water to the peat moss around them. As the water holding capacity of peat moss is high I did not have to add water often as I should have done if I had used sand or soil around the pots instead of peat moss. The peat moss kept the bulblets nice and cool until they put forth the roots formed. After this there was a uniform supply of moisture at all times and a thermometer in the pots showed a much lower soil temperature in the vicinity of the roots at noon of hot days than in corresponding pots set in garden soil. After the roots were well formed and the tops up several inches the contents of the pots were tapped out in a solid ball

that could be planted in rows without disturbing the roots.

High Germination

By this method I got 100% germination as against 50 to 75 per cent in other years. In addition to this I was able to start the bulblets in pots in the cellar earlier than I could have planted them out of doors. When the tops appeared I moved the pots out into the garage, where they get light and would be protected from frost until it was safe to put them out of doors. In this way I got a whole extra month of growth.

I was so pleased with my results that I thought they might be worth passing on to other members of the Society.

From Bulletin No. 1, New England Gladiolus Society.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

1. Does a plant obtain food from the soil?
2. A branch of an apple tree has several small apples. Someone picks all the leaves off this branch. Will the apples continue to grow? Why?
3. Mice or rabbits completely girdle the bark around the trunk of one of our trees this winter. Will the tree die next spring? Would it produce a crop of fruit this coming year? Why?
4. A small boy used his new hatchet and hacked a ring about one inch deep all around the trunk of one of our trees. Will the tree die this coming spring? why?
5. A bee after visiting the blossoms of the lilies in our gar-

den becomes covered with lily pollen. It then flies to some of our Delphinium and brushes the lily pollen on the pistils of the Delphinium flowers. Will the pollen fertilize the Delphinium blossom? What happens?

6. We have a beautiful peony plant. When it is in full bloom and someone cuts all the stems, leaving no leaves whatever on the plant, will this injure the plant? Will it bloom the following year?

7. How does a plant manufacture carbohydrates and starches? Has man ever been able to produce starches from raw material?

If you cannot answer them ask your botany teacher to discuss them at your next club meeting.

A PINK DELPHINIUM

THE first real pink perennial Delphinium, Pink Sensation, has been released in this country. It represents a new race called the ruysi strain. The originator is B. Ruys of Holland.

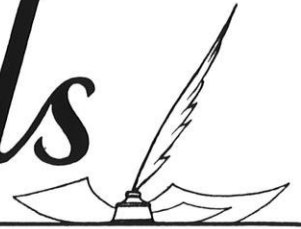
Pink Sensation is a single flowered, low growing delphinium. It is stated that the ruysi hybrids growing in New York state show new color breaks in red, orange and pink.

Gardeners will watch this new color in Delphinium with interest.

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Editorials



FLASH! NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETIES FROM OTTAWA, CANADA, AVAILABLE

AS a result of the contact made by the Fruit Testing Committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in visiting the Central Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada, last September, Dr. D. S. Blair and Prof. A. W. Hunter, assistant in fruit breeding, have written us that they will send us a small supply of four varieties of strawberry plants which look very promising at Ottawa, for trial here next spring.

The varieties are: Mackenzie, which has become very popular in Canada, and three newer varieties—Simcoe, Claribel and Borden.

The plants will be sent to the Horticultural Society at Madison. We will redistribute them to our members in lots of about 100 plants for 50c. The number sent will depend upon the number of applications we receive and the plants the Station can spare. The sum of 50c will partially cover duty, express, re-packing and postage prepaid to our members.

Send in your order early. Only about 60 orders will be accepted.

NOTICE

We can supply Lobo and Hume apple trees from Canada at 50c per tree to members for testing. Recommended for northern Wisconsin.



A MILLION TULIPS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

ONE million tulip bulbs, the gift of the Holland Bulb Exporters Association, were planted at the rate of 40,000 bulbs per day during November in the grounds of the Netherland Pavilion and in the elaborate "Gardens on Parade" exhibit of 50 large outdoor gardens at the New York World's Fair.

When the tulips bloom next spring it will be the largest Holland tulip exhibit ever held anywhere.

A NICE LETTER FROM NEBRASKA

To the Wisconsin Horticultural Society:

The Secretary of our Nebraska Horticulture Society assures me your publication Wisconsin Horticulture is the most worth while magazine of its kind. Please find enclosed \$1.00 for one year's membership.

Very truly,

(Signed) Mrs. Warren F. Day,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

BOUQUET OF ACACIA BAILEYANA RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA BY MAIL

ON January 26th a beautiful bouquet of Acacia Baileyana was received at the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society from Rancho Acacia Baileyana, El Monte Drive, Los Altos, California, by ordinary parcel post. The flowers were in excellent condition, almost as perfect as the hour they were cut.

They had been packed in a cellophane bag. The card sent with the flowers stated that the butt ends are tightly wrapped in a chemically treated bag. It is remarkable what modern methods of transportation have accomplished.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR cover picture this month shows a beautiful Birch walk. The picture was taken by Walter B. Wilder for Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox of Peekskill, New York, and was published in the October issue of the National Horticulture magazine, official organ of the American Horticultural Society, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

National Horticultural Magazine publishes many beautiful pictures and contains articles on flowering plants grown throughout the United States.

We appreciate the courtesy of the National Horticultural Society in loaning the cut.

TWO PIE BAKING CONTESTS FOR NATIONAL CHERRY WEEK ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

THIS year's National Cherry Week will be climaxed by not one but two big Pie Baking Contests. In addition to the big National Pie Baking Contest held annually on Washington's birthday at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago, this year in New York City, the Greater New York Girl Scout-Schrafft's Cherry Pie Baking Contest will be held at the Schrafft's at 220 West 57th St., New York City.

WINTER FEEDING OF BIRDS

FEEDING and care of birds during the winter months will make an interesting topic for a garden club program.

The following bulletins are available free and we suggest them for a committee report. They may be obtained by writing your United States Congressman or Senator, at Washington, D. C., and ask for them.

U. S. Farmer's Bulletin No. 912. How to Attract Birds.

U. S. Farmer's Bulletin No. 1456. Homes for Birds.

U. S. Farmer's Bulletin No. 513. Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard.

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI, PILGRIMAGE

PILGRIMAGE Garden Club, Natchez, Mississippi, announces the Eighth Annual Pilgrimage to original Pilgrimage houses on March 4th to March 19th, 1939. There will be daily tours to 21 beautiful Ante-Bellum houses.

Pilgrimages to Natchez have become quite popular with northern gardeners. For more information write Pilgrimage Garden Club, Natchez, Mississippi.

FREDERIC CRANEFIELD

FREDERIC Cranefield of Madison passed away on January 3rd at the age of 73. He had been in failing health for about a year and pneumonia was the cause of death.

Mr. Cranefield was born on a farm in Dane County in 1865. For a period of 11 years he was florist and later instructor in the Horticulture Department at the College of Agriculture. In 1904 he was elected Secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, which position he occupied for a period of 22 years. During this time he built up the Society from a membership of 111 to 2300 and promoted 13 trial orchards throughout the state. He started the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture which he edited during the time he was secretary.

For his services to the state he was recognized by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1925 and also received the recognition certificate of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in 1931.

To Mr. Cranefield's daughter and two sons, the Society extends its heartfelt sympathy.

MRS. KARL S. REYNOLDS

MRS. Karl S. Reynolds of Sturgeon Bay, wife of our past president, passed away suddenly from heart failure on January 5th.

Mrs. Reynolds was in the prime of life and her passing was indeed a great loss to her husband and daughter to whom the Society extends heartfelt sympathy.

Mrs. Reynolds took an active interest in horticulture, helping during the rush of the cherry harvest by supervising departments in the Reynolds Preserving Company orchards. During the past two years she has acted as chairman of the woman's meetings of our convention as wife of the President of the Society.

HORTICULTURISTS ON VACATION

OUR Vice-president, Mr. A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, with Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh, are enjoying a much needed vacation traveling in the far Southwest. A card from them recently states they were in southern California and Mexico. They report perfect weather.

We hope they have an ideal vacation.

HARDY ENGLISH WALNUTS AVAILABLE

THE Wisconsin Horticultural Society will receive another shipment of hardy Carpathian English walnuts through Rev. P. C. Crath of Toronto. Prices will be the same as in the past—\$1 per 10 nuts, \$4 per pound.

HOW TO GET MORE PROFIT and PLEASURE OUT OF YOUR APIARY

DO you know which flowers and plants affect the texture of honey? Which improve its flavor and add to its value? How you can produce two, three, even four different delicious flavors? The vital relationship of gardening with bee-keeping?

These and hundreds of other fascinating questions are answered in this delightful, inspiring volume—the personal experiences of the author, who spent seven years studying bees,

harvesting honey of all textures and flavors, collecting bee lore and honey recipes from all over the world. Indispensable for everyone who desires to achieve success with bees as a hobby or profitable business.

BEEES IN THE GARDEN and HONEY IN THE LARDER

by Mary Louise Coleman

Send only \$1.75 (check or money order) to WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE Magazine, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, Wisconsin, and your copy of BEEES IN THE GARDEN AND HONEY IN THE LARDER will be sent to you, postpaid, at once.



Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis

SEEDS AND PLANTS FROM 1939 CATALOGS

IF we tried to tell you about all the interesting things we see in the new catalogs we would need this whole magazine and more. All we can do is to tell you about some of the seeds and plants that interested us most. You will have to study the catalogs yourself in order to get all the good things.

Do you remember how many petunias were grown all over the state last year? Did you notice that almost everyone tried to grow every kind offered? Well, if they try that this year, there's going to be many petunias grown, for the list of these flowers is increasing.

White Petunias

Why not try to be a bit different? Grow only one, two or at most three colors—and let one of them be the pure white **Snow Bedder** in the singles, or **Pure White** in the doubles. These new double bedding petunias are very satisfactory; constant bloomers and very good for cutting. They come in the reds, pale and deeper pinks, white and variegated.

Those graceful **Fantasy zinnias** now come in separate colors, a luminous rose, clear yellow, and deep orange. The very newest is a white Fantasy. But so far every white zinnia looks to me as though it has been given a bath in muddy water. Perhaps this one has managed to escape, but before giving it a prominent place we should try it out in some back corner.

Scabiosa flowered zinnias still come in the mixed packages. We like the autumn tints, but those



added "unusual hues" are something to have nightmares about, at least so we think.

They are listing Korean Hybrid Chrysanthemum seed to be sown early in March to bloom in early fall. You are sure to get lots of blossoms and some very fine plants that you will be able to keep for another year.

Best Marigolds

We still think the Chrysanthemum flowered Marigold the finest of all the new varieties, while Harmony in the French is a very good bedder, strong and compact growing.

The new art shades in annual Phlox are good—most of the muddy colors have been weeded out.

The Chinese Woolflower (*Celosia Childsi*) is being featured again in many of the catalogs. Saw it last summer in perennial borders where it was used as a filler. In the pink and yellow shades it was very attractive indeed. Its lasting qualities are in its favor.

There are many new varieties of Delphinium offered, both seed and plants. One that sounds

very attractive to us is claimed to be a real pink, of the Belladonna type of blossom and very hardy. While all shades of clear blue Delphinium will always be a real glory of the garden, a group of perennial Delphinium in all those pastel shades we find in the annual Larkspur would be worth while. Rust resistant Snapdragons are being featured for 1939 in the desirable colors.

Nicotiana Popular

Nicotiana as a filler in for the perennial border is becoming more and still more popular. You can readily understand why, as you walk through the garden at evening. The odor is delicious. White and yellow Four O'Clocks are coming back in favor. Heliotrope started early is another old fashioned flower that will add sweetness to your borders.

Giant Imperial Larkspur—sown early right where you want it to bloom, cultivated often, watered when necessary, red with liquid manure, cut freely, will bloom all summer. Their three to four foot stems are to be admired, both in the garden and as a cut flower.

There is a new Tamarix, bright red, called Summer Glow. It blooms profusely all through the summer months. Then we found a group of new very early flowering hardy mums, double and semi-double in good colors, also a long list of Shasta Daisies, Phlox, Hemerocallis, Double Clematis, as well as many tender bulbs that will add beauty and bloom to the borders. For those of you who like the low growing Polyantha Roses, the new large flowered varieties will prove very interesting—both to read about

and try out in the garden. We doubt any other type of Rose will give more bloom during the season.

Tub Plants

Large sized pot or tub plants are growing in popularity, both for the Solarium and terrace.

To highlight some particular spot in the garden, Hibiscus, Oleanders, Agapanthus, Australian Silk Oak, Eucalyptus, Cactus in variety, as well as many others can be used. In the Solarium and on the terrace attractive containers do much to add to the beauty of the plants. For instance, a group of quite unusual Cacti were seldom noticed until the owner transplanted them into an old copper sap kettle. Now they are the first thing noticed by visitors, and give an air of distinction to the room.

Two very handsome large blue vases standing on a terrace, were just two vases until the gardener placed in each one, plants of the blue-grey Eupatorium. Then they were a part of the planting—you wondered why some one had not done this long ago.

Hibiscus plants make very attractive tub plants, because of their everblooming habit and glossy green foliage. For years the pink and red varieties were seen in the florist shops—but now Southern catalogs are listing them in pure white, golden yellow, apricot, in both single and double. I wonder how many convention visitors noticed the most unusually beautiful Hibiscus in bloom in the Solarium at the home of ex-Governor Kohler—am quite sure this was one of the rarely beautiful Hawaiian varieties now being placed on the market. Hibiscus like heat, water and plenty of fertilizer in order to bloom as they should.

For the Flower Show

When you are planning for that local Flower Show—why not include classes for vegetable and fruit growers in the Artistic

Arrangements? Every community has enthusiastic gardeners who do not grow flowers. Bring them into the group—they will enjoy exhibiting. You will be surprised and glad you invited them when you find what they can do with the products of their gardens.

Get the children interested in putting up something unusual, arrangements of flowers in pans of sand—such as our grandmothers put up for the County Fairs of their day. Cones, seed pods, berries from shrubs, all used in a flat design like a hooked or braided rug, this to be used for a centerpiece.

Winter Gardens made with moss, stones and bits of evergreen and others that can be found in their outdoor walks.

WHITE PINE SAVED BY SPRAYING WITH WAX EMULSION

EXCEPTIONALLY outstanding results were obtained in the fall planting of white pine by the Wayne County, Michigan, Road Commission. In the fall of 1937, 130 six-foot specimen white pines were set on the Schoolcraft Highway in a sandy soil and wind-swept location. One hundred of the trees were sprayed with wax emulsion (Dowax) before moving from the storage yard and again after setting. Thirty trees were left untreated for controls. In May, 1938, inspection revealed that all of the 30 untreated trees were dead, while all but one of the treated trees were alive and in good condition. The single exception showed some browning of needles, but new growth was just as far advanced as that of the others and it was evident that the tree would survive.

From Michigan Experiment Station Report.

MASON JARS EXCELLENT FOR STORING BULBS

AT a meeting last fall Mr. H. C. Christensen of Oshkosh stated that he had found bulbs and roots could be kept very well if stored in closed two quart Mason jars and then placed in a root cellar. This past fall we tried this method with tuberous rooted Begonias. These bulbs dry and shrivel quite easily and many growers have had trouble in keeping them over the winter, especially in our modern basements with concrete floors and furnaces.

The bulbs were simply dug in the garden and some of the dirt allowed to adhere. They were dried over night and not being very damp, were immediately placed in Mason jars—the jar filled and the cover screwed on tightly, without, however, the rubber ring.

Late in January the jars were examined and we were surprised at the excellent condition of the bulbs. A portion of them had been stored in peat moss with about six inches of moss on all sides of the tubers. Those in the Mason jars were in much the better condition. They were just as moist and firm as the day they were put in.

Tuberous rooted Begonia bulbs should be planted in pots about March 1st in order to start blooming as soon as they can be placed in the garden in early May.

If you find your bulbs shriveling, dampen them a little and place them in Mason jars for the rest of the season, at least for a trial.

Definitions

Honesty: Fear of being caught.

Good Sport: One who will always let you have your own way.

Coach: Fellow who will gladly lay down your life for the school.

All America Annuals

EACH year a committee of judges selects what are known as the All-America Annuals from various trial gardens throughout the United States.

Members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society have been interested in testing these varieties, and have often found new kinds of considerable value. Some of them have been little better than the varieties we now have, but nevertheless it is always interesting to try something new, in the hope that it may be an improvement.

We list the selections as described in the National Seedsman magazine. The description has been somewhat condensed. The seeds may be found in many of the seed catalogs this year.

Try Some of These

Ipomea, Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara—Gold Medal—The only Gold Medal winner in two years, this Morning Glory was entirely distinct from any other on the market.

It is quite early to bloom, carnelian red, sometimes called carmine, self color, of medium size, about 3½ inches across, blooms until frost and stays open longer than others. Blooms are found open even in afternoons. Growth starts a bit slowly and it's better to help it start twining. Foliage is quite distinct, each leaf with one large and two small side lobes.

Hollyhock, Annual, Indian Spring—Silver Medal—Blooms in 5 months from seed, with secondary blooms developing on side shoots after main flowering stem is cut away, the same season. It has semi-double to double fringed flowers in shades of pink on 4 to 5 foot plants the first season.

Petunia, Hybrida, Hollywood Star—Silver Medal—Distinctive

novelty with 5 pointed, star shaped flowers of rose-pink with creamy yellow in throats. Leaves are narrow and elongated, plants at first bushy erect, then growing rather rankly towards end of season. Early blooming and very prolific all season until killing frost.

Phlox, Drummondii, Salmon Glory—Silver Medal—This huge flowered variety has soft but rich salmon-pink florets with wide creamy-white eyes, about 10 inches high, running quite true and it is a prolific bloomer of enormous florets and trusses. A grand novelty and worthy variety for bedding, boxes and cutting.

China Aster, Wilt-Resistant Early Giant, Light Blue—Silver Medal—This wilt-resistant variety is a beautiful big lacy flower, largest type of aster like a glorified giant Crego. It is earlier blooming than other giants, on 3 foot branching plants, with good stems and has curled and interlaced petals in abundance to form 5 inch flowers of splendid cutting and keeping quality.

Cynoglossum, Firmament—Bronze Medal—A welcome new dwarf type of Chinese Forget-Me-Not. Trial reports show it a true and uniform stock, 15 to 18 inches tall and bushy, of rich blue color. It is about the easiest thing to grow among flowers and should prove a garden favorite. It can also be used as cut flower material.

Petunia, Velvet Ball—Bronze Medal—This is a dwarf, compact counterpart to the 1936 Gold Medal winner Flaming Velvet.

Verbena, Blue Sentinel—Bronze Medal—Hybrida compacta erecta variety, a rich navy blue self color with medium sized florets and trusses. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, are compact and

trusses are held erect above the foliage.

Marigold, Early Sunshine—Bronze Medal—A very early flowering and dwarf strain of Dixie Sunshine, true and distinct. Grows about 24 inches tall and is bushy.

Petunia, Ladybird—Bronze Medal—Dwarf, compact, very deep rose colored variety with uniform plants and prolific blooms over the entire season.

Marigold, Golden Glow—Honorable Mention—New flower form of odorless African type for cutting and bedding. Bushy 2½ foot plants have golden yellow, closely packed, tubular petals with collar of guard petals. Free-flowering.

Petunia, All-Double, Apple Blossom—Honorable Mention—Victorious type, dwarf, large-flowered, double, fringed flowers on 12 to 15 inch plants.

Scabiosa, Blue Moon—Honorable Mention—Imperial Giants type, with large deep lavender—blue flowers, with 3 to 4 ft. columnar plants; long, wiry basal branching, erectly held stems.

Zinnia, Fantasy, White Light—Honorable Mention—About as pure white as a zinnia comes. Curled and crested petals, medium-sized flowers on 2½ to 3 ft. bushy plants.

Line Up!

An Irish drill sergeant was putting a squad of recruits through their paces. Try as he would, he could not get a straight line.

Finally, in exasperation, he shouted: "What's the matter wid yez? Can't ye line up? All of yez fall out and take a look at the line you've made!"

Little Stories of Great Hybridists

George Yeld

First President of the English Iris Society

FROM the ranks of amateurs have come some of our outstanding hybridists. A chance hobby or fancy in early youth has led to glorious fruition. Back in the early eighties when most bearded iris qualified as "flags," a brilliant young scholar at Oxford and a Newdigate prizeman for English verse began to cultivate a desire to improve irises and hemerocallis. Soon after taking his degree, he went to St. Peter's, York, where he remained on the staff for a period of fifty-two years. A man of great scholarship in all his busy years of teaching, he kept himself keenly alive by his many sideline enthusiasms. Very early in his career he became intensely interested in horticulture. He was one of the founders of the Iris Society in England and its first president. For a life-time of careful, painstaking and scientific work The Royal Horticultural Society awarded him the V. M. H. in 1925. To him we owe the introduction of the "Lord of June," "Asia," "Sir Michael," "George Yeld," "Memory," "Prospero," and "Neptune," all of which received the award of merit from this same society. Sir Michael has been a favorite in our gardens.

Other hybridists worked in the same field with him, Sir Michael Foster and Sir Arthur Hort, founding their hybrids on *I. pallida*, *I. trojana*, *I. Ricardi* and *I. mesopotamica* wild stock. G. P. Baker, V. M. H., was his life-long friend. They worked together over half a century in pursuit of finer and better iris, and numerous excursions were made in search of new material. Remote locations in Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Crete, Greece, Spain, and Northern Africa were explored for desirable stock and

rare and new species. As Peter Barr searched for narcissus, they searched for iris. Dykes follows later with his monumental treatise on iris with its beautiful color plates, and now within our own times the line of famous hybridists is worthily continued in Bliss whose crowning achievement is Mrs. Valerie West.

Greatly honored, George Yeld recently passed away at the advanced age of ninety-three. He began a great work and followed it to a finish with unflagging interest, an inspiring example to all who worked with him.

From January, 1939, Golden Gardens.

DID YOU EVER HAVE A "PINCHY" GARDEN?

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

ONE of our garden friends has one corner she calls her "pinchy garden." Rather a puzzling title at first but easily understood when she explained it contained plants with fragrant leaves which must be pinched lightly to cause them to release their fragrance. Here she grows the ever fragrant lemon verbena, the almost forgotten pineapple salvia, and of course the indispensable rose geranium in two or three different types of leaves as well as lemon, nutmeg scented, peppermint scented, apple scented, and a half dozen other of the many varieties of scented leaved geraniums or more properly pelargoniums with which South America has so lavishly supplied us. There is rosemary too, which like the preceding varieties are all tender in this climate and have to be carried over winter in her window garden.

Among the hardy plants there is good old fashioned lavender,

hardy in Wisconsin with some protection, lemon and caraway scented thyme, the round leaved or pineapple scented mint, bergamot, fragrant costmary, various other old fashioned garden favorites such as southernwood, lemon balm and others.

For something new why not try a pinchy garden this year. It is lots of fun nipping off leaves and filling the air with a medley of sweet odors. Then too, you can carry the pleasures of the garden over into the winter by gathering and drying the fragrant leaves to use in fragrance jars or other fragrant combinations.

SOW STRAWBERRY SEED FOR YOUR BORDER SOON

BARON Solemacher runnerless strawberries are ideal as edging plants for the flower border. It was tested in several gardens this past year with excellent results. It produces nice berries and flowers and being runnerless, makes an ideal border plant.

The seed may be sown about March 1st in flats or pots, and then transplanted in the garden. It should then bloom during early May and produce ripe fruit by June. Being everbearing, it produces flowers and fruit throughout the summer and fall if sufficient water is given. It makes an ideal pot plant for the home.

CATALOG OF TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS AND DELPHINIUM

GARDENERS interested in growing tuberous rooted begonias and newer varieties of delphinium should write for the catalog of Vetterle and Reinelt, Hybridizing Gardens, Capitola, California. Cultural directions are given and also pictures and prices of newer varieties. Gloxinias, Montbretias and Tigridias are also featured.

New Plants in My Garden

Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee

A GAIN many new plants and bulbs were tried in my garden but I shall write only of those I found worth while.

Vesicaria graeco was planted in many parts of the garden. It wintered best where the soil was well drained. The tufts of grey foliage were very attractive with their sprays of yellow flowers in May.

Seeds of the annual **Phacelia ciliata** were mixed with sand and sprinkled between one planting of *Vesicaria* in the autumn. It was a lovely picture in May when the lavender flowers of the *Phacelia* bloomed with the Yellow *Vesicaria*. Both are about 8 inches tall.

A White Tulip

The loveliest white tulip that I ever grew or ever did see is **Glacier**. This is one of the very large Darwins and is quite expensive but even six will add much to the garden picture.

Ixilirion Montanum should be better known. It is a hardy bulb blooming about the same time as the tulips. It belongs to the *Amaryllis* family and its clusters of blue trumpets are very attractive.

The new climbing rose **Dou-bloons** came through the winter in fine shape. When it bloomed visitors agreed it was the loveliest climbing rose they knew. Buds were an apricot color and when the roses opened they were a lighter apricot or peach color. I do not know why it is described as a yellow rose in the catalogs.

Rose Colored Hemerocallis

I am growing only one of the new rose colored *Hemerocallis*. This is **Viscountess Byng** and it bloomed last year for the first time. It is lovely! The inside of the flower is a soft rose color and the heart of the flower and the

outside of the petals soft yellow. It blooms during July or August and grows about two feet high.

Scilla Chinensis is a very rare autumn scilla which bloomed in the garden last August. It does not resemble the spring scilla but looks more like a grape hyacinth. It is lilac pink in color and very pretty and dainty. It has the peculiar habit of forming its foliage in the spring. After a few weeks it disappears. Then when it gets ready to bloom it grows new foliage.

Cuphea Firefly is one of the newer annuals in scarlet and rose shades. It is best to start the seed in April in a flower pot outdoors. The seeds will sprout quickly and become nice plants which may be planted for a border. It grows about a foot high. The plants start blooming in late summer and continue until the last *Chrysanthemum* is frozen.

THE RELATIVE GROWTH OF TREES

Which Grow Faster, and When?

THE rapidity of growth in trees is a matter that concerns us all. Kinds of trees are acceptable or not, oftentimes, according to what they will accomplish in growth. And it is not always the fast-growing tree that is desirable, but rather one that will be conservative and not get out of certain limits soon. Therefore, it is of real concern that facts be studied concerning the relative growth of trees

In 1913 and 1915 there were set out on an estate the following trees: Silver Maple, Pin Oak, Sugar Maple, Small-leaf Linden, Large-leaf Linden, Norway Maple, Scarlet Maple, and American Beech, in various sizes from

1½ to 2 in. cal. They were planted in well drained, heavy loam. The trees were calipered in January this year and comparisons made. The astonishing thing is that the Pin Oak out-stripped them all in diameter. The Silver Maple next. Then followed Norway and Scarlet Maples and Red Oak about equal, with Sugar Maple and Beech last. The Lindens were not calipered at the start.

In making these comparisons, it is only fair to take into consideration the kind of growth one is looking for. The increase in Pin Oak is in girth, and doubtless in density of head; while that of the Silver Maple is probably more in height than in girth or branching. Sugar Maple probably made plenty of height, though calipering light. Scarlet and Norway Maples and Red Oak are stolid of growth, making fairly heavy trunks and tops but little height. In the final analysis, differences in growth are not very great; rather it is difference in character. What one fails to make in height is gained in stockiness and density of top.

Do you want a rapid grower, or do you want slender height, or spread and weight? The speed of recovery from planting is of even more importance to some. We know that Oaks, Norway Maple, and others are slow to start; Silver Maple rapid.—Florists Exchange.

Looking for Work

"Look here, Bogus," asked Colonel White, "do you happen to know where Ink Judson is just now?"

"Yassah! Yassah! Sho' does, sah!" replied Brother Bogus. "He's asleep dis minute over dar in de shade of de lumber yard lookin' for a job, sah."

Varieties For Tall Hedges

E. L. Kammerer, Morton Arboretum

IN choosing materials for tall hedges much more latitude is allowable, the greater height permitting the employment of many plants too coarse for more severe clipping.

A favorite of all who visit our collection is the hedge of **Common Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris***. Responding perfectly to training and close shearing, it has developed since being planted in 1931 into a firm hedge of unrivalled color and density. Only the slight coarseness of its dark green foliage and its susceptibility to mildew and scale detract from its value as a heading material.

In the **Chinese Lilac, *Syringa chinensis***, we have a finer textured plant of equal merit. Like *S. vulgaris* its foliage expands early in the spring and persists late. Furthermore, it too extends its branches well to the base of the plants.

Many of the Honeysuckles are good hedge subjects. The **White Flowered Belle Honeysuckle, *Lonicera bella albida***, is particularly deserving. A tall shrub with leaves of a pleasing shade of bright green, it forms a neat hedge of uniform density.

The versatility of *Ulmus pumila*, the **Siberian Elm**, or Chinese Elm as it is erroneously called, is shown by the ease with which it may be trained. Whether used as an informal lawn specimen, a clipped topiary form, or an architectural hedge, its abundant, long persistent foliage of bright green, twiggy habit and rapid growing quality, serve in every instance as distinct assets. Our hedge has made a solid wall of green, unbroken by openings and well clothed with branches down to the ground line.

Lustrous foliage adds interest to any hedge, and to this characteristic the **Alder Buckthorn**,

Rhamnus frangula, owes a great deal of its charm. The leaves are relatively small, of an attractive shade of dark green, and are seldom attacked by insects and diseases. Furthermore, this plant stands clipping perfectly and is superior in every respect to the more commonly used *Rhamnus cathartica*.

Included in our recommendations for suitable plants for tall hedge use belong the following thoroughly tested species: *Elaeagnus augustifolia*, the gray foliated Russian Olive, *Evonymus europaea*, the European Burning-Bush or Spindle Tree; the dark leaved Border Golden-Bell, *Forsythia intermedia*; the Sargent Crabapple, *Malus Sargentii*; the two flowering *Prunus*, *P. tomentosa*, the Nanking Cherry and *P. spinosa*, the Blackthorn or Sloe; and the familiar red fruited European Cranberry-Bush, *Viburnum Opulus*. Hedges of all of these may be seen in the collection.

—From September 1937 Bulletin of the Morton Arboretum.

FEDERATION DUES

THE Constitution of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation states that the annual dues shall be 50c per member per year.

Inquiries have come in asking if the second member of a family belonging to a garden club cannot join the Federation alone without joining the Horticultural Society and receiving another copy of the magazine. Yes, this can be done—but the dues will still be 50c for the second member. The entire amount of 50c will then be retained in the Federation treasury. In case this is desired, however, the members should specify Federation

membership only so that the Federation Recording Secretary-Treasurer will know what to do with the money.

Voting privileges can come only with payment of membership dues in either the Federation or Horticultural Society. During the last election of officers of the Horticultural Society a few votes were received from members of families, one of whom had joined the Society, and the other had joined only the Federation. These votes could not be considered.

While Arch Henderson of Pittsville, Mo., was listening to his radio, thieves pilfered 13 birds from his turkey roost. At the time, the radio was featuring "Crime does not pay."—Turkey World.

When a man finds not repose in himself, it is in vain for him to seek it elsewhere.—From the French.

Orator: "And now, gentlemen, I wish to tax your memory."

Man in Audience: "Good heavens, has it come to that?"

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Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2118 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115—10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

FROM THE PRESIDENT

"THE morning after" the Regional meeting in Milwaukee was not a headache for your president. With an attendance of more than sixty and everyone attentive to get everything our chairmen had to offer, we know that you are all ready to participate in our 1939 program.

The two projects for our immediate attention are Roadside Development and Horticulture.

Mrs. W. F. Roecker of Milwaukee, our Roadside Development Chairman, presented a plan for improvement of Filling Stations and Refreshment Stands. A metal hanging sign will be given each station rating over 75% as an Award of Merit. Every Garden Club in the State should contact some station immediately and start the project. Details of rating, etc., appear elsewhere in our magazine.

Miss Merle Rasmussen, Horticultural Chairman, outlined the project in Plant Testing. The plants suggested for trial are listed in this magazine. Methods of procedure are being sent to all presidents and blanks will be available to all members. Try as many of these plants as you can, and any others you may wish to try, and keep careful records. A prize will be awarded the club doing the most outstanding and complete work. The exact amount will be announced later.

Our Plant Testing Program will give all members an opportunity to be better gardeners. It is the first duty of every Garden Club member to be a good gardener, have a good garden and encourage our neighbors and



friends to become gardeners. A city or country of beautiful homes and gardens automatically becomes beautiful.

By the way suggestions are being offered for our National Convention, we know you are all interested to make it a success. Plant gourds this summer, so we can use them for table decorations. Or perhaps you can grow some of the nicer Everlastings, such as celosia spicata, which can be dried, Russian statice or Xeranthemum. They will take up very little space in your garden. And send in your thoughts for the program and speakers as well. It is going to be fun!

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Pres.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS TO THE SPEAKERS FUND

Menasha Garden Club, \$1;
Superior Garden Club, \$1; La
Belle Garden Club, \$3.

**Announcing
Flower Arrangement Clinics
by
Dorothy Biddle
of New York
Auspices Wisconsin Garden Club
Federation**

May 10—Milwaukee

May 11—Madison

May 12—Ripon

More details in our next issue.

Dorothy Biddle so pleased our members at the annual convention in Sheboygan in October, with her lecture, they almost refused to let her leave the stage—until she promised to come again.

She is the author of several popular books on flower arrangement, and editor of Garden Digest.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

THE following committee chairmen have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation for 1939.

The State Committee Chairmen together with the corresponding committee chairman of the districts of the Federation will constitute the committees for this year.

Conservation: Mrs. Frank Quimby, 1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine.

Roadside Beautification: Mrs. W. F. Roecker, 3319 N. 14th St., Milwaukee.

Organization: Mrs. R. R. Hibbard, 7034 Aetna Court, Wauwatosa.

Junior Garden Club: Mrs. John Stevens, 260 No. Main St., Oconomowoc.

Visiting Gardens: Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Lincoln St., Ripon.

Program: Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus, 3914 Cherokee Drive, Madison.

Horticulture: Miss Merle Rasmussen, Route 4, Oshkosh.

Historian: Mrs. James Livingstone, Station F, Route 9, Box 368, Milwaukee.

Convention Exhibition: Mrs. R. C. Schissler, 2148 N. 74th St., Wauwatosa.

PLANT TESTING

THE following ornamentals were selected by horticultural chairmen at the Southeastern Regional meeting in Milwaukee, meeting with State Horticultural Chairman Miss Merle Rasmussen. The selection was made at this meeting in order that they might be published in this issue and so that members might order seed and plants early. A further description of the varieties will be given in our next issue, and a further study will be made at other Regional meetings.

**The Plant Testing List
Annals**

Hollyhock Indian Spring
Petunia Hollywood Star
Phlox Salmon Glory
Strawberry Baron Solemacher

Perennials

Delphinium Pink Sensation
Helenium Peregrina
Liatris scariosa alba

Lily

Speciosum album
Sulphureum

Rose

Rosenelfe
Springtime

Shrubs

Buddleia Dubonnet
Abelia Gaucheri. For southern and central Wisconsin.
Forsythia ovata—Korean Goldenbell. For northern and north central sections.

If you cannot find the varieties in your seed catalogs or obtain them from your nurseryman, write Miss Merle Rasmussen, Route 4, Oshkosh, in regard to obtaining them. She suggested that horticultural chairmen take group orders for the plant varieties to be distributed to members.

**AWARD OF MERIT
for
SERVICE STATIONS AND
REFRESHMENT STANDS**
By the National Council of State
Garden Club Federations

THIS Award is a circular metal sign hanging from a straight bar with National Council of State Garden Clubs in white lettering around the black border and AWARD in white letters on the black bar. In the center is the red columbine in conventional design on a cream background. (A picture of the Award appeared in the October Bulletin).

We hope that every garden club will promote the National Council project to improve service stations and wayside stands by using this Award, which the National Council has recently adopted.

Stations applying for this Award will be judged on the following points:

REFRESHMENT STANDS

- 1. Design of building. Appropriate for location. Harmonious color scheme -----15%
 - 2. Sign — Attractively designed and suitably placed -----10%
 - 3. Absolute cleanliness of stand and surroundings -----30%
 - 4. Absence of unnecessary advertising signs and placards -----30%
 - 5. Landscaping, Flower beds -----15%
- 100%

SERVICE STATIONS

- 1. Absence of all unnecessary advertising signs and placards -----35%
 - 2. Absolute cleanliness of station and surroundings -----40%
 - 3. Clean paint, if paint is used. Harmonious color scheme ---10%
 - 4. Attractive planting of trees, or shrubs, or flowers or all of these -----15%
- 100%

Rulings on local conditions may be added by each state.

Communicate with your state Roadside Development Chairman for further information. All orders must come through the state Roadside Chairman to the National Council office: 11th Floor, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

WELCOME NEW GARDEN CLUB

THE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation voted to membership at the January Board meeting, the Germantown Garden Club in Washington County. The officers of the club are: President, Dr. R. A. Dehmel; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. Leo O'Reilly; 2nd Vice-president, Ray Heilgen-dorf; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Schwalbach; Corresponding Secretary, Emma Duerrwaechter; Treasurer, Edwin Helm.

The Federation welcomes the Germantown Club to membership.

TRIALS OF A GARDEN CLUB MEMBER

THIS one was told us recently by a garden club member. A new gardener asked her what kind of fertilizer she used in her garden. The garden club member replied that she thought nothing gave such good results as aged cow manure. "And how old should the cow be?" asked the beginner.

MILWAUKEE GARDEN CLUB DISTRICT OFFICERS MEET

THE Milwaukee District Garden Club officers, district chairmen and club presidents will meet in the Milwaukee Public Museum, Trustee's Room, Tuesday, March 7th, 1:30 p. m.

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The Southeastern Regional Meeting

THERE were 65 reservations for the luncheon held in connection with the Southeastern Regional Meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at Milwaukee on January 20.

The meeting of the Horticultural committee conducted by Miss Merle Rasmussen, State Horticulture Chairman, with some 30 garden club horticulture chairmen, was highly interesting. A list of the plants suggested for trial will be found in this issue.

Mrs. John Stevens, Junior Garden Club Chairman of Oconomowoc, gave the first report. She stated that Junior Garden Club work has been most successful when cooperating with the Conservation program in the schools. Here is an opportunity for club members who have a special knowledge of conservation or gardening to offer their services. They can give talks on flower arrangement, gardening, winter feeding of birds, establishing feeding stations, and sponsoring poster contests. A pet show may be held to increase appreciation of animals and birds.

Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Roadside Chairman, suggested that all garden clubs sponsor the filling station beautification contest offering the National Council Award as listed elsewhere in this issue. This contest seems practical and will go a long way in increasing the beauty of our highways.

Conservation Committee

Mrs. Frank Quimby, Racine, Conservation chairman, spoke on the school children's forest. She stated that the trees are being planted close together so that they will grow tall. Selective cutting will be started as soon as necessary. The first crop will be for paper pulp to make

room for the larger trees. This School Children's Forest is the only one of its kind in the United States. It is located in the Nicolet National Forest in Vilas County.

Garden Club members were urged to explain the project to the schools. The Conservation chairman will write to the County Superintendents in each county, the City Superintendent, and School Principals in larger cities. The school children should be asked by the garden clubs to donate pennies. One cent will purchase four trees which will be planted by the Federal Forestry Department in the School Children's Forest. A set of slides are available showing scenes in the forest. These may be obtained from the U. S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Educational Department, free of charge, and should be shown in each school.

Conservation Week is March 19-25.

Several bills are being introduced in the Legislature this year and those present voted to endorse them. These bills are as follows:

A bill to tax all Christmas trees 5c. A fishing license bill to include all people between the ages of 15 and 65, with a fee of \$1.00. A hunting license fee of \$2, the fund to be used to purchase condemned land as public hunting grounds, and a slashing bill will take care of the slashings in our forest.

A motion was made and carried that each club become affiliated with the Wisconsin Wild Life Federation. It was voted that the Federation be asked to send one sheet of stamps to each garden club president. Additional sheets may be ordered.

Mrs. R. R. Hibbard, Wauwatosa, Organization Chairman, stated that two more districts are in the process of organiza-

tion, one in the Sheboygan area, and another in the Waupaca section of the state. She urged that garden clubs organize new clubs wherever possible, especially in adjoining towns or small clubs in their own towns. It was brought out that the more clubs there are in a community, the more successful each club becomes.

Programs

Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus, Madison, Program chairman, gave an excellent talk on programs. She asked that each club send to her their year book. An honor list will be published at the end of the year in the magazine. She suggested that a program committee take plenty of time and use as their slogan, "Down with Staleness" in garden club programs. The program committee should consider the needs of the members. Programs may be put on by the members themselves alternating with outside speakers.

"Flashes of Light" are needed in the program and can be achieved with music, garden poems and an occasional garden song. The poems by E. J. Corretthers, Rockford, Illinois, are especially appropriate.

Miss Merle Rasmussen stated that an award will be given next fall for the club doing the best work in plant testing.

Visiting Gardens

Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Ripon, Visiting Garden chairman, sent a message which was read. She stated that a number of members have expressed the wish that their clubs might visit a variety of gardens this year. The committee will therefore appreciate receiving the names of owners of any gardens, large or small, which may be visited by garden club members. These names will be printed in the
(Continued on page 155, col. 3)

Program Planning

Grace Sevringhaus, Program Chairman

CALLING all Program Chairmen! Please forward to the Horticultural Society or to me at 3914 Cherokee Drive, Madison, your Year-Books or programs for 1939. With your help we will thus be able, as last year, to aid the forward march of fine program planning in Wisconsin. Especially it will be appreciated if you check those items you consider most original or helpful. As previously, full credit will be given each club assisting this column. At the end of the year those clubs submitting Year-Books will be listed in a program honor roll-call for 1939.

In our search for good program ideas and assistance are we aware of the offerings of our generous state? The photographic division of the Conservation Department has re-edited onto one reel its film on "New forests on idle acres." A new set of colored slides are ready on "Wisconsin Song-Birds." Especially good for Junior Clubs would be the slides on "Fur Babies." Among the fine older material is the colored reel on "Mushrooms," and the three colored reels on "Wisconsin Wild Flowers," one each for spring, summer, and fall flowers. Why not ask for the loan of some of these visual aids to knowledge of our Wisconsin?

The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture of the University has some pamphlets which might be used in connection with programs, and then be kept on your Garden Club Book-Shelf and passed around among your members. We are requested not to ask for these pamphlets in large numbers at this time, but clubs making real use of them are most welcome to them. There follows a list of those with garden interest.

1. No. 138. Native and Other Shrubs Common to Wisconsin. L. G. Holmes. Revised in 1938. 26 pages, including complete description and landscape use of native shrubs.

2. No. 165. Native Plants for Home Grounds Planting. L. G. Holmes. A list of 5 pages with common and Latin names. Wild flowers are marked as to sun or shade suitability.

3. No. 253. Planning and Planting the Home Grounds. L. G. Holmes. 27 pages.

4. No. 212. Outdoor Flowers for the Home. J. G. Moore. 26 pages. (Why not get a copy to loan to new gardeners?)

5. No. 222. House Plants. J. G. Moore. 32 pages.

6. No. 171. Gladiolus Growing. J. G. Moore. 7 pages.

7. No. 185. Control of the Common Rose Pests. J. G. Moore. 2 pages.

We feel sure the "Dirt Garden Clinics" which Mr. H. J. Rahmlow expects to hold with each club will be of benefit to all.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

ALL garden club memberships in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and in the Horticultural Society expire in January. However, two months of grace are given before the names are removed from the files and the mailing list of Wisconsin Horticulture.

All names are removed from the mailing list on March 20th so that names not reaching the offices of the Society by that date will not receive their April magazine.

Notices to Garden Club Secretaries

All membership dues with complete addresses of members must be sent to the Recording

Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, Mrs. R. E. Kartack, 115 10th Street, Baraboo, on blanks furnished by her for that purpose—in duplicate.

FILMS AND SLIDES AVAILABLE FROM CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONS may obtain some very fine silent motion picture films and slides from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, State Capitol, Madison, free of charge. Anyone interested should send for the catalog describing this educational material.

There are films available on wild animals, birds, fish, forestry, plants, recreation and scenery.

There are colored slides available on Spring Wild Flowers, Early Summer Flowers, Mid-Summer Wild Flowers, and Autumn Wild Flowers, Identification of Forest Trees in Wisconsin, Old and New Forests in Northern Wisconsin, Wisconsin's Future Forests, Wisconsin Song Birds, and Wisconsin State Parks. These are the regular 3¼" x 4" slides.

There are also 2 x 2 inch Kodachrome slides available on Game Birds and Waterfowl.

THE REGIONAL MEETING

(Continued from page 154)
magazine and should include information as to the exact location of the garden, and at what season it is most beautiful or may be visited. Also the type of the garden.

She suggested that garden tours to parks of the state be arranged in advance. The Federation membership cards, which each member should receive, would be a mark of identification. Each club should appoint a garden tour chairman who should correspond with Mrs. Jaeger in sending a list of gardens or parks for other members to visit.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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Vice-president

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The Honey Crop Depends Upon the Bee Population

DR. C. L. Farrar, Madison, of the Central States Bee Laboratory, discussed the relation of the honey crop to bee population in the colony at the national meeting in New Orleans in December. He stated that experiments had shown that under like conditions, if a colony of 15,000 bees produces 1 lb. of honey per 1,000 bees, then a colony of 30,000 will produce 1.35 lbs. per 1,000 bees; a colony of 45,000, 1.45 lbs.; 60,000, 1.52 lbs.

Working this out on the basis of pounds per colony, we have the following number of pounds of honey which may be produced under like conditions during a season by colonies of different strengths:

15,000 bees—15 lbs. honey
30,000 bees—40½ lbs. honey
45,000 bees—65 lbs. honey
60,000 bees—91 lbs. honey

We can therefore readily see why it is that some colonies produce more honey during a season than others.

Dr. Farrar also stated that there is a similar relation as to the amount of brood each colony will produce. That is, a strong colony in the spring will produce much more brood and build up faster than a weak one.

Adding packages of bees to producing colonies during the honey flow does not seem to have paid. That is, the profit hardly pays for the cost of the package.

The essentials then for eco-

nomical honey production are good stock with a prolific queen and good wintering with plenty of honey and pollen in the hives.

If conditions in the colony are such that brood will be reared during the late winter months, that is, February and March, the colony will build up much faster than otherwise.

We hope all beekeepers will observe carefully the amount of pollen in each colony this coming spring when the weather is suitable for opening the hives. Our observations have been that many beekeepers do not know how little pollen is present during April.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS PLANNED

MEETINGS of several districts of the State Beekeepers Association will be held in March and April. Tentative dates are as follows:

March 27. Southeastern District Meeting. Jackson Village Hall, Washington County.

April 6. Fox River Valley District Meeting. City Hall, Appleton.

April 1. A new district is contemplated in southern Wisconsin with a meeting at Janesville.

Ladies Auxiliaries will meet with each group and will hear Mrs. Harriett Grace of the Institute.

Watch for further announcements.

APPROPRIATION FOR AFB CONTROL CUT IN BUDGET

THE Governor's budget was presented to the Legislature on February 1st. In it the appropriation for eradication of American foulbrood is cut from \$31,000 annually to \$15,000 per year, a cut of over 50%.

The Governor was faced with the necessity of making drastic reductions in many departments.

All items of the budget will now be considered by the Joint Finance Committee, and hearings will be held possibly during the latter part of February on the AFB appropriation.

Any beekeeper who wishes to be notified as to when the hearing will be held should write to the office of the Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, and the information will be sent as soon as available. The officers of the State Beekeepers Association will be notified and will appear before the committee.

We had a wonderful start during the past two years in cleaning up the state. It will be very unfortunate if the work must be curtailed before it is completed.

There is only one way to increase the amount now in the budget or to save it from further reduction and that is for all beekeepers to see or write their State Senator or Assemblyman at once, explaining the need for this work to go on. The amount can be increased or reduced by the Joint Finance Committee.

After the hearings, which will
(Continued on next page)

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kleeber Honored

MR. and Mrs. A. L. Kleeber of Reedsburg were honored for 50 years of successful exhibiting of bees and honey at the State Fair at a very impressive ceremony in the First Baptist Church in Reedsburg on Sunday, January 22nd.

Following a fine service by the pastor of the church, Mr. James Gwin, Superintendent of the Bee and Honey Division at the State Fair, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Kleeber to the rostrum where they were presented with a certificate of recognition by Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison.

The following is the wording of the certificate presented which was beautifully ornamented and suitably framed.

THE
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR
Its Officials and Exhibitors
of Bees and Honey

Recognizing the Eminent Services
of

MR. AND MRS. A. L. KLEEBER

For fifty years of successful exhibiting of bees and honey, and the support and advancement of the industry and the Wisconsin State Fair, do hereby present this

TESTIMONIAL

on behalf of their many friends. In Witness Whereof, it is sealed and signed by


RALPH E. AMMON
Director, Wisconsin State Fair
JAMES GWIN
Superintendent, Bees and Honey

WALTER DIEHNELT
Exhibitor

Presented
At Reedsburg, Wis.
January 10, 1939.

DEALERS WANTED

Wanted at once, dealers to sell new Dripcut Honey Server in Northern Wisconsin. Write for information and prices. Elliott Honey Company, Menomonie, Wisconsin.



The New SAN-ICUT makes an attractive and useful package for honey.

We also carry a complete line of DRIPCUT Dispensers.

Write for circular and prices.
Milwaukee Branch: Joe Francis, Mgr.
Route 4—West Allis, Wis.

Honey Dispenser Company
Box 2077 University Station
Madison Wisconsin



Presenting the Certificate. Left to right: Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison; Mrs. A. L. Kleeber, and A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

be Thursday P. M., Feb. 16, the Finance Committee will present the budget as they have revised it to the Legislature for adoption. While a bill can be introduced in either Senate or Assembly to change any item in the

budget, this is a difficult process. It is far better to convince the Finance Committee of the need for carrying on the work and having that body make the increase.

1898 1939

HERE IT IS . . .

Our 41st year in the Beekeeping industry, and we are offering LOWER PRICES than ever before. Prices that are sure to save you money, even though the Quality is of the same High Standard. Lotz Sections, of excellent Quality and Workmanship, have stood the test of time for 36 years.

Our 1939 Catalog, which will soon be ready, will prove to you the reduction in prices. Let us serve you! Order your supplies now! And—be sure to get your 1939 Catalog at once.

●

If you are not on the Mailing List, write for your free catalog.

●

August Lotz Company
Boyd, Wisconsin

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

AT the annual meeting of the American Honey Institute held at New Orleans in December, the following board of directors was appointed: Chairman, M. S. Stone, Ogden, Utah; Vice-Chairman, A. G. Woodman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Secretary, M. J. Deyell, Medina, Ohio; Harry E. Ingalls, Basin, Wyo.; Lewis W. Parks, Watertown, Wis.; V. G. Milum, Urbana, Ill.; J. E. Starkey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robt. E. Foster, Gainesville, Fla.; and L. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

The executive committee to have charge of Institute affairs consists of: M. S. Stone, Mrs. Luella Mortenson, Madison, Wis.; J. E. Starkey, M. J. Deyell, and Robert E. Foster.

Mr. M. J. Deyell, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, is chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. Harriett Grace of Madison was chosen to manage the office of the Institute for the coming year. For the present at least, there will be only two people in the Institute office, Mrs. Grace and a stenographer.

The Institute has come through the past year in good financial condition. Receipts during 1938 were somewhat below par, and so activities were curtailed. All bills have been paid, however, and there is a balance on hand.

Everyone is looking forward to a bright future for the Institute. Beekeepers need the Institute to help promote the sale of honey throughout the Nation.

FOR SALE

Very choice, white clover comb honey. About 40 dozen. Priced to sell. W. T. Sherman, Route 2, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

HONEY MUST BE SEEN TO BE SOLD

SAID a beekeeper recently, "I have found that the only stores that really sell any honey to speak of, are those that display the honey in a prominent place. I am selling more honey to one of the new Super-Service Stores than to a dozen smaller grocery stores. The reason is that the Super-Service Store has a large display of honey in various containers on shelves—they always buy two to three dozen 5-lb. pails at a time and display them. Then the customers walk by the display which attracts them and they buy."

This difference in amount of honey being sold presents another problem, according to this beekeeper. In calling on a dozen or so small grocery stores each week, he sells only a few pails at a time—some stores buy only three pails at a time—while the large store buys in three dozen lots. He can afford to sell to the large store at a few cents cheaper per pail and make more profit, considering time spent. In turn, the large store sells at a narrow margin which means a difference in the retail price.

Or is it a problem? People who patronize the large self-help cash stores go there because they expect to find things a little cheaper, while people who patronize small stores making deliveries and doing a credit business expect to have to pay slightly higher prices. It's being done with all types of merchandise, so perhaps we need not worry about it.

NOTICE!

WE will be glad to run a classified ad in this magazine free of charge for any member who wishes to advertise equipment or honey for sale, or used material he wishes to buy. Send copy by the 15th of the month for the next month's issue.

GEORGE C. LEWIS

MR. George C. Lewis, president and general manager of the G. B. Lewis Company of Watertown, passed away on December 12th, 1938, following a heart attack.

The G. B. Lewis Company is among the pioneers in the bee supply industry and Mr. Lewis made many improvements in bee equipment and has been one of the staunchest supporters of the American Honey Institute.

TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS MEETING MOST INTERESTING

A LETTER from Mr. Adolph Moesch of Bonduel states that he drove to the National Beekeepers Meeting in New Orleans with Prof. H. F. Wilson and Mr. James Gwin, Madison, and found the meeting and trip most interesting.

On the return trip they stopped at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, visiting the Southern Bee Cultural Laboratory where they met Dr. W. W. Whitcomb who went over some of the fine work they are doing on bee breeding and to solve the problem of queen supercedure. From there they visited the Civil War Battle Fields at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the Military Park which was also very interesting.

Stopping at the Plant of Walter T. Kelley at Paducah, Kentucky, they were very cordially received. The Arthur Schultzs of Ripon also visited there at the same time.

Beekeepers are visiting around a great deal. We find a statement from Florida to the effect that about 500 beekeepers from other states visiting Florida during the winter have attended their beekeepers meetings there in late January.

CHANGES IN OUR HONEY GRADING RULES

THERE has been considerable discussion among beekeepers during the past six months in regard to improving the grading rules for honey. Last fall, it will be remembered, the Department of Agriculture and Markets held hearings to determine what should be done.

Some confusion seemed to exist as to just what the beekeepers desire in the way of changes, and what changes the Department of Agriculture and Markets could make. As a result, President A. J. Schultz of Ripon called together a few beekeepers to meet with members of the Department at Madison on Saturday, January 14, to talk the matter over.

The suggestion was made that Mr. Gwin determine whether the beekeepers would favor having the number of colors in the grading rules cut down from five as it is now, to either two or three colors. Two suggestions were made: first, that only two colors be given—white and amber; second, that three colors be required, white, light amber, and amber.

Two Grades

Under the colors selected, two grades would be given for each color, Wisconsin No. 1, and Wisconsin No. 2. All honey which was not graded at all would be called ungraded.

The suggestion was also made that it would be desirable from the producer and consumer standpoint that all honey flavored with buckwheat—either pure buckwheat or a buckwheat blend—be required to carry on the label the statement "Buckwheat flavor."

An attempt will be made by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to determine what the majority of beekeepers desire.

BROOD IN JANUARY

ON January 28th, Drs. C. L. Farrar and Carl W. Schaefer examined colonies wintering out doors. They found colonies which had been given considerable pollen last fall had three frames of sealed and hatching brood. Colonies with no pollen had only eggs and a few larvae.

Which will be the best colonies next spring? This will be discussed in our next issue. In which colonies will there be spring dwindling?

Have you examined any of your colonies?

BEEKEEPING IN CHINA

THE following article was received from C. R. Kellogg, who is now teaching in Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China.

A colony of bees, established, can be bought for \$5.00 and each year if properly cared for should produce at least 10 pounds of honey selling wholesale at \$.20 per pound, and thus bring in \$2.00 to \$2.50 per year, which is not a bad investment. I imagine an apiary average of 10 pounds is about the average. Of course, they allow the bees to swarm and the swarms are extra.

Italian bees are \$20.00 per colony and would have to average 50 pounds per year to pay as well as the old-fashioned hives of bees. Some men get as much as 60 pounds and once in a while 100 pounds, but a number of companies have failed dismally with the Italian bees. Usually they take too much honey and either have to feed with sugar selling at \$.24 per pound or more—or the bees starve.

Chinese bees work harder, work in cooler weather, work on small honey flows, are very saving of their stores, and so well suited to the region. However, they do not repel the wax moth and will swarm readily.

Condensed from *The Pennsylvania Beekeeper*.

HONEY MEAT RELISH

George Jacobson, Kaukauna

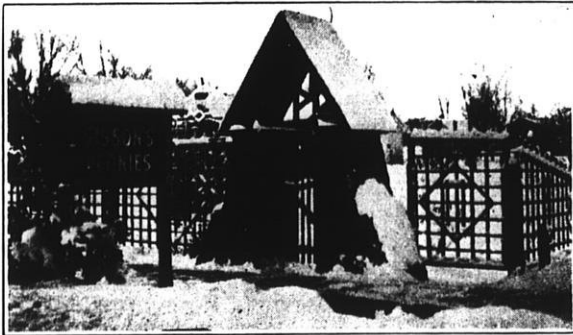
WASH 4 cups cranberries and run through food grinder. Wash one orange. Quarter the peeling, scrape all the white skin out of the peeling, and whatever white skin may stick to flesh of orange. Run the peeling and the flesh through food grinder and mix with the cranberries. Pour a cup of mild honey on the mixture and blend well. Let stand in a cool place for about 24 hours and serve.

Another Relish

Follow directions above, add a good apple, and a 10 cent can of crushed pineapple. Drain the liquid from the pineapple and save it. Blend cranberries, orange, apple, pineapple and honey. Then add one tablespoon gelatine to liquid. Let stand 5 or 6 minutes to dissolve. Heat the liquid to lukewarm. Remove from fire. When it begins to thicken blend with the mixture. Set in a cool place over night.

MICHIGAN ORGANIZES HONEY INSTITUTE

ON December 1 the honey producers of Michigan organized the Michigan Honey Institute as a non-profit honey promotional organization. The object of the Institute is to promote the sale of honey throughout Michigan by means of news dissemination, roadside signs, placards for use on beekeepers trucks, store window banners showing educational honey information, and a Michigan Honey Institute label for members' use, accompanied by grading requirements. The organization, composed of honey producers, will cooperate with the American Honey Institute.



Peonies may be planted in spring but the time is short. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, before new growth starts, is the time to plant and replant.

Sisson's Peonies

ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN

Highways 23-26 Intersection

APPLE TREES

Melba, Milton, Beacon, McIntoh, Cortland, Secor, Macoun, Red Delicious and other leading varieties

Raspberry and Strawberry Plants

FERTILIZERS

Sulphate of Ammonia — Aero Cyanamid

SPRAYERS

Plan your order for spray materials now

WRITE FOR PRICES

We carry a complete line of supplies for orchard and garden

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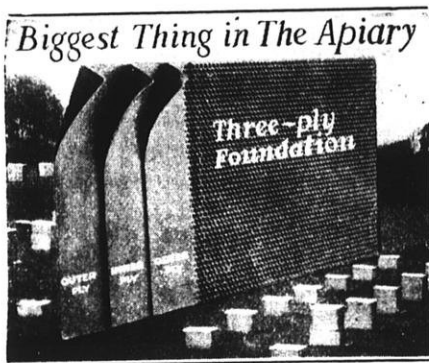
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Top Row: Bolleana
Poplar and Com-
mon Linden.

Bottom row: Horse
Chestnut and
White Oak.

Courtesy Morton
Arboretum.

MARCH, 1939



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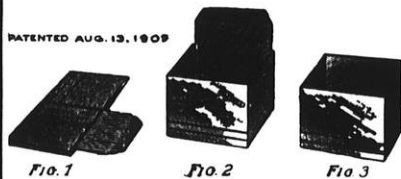
424 University Farm Place
Madison, Wis.

Service

The owner of a midget car drove to a filling station and asked for a pint of gasoline and two ounces of oil.

"Right," said the attendant. "And would you like me to sneeze in the tires?"

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909



Berry Boxes

*Crates, Bushel Boxes
and Climax Baskets*

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate materials in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

**Cumberland Fruit
Package Company**

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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MARCH, 1939

No. 7

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture 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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

News From Our Fruit Growers

ABOUT the middle of February fruit growers in various sections of the state were asked to report on conditions in their section, as of that time. The following replies were received.

From Gays Mills— by Ellery Teach

There has been no winter injury to the fruit buds in this section as yet. The set of fruit buds is about the same as last year which is about the same as an average year. Wealthy and Snows have set heavily, McIntosh light.

We have never had any mouse injury in our orchard. I used the prepared oats bait obtained from the Horticultural Society in the fall. We have not had any rabbits the past few years.

We will not apply a dormant spray this year. We will use arsenate of lead for the codling moth, and some nicotine for aphids in summer.

From Sturgeon Bay— by N. C. Jacobs

To date, February 13, there has been no mouse or rabbit injury in our orchard. We control them with wire hardware cloth around the trees, and leave most of the prunings on the ground

for them to work on. We also spread out poison bait in the fall.

There is some winter injury to fruit buds on cherry trees, but none on the apple trees. Our strawberries look very good. McIntosh, Snow and N. W. Greening should bear heavily this coming season. Wealthy and Delicious are light. We will apply no dormant spray this spring. Our first spray will be a delayed dormant of lime sulphur.

From Sturgeon Bay— by Murray Bingham

Where nothing was done to control mice this year there will probably be serious injury to fruit trees. We removed the rubbish from around the trees and also put out poison bait. Have noticed good results from the bait before snowfall, and feel confident trees are safe.

The most serious insects in this section are the codling moth, casebearer and a small amount of San Jose scale. We will apply a small amount of lime sulphur spray this spring on the entire orchard. We put on a few tanks of fall dormant lime sulphur spray. Leaves remained on the trees too late last fall for complete application.

From Green Bay— by C. J. Telfer

We have seen no mouse injury in the orchard this year. As to rabbits, we have very few and they are good to eat in December. We used poisoned wheat in tin cans for mice.

Fruit buds look good at present—Wealthy and McIntosh will be the heaviest producers this year.

We are planning on using a dormant spray of liquid lime sulphur to control oyster shell scale.

From Galesville—by Fred Sacia

There has been very little mouse injury in our orchard this year. We placed poisoned wheat among the trees and cut away the grass around the trunks. We have had no winter injury so far.

The set of fruit buds is about the same as last year, and about the same as average. The small crop of last year on all varieties should mean a good crop this year if the season is favorable. We will not apply any dormant spray this year.

From Fort Atkinson— by Wm. R. Leonard

There is a lot of serious mouse injury in the orchards in our

county. Trees 8 and 10 inches in diameter have been girdled by mice. The only protection that has been perfect has been the wire screen.

We have seen no winter injury as yet on our fruit buds. There is a larger set of fruit buds for next season than there was last year. The orchards in our Association will not use any dormant spray excepting on plums or cherries for aphids.

**From Lancaster—
by Ralph A. Irwin**

Mice began damaging apple trees in early September last year. The removal of grass and rubbish from around the tree trunks stopped it for a time. All trees under 8 inches in diameter were protected by wire cloth and we used a large quantity of poisoned bait in tin cans with the result that dead mice were thick in the orchard, but there are plenty left.

There is no winter injury apparent in orchards here as yet. The set of fruit buds is good on all varieties except Windsor.

We will apply the usual delayed dormant spray of liquid lime sulphur for oyster shell scale.

**From Baraboo—
by Art Bassett, Jr.**

We have had very little mouse or rabbit injury here this winter so far. We raked the dead grass away from the tree trunks before winter snows came.

There has been no winter injury to fruit buds in this section as far as we know.

There is about an average crop of buds this year. Snows, McIntosh, Greenings, Salome, Wealthy, etc., will be heavy. Windsors, Ben Davis and Russets will be light. We will probably apply two barrels of lime sulphur spray for oyster shell scale where it is needed.

**From Bayfield—
by Dawson Hauser**

I do not think there will be much mouse or rabbit injury in this section as there were not many signs of the pests last fall. We used no control measure aside from screening the young trees. Our greatest damage will be from deer which were bad. One of our neighbors had trees six or eight years old that were marked for two to three feet and it is difficult to collect anywhere near the amount of the loss from the Conservation Department.

There has been no winter injury so far, and the crop should be about the same as last year, excepting that we will have more Duchess. We will not put on any dormant spray. Will use lime sulphur for scab control and arsenate of lead for codling moth. So far the only wormy apples we have had are near the building where a high percentage of wormy apples are found.

**From Sheboygan County—
by Arno Meyer**

There has been rabbit injury on young trees this year. Mouse injury occurred last fall. We removed the grass from around the trunks of the trees and used poisoned bait, but didn't find much evidence of it controlling mice.

I do not know of any winter injury to fruit buds so far, but lately the weather has been severe. There is a heavy set of fruit buds. Snows will bear heavily this year. We will not use any dormant spray.

Frenzied Finance

Smith: "Are you getting a new car this year?"

Jones: "Yes. That is, as soon as I've paid for the one that I had before the one I've got now."

TOXIC EFFECTS OF NICOTINE SPRAYS FOR CODLING MOTH CONTROL

THE value of different spray materials used for the control of codling moth is determined not only by their insecticidal properties but by the effect they have on the tree itself. It has been found that a soluble, nonvolatile nicotine compound called Nico-Zin, required the addition of oil to effect satisfactory control of codling moth; all of the summer oils used with it, however, resulted in an increase in the amount of fruit dropping before reaching maturity and in a decrease in fruit coloration. On the other hand, nicotine sulphate-summer oil combinations resulted in no decrease in fruit coloration, though they did cause some premature fruit dropping. Bentonite-nicotine combinations gave somewhat poorer control of codling moth but caused no apparent injury to fruit or foliage.—From Michigan Experiment Station Report.

FRUIT SPURS

Catalogs are usually the last publicity medium to state that a variety is passé.

The apple grower needs to be from 8 to 10 years ahead of the times in the selection of apple varieties.

There are still many varieties of apples and peaches offered for sale which are 5 to 15 years behind the times commercially.

From New Jersey Horticultural Society News.

Competition

Flubb: "What caused the big collision today?"

Dubb: "Two motorists after the same jaywalker."

Scale Control In Home Orchards

J. H. Lilly and C. L. Fluke

TWO kinds of scale insects are of importance in Wisconsin. The larger one, known as the oyster shell scale because of its shape, is quite generally distributed over the state. It overwinters in the egg stage beneath the waxy covering of the parent scale. The dark-brown scales, about one-eighth inch long, are plainly visible on infested twigs. This insect is comparatively rare in commercial orchards where lime sulphur is extensively used during the summer months.

San Jose Scale

The second species, the San Jose scale, is largely confined to the southern half of the state. It shows up as minute, grayish, disc-shaped specks on the bark surface. In spite of its small size, it often becomes a serious pest and hundreds of trees have been killed by it. The winter is passed in a partly grown condition.

Scale insects have sucking mouth parts and live on plant juices. Infested trees show decreased vigor and their foliage may be thin, undersized, yellowed or spotted.

Control

These pests are best controlled by a thorough application of spray in the spring dormant stage before the buds start to open. Dormant oil sprays are most suitable, and satisfactory brands are marketed by various concerns. These are readily mixed with water without the addition of other ingredients. They should be used according to the recommendations of the manufacturers, which commonly call for three to four per cent of oil in the diluted spray.

Lime sulphur at rate of one gallon to seven or eight gallons of water has also been used for

scale control. In general, it is less satisfactory than oil, although this difference is of less importance here than farther south.

Both of these materials kill only by contact. This means that satisfactory results can be expected only where the spray is thoroughly and carefully applied.

Thief-Proof

"Officer, I left my car here a few minutes ago, and now it's gone."

"Must have been stolen, sir."

"No, it couldn't be that; it was insured against theft."

PLENTY OF SNOW AT BAYFIELD

A LETTER from A. W. Powell, strawberry grower at Bayfield states on February 20th, "We have already had 56 inches of snow and today we are having a blizzard which will add a lot more. At times I cannot see 50 feet from the window. I don't see where they will put all the snow from off the highway. However, the ground is not frozen."

The above is one reason why strawberries and perennials winter over well at Bayfield.

"Don't you ever get Johnnie and Bill confused?"

"Yes, mother, I get Johnnie confused one night and Bill the next."

FRUIT GROWERS AGREE

That the Ideal LEAD ARSENATE

MUST POSSESS

5 Major Values

- (1) **Spread completely and evenly.**
A Smooth, Effective Coverage.
- (2) **Easy and constant suspension during the entire spraying operation,**
to insure Uniform Concentration.
- (3) **Slow reaction with other chemicals.**
No Black Sludge with Lime Sulphur.
- (4) **Highest per cent of arsenic oxide.**
Maximum Killing Power.
- (5) **Lowest per cent of water soluble arsenic.**
Safety to Fruit and Foliage.

NIAGARA SUSPENSO LEAD ARSENATE MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS

Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company

J. Henry Smith, Sales Representative

Waupaca, Wisconsin

The Fight Against Frost

MANY fruit growers are preparing to fight against frost injury this spring. Before investing in expensive defense machinery, every grower who considers giving battle to Jack Frost, should read **Farmers' Bulletin No. 1588 of the U.S.D.A., "Frost and the Prevention of Frost Damage."** (Better send a card for it now, to your U. S. Senator or Congressman, Washington, D. C.)

Some of the factors influencing frost formation will be considered here briefly. Heat from the sun passes through the air mass over the earth and part of it is absorbed by the soil during the day and part is refracted or bounced back into the air. Both air and soil are poor conductors of heat, so the sun's heat penetrates but slightly into the soil and the radiated heat warms only a relatively small layer of earth—the upper air is very cold even in summer.

Clouds Help Prevent Frost

Two factors especially affect the occurrence of frost. Heavy, low-hanging clouds keep the heat radiating from the earth from mixing with the colder air above and a moderate wind at night helps to mix the cold air near the ground with the warmer air above it. When the opposite is true—a clear sky at night and little wind—frosts usually occur. When low clouds shield the earth from sun's rays during the day, the ground is cold and, if rain has fallen, much heat has been taken up in evaporating this moisture, so the ground heat is comparatively low during the day, and the first clear night, only slight radiation is necessary to allow frost to form.

Will Orchard Heating Pay

Whether or not orchard heating will pay, depends largely on

the amount and the quality of fruit protected—the heating cost per acre is the same, but the income varies. Heating does **NOT** pay when the frosts are light or infrequent. Neither heating nor orcharding pays, if they are very severe or frequent—the overhead is too great.

Of the three general methods of frost protection—conserving heat, stirring the air and adding heat—only the latter is practical for deciduous orchards. On clear, calm nights, when we can expect frost damage, there is a relatively thin layer of cold near the ground. When added heat warms the air near the ground, it rises until it reaches air of the same temperature above it, and this upper layer becomes the roof or ceiling. The heated air then circulates under this ceiling, as in a room, until all the air beneath it reaches the same temperature. The ceiling having a temperature safe for fruit bloom—say 32 degrees F.—may be 30 to 40 feet above the ground, **and we must heat this 30- to 40-foot layer of air.** Following a warm afternoon, if the morning temperature is near freezing, the ceiling is reasonably low, and heating should be effective, but following a cold afternoon, the safe ceiling is high, and more heat will be required.

There is no basis for the belief that a smoke blanket or smudge holds down the heat.

Types of Heaters

The number, type and size of heaters used, varies greatly. In most deciduous orchards the five-quart, lard-pail-type heaters are preferred, but some favor using a five- and a ten-quart heater together at each location. Many small heaters, uniformly distributed about the orchard, are better than fewer larger ones using the same amount of fuel.

The coldest period is just about sunrise and the grower should be able to control the heaters so that ample heat is available at that time. It is important that enough heaters be used to fully protect the orchard, or the cost of heating will be added to the loss of the crop. Never use less than 150 lard-pail-type heaters per acre. They need more attention, but are as economical of fuel as the more expensive stack heaters.

Fuel

Lard-pail heaters may be used with or without "spider" covers, which cut fuel consumption and heating capacity in half. Both 5 and 10 quart heaters burn an equal period, the time depending on rate of air movement, grade of fuel, etc. (Using waste motor oil, 2 gallons of oil in 10-quart heaters lasts 8 hours with spiders on, or 4 hours without spiders.) The supply of oil on hand should be ample for the full period of frost danger. Shortage of fuel for an hour at dawn may be disastrous. A large supply should be readily available for succeeding frosts.

Other fuels may be used, although some have serious drawbacks. Wood is not economical because of its bulk and dependable burning quality. Coal burners require much labor and time to fill, light and refuel, and burn irregularly. Coal coke is hard to light and may be smothered by its ashes. Carbon briquets have the advantage of burning uniformly and, on small acreages, their use avoids the necessity for oil storage tanks, but with them it is necessary to refuel frequently to keep up a uniform temperature.

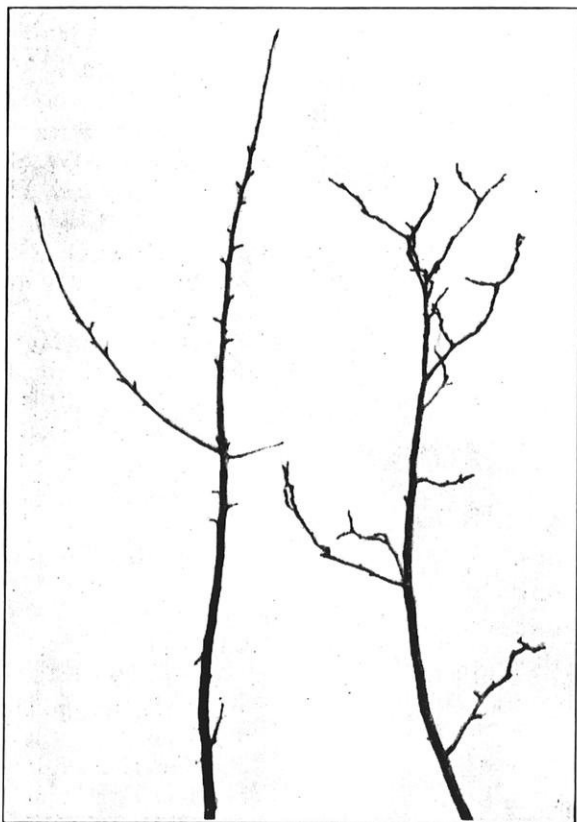
Some factors essential to successful orchard heating are:

(Continued on page 167)

Remove Weak Branches First

WHEN PRUNING OLD TREES

R. H. Roberts



Strong and weak branches to be found on same bearing tree. Leave the kind shown on left.

WHEN pruning an old bearing tree, too little attention is given to the fact that branches as those shown in the cut are found on the same tree.

The first operation in pruning an old tree should be to remove or cut back so as to rejuvenate weak branches as that at the right. After this is done, attention can be given to the usually over emphasized "crossing and crowding branches."

If these are taken out first, too much good fruiting wood, as at left, is cut off and too much weak wood remains on the tree. A test of a job of pruning is to look at the ground rather than the tree. The poor wood should be on the ground and the good

still on the tree. In this way the tree remains young in growth type and bears good apples like those produced by young bearing trees.

SOUTHEASTERN FRUIT GROWERS CO-OP HOLDS MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op was held in Wauwatosa on March 1st. A successful year was reported by the Secretary Lester Tans. A detailed report of the business of the Co-op will be given in our next issue, it being received too late for this number.

KENDALL APPLE MUST NOT BE PICKED EARLY

IT is the opinion of Prof. G. H. Howe of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, that many growers have picked their Kendall apples too early, with the result that this variety has been criticized as having green flesh.

The 1938 crop of Kendall at the New York Station was picked at intervals of a week or ten days apart, the fruit holding to the tree very well. In the later pickings the flesh appeared white, while the earlier picking showed a pronounced green flesh. Evidently care should be taken not to pick Kendall too early. Even a McIntosh picked too early shows a tendency to green flesh, according to Prof. Howe.

He states that Kendall will hold up in storage considerably longer than McIntosh and considers it a very promising variety.

THE FIGHT AGAINST FROST

(Continued)

heavily-set trees of high-quality fruit, good markets, adequate equipment (including high-grade thermometers), dependable labor, sound judgment and extreme vigilance.

Condensed from Tennessee Horticulture.

New Minnesota Fruits

Apples: Beacon, Haralson, No. 1007, No. 993, No. 700, No. 790, etc.

Also Cortland, McIntosh, Dolgo Crab, Newfane.

New Minnesota Grapes: No. 45, No. 66, No. 69.

Minnesota New Plums: Ember, No. 218, Underwood, Superior and many others.

Hardy Minnesota Pears: Minn. No. 3, Parker and Mendel.

Write for catalog

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

The Cherry Pie Baking Contest

WISCONSIN GIRL WINS SECOND PLACE



Dellora Bernhardt Represented Wisconsin in the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest

MISS Dellora Bernhardt, 18 year old high school girl, from Milwaukee, won second place in the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest held in Chicago on Washington's birthday. The contestant from Missouri placed first, Illinois third, Ohio fourth, and Minnesota fifth. Michigan, New York and Indiana also sent contestants.

Miss Bernhardt attends Messmer High School in Milwaukee where she is taking courses in

food and home making. She was well fitted for this contest because of her background as a cherry picker, her interest in the cherry industry, her love for baking and her pleasing personality.

During her work in the Door County cherry orchards last summer, Miss Bernhardt's striking resemblance to Sonja Henie caused her to be known as the Sonja Henie of the Cherry Orchard.

Prizes for the National Con-

test are: 1st \$100 and a trip to Washington, D. C.; 2nd \$50; 3rd \$25; 4th \$15; 5th \$10. Expenses to the contest were also paid.

FLOWER SHOW STAGED BY MILWAUKEE FLORISTS CLUB

THE Milwaukee Florists Club will hold their annual spring flower show at the Milwaukee Auditorium on March 11-18 in connection with the Home Show. This colorful display made just before Easter, is one of the feature attractions of the Home Show.

THE AMERICAN LILY YEAR BOOK

THE American Horticultural Society, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C., has published an excellent book on the lily, entitled "The American Lily Year Book." This may be purchased for \$1.00, and will be of interest to all who like to grow this beautiful flower.

TRAVELERS FROM WISCONSIN

A. K. Bassett of Baraboo, prominent fruit grower is traveling in California and other western states this winter. A card from Death Valley stated the party was camping near the Death Valley National Monument which is 278 feet below sea level while nearby Telescope Peak has an elevation of 11,045 feet.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver Strawberry plants. State inspected just before digging to guard against winter injury. Special prices on large orders. Hans H. Pedersen, Warrens, Wis.

Plant Strawberries Early

H. H. Harris, Warrens

I like to set strawberry plants as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition to work—before much new growth of leaves or roots is made.

Frequently the soil gets so dry later that these new feeder roots which have started cannot get moisture enough to keep them alive and the plant eventually dies.

If the plants have made a lot of new growth of foliage, fruit stems and blossoms before they are set, unless there is an abundance of moisture in the soil, this new growth will wilt and may even die. (If the new growth is trimmed off there has been that much wasted energy of plant life.) We have set plants as late as June and with good growing weather, had good results. We have set one field early and another later with plants taken from the same field—the early field doing well and the later planting almost a complete failure, from lack of moisture.

It is easy to injure plants in handling them in either cold or hot dry winds or sunshine, at any stage of growth—but I think there is more danger, **late** than early in the season.

Setting Plants

In field culture we set strawberry plants with a spade, generally two persons working together, one using the spade and the other placing the plants. We place the center of the edge of the spade on the mark of the row just where we want the plant to stand, press the blade into the ground its full length at such an angle that when the handle is brought to an upright position, there will be an opening in which the plant can be placed, with the roots spread out fan-shaped, while the spade is still in the

ground. Then we place the plant firmly against the slanting side of the opening at the same depth as it grew. Then the spade is removed and the soil pressed against the plant with the foot.

The crown root of most strawberry roots are crooked—forming a heel—and if this heel is pressed against the slant in the opening the plant will stand more erect.

CATSKILL AND DRESDEN STRAWBERRIES DO WELL IN EAST

IN 1938 the strawberry trials of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station four varieties were outstanding. These were: Catskill, Dresden, Premier and Pathfinder, according to Dr. D. F. Jones of the Connecticut Station.

The Dresden variety, which is a new introduction from the New York Experiment Station surpassed the others in yield, and also averaged larger in size of berry. The fruit is red in color, has a tough skin and holds up well after picking. It is considered well worth testing by Dr. Jones.

Catskill continues to produce large size, bright, attractive berries. It is not up to Premier in yield, but is well worth growing on account of its better fruit characters.

The Connecticut Station recommends Dorsett and Fairfax be grown on account of their fine flavor and excellent quality. They do not produce heavy enough to be profitable as a commercial variety, but for local markets where their quality will be appreciated, they should be grown. Fairfax would be especially good for home use.

SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS CAREFULLY

IT has been known for some years that it will pay to practice strawberry plant selection, at least to the extent of throwing away the small, weak plants and those which have discolored roots. Since bud nematode, red stele, and other pests are now potential threats to successful strawberry culture, plant selection becomes even more desirable. Plants which appear abnormal for any reason should be discarded.

From New Jersey State Horticultural Society News.

FOR SALE

Beaver strawberry plants and Latham Raspberry plants. Alfred Isaacson, R. 4, Menomonie, Wis.

NEW FRUITS

Minn. No. 1007, 790 and Beacon apples. Fiebing, Superior and Ember plums. Beaver, Premier, Grand Champion, Catskill strawberries. Discounts on early orders. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

Wholesale Prices Vegetable Plants

Write for Catalog of Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, and other plants, with special price list to dealers, market gardeners, and large buyers.

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New Fruits from Other States
New Hardy Apricots

Free Premiums for Early Orders

ANDREWS NURSERY
FARIBAULT, MINN.

Seedling Disease Control

R. E. Vaughan Wisconsin College of Agriculture

SEEDLING diseases promise to be abundant this spring. This means particularly **damping-off** and various types of root rot and seed decay. Last season the frequent rains made conditions favorable for fungus development and hard for the harvest of many kinds of seed. The germination is low. While there is nothing that can be done to restore lost germination there are several things we can do to protect what there is.

First: Know your seed. **Second:** Give attention to seed bed soil. **Third:** Treat the seed.

The best way to know your seed is to buy only from reputable seed dealers that have a reputation for dealing in high class seeds whether they grow them or simply act as merchants. Such firms will usually have a germination test of all the seeds they sell. This test is expressed on the seed packages or can be secured by writing for it. When no test is available it can be made at home with some moist cloth or blotters and pie plates.

Seed bed soil can help or hinder the development of young seedlings. Get a soil that has some sand and peat as well as good garden soil. Then in making the beds see that they are crowned so that water will not stand on the surface. In sowing the seed we cover the row with clear sand which does not hold water around the young sprout.

Seed Treatment

Seed treatment is a practice that has been gaining favor rapidly during the past few years. Workers in several experiment stations have been giving attention to this question particularly Kodow and Anderson in Illinois and Horsfall and Newhall in New York. In addition to the work-

ers at the experiment stations several chemical companies have been active in making and testing new chemicals used in seed treatment. A copper compound sold under the trade name **Cuprocide** is made by Rohm and Haas Chemical Company, 222 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **Metrox** is another copper compound made by Metals Refining Company, Hammond, Indiana. **Vasco 4** a zinc product is made by the Virginia Smelting Company, Norfolk, Virginia. **Semesan** an organic mercury compound is made by the Bayer-Semesan Company, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

The most commonly used are either the Cuprocide or Semesan. The Semesan is widely handled by seed dealers. The Cuprocide is a newer compound and if not available through your local dealer can be obtained through Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Illinois. In using any of these seed treatment compounds be sure and follow the directions of the manufacturer both as to amounts and procedure. Seed treatment can never restore lost vitality, but it can and will protect the young seedlings from seed borne fungi and some soil borne fungi that may be located near the seed. The equipment for treating small lots of seed is not expensive. All you need is a divided measuring spoon or postal scale and a two quart jar. Shake the seeds and dust together for 3 or 4 minutes or until all the seeds are coated.

Treat These Flower Seeds

Among the common flower seeds that have responded to seed treatment may be mentioned: aster, calendula, centaurea, cockscomb, columbine, cos-

mos, digitalis, gilia, gypsophila, heliopsis, lupine, marigold, nasturtium, nemesia, pansy, pentstemon, petunia, phlox, pine, primula, pyrethrum, scabiosa, salpiglossis, snapdragon, stock, sweet pea, verbena, viola, zinnia and others. Vegetable seeds, with the exception of lima bean which is injured, usually give an improved stand after treatment.

PREPARING SOIL FOR STRAWBERRIES

IN the Fruit News Notes by S. W. Edgecombe, Extension Horticulturist of Iowa, he advises strawberry growers as follows in regard to preparing their soil for strawberries:

"We are advising the prospective strawberry grower to plant the strawberries on well drained soil, very rich in organic matter. Usually, this can be accomplished best by applying barnyard manure at the rate of 10 to 30 tons per acre a year before planting the strawberries. If manure is hard to secure, a green manure crop of soybeans can be plowed under the year before. It is best to plow these under while the tops are still green.

"Strawberry production is a much safer venture if the plantation can be irrigated during periods of low rainfall. During the last few years, those growers who had irrigation facilities, found that the addition of limited supplies of water yielded large financial returns."

Dad—"Son, I never knew what it was to kiss a girl until I courted your mother. I wonder if you will be able to say the same to your children."

Son—"I think so, Dad, but not with such a straight face as yours."

How To Get Rid Of Stumps

WHERE trees have been cut out, and the stumps remain, the following suggestions by Mr. C. F. Winslow, Extension Forester, University of Maryland, will be of interest to growers:

Dry stumps can be burned out by boring holes in the base of the stump and a hole from the top of the stump to meet these holes in the base. Then, if a fire is started in the base, the base holes will form a draft and the vertical hole will serve as a chimney.

Killing Green Stumps

Green stumps can be poisoned to prevent sprouting by the following method. With an axe frill the bark within 6 inches of the ground. That is, make a series of downward hacks around the stump and overlap one another so that the wood is exposed, but the bark is still attached to the stump. Then mix a solution consisting of arsenic 1 lb., washing soda 1 lb., water 4 gal., and whitening ½ lb.

When preparing the solution first dissolve the soda in a convenient amount of water, using heat to hasten it, then slowly add arsenic, previously made into a thin paste, stirring all the time; place over hot fire and after it has come to a boil allow it to remain boiling for at least one half hour; stir from time to time, and **be careful to stand on the side away from the fumes**, as they may make you sick. When the arsenic is dissolved the solution may be made up to the required bulk by adding the remainder of the water, either hot or cold.

The addition of whitening is merely that of an indicator to designate the stump treated as it turns white on drying.

The solution should be poured from a tea pot, to prevent wasting, into the frill. This solution

will kill a stump in a few days.

This solution is poisonous so care should be taken not to get it on the skin. Wear old clothes and gloves when applying it to stumps. Cover stumps with burlap to prevent children or pets from getting at it.

From The Maryland Fruit Grower.

BERRY NOTES

U. S. D. A. figures show that the 1939 strawberry acreage is the largest in ten years—197,000 acres. With average yields, production would exceed both 1938 and the 1927-36 figures by nine per cent.

Latham raspberries under a good mulch in New Jersey (N. J. Hort. Soc. News), produced more than four times as many canes 48 inches in height and over per foot of row, than on unmulched plots. An unmulched row lost four inches of topsoil by erosion over a three-year period, while an adjacent mulched row lost none.

The most important spray for the control of both leafspot and anthracnose of raspberries is the delayed dormant spray—applied just as leaf tips begin to show. Use either lime sulfur (32 degrees Baume) one gallon to ten of water, or a 4-4-50 Bordeaux, with one-half pound of casein or soap added as a spreader.

From Tennessee Horticulture.

FOR SALE

Strawberry plants for spring delivery. Freshly dug and hand trimmed. Warfields, Dunlaps, Fairfax, Dorsett, Beavers and Premiers. Discount on large orders. Mrs. John Jensen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wisconsin varieties, Catskill Grand Champion, Beaver and Premier. Good plants priced right. Order early. Limberg Nursery, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver Strawberry Plants. Also Latham Raspberry. State inspected. Chris Laursen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

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Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

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The 3 1/2 H. P. One Cylinder Viking Pulls a 9 Inch Plow. It has 2 speeds forward and reverse, and has capacity for all general gardening and small-field work.

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Landscaping The Wild Garden

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

AS a general thing those who have but a limited space, such as the north side of a house or other building, want a few each of as many varieties of wild flowers as possible to bring back memories of old friends.

Of course any semblance of formal arrangement must be avoided to the utmost. In general a hit or miss planting can be used, being careful only that the kinds that have no summer foliage are so planted that the ground is covered with later growing foliage plants such as ferns, baneberries, or late flowering varieties. Low growing plants that retain their foliage such as Hepaticas, Common Blue Violets, Wild Ginger, Polemonium and the like can be used towards the front of the garden or planted area.

A more pleasing effect from a landscape point of view may be had by using less varieties and planting these in irregular masses, but taking care here also to plant later developing foliage plants such as the ferns to cover the spots otherwise left bare by such early ripening wild flowers as Mertensia, Dutchmans Breeches, Trillium and others.

Where the grounds are spacious enough for even a short trail or walk the problem changes to one of a more direct imitation of natural conditions and planting arrangements. Here overlapping groups or masses or drifts of the showy early spring flowers may be used, interspersing them with plantings of ferns and such summer and fall flowering natives as are available. These masses should be irregular in size and shape, sometimes thinning out from a central heavier planted center, at others dotted here and there through the landscape.

If the grounds are quite extensive the location of paths or trails is very important and should be roughly located before any planting is done. If the trail can lead to some point of interest, either natural or created it adds incentive to take a stroll.

The Path

The making of a path or trail is desirable for two main reasons. Most of us like to share our garden joys with friends. With a definite place to walk and to go they will enjoy the planting a great deal. With no path to follow their inclination is to walk in a little ways in a listless fashion and hasten back to well trodden paths or open lawns. Most of us are so used to being regimented to beaten paths and orderly ways that we cannot enjoy an untracked wilderness any more.

Another reason for a path or trail is one of economy. To completely restore a large wooded area with even a few varieties of wild things would be very expensive. By planting groups along or within sight of a trail an effect of heavy planting may be had at much less expense. Then those kinds that thrive best in your particular situation will gradually spread from self sown seedlings to cover nearby areas.

You cannot hope to succeed equally well with all wild flowers in any one situation. Differences in shade, soil and moisture requirements seem very pronounced at times and one variety will thrive where another just struggles along. Do your heaviest planting with the varieties that seem naturally suited to conditions, or that you know have been plentiful in past times in your locality. Then study the miffy ones and try and provide

the conditions in a restricted area that will suit them. There is an endless lot of things we do not know yet about our wild flowers which makes their successful culture all the more interesting.

Because of the fact that the amount of shade or of moisture has so direct a bearing on soil requirements and even fertility requirements of our wild plants it is hard to lay down any hard and fast rules for groups of varieties. We must use some common sense and sort of plant instinct along with all we can learn.

SCENTED GERANIUMS

IN the greenhouses of W. A. Toole of Baraboo, one may find a very interesting collection of scented Geraniums. The leaves are very fragrant and are of different shapes and types. Most interesting of all however, are the various kinds of fragrance the leaves give off—some 20 different scents in all. Among the most pronounced are the following: lemon, orange, nutmeg, rose, filbert, walnut, peppermint, apple, camphor and coconut.

Mr. Toole tells us that these various types of geraniums originated at the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa. Sea captains visiting there brought back the geraniums to Europe where they were a novelty for a time, but later almost disappeared. Interest in them now is being revived. Mr. Toole has the largest collection in the middle-West, about 25 varieties.

Mrs. Toole makes the suggestion that peas, either canned peas or pea soup can be greatly improved in flavor by the addition of mint herb.

Profit From Late Gladiolus

Mrs. Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville

FALL outdoor blooming gladiolus are usually more profitable to the commercial grower than those of midsummer.

Success is dependent upon several things, sunny weather without early frost, being of course the one beyond our control. The location picked should be on high ground protected if possible from cold winds, and with no obstruction to the southward. Plant as far away from the earlier glads as possible.

We plant our bulbs in a trench 10 inches wide, and plant three rows in each trench. A complete commercial fertilizer is worked into the soil below the bulbs, and often sand is added to aid in the late digging. When the flower spikes start to appear, a second application of fertilizer is broadcast over the rows on a dry, quiet day, and a broom is used to dust off the leaves.

Irrigation

In the average year, irrigation is necessary to insure a steady strong growth, as we do not plant until the last of June. The overhead irrigation is also of much value in preventing severe damage from early frosts.

As thrips tend to increase steadily during the late summer, a regular spraying program should be followed until the buds appear.

The varieties used should be those which make a strong, healthy growth and are frost resistant. Most of our late planting is of low priced glads.

Betty Nuthall Favored

Betty Nuthall, a salmon pink, is our outstanding favorite. It produces strong spikes from any size bulb, and has very beautiful fall shades.

Giant Nymph has better coloring in the fall than in summer,

and is really very attractive with its delicate shades of pink.

Mrs. F. C. Peters, a lavender, does very well. Picardy can be used if large bulbs are planted, but otherwise the stems will be slender.

We plant some Albania, Gold Eagle, Golden Dream, Alice Tip-lady and Myra. These are smaller, but we wish to have plenty of glads in variety to meet an irregular demand.

Charles Dickens, Commander Koehl, Minuet, and Maid of Orleans are higher priced kinds which do well in the fall.

The killing frost usually comes about October 12th with us, although some years we have many blooms until the last days of that month. We usually have several hundred Betty Nuthall which have not yet opened, so anxious are we to get the latest possible blooms of this queen of fall varieties.

OUTSTANDING MARIGOLDS OF 1938

MARIGOLDS Sunset Giants and Yellow Supreme, and the Chrysanthemum - flowered Hybrids were the outstanding varieties in the African Marigolds. Marigold Crown of Gold, which was an All-American selection last year, will most likely be discarded in favor of these better varieties. The French Marigolds Harmony, Robert Beist, and Flaming Fire were the best in their class.

Good Petunias

In the Petunias, Salmon Supreme, a new color in Petunias, which is a rich salmon when the flowers first open, changing to a glistening soft salmon-pink as the flowers age,

is a very good bedding variety. It is of erect habit and gives continuous display for many weeks. Topaz Rose, Royal Blue (Balcony), and Gaiety, a fringed all double with large showy blooms, were still blooming late in the season.

Condensed from article by Andrew Kneuker, Westfield, N. J., in the December, 1938 GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

DAMAGE FROM DEER

MR. DAWSON HAUSER of Superior View Farm, Bayfield, writes that deer have been a source of considerable loss in that section. He states that they come in after the hunting season, paw off the snow and eat the tops of such plants as carnations, Sweet William, Violas and Canterbury Bells, causing the ground to freeze and the plants to freeze back. They have an acre or more of plants that look like a hog wallow with the five or six inches of snow thoroughly mixed with the top three or four inches of soil. Their strawberry beds were also used by the deer for feeding.

In Mrs. Sauve's perennial garden at Iron River the deer ate the tops of the lilies and other perennials, causing loss of seed and stunting plant and bulb growth. She estimated that her total loss on three acres was \$945.00.

Dr. C. H. Rieman in charge of Potato Breeding work on Madeline Island reports that the deer ate the tops of the potatoes in the experimental plots and that there is much complaint from settlers that the deer eat the vegetables in their gardens.

This problem is not an easy one and must be considered from both angles—that of the farmer and that of the sportsman and conservation.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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LOOKING FORWARD IN GLADS

W. C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

THE 1939 models of both gladiolus and automobiles are on sale and in the hands of buyers. The research and engineering staffs are busy with the car of 1940 and 1941. The hybridist is busy testing the various seedlings which will constitute the release of 1940 and 1941. Refinements take place annually, but every now and then a fundamental change in engineering takes place, such as glass enclosed cars, and four wheel brakes. Such fundamental changes in the field of hybridization are called "breaks." Picardy was such a break. It gave the flower world color beauty, large sized florets of informal placing, on a long graceful stem. Thus Picardy deserves the high regard that it has won. The glad of the next few years must be a differently colored Picardy. The glad of the next decade must be an improved Picardy.

The variety Picardy, with its many good points, brought forth also the habit of producing both two throat petaled florets, and one throat petaled floret, on the same spike. Thus the majority of seedlings of this fine variety show the same fault. When the color of the seedling has a throat color lighter than the tip color, and when a blotch is present this fault is more clearly observed. Smaller floret sized seedlings with wide spacing show florets right side up, and upside down and in intermediate positions, on



LORD SELKIRK

A beautiful white with unmarked creamy white throat. A 1939 introduction by Twomey. This spike grown from a small bulb. Cut courtesy Louis R. Fischer, Minneapolis.

the same stem. These factors disturb sequence and mar true beauty of form.

While certain improvements of color beauty, substance and ruffling will take place from year to year the improved Picardy, will not result until someone has developed a Picardy without the habit of dual shaped florets on the same spike. When this seedling comes, then variously colored varieties can be had with their added substance and style of ruffling that will set the stage for the next step forward in gladiolus breeding.

CAN WE IMPROVE OUR FLOWER SHOWS?

Edwin H. Ristow

SOME gladiolus varieties seem to find a place in our busy life mainly because of color. Some adapt themselves to soil and weather conditions better than others. Thus they become our standard varieties.

From these we judge all others. A new introduction to find a place in our regard, must be different in color, type, or size to forge ahead. Should it prove to be similar in color to standard sorts, it must try to squeeze in. If proven a better performer, it will replace older varieties in time.

Tastes in color and type of flower vary. People want to have things colorful. At the same time they are quick to discern a clash in colors. Though we want things colorful, they must harmonize. This is especially true with flowers. If we have no time for them, they fall by the wayside. Out of thousands of gladi-

olus varieties, only a few hundred varieties survive.

You may have a field of glads in bloom creating a very colorful effect. Cut some and bring them in the house. Try to make the home more beautiful with different color arrangements. See which will harmonize best with the colors in the room. Use different styles of containers. After you do this awhile, you will have an entirely different conception of some of your varieties. Some that were good out in the garden, won't fit at all. Others that seemed just ordinary, will have true charm. The varieties that you wanted to discard because they crooked in the field, may give just that added touch to make your arrangement a success. You will find that you will have to leave the large "corn stalks" out in the garden.

Arrangements at the Show

I have never missed showing at our state gladiolus shows. The principal objective has been and still is the same—namely to stress individual blooms. You don't have row after row of single spike glads in your home. Why should we put such emphasis on individual blooms. To me it seems more stress should be put on **how** you can **use** your blooms. We should try to show the public what beautiful effects can be created with glads at our flower shows.

If you are a real glad fan, the most varieties that you can remember that you enjoyed seeing at the show, would be about ten. The others you have seen many times before. Although they are still good, you have not the enthusiasm for them that you formerly had. Why repeat the same thing year after year.

To sum up the idea briefly, rather than make so many individual spike entries, use the older commercial varieties to make more artistic arrangements. If need be we can subdivide these artistic arrangements. Make

more of them by specifying color. To help the idea along, and get the spirit, let the large exhibitors pledge certain entries. Perhaps we can get away from the idea of having row on row of single spike tables by breaking the monotony of same with some artistic arrangements.

If practice makes perfect, I don't know of a better place to find out what is wrong with your flower arrangements than at a flower show. Constructive criticism by competent judges will go a long ways to correct our faults.

GLAD. CORM TREATMENT AT PLANTING TIME

By the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

THE use of naphthalene flakes during the winter is preferable whenever practicable, but under certain conditions growers may find it necessary to treat their stocks just prior to planting, especially when new stocks are being acquired or if an infestation is not discovered until that time. Under these conditions the corms may be treated with mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate).

Mercuric chloride. — This chemical, when used as a solution containing 1 ounce to 7½ gallons of water (1 to 1,000), kills all thrips on unpeeled corms left in the dip for 12 to 17 hours. Since mercuric chloride dissolves

(Continued on page 177)

SEE THEM BLOOM

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Lowest prices.

Send for list of 150 best Gladiolus

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ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

Sunday, March 19

Oconomowoc

10 a.m.-12 M. Business Meeting

12 M-1:30 p.m. Dinner and visiting

1:30 p.m. Program. A very interesting program is being prepared. All glad fans invited.

GLADIOLUS ARISTOCRATS

Price list of a selection of the best new varieties will be sent free on request. A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, Wisconsin.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Send for your free copy of our new and beautiful gladiolus catalog.

Largest growers of clean, healthy bulbs in the middle-West. Trial offer of 25 blooming size bulbs, all prize winners, for 35c prepaid.

Riverview Gardens, A. J. Wilkus & Sons, 909 Winslow Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

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Leads the March of Progress in Gladiolus

This sensational new white Gladiolus has proved its superiority, having been awarded two First Class Certificates, an Award of Merit, two Grand Champions and a special seedling award in major shows the past summer.

For complete details regarding LORD SELKIRK and other new outstanding varieties send for

MY 1939 FREE CATALOGUE beautifully illustrated, and containing many worth while special offers and valuable Gladiolus information.

LOUIS R. FISCHER

4824 Penn Avenue South
Minneapolis Minnesota

Editorials



HARDY CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUTS

A shipment of 150 pounds of the hardy Carpathian English walnuts is on the way from the Carpathian Mountains of the Ukraine to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society sent by Rev. P. C. Crath of Toronto, for distribution in the colder sections of the country for trial purposes.

This is the fourth year that the Society has undertaken this project. The results are quite encouraging. We have seen a number of the trees growing in different sections, four to six feet high, growing from these seeds planted four years ago. Mr. N. C. Jacobs of Sawyer has several of them which are about six feet tall and look very good. They have never suffered any winter injury. The trees have been carefully pruned to a whip in order to get them to the desired height before branching.

Mulching the young trees with either marsh hay or straw to conserve moisture has also been a desirable practice.

The tree in the editor's backyard which is seven years old, produced pistillate flowers last year, but no catkins so that the flowers were not pollinated. This is characteristic of the tree, but next year it should produce both types of flowers and develop nuts.

Rev. P. C. Crath selects the trees from which the nuts are taken in the Carpathian Mountains. Not being on the Government pay roll, his expenses must



come from the sale of the nuts, which accounts for the somewhat high price being asked for the seed. Prices this year are the same as in the past, as follows:

\$1.00 for 10 nuts
\$4.00 per pound

For more information write the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison. Complete planting instructions are sent with the nuts, which are mailed postpaid at about planting time.

OUR COVER PICTURE

"There is a rare beauty in the structure of trees ungarmented; and if perchance snow or frost have silvered their tracery against the sober sky, it becomes a marvel which never tires."—(Henry Ryecroft)

The above is the introduction to the February bulletin of the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, which discusses trees in winter.

We appreciate the courtesy of the Morton Arboretum in loaning us the cut of the beautiful picture shown on our cover this month.

HOW TO GROW TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

BULBS of the Tuberous Rooted Begonias should be purchased at once and should be planted in pots as soon as possible. If a large number are grown they may be started in flats, but if only a few are grown it is more convenient to start them directly in pots.

The reason for starting the bulbs early is that their period of bloom will be a great deal longer than if the bulbs are planted out in the garden in May when danger of frost is over. The bulbs are planted shallow, being careful that the concave side containing the old stem is upward. They need be covered only about one-quarter of an inch. Several weeks are required for the plants to begin to grow, during which time they may be left in a dark place. When the green leaves appear they must be placed in the light. During March and April they will stand considerable sunlight, but in May they should be planted where there is shade during the middle half of the day.

The soil for starting the bulbs should be rather light but rich and contain a fair amount of sand. A night temperature of from 52 to 55 degrees is best. High temperatures will make a spindly growth, as will too much shade during early spring. Transplant the clump to the garden as soon as danger of frost is over. If the plants are tall, they may be staked. Give plenty of water at all times.

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN RE-ELECT OFFICERS

THE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association met in Milwaukee on February 9. There was a good attendance and a number of important problems confronting nurserymen were discussed.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. President: T. A. Singer, Milwaukee; Vice-president, W. A. Dustrude, Hartland; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Riggert, Fort Atkinson. Directors: N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; H. W. Has-kin, Pardeeville; Floyd Fancher, Sturtevant; Karl Junginger, Madison; Jas. Livingstone, Milwaukee; and Thos. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay.

STUDY AIDS AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY EX- TENSION DIVISION

Aid in Home Landscaping and Public Problems in Land- scape Design

STUDY aids have been prepared by the University Extension Division, Department of Debating and Public Discussion, in cooperation with Prof. Franz Aust of the Horticulture Department, and several other state departments.

These aids cover the subjects of building the home landscape and public problems in landscape design, Part I dealing with roads, highways and roadside development, and Part II dealing with parks, play areas and parkways; also the home landscape. A fifth Study aid, Government Forests, Nature Sanctuaries, Wilderness Areas and Public Grounds is in process of preparation and will soon be completed.

Study aids will be sent to anyone in Wisconsin for 25c. Elsewhere 35c. Address Miss Almere L. Scott, University Extension Division, Madison, Wisconsin.

The Baneberries

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

IN the shade of old maples, or mixed hardwoods where the soil is rich and deep with the accumulation of uncounted years of mold from rotting leaves one may find on a summer day a bunch of milk white berries carried upright above a triangular spread of finely divided foliage. Each little oblong fruit is connected with the main stem by a slender coral colored stemlet.

Oh, did I forget to introduce you? May I present *Actaea alba*, known to friends as White Baneberry. White Baneberry is one of the easily grown shade lovers that adds interest to the wild garden with its beautiful foliage and fruit after many of our other shade loving wild flowers have lost their charm. The flowers are not what might be termed showy but are attractive in late spring, fluffy spikes of white above the hardly matured leaves.

Perhaps nearby you may find Red Baneberry, politely known as *Actaea rubra* and blood brother of White. The berries of White Baneberry may persist until late summer but the shining red oval berries of Red Baneberry usually drop before July is past, unless you may perchance find a natural hybrid, with fruit of the size and shape of White, but dull red in color and persistent to the very end of summer. The flowers and foliage of all three forms are much alike.

The height of the mature plants may vary from 8 or 10 inches to over two feet depending on individual differences and to soil fertility and moisture. The rather thick yellow roots bear a crown of buds at the top something like a peony and they may be increased by division in something the same way, or the seed may be gathered before it

drops and sown at once, perhaps near the parent plant where the seedlings will appear the next spring and mature in two or three years if nursed along when necessary.

TREAT GLADIOLUS CORNS

(Continued from page 175)

very slowly in cold water, it is advisable to first dissolve it in a small quantity of hot water, then dilute to the correct amount with cold water. Sufficient solution should be prepared so that the corms will be completely submerged. Do not use the same solution a second time but make up a fresh one for each new lot of corms. Mercuric chloride is a **deadly poison**, and the greatest precautions should be taken in handling it. The use of rubber gloves may be desirable. Since mercuric chloride is corrosive to metals, it should be mixed and used only in glass, earthenware or wooden vessels.

It should be remembered that corm treatment alone does not prevent later reinfestation. It is very essential to isolate untreated corms from treated stock and to avoid carrying thrips from one to the other on clothing, tools, or containers. The refuse from cleaning should be destroyed, and all new stock should be treated before it is stored with any corms that have been disinfected.

SPHAGNUM MOSS FOR SALE

Sphagnum moss—good quality in standard size burlapped bales. 10 bales \$6.00. Write for prices on larger lots. I. N. Dewey, Mather, Wis.

Home and Garden

PROVERB

"If a man finds himself with bread in both hands, he should exchange one loaf for some flowers, since the loaf feeds the body, but flowers feed the soul."—Eastern Proverb.

AFTER looking over the catalogs for 1939,—we might be tempted to hand over both loaves—also shake our purse upside down.

The growing interest in gardens have wakened nurserymen all over the country to the possibilities of the catalog in a real plant and garden education. They not only tell you about unusually beautiful plants, trees and shrubs—they tell you how to plant them—what kind of soil they do best in—what kind of fertilizer to use—if any—whether they need winter protection or a sheltered spot—whether they do best in sunshine or shade—perhaps a happy combination of both.

A real nurseryman WANTS the plants he sells to live and grow—he knows that a satisfied customer comes back, like as not brings other customers. So the rose catalogs not only tell of old and new varieties of roses, they tell how to plant and how to care for them after planting.

I can assure you that that person we have all heard about—who just sticks anything in the ground and it GROWS with no looking after at all—is a very mythical person indeed. Kipling had a very good idea that "Gardens are not grown that way," and so have we. But the catalogs are very fascinating this year—such lists of new Roses, Iris, Tree Peonies, those new yellow hybrids of that small



Yellow Lutea Hybrid with only four small yellow petals—now these new Lemoinei, with blooms eight inches wide, some even ten, fringed and fringed petals, semi-double to very double—in pure yellow to deep orange—the semi-doubles with carmine, purple or rosy purple blotches at their base.

Tree Peonies

Among the Japanese Tree Peonies will be found blue shades, Wisteria Blue they call it—also pale yellows with lilac tints at base of petals. Naturally these unusual shades are more expensive than the older varieties, but do not think that this means they are less beautiful flowers. Indeed not, no matter which one you choose—it will be a joy.

Magnolia

Good sized Magnolia Soulangiana—the variety that is hardy in Wisconsin, can now be bought for about one-third the usual price. You may have to sell both

those loaves of bread—but if you have been longing for a Magnolia, now is the time to buy one.

Have you ever thought you would like to dig up a lot of those old dull flowered Iris you have in your borders and get a lot of new ones? Well just take one of the new Iris catalogs—study it carefully—and you will start making out a list right away. Never have such fine Iris sold for so small a sum.

For the Shady Garden

For the shady garden, you need the catalogs that feature Tuberous Begonias—and along with those Begonias, a lot of other bulbs that will give you new interest in your garden this spring.

Do not forget to read directions for growing Begonias and other plants very carefully—they might solve that "don't have any luck with Begonias." By the way, the blossoms of the tuberous Begonia are very attractive when used in low bowls for table decorations—both for living room and dining room. The trailing variety is almost equal to the Orchid.

Question Box

Could you take time to give me some information through the pages of Wisconsin Horticulture? I have a small formal garden at the end of a walk. There are four beds each about six by six feet; the paths are gravel. There is a sun dial in the center, set in grass. When this garden was first made the florist used Geraniums in the beds and they were very effective but of course need replacing every season. I

have tried using Petunias, Small Zinnias, but nothing seems quite satisfactory. What would you suggest that would be as effective as the Geraniums? I would like something permanent."

Roses For the Formal Garden

Answer: That small formal garden should be an ideal place for Floribunda Roses. We called them Polyanthas for a long time—but they have been given a real place in the 1939 Rose catalogs. And do you know what one of these catalogs says about these Floribundas? "They are noted for their Permanence, continuity of bloom, and ease of culture; for color display they are more effective than the Geranium."

Besides the regular standbys that we have grown and loved—such as Chatillion, Ideal, Miss Edith Cavell, Baby Tausendschoen, La Fayette, George Elger and many others, we now have such as Anne Poulsen, vivid scarlet; Betty Prior, red buds, opening to rose pink; Carillion, coral flame; Snowbank, buds buff-orange opening to snow white; Rochester, as near as possible like its pollen parent, Rev. F. Page Roberts; Smiles, brilliant salmon pink. Then there is White Aachen, said to be the equal in bloom of Gruss an Aachen. Permanent Wave, Cochineal-red, with petals looking as though they had just returned from the hair dresser. Viscountess Charlemont, satiny rose pink, buttercup yellow at base of petals. All these and others will give you a list to pick from that will be very satisfactory and solve the problem of what to plant in the small garden.

Beds of one color are very effective, just as are Geraniums. Floribunda Roses should be planted quite closely, about 14 inches apart. This would call for about 22 roses in each bed—but you will have Roses for display and to cut.

You will need to keep faded roses cut—but do not prune dur-

ing the summer. New sprays of bloom come from the first top eye under the previous cluster of bloom, so if you want long stemmed sprays, do not cut them all from one plant as the plant must then send out new shoots before blooming again.

Floribunda Roses are attractive with a background of Evergreens, in groups in the Border, or in long beds at the side of the lawn.

I have been more than pleased at the many comments on Tree Peonies, also on letters received asking for information as to where they could be obtained. Am always glad to be of help to readers of Horticulture.

THEY STILL DO IT AT GARDEN CLUB MEETINGS

IN his February news letter to garden clubs, Mr. Victor Ries of Ohio makes this comment on garden club meetings and programs.

"I am going to ask each one of you to place yourself in the position of a guest speaker invited to speak at your club at 2 o'clock on a certain day. You arrive on time to find them almost ready to begin. A roll call and then reports of committees; often alibis and excuses for not doing anything. This is followed by a business meeting long and uninteresting. Most of this business could have been attended to by the executive committee without boring the members and guests with it. Finally, the speaker is introduced to the accompaniment of noise and fragrance of the "eats" being prepared in the kitchen. The hour is late, the members in a hurry to get home, the speaker is not asked but it is hinted that the talk be short and snappy.

"If you had been through this procedure not once but many times, you too would recommend:

1. That all business be handled by the executive committee—merely brought before the club for approval.

2. That when guests or outside speakers are present all business be left until afterwards."

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES

For Sale: Espalier or Trained Fruit Trees. Very ornamental in the garden. Bear fruit second year. Seven types. Delphene Biebler, 2027 E. Olive St., Shorewood, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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FREE SEED BOOK 1939

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DEPT. NO. 221 MADISON WISCONSIN

The Plant Testing Project

Garden Clubs Will Try These New Varieties of Ornamentals This Season

AS announced in the February issue, the Plant Testing Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation selected ornamentals for trial in Wisconsin during 1939. A description of these varieties is given here so that members may study them and select those most suitable for their needs.

The problem as to where these varieties may be purchased is somewhat difficult. Not many nurserymen care to stock a supply of new varieties because they are expensive and the demand is uncertain. We will be glad to list any sources of supply—that is, the names of any nurserymen who have any of the plants for sale. Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, Route 4, will make an effort to supply plants to those who send in their orders.

HOLLYHOCK—INDIAN SPRING

Silver Medal 1939

An annual Hollyhock which if started early under glass will bloom in August and if the first canes are cut down after flowering the secondary canes will bloom during the fall. The flowers are semi-double and fringed, in shades of pink; the centers being darker the light edges give a dainty appearance. Growing about 4 to 5 ft. the plants will fit in various sections of the flower border; flowering stems and branches are freely produced. Indications that it may be hardy with protection would merit such trials.

PETUNIA—HOLLYWOOD STAR

Silver Medal 1939

A Petunia of unique form—two inch flowers of bright rose-pink with a creamy yellow throat, deeply cut to form an attractive five-pointed star; excellent for cutting. The 12 inch plants are adapted to bedding, borders or window-box planting; begin to flower early in the season and bloom most profusely until frost. The foliage is distinct, being long and narrow. Like all Petunias, sunshine is essential for best flowering.

PHLOX—SALMON GLORY

Silver Medal 1939

A named selection from Phlox Drummondii gigantea; the color is a clear salmon-pink with distinct creamy white eye. The individual florets are of immense size. Being a robust grower with 10 to 12 inch stems it is fine as cut flower and in mass planting makes a fine showing in the garden. Grows and thrives in any soil in sunny position, but produces best flowers in a light, fairly rich loam.

BUDDLEIA—DUBONNET

Following last year's pink-flowered Charming, the variety Dubonnet brings

an entirely new color to the growing list of varieties of this always satisfactory plant. In sunshine and under artificial light the color is almost a true red. The firm cylindrical spikes are closely set with individual flowers of good size that do not burn in the sun. The plant is of robust, erect growth, with strong stems; foliage is good with large leaves of firm texture. A good late summer cutflower harmonizing well with other outdoor blooms. May as do some others of the Buddleias, kill almost to the ground in some situations.

DELPHINIUM—PINK SENSATION

Introduced in 1938. The first clear pink Delphinium, a Ruysii (Holland) seedling, is sure to become extremely popular. The plant is very vigorous, mildew free, and grows to a height of about 4 ft. It resembles the Belladonna type in appearance of the foliage and size of the individual blooms, and as the spikes have many laterals, the display is much enhanced. The flowers appear in early June and repeat almost continuously until fall. The flowers are light rose pink, a color previously unknown in Delphiniums. An ideal plant for the border and for cutting. The plants are hardy having lived perfectly through two winters under trial observation in the United States.

HELENIUM—PEREGRINA

Less weedy than the older sorts and earlier to bloom, Helonium Peregrina with large flowers of shining dark mahogany with old gold is desirable as a border plant. Grows about 3 ft. and in bloom from July through September. For masses of bloom that blend with the autumnal colors and give form and body to the main background of the border the Heleniums are excellent. Planted against or between shrubs they show in all their rich color. The flowers are useful for cutting as stand up in good condition well; also in the garden many flowers are borne that remain in good state for long time.

LIATRIS—SCARIOSIA ALBA

A White Blazing Star highly recommended for the border and for cutting. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall with elegant flower spikes thickly covered with fluffy white blooms that reach more than half way down the stem. Planted in groups of three or more it is without question a most effective white flower in the garden during August and September.

LIATRIS—SEPTEMBER GLORY

The showiest of all the late varieties September Glory has fluffy rich purple flowers on extra long spikes in late August and September. Grow-

ing 4 to 6 ft. the spikes are solidly covered with many flowers coming into bloom at same time, creating a superb effect. A splendid improvement of the scariosa type; a fine acquisition for the border and for cutting.

STRAWBERRY—BARON SOLE-MACHER

Medium sized bright red berries are produced from seed the first year which though smaller than the usual cultivated varieties have a delicate wild flavor and aroma that are appealing. The low growing, compact plants do not produce runners and are suitable for use as edgings, in the rock garden, in pots and jars. Flowers within 8 weeks from sowing and produces fruits throughout the season until frost. Does well in sun or semi-shade and may prove hardy with protection.

LILY—SPECIOSUM ALBUM

In the form of flower and in manner of growth, this Lily is one of the most beautiful. Pure white with a golden green stripe down the center of each petal and anthers of coppery tint; of good substance, this is one of the finest of late flowering Lilies. Growing about 3 to 5 ft. is well adapted to border or bed planting; excellent as a cut flower; established bulbs carry 12 to 20 blossoms. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep; will endure some lime; good drainage is essential; a good, rich topsoil should be used to encourage the stem roots thereby throwing strength into the flower stems.

LILY—SULPHUREUM

One of the most beautiful trumpet lilies ever introduced. Dr. Wilson says "Essentially an aristocrat and one of the noblest of all lilies." Buds measure up to 11 inches in length and fragrant flowers upon opening are a pale sulphur yellow deepening in color at the throat, the exterior is tinged with claret red. The stems grow from 5 to 7 ft. and carry from 6 to 10 flowers; blooming in August and September. Plant in full sun about 10 inches deep, as it is stem rooting, in lime free soil. This lily has been successfully grown in Vermont. Mulch in winter and be sure that drainage is good as like most lilies this is essential.

ROSE—ROSELNFE

Poulsen-Kordes 1939 introduction.

A double Poulsen type of silvery rose-pink color. Graceful gardenia-like blooms about 2½ inches in diameter; extremely double. Blooms all summer long and is most effective for mass color garden display as well as individual plant specimen. Foliage is a healthy dark green with bronzy red serration. Excellent cut flower.

ROSE—SPRINGTIME

Howard and Smith 1935

Sometimes called the Appleblossom Rose. A hybrid polyantha rose that will thrill the grower with its exquisite pink shade of appleblossoms. The plants make a vigorous well-branched bushy growth, clothed with healthy rich green foliage. Graceful sprays of clusters of artistic semi-double cup-shaped blooms which measure up to 3 inches in diameter. The lightly waved petals, clear and rich in color lightening toward the base, surround a cluster of rich yellow stamens. Excellent for cutting; a specimen or for border or bed planting.

ABELIA—GAUCHERI

A hybrid produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The medium height bush is of graceful habit; the foliage of pleasing form and color. Blooming for a long period in summer it is a welcome addition to border and foundation plantings. The bell-shaped flowers are bright lavender-pink with orange markings in the throat; profuse blooming.

FORSYTHIA—OVATA

Korean Golden Bell. Introduced by the Arnold Arboretum from Korea and highly recommended by them. A handsome species that is extremely hardy and blooms even after the coldest winters. The plant grows about 5 to 6 ft. in height and is upright in habit, forming a well rounded bush when established. The flowers are pale primrose-yellow and are produced very early. Leaves are ovate and of good substance and color.

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK
Always the Third Week in April

NATIONAL Garden Week is April 17th to 23rd. This week should be observed in every State in the Union.

One of the aims of National Garden Week is to organize a garden club in every town.

When in 1923 there was a call for a national garden week devoted to gardens, there were no state federations. In 1925 there were four, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland. In 1927 this had increased to 20, with a membership of 600 clubs. Last year there were 40 state federations with 1980 clubs in the National Council alone, with over 100,000 members. New York state alone has 211 clubs with a membership of approximately 12,000.

What Is a Garden Club?

Said the FLOWER GROWER magazine in April, 1938. "Now,—just what is a garden club and why? A garden club is an organization of interested garden enthusiasts whose every phase of activity necessarily makes for community betterment and beautification. No garden club is ever selfish,—a garden is the possession of everyone who sees it. A Garden Club arouses an interest in beauty; the whole community follows. Where a garden grows, there must first be a clean-up campaign. A clean-up campaign in any locality means a health campaign. Better health means a higher standard in living, this in turn bringing better citizens who immediately turn to making their homes and communities better. It is a magic circle with the garden club as the center of it all. That is what a garden club will mean in any town."

Let us all plan to observe National Garden Week this year. Remember the date—April 17th to 23rd.

VISIT THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW AT NAVY PIER MARCH 25 TO APRIL 2.

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Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

OUR project for this month is the sale of the Wild Life Stamps. I hope all garden clubs have ordered a supply.

By using these stamps you are helping the work of conservation and restoration of wildlife resources which are so important to our future welfare.

This year there are eighty designs on each sheet of stamps, which include birds, fish, animals, wildflowers and trees, painted by outstanding artists of the country. They sell for \$1.00 a sheet, of which amount your garden club may keep 25 cents.

Get publicity on the project in your local papers. Announce it at meetings, dinners and whatever functions are held during Wildlife Restoration Week, March 19th to 25th.

These stamps are of interest to collectors and can be used to seal your mail throughout the year.

In Milwaukee, space has been given in the Plankinton Arcade for a table, where some garden club member serves each day in selling the stamps. There must be some such place in your town where your members can do likewise, either as a local project or one for your District. It is not too late to start right now.

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President.

THE GARDENER'S TRAVEL BOOK

A NEW book of 390 pages, well illustrated, the first to be devoted to telling garden minded travelers where to find the most interesting points of horticultural interest in every state in the Union, and in every section of every state, and also Canada. Those who travel will find this book invaluable. The appendix lists public parks and arboretums in various states.

The book was edited for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., by Edward I. Farrington, Secretary. Price, \$2.50.



THE GARDEN CLUB OF THE AIR

WISCONSIN garden clubs will again cooperate with State Radio Station WHA, Madison in conducting the Garden Club of the Air. Listen for it every Tuesday at 10-10:45 a.m.

The following is the garden program for the coming months:

March 14. In My Garden:—a mighty maze, but not without a plan—F. A. Aust.

March 21. In My Garden:—starting a garden club—Officers Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

March 28. In My Garden:—calling home the birds—Mrs. Arthur Kohler.

April 4. In My Garden:—planting seeds and transplanting plants—Madison Garden Club

April 11. In My Garden:—Half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees—Madison West Side Garden Club.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINICS

CONSIDERABLE interest is developing in the Dorothy Biddle Flower Arrangement Clinics which will be held as follows:

May 10—Milwaukee Art Institute
May 11—Madison Woman's Club Bldg.

May 12—Ripon Community Hall or Theatre

An admission charge of 50c per person will be made for each of the schools which will begin at 10 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. Arrangements for noon luncheon are also being made by the committee.

While the clinics will be primarily for garden club members, outside guests will be admitted.

Dorothy Biddle is recognized as one of the outstanding lecturers on the subject of flower arrangement in the country today.

While the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation feels confident that the attendance will be large and that the admission fee will cover all expenses, nevertheless the Board voted to pay any deficit from the speakers fund.

MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE THIS MONTH

ON March 20th all names of garden club members not having paid dues will be removed from the membership list of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. April magazines will not be ordered for those removed, and so cannot be sent later. Secretaries should be sure to send list to Mrs. Kartack before that date.

Friend to Man

Yes, I'd like to sit by the side of the road and be a friend to man; but the Chevies go by with a hiss and bang, and the Fords with their rattling pan. I'd need a stretcher and a Red Cross nurse, and a doctor with ether can. Then I could sit up in a tree by the road and be a friend to man.—Helen Creel.

Program Planning

Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus

MRS. HARRY SWIGART of the Green Tree Garden Club has kindly sent to the Program Committee her annual report. This club is doing unusually interesting work. Programs given by non-members have included the following speakers: Mr. Gordon Duthorne of Washington speaking on rare old flower prints; Mrs. Walter Brewster of Lake Forest speaking on Flower Arrangement and Decoration, and Mr. William Grimmer, Superintendent of Game Management, Conservation Department, showing moving pictures of wild flowers and wild life, to which the public was invited,—an idea worth copying.

Mrs. Swigart reports, "Three of our members are raising wild ducks, red heads and mallards, as well as pheasants in the interest of conservation. We sold 48 sheets of Wild Life stamps during Conservation Week.

"We had two trips which proved most illuminating. We visited the Wisconsin State Game Farm at Poynette; and also Kohler, where we saw many remarkable model gardens made by the workmen and their families.

"Our new civic project is to work with the county board in making a trail in a public park leading down to Lake Michigan. We will mark the trail with signs and the wild flowers and ferns, of which we will supervise the planting and to which we will contribute.

"We sent seeds of flowers and vegetables to Lady Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador as she was anxious to try some of the more hardy specimens there.

"We planted six crab apple trees on the lawn of a boy's school."

We would appreciate receiving reports of projects as well as

Year Books from other clubs as soon as possible. This month—**four clubs have borrowed the collection of last year's programs.** Please send your 1939 programs to 3914 Cherokee Drive or to the Horticultural Office.

For the asking there will be sent a list of program material available at the National Council of State Garden Clubs, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, The following lantern slides and lectures are sent for express charges only: "Bellingrath Gardens" and "Conservation." "Members' Gardens Slides" rent for \$2, and others are more expensive. One should reserve well in advance. Forty-two short written papers on many garden subjects are listed in the bulletin and will be loaned free of charge, and also free are suggestions for a year's club work in Botany, Conservation, Design, Horticulture, with Junior Clubs, and six general programs. Let us make the New York office realize that Wisconsin exists through a large number of requests for these aids! New ideas, wider horizons can be ours for a postage stamp.

BULLETINS ON GARDENING

The United States Farmers Bulletins listed below may be obtained by writing your U. S. Senator or Congressman, asking him to have a copy sent to you.

- 1370 Dahlias for the Home
- 1331 The Madonna Lily
- 1459 Regal Lily
- 1381 Herbaceous Perennials
- 1171 Growing Annual Flowers
- 1406 Garden Iris
- 1311 Chrysanthemums for the Home
- 1495 Enemies of the Flower Garden
- 1362 Insects Injurious to Greenhouse Plants
- 1169 Insects Injurious to Shade Trees
- 1318 Greenhouse Construction & Heating
- 1743 Hotbeds and Coldframes
- 1481 Planting the Roadside
- 1087 Beautifying the Farmstead
- 1677 Planting and Care of the Lawn
- 1247 Moles as Pests
- 157 Propagation of Plants
- 1547 Rose Diseases and Their Control
- 1166 Poison Ivy Eradication

COMING EVENTS

March 12-19. New Orleans, La. Annual Spring Fiesta, including garden tours, flower show (March 17-19), and flower pageant.

March 16-21. Boston, Mass. Sixty-eighth annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Mechanics Building.

March 25-April 2. Chicago, Ill. The Chicago Flower Show at Navy Pier.

March 25-April 2. Detroit, Mich. Michigan Flower and Garden Exhibition at Convention Hall.

BEGONIA BULBS. NEW ANNUALS—PERENNIALS

Tuberous Begonia Bulbs. Choice. \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. Plants of new annuals, hollyhock Indian Spring, Morning Glory Scarlet O'Hara, and others. New perennials. Cotoneaster Soongorica, shrub. Rose Springtime and Rosenelfe. Prices reasonable. Klingbeil Nursery, 2435 N. Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

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GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

DIRECTORY FOR 1939

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Fox River Valley District

Chairman: Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, R. 4
 Vice-Chm.: Mrs. E. J. Wells, Oakfield
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. R. B. Locke, Omro

Madison District

Chairman: Mrs. H. S. Bostock, 15 West Main St., Madison
 Vice-Chm.: Mrs. George Carpenter, 233 Ninth St., Baraboo
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, Shorewood Hills, Madison

Milwaukee District

Chairman: Mrs. R. Sewell, 957 No. 70th St., Wauwatosa
 Vice-Chm.: Dr. Carl Schwendener, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
 Secy.-Treas.: R. Ferge, 8036 Milwaukee Ave., Wauwatosa

Sheboygan District

Chairman: Henry Winn, 415 Fremont St., Plymouth
 Vice-Chm.: Mrs. Albert Treick, 435 Church St., Kohler
 Secy.-Treas.: Rev. A. H. Otto, 208 S. 7th St., West Bend

South Central District

Chairman: Mrs. E. Sorenson, Winsor St., Elkhorn
 1st Vice-Chm.: Mrs. Wilbur Strohbusch, Jefferson
 2nd Vice-Chm.: Mrs. H. C. Smith, Lake Geneva
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Chas. Williams, 417 W. Walworth St., Elkhorn

Antigo Garden Club

President: Mrs. W. E. Locksmith, 1226 Fourth Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Ed. Koles, 917 Hudson St.
 Secretary: Mr. William E. Everest, 812 Sixth Ave.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Wenzel Neuberger, 412 Second St.
 Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Vocational School

Art Institute Garden Club Milwaukee

President: Mrs. Frederick Niedermeyer, 4162 No. 16th St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Arthur Janes, R. 2, Box 23, Racine
 Cor. Secy.: Miss Edith Westenberg, 538 E. Otjen St.
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. Ray Lundaahl, 3119 W. Wells St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Arthur Wenz, Station C, R. 6, Box 633
 Meeting: 3rd Friday of month at 2:15 p.m. at the Art Institute, 772 No. Jefferson St.

Baraboo Garden Club

President: Mrs. H. J. Bohn, 215 Sixth St.

1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. J. Steeps, 104 Seventh Ave.

2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Chas. H. True, 217 Second St.

Secretary: Mrs. R. J. Kasiska, 707 Fifth St.

Treasurer: Miss Della Payne, 522 Second St.

Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 2:15 p.m. in homes of members

Blue Beech Garden Club

Milwaukee

President: Mrs. James Livingstone, Station F, Route 9

Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Frank C. Courtney, 3461 N. Shepard Ave.

Meeting: 1st Wednesday of month at homes of members

Blue Mound Garden Club

Wauwatosa

President: Mrs. R. R. Hibbard, 7034 Aetna Court

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. Freudenberg, 1507 N. 68th St.

Secretary: Mrs. L. L. Cannon, 7123 Cedar St.

Treasurer: Mrs. E. E. Wurst, 6606 Moltke Ave., Milwaukee

Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 1:30 p.m. in homes of members

Brandon Community Garden Club

President: Miss Esther Braatz
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Albert Rakow
 Secretary: Mrs. Ward Williams
 Treasurer: Miss Lorena Sherwin
 Meeting: 3rd Friday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club

President: Mrs. Josephine Potter
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Hattie Westphal
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Hattie Thronson
 Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. except during winter months.

Cedarburg Garden Club

President: A. F. Boerner, Cedar Hedge Farm

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. E. S. Stark, 122 Hilbert St.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth Kiefer, 4 Sheboygan St.

Treasurer: Mrs. John Rasmussen, 46 Columbia Ave.

Meeting: 3rd Friday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Public Library

Ceresco Garden Club

Ripon

President: Mrs. Herman Berndt, Union St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Max Taylor, 118 Maple St.

Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. F. W. Schlueter, R. R. 2

Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in homes of members

City Club of Milwaukee Garden Group

Milwaukee

President: Dr. Carl M. Schwendener, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave.

Secretary: Leo Tiefenthaler, 756 N. Milwaukee St.

Meeting: 3rd Thursday of month at 6 p.m., at Club Quarters, 756 N. Milwaukee St.

Countryside Garden Club

Thiensville

President: Mrs. Stuart Read, Route 2
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Wm. Chapman Elmore, R. 2

Meeting: 1st Monday of month, 10 a.m. to 12 M., in homes of members

Dopp Community Garden Club

Wild Rose

President: Mrs. Florence Holt
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Lloyd Ritchey, R. 1
 Secy.-Treas.: Miss Margaret Dopp, R. 2, Almond

Meeting: Friday following 20th of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Edgerton Garden Club

President: Mrs. Everett Ravn, 1 No. Catlin

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Kitchell Sayre, R. 4
 Secretary: Mrs. R. J. Stumpf, 16 W. Fulton

Treasurer: Mrs. Vern Peach, R. 7, Janesville

Meeting: 4th Wednesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Elkhorn Garden Club

President: Mrs. Alfred Olson, 241 W. Jefferson St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Neil Thayer, 614 N. Wisconsin Ave.

Secretary: Mrs. Kenneth Goodrich, 227 Winsor St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Lee G. Welkos, N. Lincoln St.

Meeting: 1st Friday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Matheson Memorial Library

Elm Grove Garden Club

President: Mrs. Geo. Schroeder, Box 69

Vice-Pres.: Arthur Kron, P.O. Box 5
 Secy.-Treas.: Miss Marjorie Day, R. 5, Waukesha

Meeting: 1st Monday of month at 8 p.m. in the Leland School

Fond du Lac Community Garden Club

President: Mrs. Emery Martin, 228 E. Division St.

Vice-Pres.: Miss Mary Martin, R. 3
 Secretary: Mrs. Uriah Amnell, 440 So. Park Ave.

Treasurer: Mrs. O. J. Dorr, 176 Seventh St.

Meeting: 4th Friday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club

President: Mrs. Theodore Ward, R. 1
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. E. S. Engan, 323 Foster St.
 Secretary: Mrs. J. R. Venning, 109 Shirley St.
 Treasurer: Mr. Wm. R. Leonard, R. 1
 Meeting: 4th Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m. in homes of members

Fox Point Garden Club

Milwaukee

President: Mrs. Walter R. Fleischer, 7242 No. Beach Rd.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Edw. W. Schmidtman, 8282 N. Gray Log Lane
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Henry M. Blume, 7022 No. Belmont Lane

Garden Study Club

North Prairie

President: Mrs. L. H. Zaun
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. S. Zamorsk
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. J. L. Heintz
 Meeting: Last Wednesday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Germantown Garden Club

President: Dr. R. A. Dehmel
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Leo O'Reilly
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Ray Heilgendorf
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. J. A. Schwalbach
 Cor. Secy.: Emma Duerwaechter
 Treasurer: Edwin Helm
 Meeting: 2nd Wednesday of month at 8:15 p.m. in the Germantown Insurance Company Hall

Green Bay Garden Club

President: Mrs. R. L. Rapp, R. 1
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. R. Minahan, 1030 S. Monroe St.
 Secretary: Miss Jean Cady, 721 Emile St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Fred Schroeter, 1255 Doty St.
 Meeting: 1st Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Y.W.C.A.

Green Tree Garden Club

Milwaukee

President: Mrs. Harry M. Swigart, Sta. F, Route 9
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Eliot G. Fitch, Sta. F, R. 9
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. Andrew Montgomery, Sta. F, R. 9
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. Dudley Pierson, Sta. F, R. 9
 Treasurer: Mrs. Clyde Fuller, Sta. F, R. 9, Box 647
 Meeting: 2nd Friday of month at 2:30 p.m.

Hales Corners Garden Club

President: Mrs. W. R. Oelschlagel
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Earl H. Dewey
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. H. E. Smith

Hawthorne Garden Club

Milwaukee County

President: Mrs. Ed Hunt, R. 1, Box 522, Hales Corners
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. G. A. Leverenz, Box 279A, R. 4, West Allis
 Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Hillcrest Garden Club

West Allis

President: Mrs. A. Bastian, 1712 So. 58th St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. M. Krautschneider, 2431 N. 63th St., Wauwatosa
 Secretary: Mrs. H. C. Krueger, 1421 N. 67th St., Wauwatosa
 Treasurer: Mrs. Pearl Foster, 2136 S. 86th St.
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Home Garden Club

Ripon

President: Mrs. M. A. Toussaint, 665 S. Grove St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. S. S. Olive, 205 Howard St.
 Secretary: Mrs. R. D. Beach
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month from May to August inclusive, 2:30 p.m. From September to April inclusive, meetings at 8 p.m.

Iola Garden Club

President: Mrs. E. A. Lutz
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. O. J. Aasen
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. R. I. Anderson
 Meeting: 4th Friday of month at 2 p.m. at the Club Rooms

Jefferson Garden Club

President: Mrs. Wilbur Strohbush
 Vice-Pres.: Dr. O. C. Utteck, 607 Fourth St.
 Cor. Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. A. H. Moen
 Rec. Secy.: Frederick Bullwinkel, 1111 High St.
 Meeting: 1st Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Library

Juneau Heights Garden Club

Milwaukee County

President: Gordon Chromasta, 6324 W. Oconto Pl., West Allis
 Vice-Pres.: Elwyn Mallory, 1101 S. 35th St., Milwaukee
 Secretary: Henry Pfister, 2018 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee
 Treasurer: Ace Gluth, 201 N. 73rd St., West Allis
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in homes of members

Kaukauna Garden Club

President: Wm. C. Hass
 Vice-Pres.: L. F. Nelson
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. John G. Haen

Kenosha County Garden Club

President: Mrs. J. Josephson, 6833 22nd Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Clarence Webb, 7416 27th Ave.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Paul Vigansky, 6518—29th Ave.
 Meeting: 2nd Wednesday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Kenosha Historical and Art Museum

Kohler Garden Club

President: Miss Lillie B. Kohler, 606 New York Ave., Sheboygan
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. F. W. Eppling, 238 E. Park Lane
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Floyd Garner, 419 Church St.
 Secretary: Mrs. Albert L. Treick, 435 Church St.

Treasurer: Walter Ring, 573 E. Riverside Drive
 Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at 7 p.m. at Waelderhaus

La Belle Garden Club

Oconomowoc

President: Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 513 W. Wisconsin Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Harvey Stephens, 335 Woodland Lane
 Secretary: Mrs. Edward Erdman, 464 W. Wisconsin Ave.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Lyle Nash, 235 Woodland Lane
 Meeting: 1st Friday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

La Crosse Garden Club

President: Mrs. D. O. Coate, 410 S. 14th St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. K. Holley, 230 No. 8th St.
 Secy.-Treas.: G. C. Ellis, 234 So. 20th St.
 Meeting: Monthly, on call of president

Ledgeview Garden Club

Fond du Lac

President: Mrs. Wm. Jones, 281 Ledgeview Ave.
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Kenneth Boulay, 156 Cottage Ave.
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Miss Charlotte Venne, 300 E. Second St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Lawrence Murphy, 358 No. Park Ave.
 Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Little Garden Club

Madison

President: Mrs. Ralph J. Melby, 2108 Winnebago
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. C. Sherburne, 20 Grand Ave.
 Secretary: Mrs. C. S. Kintzel, 2407 Norwood Place
 Treasurer: Harold H. Persons, Maple Bluff
 Meeting: 2nd Wednesday of month with luncheon. Chairman selects place.

Lodi Garden Club

President: Mrs. Mayme Demynek
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Orpha Axon
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Tressa Habermann
 Meeting: 3rd Thursday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Madison Garden Club

President: B. H. Paul, Shorewood Hills
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. W. T. Lindsay, 942 Lake Court
 Secretary: Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Badger Park
 Treasurer: Miss Frances Post, 43 N. Lathrop St.
 Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Woman's Bldg.

Marinette Garden Club

President: Mrs. M. E. Sibole, 2722 Hall Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: C. J. Lindem, 2507 Taylor Ave.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Geo. E. Pestrui, Hotel Marinette
 Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. in homes of members

GARDEN CLUB DIRECTORY

(Continued)

Menasha Garden Club

President: Miss Celia Boyce, 563 Tayco St.
 Vice-Pres.: Miss Daisy Trilling, 416 Tayco St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, 649 Broad St.
 Meeting: 1st Monday of month at homes of members

Menomonee Falls Garden Club

President: Mrs. A. J. Schloemer
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Arthur Triller
 Secretary: Mrs. K. A. Eckhardt
 Treasurer: Mrs. Herbert Hoelz
 Meeting: 4th Monday of month, January to October at 8 p.m. at the Community Hall

Milwaukee County Horticultural Society

President: Mrs. Arthur Jaeger, Sta. F. R. 9
 Vice-Pres.: Mr. Harry Parsons, R. 4, Box 754, West Allis
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Erich Raisch, 3473 No. Frederick Ave.
 Meeting: 4th Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. in the Trustee's Room, Public Museum

Milwaukee Post Office Garden Club

President: Wm. P. Arbuckle, 4053 N. Prospect Ave.
 Secy.-Treas.: Henry Konrad, 7917 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa
 Meeting: 3 times a year by appointment; for special occasions meetings are called in homes of members

Namakagon Garden Club

Hayward

President: Mrs. Victor R. Solberg
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Bryan C. Crowell
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. W. W. Wismer
 Meeting: 3rd Wednesday at 2:30 p.m.

Neenah Garden Club

President: Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 112 N. Commercial
 Vice-Pres.: Miss A. Plummer
 Secretary: Mrs. John Tolverson, 252 E. Wisconsin Ave.

North Shore Garden Club

Milwaukee

President: Mrs. J. H. Van Koert, 5969 N. Kent Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Herbert N. Pasteur, 6149 N. Bay Ridge Ave.
 Secretary: Mrs. Edw. Weber, 2516 N. 46th St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. C. W. Faude, 6135 N. Kent Ave.

Oakfield Garden Club

President: H. J. Sonn
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Frank E. Willard
 Secy.-Treas.: Miss Velma Kaufman, Oak Center
 Meeting: 2nd Friday of month at 8 p.m. in homes of members

Omro Garden Club

President: Mrs. H. B. Winslow
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Madge Ford
 Secy.-Treas.: Miss Elizabeth King
 Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Oshkosh Garden Club

President: Mrs. Homer H. Pipkorn, 410 Merritt St.
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. Irwin Spoo, 324 Lake Drive
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. Elbert Leach, 755 Algoma St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Carlton Foster, R. F. D. 1
 Meeting: Last Tuesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Oshkosh Horticultural Society

President: W. E. Mouck, 94½ E. Irving St.
 Vice-Pres.: Otto Ruelke, R. F. D. 4
 Secy.-Treas.: Florence Winchester, R. F. D. 4
 Meeting: 1st Monday of month, 6 p.m., at Oshkosh Public Museum

Pewaukee Garden Club

President: Hans Schmidt
 Vice-Pres.: Geo. Kleiner
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Lloyd Bartlett P. O. Box 97
 Meeting: 1st Wednesday evening of month

Plymouth Garden Club

President: Mrs. Louis Rohde, 350 Stafford St.
 Secretary: Miss Mildred M. Schlenker, 332 Caroline St.
 Treasurer: Miss Edith Luedke, 113 W. Main St.
 Meeting: 2nd Wednesday of month at 8 p.m.

Port Washington Garden Club

President: Mrs. Wm. Wilke, 440 W. Grand Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Paul Marquardt, 531 W. Chestnut St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. A. D. Usow, 1027 W. Grand Ave.
 Meeting: 2nd Wednesday of month at 7:30 p.m.

Racine Garden Club

President: Mrs. A. H. Anderson, 2412 Hanson Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Mark Heath, 1229 Wisconsin St.
 Secretary: Mrs. E. C. Pfeifer, 3701 Kinzie Ave.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Harry Wilson, 1423 W. Sixth St.
 Meeting: 2nd Monday night of month at the Vocational School

Ripon Garden Club

President: Miss Paula Jussen, 306 Jackson St.
 Vice-Pres.: Miss Clare Mears, 526½ Newbury St.
 Secretary: Mrs. Eugene F. McDermott, 328 Scott St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Anna Kolb, 526½ Newbury St.
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 7:45 p.m. in homes of members

Sheboygan Garden Club

President: Mrs. Oscar Wolters, Upper Falls Rd.
 1st Vice-Pres.: E. F. Wedepohl, 1015 N. 6th St.
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Rev. Geo. McCreary, 1821 N. 5th St.
 Secretary: Miss Nettie Schuchardt, 1830 N. 6th St.
 Treasurer: Fred Hagadorn, 1127 Alabama Ave.
 Meeting: 2nd Thursday of month at 8 p.m. in City Hall, Municipal Court Rooms.

Shorewood Hills Garden Club

Madison

President: Mrs. Ralph Benedict, 2933 Colgate Rd.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. B. H. Doyon
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. John Ong, 3432 Sunset Dr.
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. Louis McGann, 3320 Mendota Dr.
 Meeting: 2nd Thursday of month, 9 to 11 a.m. in homes of members

Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club

President: Mrs. Earl Morgan, Nashotah
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. W. Notbohm, Delafield
 Secretary: Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Delafield
 Treasurer: Mrs. Otis Gruber, Delafield
 Meeting: 4th Friday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Superior Garden Club

President: Mrs. H. A. Juneau, 810 E. 4th St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Frank E. Walde, 806 E. 4th St.
 Secretary: Mrs. O. L. Loop, 1511 College Court
 Treasurer: Mrs. W. J. Bemrick, 1025 18th St.
 Meeting: 1st Thursday of month at 10 o'clock in the morning

Town and Country Garden Club

Lake Geneva

President: Mrs. Hugh L. Burdick
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Grover Kull
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs. E. M. Brann
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. F. Taggart
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. J. D. Gaskell
 Treasurer: Miss Olive Longland
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Public Library

Violet Garden Club

North Prairie

President: Mrs. Frank Oberhaltzer
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Wilbur Rolfe
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Clarence E. Orth
 Meeting: Last Wednesday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Washington Island Garden Club

President: Mrs. Arthur Wickman
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Carl Richter
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Claude Cornell
 Meeting: 4th Tuesday of month at 2 p.m. in homes of members

Waukesha County Garden Club

President: Marian Van Epps, R. 1, Oconomowoc
 Vice-Pres.: Frances Hanneman, Nashotah
 Secretary: Minnie Buth, Dousman
 Treasurer: Mr. Larson

Waukesha Town Garden Club

President: Mrs. Margaret Peterson, 119 W. College Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Chas. Schuetze, 1202 E. Broadway Ave.
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Miss Margaret Braden, 200 Maple Ave.
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. Frank Kramer, 229 Fountain Ave.
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. Jas. Christiansen, 124 Fountain Ave.
 Treasurer: Miss Grace Carleton, 511 N. East Ave.
 Meeting: Last Wednesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Waupaca Garden Club

President: Mrs. James Carew
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Allan Scott, E. Lake St.
 Rec. Secy.: Mrs. Tom Browne
 Cor. Secy.: Mrs. P. J. Christofferson, 604 S. Main St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Maurice Behnke
 Meeting: 2nd Monday of month at 2:30 p.m.

Wausau Garden Club

President: Mrs. Ray Sell, Eau Claire Blvd.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. G. Anderson, Forest Park
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Ralph J. Bauer, 2211—7th St.
 Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

Wauwatosa Garden Club

President: H. Konrad, 7917 Stickney Ave.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Max Schmidt, 1912 N. 84th St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Ernest Lefeber, 7500 Hillcrest Drive
 Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at 8 p.m. in Music Room of Wauwatosa High School.

West Allis Garden Club

President: Mrs. H. G. Gay, 1978 So. 82nd St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. C. Harrington, R. 5, Box 83
 Secretary: Jennie Lindauer, 2141 So. 85th St.
 Treasurer: Miss E. Birch, 1535 So. 85th St.
 Meeting: 3rd Wednesday of month at 2 p.m.

West Side Garden Club

Madison
 President: Mrs. E. R. McIntyre, 4218 Wanetah Trail
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. C. Allen, 725 Seneca Place
 2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs. C. Mohs, Shorewood Hills
 Secretary: Mrs. J. C. Wilken, 2637 Mason
 Treasurer: Mrs. F. M. Miner, Jr., 729 Huron Hill

Meeting: 4th Tuesday of month at 2 p.m., Feb. to Oct. inclusive, in homes of members

Whitewater Garden Club

President: Mrs. John Johnson, 204 S. Prairie St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Thos. Kachel, 1105 Main St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. R. V. Brown, 107 N. Franklin St.
 Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month at 3 p.m. at Federation Club House

Winneconne Garden Club

President: Mrs. B. H. Bockin
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Earl Calkins
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. A. F. Schroder
 Meeting: 3rd Friday of month at 2:30 p.m. at the Council Room of the City Hall

Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club

President: Mrs. Michael Woolf, 1125 3rd St.
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. G. W. Nillard, 350 Lincoln St.
 Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. F. R. Nickerson, 851 Saratoga St.
 Meeting: 1st Monday of month

Women's Dental Auxiliary Garden Club

Milwaukee County
 President: Mrs. R. H. Johnson, 1552 S. 78th St., West Allis
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. J. Horschack, 8153 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa
 Secretary: Mrs. C. R. Bodenbach, 628 Elm Spring Ave., Wauwatosa
 Treasurer: Mrs. F. V. Mossey, 2167 N. Hi-Mount Blvd., Milwaukee
 Meeting: 4th Wednesday of month at 1:30 p.m. in homes of members

Yard and Garden Club

Ripon
 President: Mrs. J. W. Miller, R. 1, Fairwater
 Vice-Pres.: Miss Grace Bailey, Box 193
 Secretary: Mrs. Lawrence Skilbred, 613 S. Grove St.
 Treasurer: Mrs. Fred Danielson, 750 S. Grove St.
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at 2:30 p.m. in homes of members

MOVIES OF GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES

THE Art Institute Garden Club of Milwaukee will record their garden club activities this year with colored motion pictures. Pictures will be taken of some highlight of each meeting and more detailed pictures of garden tours, visits to gardens, etc. The pictures are taken by Mrs. Frederick Niedermeyer, President of the Club. It will be a very interesting record of the year's work for future meetings.

DIRT GARDEN CLINIC POPULAR

PRACTICALLY all the garden clubs in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation are taking part in the Dirt Garden Clinic presented by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society this spring. A list of practical questions is handed each club member, and the answers are discussed during the meeting. A special article on the control of insects and disease in the garden is also given each club member.

A colored moving picture showing leading gardeners in the action of dividing and transplanting perennials and peonies, dusting for pest control, application of fertilizer and leading varieties of iris, peonies and perennials in color is shown. A series of colored lantern slides showing new varieties of annuals and perennials is also shown and discussed.

The followig meetings have been scheduled for the near future:

Racine Garden Club, 8 p.m., March 13; Elkhorn Garden Club, 2:30 p.m., March 14.

Elm Grove Garden Club, 8 p.m., March 27; Menomonee Falls G. C., 7:30 p.m., March 28.

Garden Clubs of Ripon, 2:30 p.m., April 3; Oshkosh Horticultural Society, 6:30 p.m., April 3; Omro and Winneconne Garden Clubs at Omro, 2:30 p.m., April 4; Menasha G. C., 7:30 p.m., April 4. The Waupaca Garden Club will have as their guests the Wild Rose and Iola Clubs at 2:30 p.m. on April 5th.

The first week in May the Clinic will be taken to northern Wisconsin—Antigo on May 1st, Wausau, May 2nd, Spooner and Hayward, May 3rd, Superior clubs on May 4th.

In the Still of the Morn

A recent advertisement states "it took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door." Yes, it sounded as if it did.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
Vice-president

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. E. Voigt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

S. P. Elliott, Menomonee
N. E. France, Platteville
Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville
F. J. Paepke, Burlington

Raising Brood In Midwinter

IN the February issue we mentioned that on January 28th, 1939, Dr. C. L. Farrar and Dr. C. W. Schaefer of the Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison, examined a number of colonies wintered out-of-doors. Colonies which had been given considerable pollen last fall (as much as 5 frames or 500 square inches given in the upper brood chamber) had as high as three frames well filled with brood in all stages, including emerging bees.

Queens were laying in colonies having no pollen. There were a few hatching larvae, but no sealed brood. With no pollen present the eggs or small larvae will be removed for lack of pollen food.

Which of the colonies will come out best in the spring? Obviously those raising young bees this winter will be strong in the spring, while those that do not raise young bees will come out weaker than they were last fall because of the normal dying off of the old bees. Then too, in the spring when these old bees start to fly out to gather pollen there will be much "spring dwindling." The population of colonies wintered with pollen reserves, and having a large number of young bees, will not go down but will build up rapidly because they will further expand their already well developed broodnests.

Shall we call this winter brood-rearing "abnormal?" That de-

pends upon how we keep bees. If we are the kind of beekeepers who winter in one brood chamber with only 15-20 pounds of honey, this winter brood-rearing is dangerous because such colonies will no doubt starve to death before spring.

If we believe in weak colonies because we cannot control swarming and find that weak colonies do not swarm readily and therefore produce as much honey as those that swarm, we will perhaps wish to prevent winter brood-rearing.

If, on the other hand, we believe in big strong colonies as the best and cheapest means of producing honey, and practice a system of beekeeping which necessarily goes with this method, we will want winter brood-rearing.

The colonies given five frames of pollen in the yards operated by the Central States Bee Laboratory, were in two standard 10 frame hive bodies. Most of the pollen was given in the upper brood chamber, but with two frames partly filled with honey in the center. About 40 to 45 pounds of honey was provided in the top body and from 20 to 30 pounds of honey in the lower hive body. This is a total of from 60 to 75 pounds of honey. If strong colonies have this amount of honey and pollen and raise brood throughout the winter—will there be any danger of them

dwindling by spring? By April 1st when a little pollen may be expected from the fields in southern Wisconsin, these colonies should be very strong. The bees should immediately carry in more pollen and build up rapidly.

Strong Colonies Produce Most Honey

In a recent issue we also mentioned that Government workers had shown the vast difference in the production of strong colonies over weak colonies. If, for example, as these figures showed, a yard of 100 colonies of the weaker type (each containing about 15,000 bees) if these would produce about 15 pounds per colony or 1,500 pounds of honey per yard, then 100 colonies with 60,000 bees in each colony would produce 9,100 pounds of honey. Or, for example, if the weakest yard produced twice as much or 3,000 pounds then our strongest yard should produce 18,200 pounds. And isn't that about the difference we find in different colonies in our yard, or in different apiaries in the same neighborhood? Ask any inspector.

Of course we must realize that these estimates apply to a short honey flow lasting about two weeks. The weaker colonies will of course increase in population. The fact remains that honey flows are relatively short. The

(Continued on page 191)

Beekkeepers Meetings

LADIES AUXILIARY MEETINGS WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSO- CIATION—MARCH 27—

JACKSON TOWN HALL APRIL 6—APPLETON—CITY HALL

Interesting meetings of the Ladies Auxiliary will be held this year at the two district meetings as stated above. The programs are being arranged by the State Auxiliary officers, Mrs. Frank Ortlieb, Chilton, President, Mrs. L. Figge, Milwaukee, Vice-president, and Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Ripon, Secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Harriet Grace of the Honey Institute will be the principal speaker.

All ladies interested in honey are invited.

Bring something made with honey, with the recipe to show at the meeting.

BEEKEEPERS MEETING SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION VILLAGE HALL, JACKSON, WASHINGTON COUNTY

Monday, March 27
10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Jackson Village Hall is an ideal place for this meeting. It has a large basement room with kitchen, and a large room on the first floor. The Ladies Auxiliary will have a special meeting in the afternoon.

Notice: There being no restaurants in Jackson, a picnic luncheon will be served in the hall. Coffee will be furnished free by the State Association. Each person or family should bring a dish such as potato salad, baked beans, a meat dish, sandwiches, cake, etc. Bring your own dishes—plates, silverware and cups.

---Program---

10 a.m. Call to order and remarks by District Chairman F. J. Paepke, Burlington.

10:15 a.m. Past, present and future of the A.F.B. control work in Wisconsin. E. L. Chambers or C. D. Adams, Madison.

11:00 a.m. Moving pictures showing improved methods of introduction of package bees. Spring feeding and queen rearing. Prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

11:45 a.m. Plans of the American Honey Institute for 1939. Mrs. Harriett Grace, Madison.

12:00 M. Picnic luncheon. Cafeteria style.

1:30 p.m. Special meeting Ladies Auxiliary.

1:15 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of district officers.

1:45 p.m. The Clover situation.

Pointers on growing sweet clover by County Agent E. E. Skaliskey, West Bend.

2:15 p.m. What happened to our A.F.B. appropriation. Comments on beekeeping by A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President State Association.

2:45 p.m. New Discoveries in beekeeping. Discussion of swarm control, spring feeding, the pollen question, bigger colonies. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Ten minute discussion by A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum; Ivan Whiting, Rockford; A. E. Wolkow, Hartford.

3:15 p.m. Suggestions on honey packaging and marketing by Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

3:30 p.m. Question Box. Observations on beekeeping. Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison.

BEEKEEPERS MEETING SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Janesville City Hall

Saturday, April 1—1:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. Call to order and remarks on beekeeping by the Chairman, Mr. E. J. Riesterer, Janesville

1:40 p.m. The A.F.B. control situation for the coming year. E. L. Chambers or C. D. Adams, Madison.

2:15 p.m. Moving pictures on a new method of installing package bees. Spring feeding and queen rearing. Discussion of swarm control and the pollen problem. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

3:00 p.m. Observations on wintering bees. Some practical suggestions. Ivan Whiting, Rockford, Illinois.

3:30 p.m. The question box. Questions to be answered by speakers present.

4:00 p.m. Business meeting. Shall we organize a district of the State Association and elect officers?

All beekeepers in southern Wisconsin invited to attend.

BEEKEEPERS MEETING FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Thursday, April 6, Appleton—City Hall
10 a.m.-4 p.m.

10 a.m. Call to order and remarks on "How Things look to a beekeeper," by District chairman Edward Haslinger, Jr., Greenville.

10:15 a.m. Past, Present and Future of A.F.B. Eradication in Wisconsin. E. L. Chambers or C. D. Adams, Madison.

(Continued on next page)

TO EXCHANGE

Will swap for bees the following 6½x8½ commercial view outfit.

- One Normandia 6½x8½ Camera
- One 8x10 wide angle Globe Lenz
- One Folding Tripod
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All in A-1 condition. Original cost about \$90.00.

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- One observation hive, 1 frame, \$6.50

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More profits for you
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If you order you supplies from our new 1939 Catalog, which is now ready for you.

In it you will find a complete line of LOTZ SECTIONS, and all other Bee Supplies. You will also find attractive low prices; not sparing quality and workmanship.

Your first order will assure you that our service is prompt and accurate, with satisfaction guaranteed throughout. Order your supplies from our new Catalog at once, and make this 1939 Beekeeping season a profitable and enjoyable one.

Write us at once if you do not receive a copy of our catalog.

August Lotz Company

Boyd, Wisconsin

11:00 a.m. Moving pictures showing improved methods of introduction of package bees. Good method for spring feeding. Queen rearing. Prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

11:45 a.m. What the American Honey Institute is planning for 1939. Mrs. Harriett Grace, Madison.

12:00 M. Luncheon.

1:15 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of district officers.

1:45 p.m. The clover situation in the Fox River Valley. J. F. Magnus, County Agent, Appleton.

2:00 p.m. What happened in the Legislature. How things look for the future. A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President State Association.

2:15 p.m. New discoveries in beekeeping. Discussion of swarm control, spring feeding, the pollen question, bigger colonies. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Five minute discussion by Andrew Stevens, Stockbridge; Leonard Otto, Forest Junction; George Jacobson, Kaukauna; Milton Ehrhardt, Oakfield.

3:15 p.m. Suggestions on honey packaging and marketing. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

3:30 p.m. The Question Box. Observations on beekeeping. Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison.

BEEKEEPERS APPEAR AT HEARING BEFORE FINANCE COMMITTEE

PROTESTING against reduction of the appropriation for A. F. B. control in Wisconsin from \$31,000 to \$15,000 per year, about 20 beekeepers attended the hearing before the Joint Finance Committee on February 16th. A. J. Schultz, President of the State Association, Ripon, spoke briefly on the need for adequate protection and called on other beekeepers who gave very good arguments showing the need for carrying on the program throughout the state, in an effort to get rid of the disease in a short space of time. Those called on were Mr. Milton Ehrhardt of Oakfield, Mr. Edw. Hasinger, Jr., Greenville, and Mr. Wm. Nelson of Oshkosh.

What action the Finance Committee takes on this matter will not be known until the budget which they recommend is introduced to the Legislature, perhaps the latter part of March.

STIMULATIVE SPRING FEEDING FOR BEES

AFTER studying the work of the Central States Bee Laboratory in finding that colonies well provided with pollen raised brood practically all winter, the idea of stimulative spring feeding appears a little ridiculous. If a strong colony of bees with plenty of honey and pollen has almost three frames of brood in January, what good will it do to feed sugar syrup in April or May?

In other words, it looks as if the amount of pollen in the hive is the limiting factor, and that the queen will lay just as many eggs and the bees will develop just as much brood as their ability and the pollen supply permits. Stimulative feeding, especially of the open outdoor type then simply wears out the bees and does more harm than good. Let's keep the bees home in the spring to help keep the broodnest warm. If they need syrup feed it to them with a feeder or place an empty comb in a wash boiler and fill with syrup by sprinkling with a sprinkling can.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BEE JOURNAL

ONE of the most interesting foreign bee journals it has been our pleasure to read, is the South African Bee Journal published by the South African Association of Beekeepers, 23 George Street, Rosettenville, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Here we find the honey flow starting in December. The issue for December contains a debate on the control of swarming by a number of members. This problem in South Africa is very similar to what it is here, and after reading the various contributions we are still of the opinion that it is a big problem.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT BEEKEEPING

THERE were probably no native honey bees in America. Until 1859 there was only one race of bees common to America—the common black bee of Europe.

The movable frame hive with bee spacing was not known until 1851 when Rev. Langstroth worked it out. Langstroth never profited from his invention, but suffered much unpleasantness from those who wished to discredit him.

James Heddon of Michigan introduced the "contracted hive" in 1885. Small "Heddon hives" were sold in large numbers, especially in Michigan. Farmer beekeepers found their supers full of honey in the fall and removed them as they had always done. The following spring they had bees dead from starvation, and empty hives. This caused a great reduction in the number of farmer beekeepers.

Aristotle wrote concerning the wax moth 300 years B.C. so this pest has been with us a long time.

No practical method of using smoke for quieting bees was known previous to 1875. Moses Quimby invented the first practical smoker at that time.

Johannes Mehring made the first comb foundation in 1857 in Germany. Previous to that time beekeepers had great difficulty in getting good comb free from drone comb.

E. B. Weed of New York State invented the present machine for making foundation between 1892 and 1895. It is claimed that Major Hruschka, an Austrian, invented the first extractor in 1865, though the present type of extractor was developed following that time by various workers.

Be sure to attend one of the district meetings. See page 189.

MORE HONEY EXPORTED THIS YEAR

ALMOST 3½ million pounds of honey were exported from the United States during the calendar year of 1938, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

New York and Los Angeles are the largest exporting ports and October, November and December were the largest exporting months, over ½ million pounds being exported each of these three months. During 1937 only 2½ million pounds were exported.

Largest users of American honey were the Netherlands, using a little over 1 million pounds, while England and Germany each used ¾ of a million pounds. Exports to other countries dropped sharply, Italy being in fourth place with 146,400 pounds.

Imports

Import from foreign countries were relatively small, the total being less than 200,000 pounds, with Cuba as the largest importer with 120,618 lbs.

From our territorial possessions, Hawaii and Porto Rico a little over 2 million pounds of honey were shipped to the United States.

Wax Imports

The U. S. received from all countries during 1938 slightly over 3 million pounds of beeswax as compared to almost 5½ million during 1937. The largest imports of beeswax came from Brazil with 814,572 pounds.

GEORGE IVES

AS we go to press we receive the information that Mr. George Ives of Marshfield passed away suddenly in February. Mr. Ives will be remembered as the former Mayor of Marshfield and president of the Wood County Beekeepers Association, who cooperated so well in staging our 1938 convention.

The Association extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

EXPERIMENTS ON QUEEN SUPERSEDURE

IN the report of the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, we find this item on the work being done on queen supersedure at the Central States Laboratory in Madison.

"Field surveys continue to emphasize the importance of the supersedure problem and the necessity of having **hardy queens of good stock** for use with package bees. Thus, of the queens in 143 packages established by the field laboratory at Madison, Wis., 2.8 percent were lost during introduction, 3.5 percent failed to lay, 3.5 percent were lost during the first week, 4.9 percent during the second and third weeks, 1.4 percent during the fourth and fifth weeks, and 4.2 percent during the sixth and seventh weeks, making a total of 20.3 percent.

"The work on supersedure resulted in the publication of a method for installing package bees which includes spraying both package bees and queens with sugar sirup, thereby permitting the direct release of the queen among the package bees and the commencement of egg laying with a minimum loss of time. In certain field studies the time required for initial egg laying by package queens was reduced from an average of 4.2 days to less than 1 day by use of this method."

JOHN F. OTTO

JOHN F. OTTO of Forest Junction passed away on February 26th. Mr. Otto was one of the oldest and most successful beekeepers in the state. On July 22nd, 1938 the State Association celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the first honey crop produced in the John F. Otto & Son Apiaries at Forest Junction.

The State Association members express deepest sympathy to the family.

RAISING BROOD IN MIDWINTER

(Continued from page 188)

old maxim holds—"Build for and not on the flow if you want a crop of honey."

What Can We Do About It?

But you ask, what can we do about the pollen question, even if we do have our bees in condition to raise brood in midwinter?

That, of course, is the big problem now confronting our research workers. We need a good pollen substitute, and a practical method of feeding it. We can, of course, convince ourselves of the need of more pollen and manage our colonies accordingly next summer and fall so they will have a maximum of natural pollen in the hives. Combs found during extracting, heavy with pollen, should be returned to the broodnest.

Stop! Look! and Save!

Prices for working wax into foundation for 1939 are the lowest in years. Give the bees a real treat and use full sheets of Dittmer's foundation in your frames. You have the assurance that they will build combs that any beekeeper will be proud of.

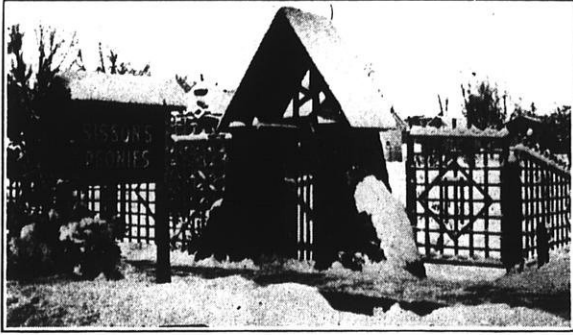
Our process of manufacture with the heavy cell base imparts strength and pliability to foundation. It is instantly accepted by the bees. Give it a trial and be convinced of its superiority.

Our Thin Super Foundation is made from the whitest wax obtainable.

We carry a complete line of beekeeper supplies.

If you have not received our 1939 price list please advise us and we will forward you a copy.

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Augusta, Wisconsin



Peonies may be planted in spring but the time is short. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, before new growth starts, is the time to plant and replant.

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ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN
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Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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On its surging journey to the Mississippi, the St. Croix river flows through a deep, pine-covered gorge at Interstate Park.



The sunlit valley below Sentinel Ridge, Wyalusing State Park, unfolds like a primly arranged, formalized garden. Less than a mile from this point the Wisconsin river meets the Mississippi.



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April, 1939

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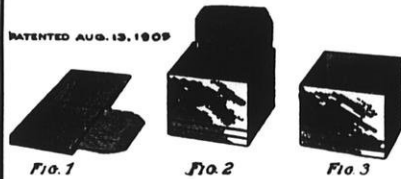
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Wisconsin Horticulture

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APRIL, 1939

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

The Preblossom Sprays For Apple Scab Control in 1939

G. W. Keitt

THE preblossom period is a very critical time for apple scab control. The young leaf and bud tissues are in their most susceptible stage, and early infections enable the fungus to produce a supply of conidia, or summer spores, to spread the disease. Control of scab in the preblossom period is therefore basic to the success of the season's program.

The difficulty of controlling scab varies greatly from year to year. Two of the most important factors in this variability are the quantity of ascospores of the scab fungus produced in the overwintered leaves of the previous year and climatic conditions, especially of moisture and temperature, in the current season.

When to Begin Spraying

Under ordinary conditions in Wisconsin a supply of mature ascospores is produced by the time the cluster buds of the apple break and expose susceptible tissues. Climatic conditions governing infection vary greatly from year to year; but, since they cannot be accurately forecast long in advance, the only

sure principle on which to base preblossom spraying in Wisconsin in our present state of knowledge of this disease is to start the spraying program at the green tip stage of bud-break (Figure 1, A, B) and aim to keep the young leaf and bud parts protected by such additional applications as are necessary.

Ordinarily three preblossom applications will give adequate protection, but in exceptionally rainy and cool seasons an additional treatment may be necessary. In an occasional very warm spring, expansion of leaves and buds may be so rapid that there is not time to put on a closed cluster spray. In general, however, it is very dangerous to omit

this treatment. If three preblossom treatments are made, it is usually desirable to apply them at about the stages shown in figure 1.

What to Use

Lime-sulphur is the best established fungicide for preblossom spraying in Wisconsin. It sometimes causes an objectionable amount of foliage injury, especially on weak trees, and may desirably be replaced by a milder spray in exceptional cases. A concentration of 2 gallons of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of spray is suitable for the preblossom applications, with the addition of lead arsenate or other insecticides as



FIGURE 1. STAGES FOR APPLYING EARLY SUMMER SPRAYS.
A B—Green tip. C D—Closed cluster or prepink. E—Open cluster or pink.

may be necessary for insect control.

Thoroughness and timeliness of application are of prime importance to successful control of the disease.

While it is impossible to forecast the severity of conditions for scab development in the coming season, Wisconsin orchardists will do well to take note of the fact that there was generally a substantial development of scab on the foliage last season. This suggests the probability of a heavy crop of ascospores this year. This condition emphasizes the importance of very careful attention to the preblossom sprays.

RUBBER LATEX A NEW COVERING IN GRAFTING

SUCCESSFUL experiments have been completed to utilize liquid rubber latex for grafting purposes. It has long been a desire on the part of grafters for an air and moisture-proof covering over the grafted union.

The Heveatex Corporation, 78 Goodyear Ave., Melrose, Mass., large distributors and converters of liquid rubber latex, was successful in developing a method by which rubber latex can readily be utilized for grafting purposes.

A concentrated rubber latex was developed, which, in combination with a specially treated aluminum paste, gives the best results as this combination will deposit a satisfactory coating. The aluminum powder is used primarily to reflect the sun's rays.

The materials are provided separately and should be mixed on the job.

The teacher was giving the youngsters a mental drill. "Now, Bobby, tell me which month has twenty-eight days in it."

Bobby had forgotten. After a moment he had the answer, "They all have."

APPLE VARIETIES FOR THE ROADSIDE MARKET

Jay Gelder, Manager, Chazy Orchards, N. Y.

(Largest McIntosh Orchard in the World)

THIS is to let you know how much we appreciate the copy of the Wisconsin Horticulture. We consider it one of the most helpful publications that comes to our desks.

Page 136, February issue has an item regarding varieties of apples to plant for Wayside Market. This is a problem very dear to us. We are thoroughly convinced that if a series of Wayside Markets properly supervised could be located about fifty miles apart through the state of New York Rural districts, it would not be necessary to ship very many apples to New York City. In other words, if our work is a sample of what could be accomplished the per capita consumption of apples in the rural districts could be increased enormously.

A glance at the map will show you we are located in a very sparsely settled section. The large part of our trade is repeat customers. I do not believe there is over 25,000 people within 25 miles of us and at Peru, 25 miles south, there is a production of 100 to 200,000 bushels of apples per year, which are in competition with our consumers.

Editor's Note: Chazy is in the northeast corner of New York near the Canadian line.

New Varieties Promising

But what I intended to write about was the varieties. It would seem to me the early McIntosh crosses should replace the Wealthy 'as suggested in article referred to. Honora, a McIntosh cross, developed by the Ottawa station several years ago, is a neutral or some might say, sweet apple, and is one of the best selling apples we have at the Wayside Market. Many people think

they can not eat an acid apple; this being very attractive and mild, satisfied them. It of course, would not be a commercial variety, so instead of the 38 McIntosh suggested in your article, I would plant 10 or 15 Honora, and would use **Lobo** in the place of both Snow and Cortland as recommended in your article.

We grow Snows here as pollinizers for our McIntosh and being so far north we think we produce a good quality of Snows, **but the demand is decreasing each year, price is the only thing that sells them.**

Lobo Considered Good

Cortland is a very satisfactory apple, trees produce young but quality is not nearly as good as the Lobo and we believe Lobo to be one of the hardiest varieties we have. Fruit is large, very attractive, trees bear very young and annually with us. We have about one thousand Kendalls and considered the fruit from the Geneva parent tree very promising. However, with us they do not seem to have the quality and the flavor, or attractiveness. The flesh is streaked with green, but have been told by the Extension men from Geneva that we have perhaps picked too early, although we have not picked them about ten days or two weeks after McIntosh. For that reason, if we were planning for Wayside Market, would plant **Macoun** instead of Kendall.

The above is only our opinion based on results in this section.

Comparative Sales at the Wayside Market

Mr. Gelder sends a graph of the comparative sales at the Wayside Market of Chazy Or-

(Continued on page 201)

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Co-Op Inc.

Financial Report

DECEMBER 31, 1938

Assets:

Cash	\$1,450.81
Accounts Receivable	1,161.67
Office Equipment	253.99
Notes Receivable	207.50
Inventory, Dec. 31, 1938.....	1,000.44
	<hr/>
	\$4,074.41

Liabilities

Accounts Payable	12.25
Accrued Expenses	35.00
Capital Paid in.....	250.00
Accumulated Surplus	3,777.16
	<hr/>
	\$4,074.41

Cash Received and Disbursed

Cash on Hand 1-1-38.....	\$ 1,185.34
Cash Receipts	15,608.18
	<hr/>
	\$16,793.52
Less Cash Disbursements.....	15,342.71
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,450.81

Bank Reconciliation

Balance in Bank 12-31-38.....	1,380.71
Less Checks Out	41.98
	<hr/>
	\$1,338.73
Old Deposit	112.08
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,450.81

Profit and Loss

Dec. 31, 1938

Sales	\$15,952.34
Returns and Allowances.....	38.38
	<hr/>
	\$15,931.96

Cost of Goods Sold:	
Inventory 1-1-38..	\$ 3,795.10
Purchases	10,203.96
	<hr/>
	\$13,999.06

Less Inventory 12-31-38	1,000.44	12,998.62
-------------------------------	----------	-----------

Gross Profit

Less Expenses:

Advertising	\$ 31.40	
Commissions Paid.....	152.77	
Cash Discount Paid	134.26	
Interest Paid	58.30	
Mileage	88.57	
Miscellaneous Ex-		
pense	15.20	
Postage	59.81	
Stationery and		
Printing	72.86	
Storage	19.25	
Telephone and Tele-		
graph	99.75	
Freight	241.25	
Salaries and Wages,		
including car un-		
loading, etc.	792.64	1,766.06
	<hr/>	\$1,149.28

Add:		
Discount on Purchases.....	219.47	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,368.75	
Other Income:		
Membership Fees	\$72.20	
Commission Re-		
ceived	69.35	
Interest Received.....	5.19	146.74
	<hr/>	\$1,515.49
Deduct:		
Voucher Refunds	490.00	
Net Profit	<hr/>	\$1,025.49

Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul. —Charles Buxton.

The pessimist is the sort of man who blows out the light and then says, "See how dark it is."

SPRING IS HERE

The spraying season is soon to follow—

As a suitable sticker and spreader in all types of spray mixtures we recommend Appleblossom Soy Flour No. 5.

We also recommend our Clarified Raw Soybean Oil for use in Nicotine - Bentonite spray combinations.

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Comparative sizes of sulphur particles in well known sulphur sprays. The smallest above represents Kolofog.

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- (2) Makes a uniformly effective spray.
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For Further Information Write

Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co., Inc.

MIDDLEPORT, NEW YORK

J. Henry Smith, Sales Representative —Waupaca, Wisconsin

Bridge Grafting

Questions answered by C. L. Kuehner

Question: How shall I select cions for bridge grafting?

Answer: Cut strong hard suckers from center of trees. They should be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. If necessary, two-year old growths may be used. Use the lower half of sucker as the top portion is usually too soft.

Question: Should the bark around the edges of the wound be trimmed, and why?

Answer: The bark around the edges should be trimmed away sufficiently to insure firmly attached bark at the edge where the bridges are to be inserted.

Question: How shall I make the opening in the trunk of the tree to receive the cion?

Answer: The opening in the trunk of the tree should be made in one of several ways, which ever method works best and produces a good union between the bridge and the trunk, as follows:

(a) Make a chisel cut an inch above and below the girdle through the bark of the trunk and into the wood at about a 30 degree angle about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. A $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch chisel is desirable. The chisel must be sharp.

(b) Or push the wedged ends of the bridge under the bark 2 inches after the bark has been slit with the sharp knife from the upper edge of the girdle upward 2 inches and also from the lower edge downward about 2 inches long.

(c) A third way to prepare the girdled trunk for bridges is to cut out a narrow width of bark (the exact width of the end of the bridge wood) so that the bridge may be "inlaid" where the piece of bark was removed. (A nice way to bridge thick barked trees.)

Question: Is it desirable to use a nail to hold the cion in place in the trunk of the tree? What type of nail should I use?

Answer: A small cigar box nail ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch nail with thin flat head) should be used to nail the bridge to the trunk to insure close contact with the cambium. Sometimes it will require two nails on each end of the bridge to secure a well fastened bridge or cion. (Be careful not to crush the bark when driving the nail.)

Question: How should the cions be cut for bridge grafting?

Answer: The cions or bridges should be cut so as to expose as much cambium area as possible for contact with the cambium of the tree. The type of cut varies with the type of bridging as suggested in a, b, and c of answer to question three:

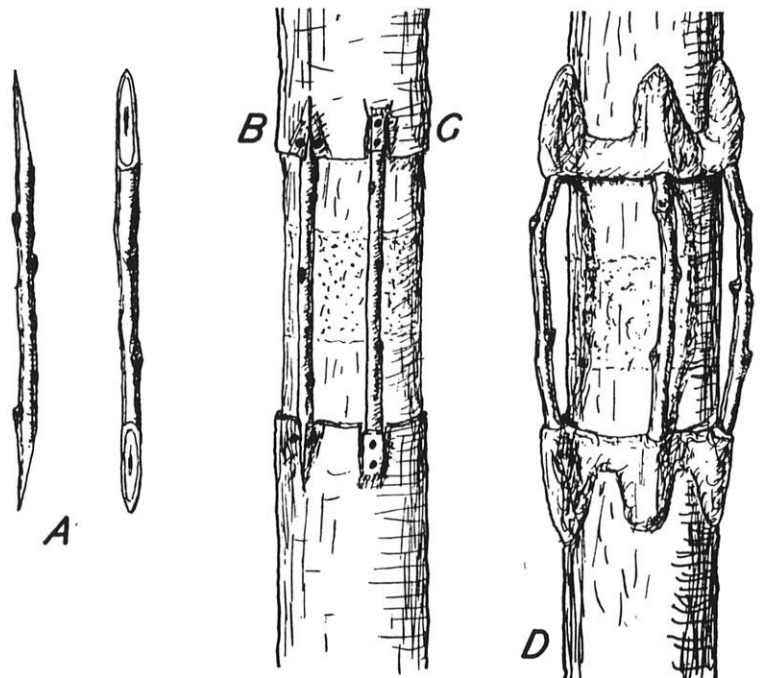
For (a): Cut the cion to a double wedge on both ends so that the wedge cuts on the inside of the bridge are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long while the outside cuts are only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

For (b): Cut the bridge ends to **2-inch wedge cuts** on the inside with a **$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wedge cut on the outside.**

For (c): Cut the bridge ends to 2-inch wedge cuts on the inside only, and no cut on the outside at all. The ends of this bridge should be cut square to fit tightly against the square cuts in the bark where the narrow pieces of bark were lifted out above and below the girdle.

Question: What is the best type of covering—both the wound and the union?

Answer: It is hard to say that there is any one best covering (Continued on page 199)



Bridge Grafting will save trees and is easily done.

A. Scion properly cut. B. Cambiums united and held in place by small nail. D. Waxed to prevent drying.

Jefferson County Fruit Growers Meet

THE annual meeting of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association was held in Fort Atkinson on March 10th. In spite of considerable illness from the flu there was a good attendance.

All the officers were re-elected for another year. They are: Wm. Leonard, Fort Atkinson, President; Rudolph Schultz, Lake Mills, Vice-president; Carroll Krippner, Fort Atkinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

The financial report of the Secretary showed the Association in good condition and considerable accomplished for the members.

Mr. C. L. Kuehner and H. J. Rahmlow were the principal speakers. The forenoon was devoted to consideration of grafting. A film on grafting by the Horticultural Society was shown. This was followed by Mr. Kuehner's demonstration of bridge grafting to overcome mouse injury of which there is a great deal in Jefferson County this year.

During the afternoon session Mr. Rahmlow told of the findings of the Fruit Testing Committee on new apple varieties, showing pictures of new apples and grapes and ended with an interesting discussion of farming in the deep South and fruit growing in Florida.

Apple Scab Control

Mr. C. L. Kuehner spoke on disease control. He said, "If you have had good scab control up to the 10 day spray, then a mild sulphur fungicide such as Kolofog, flotation, etc., may be used. If there has not been a good control up to that time, then it is best to continue with liquid lime sulphur somewhat diluted as 1-60.

"Experiments last season indicated that if even one spray was

left off, scab infection was greatly increased. Last season it will be remembered, was a rainy season and scab infection was serious. If infection occurred at any one time, it showed up in about three weeks. You can't cure scab. It must be **controlled by protecting the trees** with lime sulphur in advance of the infection.

"Most damage from sulphur spray comes from poor spraying. We use high pressure and get too close to the tree, and often get mechanical injury.

"If you have had good scab control in the past, you will be benefited this year by decreased infection."

WALWORTH COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION RE-ELECTS ALL OFFICERS

THERE was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Walworth County Fruit Growers Association held at Delavan on March 13th. The Association is gaining in membership and is planning more activities for the coming year.

The speaker at the March meeting was H. J. Rahmlow, who showed a film on the various types of grafting and pruning the young apple tree. He also discussed various orchard problems.

Officers for the coming year are Mr. Forrest Kelsey, Delavan, President; and Charles Bernau, Delavan, Secretary-Treasurer.

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PLANTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS PLANTING DISTANCES

Rows Apart, ft.	In the row, in.	Total per acre plants
3	18	9,680
3	24	7,260
3½	18	8,297
3½	24	6,223
4	18	7,260
4	24	5,445
3 ft. 8 in.	20	7,128

From Allen's Book of Berries.

BRIDGE GRAFTING

(Continued from page 198)

for the wound and grafted unions. The material used most commonly is homemade or commercial grafting wax, both the stiff hand wax and the brush wax which is applied hot. The material used must not injure the tender inner bark and it must produce an air tight seal. Grafting wax answers both of these requirements. Of late years a substitute for wax has been used in many of our orchards and has given good service. It has the advantage of being easily applied even in cool weather when wax must be heated to work satisfactorily. The Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Coop., Waukesha, distribute grafting compound, and anyone who has considerable grafting to do will find this material very desirable to use.

New Minnesota Fruits

Apples: Beacon, Haralson, No. 1007, No. 993, No. 700, No. 790, etc.

Also Cortland, McIntosh, Dolgo Crab, Newfane.

New Minnesota Grapes: No. 45, No. 66, No. 69.

Minnesota New Plums: Ember, No. 218, Underwood, Superior and many others.

Hardy Minnesota Pears: Minn. No. 3, Parker and Mendel.

Write for catalog

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

Shall We Spray for Apple Aphids?

J. H. Lilly and C. L. Fluke

OBSERVATIONS in Door County and some other apple-growing sections of Wisconsin have revealed large numbers of overwintering aphid eggs. A few comments on this situation and what may be done about it seem pertinent.

Apple aphid eggs are tiny, black, shiny, elliptical bodies which are scattered about on the rougher bark of spurs, twigs, and water sprouts. There are three common species of apple aphids which overwinter in this manner. Two of these predominate in Wisconsin and only these will be considered here.

Species Involved

The first of these is the apple-grain aphid. It overwinters on the apple in the egg stage and feeds there for a short time after hatching. Quite early in the growing season it migrates to various grasses and grains where it feeds throughout the summer. In the fall it returns to apple trees for egg-laying.

The green apple aphid is the second species. Unlike other aphids, it usually spends its entire life cycle on the apple, feeding there throughout the summer. It is capable of building up heavy infestations but its natural enemies and weather conditions usually keep it quite well under control.

Egg Survey

The eggs of these two species cannot be definitely distinguished, but we are reasonably sure that the apple-grain aphid is by far the more common this year, at least in Door County. Our evidence for this is two-fold. First, aphid specimens were collected from representative Door County orchards last November and

all those examined belonged to this species. Light infestations of the other form had been observed during the summer months, but these largely or completely disappeared before egg-laying started. Secondly, the trees that have been examined in Door County and in the vicinity of Madison have had most of the eggs on the roughest bark, especially on the spurs and close to the buds. Eggs of the green apple aphid are more apt to be scattered along on the smoother bark of small twigs and water sprouts. However, this evidence is not infallible.

What to Expect

This suggests the probability of large numbers of apple-grain aphids appearing early in the growing season and feeding on apples for a short period. This species is not considered an important pest in this State. However, when it occurs in large numbers it may cause some injury, particularly on Hyslop Crabs.

It seems probable that the hatch of the more injurious green apple aphid will be comparatively small, although this may not hold in all sections of the State. Possibly it will be the dominant form in some areas. Also, with favorable conditions, it can build up heavy infestations from comparatively small hatches.

Recommendations

All growers should examine their trees carefully for aphid eggs and decide upon the procedure to follow. Special consideration should be given to young trees where the green apple aphid is most apt to give trouble. On the basis of the above observa-

tions, however, it seems probable that special treatments for apple aphid control are not warranted this year in most orchards. However, it is always well to be prepared for possible emergencies.

Perhaps the most practical suggestion we can offer to growers is that they have a supply of nicotine sulphate available in case it is needed. This is commonly used in combination with lime sulphur at the rate of one gallon to 800 gallons of spray. It is applied in the green-tip stage so as to hit the young aphids before they are protected by the growing leaves.

A second possibility is the use of a special dormant spray before the buds open, intended to keep the eggs from hatching. Several satisfactory brands of tar oils are available, all of which should be used according to the recommendations of the manufacturers. Other dormant spray products are available for aphid control, but most of them have not been adequately tested under Wisconsin conditions.

A FRUIT TREE CENSUS

A WPA project of a census of the fruit trees in the state of Washington shows that there are 4,100,000 apple trees of all ages and over 1,500,000 pear trees. Also over a million prune and plum trees with peach, cherry and apricot and nuts totaling about 2 million.

Red Delicious varieties are replacing the Winesap, and is the leading variety. There has been a decline in the number of apple trees planted since 1929, and the rate of planting is hardly sufficient to maintain the present number of trees.

Hints For Growing Strawberries

WHEN we look over the results of experiments on growing strawberries in the northern states as well as the experience of growers, we gather the following information which has been fairly well established.

Uncover Early

The work of Dr. R. H. Roberts at Madison indicates that the covering should **not** be left on strawberry plants too long in the spring. Remove it just as soon as the weather is warm enough for growth to begin. He found that plants uncovered early—as for example those uncovered by growers for digging plants for sale, made a better growth than those uncovered later. Nothing seems to be gained by leaving the cover on in the spring. Many growers think that they can delay blossoming by leaving the covering on and thereby escape late frosts but this does not seem to be true as blossoming is not delayed enough to be of any practical value.

Early Planting Best

Experiments have shown that it is best to set out strawberry plants as early as possible in the spring. July set runners produce more berries than runners which set in September. Therefore the grower who gets plants established early and has a large percentage of early runners will get the biggest crop.

The formation of fruit buds in the strawberry plant begins in September. Plants or runners which are weak and small at that time will of course not set many fruit buds.

Space Plants Properly

Experiments have also shown that strawberry plants spaced so as to have sufficient room for

each plant to develop, produced more fruit than those that are crowded. A space for example of 6 inches between plants has resulted in larger crops than if plants were more crowded. If the plants are quite crowded, naturally they will not be vigorous and not set a good crop of fruit buds in September and October.

Since it is not practical to thin strawberry plants that have become too crowded, about the best thing we can do is to set plants at the right distance in the spring. Some growers set heavy plant making varieties such as Beaver, 30 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. On good soils and when there is plenty of moisture, plants at this distance will set plenty of runners so that they will make a good matted row. Varieties such as Premier which does not produce as many plants, can be set more closely together—from 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows, depending upon the soil. Then of course it is important to watch the setting of the runners and spacing them so that they will not become too crowded. That means some hand work while the plants are being hoed, but will pay.

Strawberry Fertilizers

Practically every strawberry growing state has carried on experiments to determine what type of commercial fertilizer is best for strawberries, and still we find nothing definite on this subject. It leads to the conclusion that on our good sandy loam soils at least, commercial fertilizers have not been found necessary. The important thing seems to be to have a good supply of humus in the soil. Many farmers report the best results from the use of manure. Those who do not have sufficient manure plow

under green crops.

The reason for this is that the strawberry plant is shallow rooted. The strawberry is composed of about 80% of water. Therefore the moisture supply is very important. If the humus supply is exhausted, the soil does not hold its moisture well and strawberries suffer. If the soil contains sufficient humus it will also probably contain enough mineral plant food for the strawberry to do well.

On the light sandy soils, heavy mulches are probably more important to conserve moisture during and just before the picking season than they are as winter mulch.

CLIPPING STRAWBERRY ROOTS

SOME growers clip the roots of strawberry plants before setting. If not cut too short it does no harm. However, it is not necessary nor helpful if you can get the roots of the plants in the soil without being doubled up. It is better to clip the roots somewhat than to have them doubled up in the ground. Where a horse-drawn transplanter is used it is probably better to clip the roots anyway to expedite handling the plants unless they are very small.

From Allen's Book of Berries.

APPLE VARIETIES FOR THE ROADSIDE MARKET

(Continued from page 196)

chards. This shows that apples were in first place, garden produce and flowers ranked second, and honey ranked third. Fresh cider, other fruit and miscellaneous followed in the order named. This Wayside Market did a business of over \$30,000 during each of the last three years.

Raspberry Anthracnose Control

R. E. Vaughan

Extension Plant Pathologist

THE raspberry anthracnose disease caused heavy losses to black and red raspberry growers in 1938. The fungus infection responsible for this trouble lives over winter on the old canes thus providing a tremendous number of spores ready to extend the damage in the spring as soon as growth starts.

Pruning and spraying are recognized practices in the control of anthracnose on cane fruits. Fortunately, pruning shears and spray pumps are a part of every garden equipment, so that little new need be purchased. It is also true that the kind of spray best for anthracnose control is lime-sulphur the same material used to spray apple trees for scab control. To bring out the different points in this discussion I am going to ask a number of questions and give the answers.

Common Questions Answered

- Q. How does pruning control anthracnose?
 A. Pruning removes the dead canes and those badly infected with anthracnose cankers and thereby takes away the sources of infection. To be successful the pruned out canes must be removed and burned. Prune before growth starts and again after harvest.
- Q. Why is it necessary to spray?
 A. It is necessary to spray because it is not possible to remove by pruning all the cankered stems. Spraying protects the new growth from the anthracnose spores splashed up from the cankers on the stems.
- Q. How does the fungus cause the damage?
 A. The fungus attacks the grow-



Figure 1. Cumberland Black Raspberry. Above stems unsprayed showing anthracnose spots.

Below: Healthy stems. Result of semi-dormant spray and pre-blossom spray with lime sulphur.

ing canes in spots and causes the reddish colored cankers. These enlarge and become gray to white and rupture the canes resulting in exces-

sive loss of water with shriveling of growing tips and dried seedy fruit. (Fig. 1-2)

- Q. How are the spores spread?
 A. There are two kinds of spores. The first which come from the overwintering fungus in the canker are shot into the air and spread by the wind. The second kind produced on the cankers in the summer are spread by wind and rain. Splashing water is most potent.
- Q. Where is the greatest damage produced?
 A. The greatest damage is produced on the pedicles supporting the fruit.
- Q. What is the best spray to use?
 A. Liquid lime sulphur spray to which is added some spreader or sticker. The spreader is important in seasons of abundant infection. Solutions of glue or gelatin have given good results (Fig. 3). When dry lime sulphur is used, follow the manufacturers directions in regard to making the solution.
- Q. When should the spray be applied?
 A. The first spray should be applied after a few leaves have unfolded (Fig. 4). The strength of lime sulphur should be 1-10. The second spray should be applied about a week before the blooming period using lime sulphur 1-40 the same as for spraying apple trees.
- Q. Is it necessary to spray after blooming?
 A. Foliage injury generally precludes the use of sprays at this time.
- Q. Can dusts be used in controlling anthracnose?

THE MARKET PLACE

A. Dusts have been tried but have not proved as satisfactory as the wet spray. Evidently the fungicide in the dust doesn't get down into the canker lesions nor offer as much protection on the new growth.

Q. Are there any other control measures for anthracnose that will help?

A. In making new plantings it is best to remove the old cane handles from the young plant roots thus eliminating a frequent source of infection.

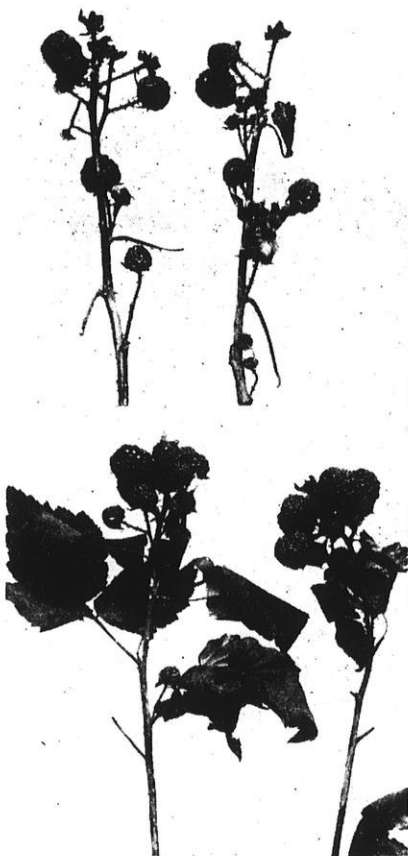


Figure 2. Fruit development of Cumberland Raspberries. Above unsprayed showing shriveled seedy fruit and loss of leaves.

Below: Sprayed and healthy plant.

Pictures courtesy Dept. Plant Pathology, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Q. Will weed control have any effect on anthracnose?

NURSERY STOCK

\$10,000 Nursery Stock, Foreclosed; must be sold. Complete assortment. Send list or bid on any stock desired. Strand Nursery Co., Taylors Falls, Minnesota.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Beavers, Premiers, Dunlaps, Warfields, Fairfax, Dorsett strawberry plants, also Gem everbearing.

Eldorado and Ancient Briton blackberry plants. Write for prices. Discount on large orders. John J. Olson, Box 115, Warrens, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Premier, Dunlap, Grand Champion, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill and the Wayzata everbearing. Prices reasonable. Write A. M. Harmer, Menomonie, Wis. R. 4.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wisconsin varieties, Catskill Grand Champion, Beaver and Premier. Good plants priced right. Order early. Limberg Nursery, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver Strawberry Plants. Also Latham Raspberry. State inspected. Chris Laursen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

Beaver strawberry plants and Latham Raspberry plants. Alfred Isaacson, R. 4, Menomonie, Wis.

A. Weeds unchecked tend to increase the humidity around the canes and provide conditions favorable for the spread of anthracnose spores. Keep the weeds down during the growing season.

FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS

New Minnesota apples, plums, pears. New hardy apricots. Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Grand Champion strawberry plants. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

Strawberry plants for spring delivery. Freshly dug and hand trimmed. Warfields, Dunlaps, Fairfax, Dorsett, Beavers and Premiers. Discount on large orders. Mrs. John Jensen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver Strawberry plants. State inspected just before digging to guard against winter injury. Special prices on large orders. Hans H. Pedersen, Warrens, Wis.

Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes — boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.
5439 CT Sheboygan, Wis.

Shade Trees Must Be Saved

E. L. Chambers

WITH the first evidences of the coming of spring indicated by the appearance of the pussy willows and the blooming of the Crocuses the home owner begins to make plans for the spring care of his trees and shrubs. The success of any given treatment for the control of pests on our shade trees, like those on fruit trees, depends upon the **timely application of the spray**. It is true that frequently insect pests native to a region become abundant causing considerable damage for a few years and then again become scarce. These outbreaks, followed by periods of scarcity, are due largely to climatic conditions but also to the natural enemies of the insect. When an insect pest is abundant, the enemies which attack it also become abundant and finally increase to such numbers that most of the host insects are killed off. When the insect pest is almost eliminated, many of its enemies starve to death allowing the few remaining host insects to increase in number and again assume epidemic proportions before its enemies can become numerous enough to bring them under control.

Buy in Wisconsin

In a Wisconsin nursery, any trees showing evidences of such pests as Elm canker, Poplar canker, Birch borer or San Jose scale must be cut out and destroyed before a certificate is issued. On the other hand, trees from states where these troubles are common and are not considered serious are frequently allowed to be sold as long as they are not too visibly infested. In these particular states where the pests are already prevalent and consequently would soon infest the trees anyway, it might make



Oaks defoliated by spring canker worms at Lake Delton, 1936.

little difference, but in a state like Wisconsin where these and other pests are not widely distributed, the purchaser has a right to demand clean trees.

The Canker Worm

Banding is perhaps one of the earliest artificial control methods. The spring canker worm, better known to our readers as "measuring" or "inch" worm, was responsible for defoliation of Oak, Maple, Elm, Apple and other broad-leaved trees throughout southern Wisconsin last summer. Taking advantage of the fact that the female moths are wingless, it is possible to prevent their crawling up the tree to lay their eggs by placing tanglefoot bands around the trunks of the trees. Since these moths emerge from their cocoons late in the winter or very early in the spring, the bands should be put on early in the spring just before the frost leaves the ground and kept sticky until the end of May to prevent both the wingless moths and the caterpillars from

crawling up to feed when the leaves appear. It is best to place the sticky papers on strips of cheap cotton batting which should securely fill up all bark crevices to prevent insects from crawling through underneath. Regular banding strips of this kind are obtainable on the market. For best results, the bands of tanglefoot material should be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

The Lilac Borer

The Lilac borer is a pest of Ash, Mountain Ash and Lilac which can best be controlled during the early spring. Severely infested trees and shrubs should be cut out and burned before the adults emerge in late April. Where the infestation is light the borers may be eradicated by painting the infested areas with paradichlorobenzene and cottonseed oil before the new growth starts. This material is made up by using 1 lb. of the former dissolved in 2 qts. of the latter, which is slightly warmed to aid in getting it into solution. This

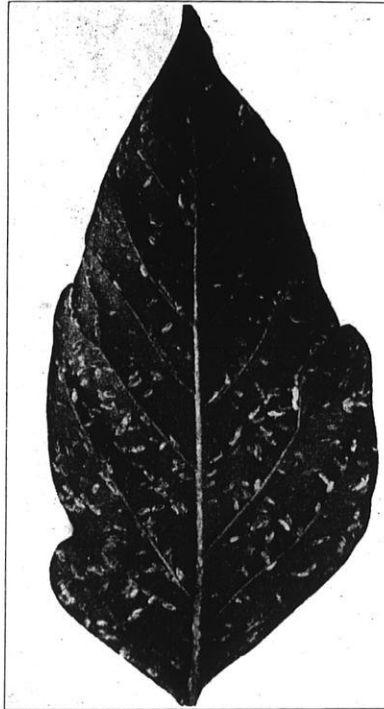
treatment kills any borers in the tunnels at the time of application, but does not prevent reinfestation. Do not paint the trunk of the tree extensively with this preparation because of possible injury to the bark.

Dormant Sprays

Among the most injurious insect pests of our shade trees which can be handled to best advantage while the trees are still dormant include scale insects, San Jose scale and Oyster shell scale being the most common ones, since they attack a wide range of fruit trees, certain shade trees and shrubs. Other outstanding serious scale insects include European Elm scale, Golden Oak scale, Cottony maple scale, Pine needle scale, Black pine scale, Scotch pine scale, etc. All of these pests can be controlled most effectively by applying a dormant spray just before the new foliage appears in the spring and after the day temperatures can be depended upon to remain above freezing for several hours while spraying.

One of the miscible oils sold under such trade names as Sunoco spray oil, Dendrol, Scalicide, Volk, etc., used at the rate of one gallon to 12-15 gallons of water as directed by the manufacturer or lime sulphur used at the rate of one gallon to 8 gallons of water provides effective control. The miscible oils mentioned are mainly mixtures of vegetable or mineral oils with vegetable- or fish-oil soaps. They readily emulsify with water to form a milky-white fluid. Other serious pests that such dormant sprays are effective against at this time are the Maple Bladder Gall Mite, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Red spider on evergreens and the spruce gall-aphid.

Anything which can be done to contribute to the general vigor of a tree is an indirect help in



Young cottony maple scales on the under side of a boxelder leaflet.

controlling the pests which beset it. Borers seldom attack vigorous growing trees, while weakened trees rarely escape their attack. It may safely be asserted that among the leaf or foliage destroying insects are found our most destructive shade and forest tree pests. Many not only are voracious but are almost omnivorous in their feeding habits and in addition multiply very rapidly. Trees defoliated year after year may not be killed outright but are gradually weakened until they succumb to attacks by borers, fungi and other parasites. Spraying the leaves of trees when such foliage feeders are discovered, with arsenate of lead and keeping them lightly covered until the pests have disappeared will provide protection against such pests. For this purpose, arsenate of lead is recommended at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. in 50 gallons of water.

WHEN SHALL WE UNCOVER OUR STRAWBERRY VINES?

H. H. Harris

WE always go over our strawberry fields in late winter to replace any of the mulching which may have been disturbed or blown into piles during the winter. As soon as we see that any growth has started we uncover the plants by raking most of covering from immediately over the row into the alley between the rows. I like to leave a scattering between the plants in the row, as it helps to hold the berries off of the ground and to conserve moisture until the new growth shades the soil especially if the plants are spaced several inches apart.

We never have practiced cultivation of our strawberries in the spring they are to fruit. If the new bed was thoroughly cultivated and kept clean until late in the autumn and is well mulched between the rows, there is not much danger from weeds and the soil under the mulch is generally rather wet to cultivate so early in the spring. If dandelion or any other quick growing weeds show up, I go over the patch and cut them out before picking begins.

Look for Winter Injury

Now as to plants for setting the new bed this spring. We hope they have wintered in good shape, but there is a chance that some have been injured. We will look them over carefully to see if crowns are black inside or the roots black or loosened from the crowns and cull them accordingly. We will set only the best plants we possibly can, even if we do have to throw away a few. The cull means any we may buy the same as those from our own fields.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President

Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan

Regional Vice-Presidents
Harvey Kiel, Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha

Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville

Clarence Young, Oshkosh

Gladiolus Growers Hold Spring Meeting

THERE was an excellent attendance at the annual spring meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held at Hartford on March 19. The harmonious feeling expressed by the members indicated that the Society is entering a new era of good will and improved progress.

During the business meeting held in the forenoon, the following business was transacted.

It was voted unanimously that the next annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show be held in Ripon College Gymnasium on August 12-13. We were informed that the hall will be available without rent, due to efforts of Ripon business men.

President Timm then appointed committees for the annual show as announced elsewhere on this page. Mr. Walter Krueger of Oconomowoc was appointed to represent the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society on any committee which may be appointed by the New England Gladiolus Society to work out a simplified premium list for gladiolus shows. An effort is being made to have uniform schedules throughout the country.

An invitation was extended by the city of Hartford that we meet in the Municipal Building at any time and that we hold our State Gladiolus Show there as soon as possible. A large gymnasium and hall in the Municipal Building were offered rent free and also full cooperation was offered. The invitation was placed on file for

future reference. An invitation was also received from the city of Stoughton to hold a Gladiolus Show in that city.

Decide Against National Affiliation

After considerable discussion during the forenoon and luncheon session, a motion was made at the afternoon session that we affiliate with the National Gladiolus Society. Vote was by ballot. Eighteen votes were cast, 17 voting no, and 1 yes.

It was voted to hold a summer meeting of the Society when the Gladiolus are in bloom, probably the first Sunday in August. The selection of the time and place was left to the Executive Committee.

The Program

An interesting program was presented during the afternoon session. A set of slides of old and new varieties of gladiolus was shown, loaned for the occasion by Prof. A. M. S. Pridham of Cornell University, New York. Comments on varieties were made by E. H. Ristow of Oshkosh. This was followed by slides shown by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, on new varieties of garden flowers, and slides of scenes in Florida. E. H. Ristow showed a film of glad varieties loaned for the occasion by Colonial Gardens of Minnesota.

Fertilizers for Glads

Mr. A. S. Haugen of Stoughton was the first speaker and stated he uses about 600 pounds per acre of a "corn fertilizer" each spring. He has used the same land for the past four years. As soon as the bulbs are dug in the fall he sows rye which makes a growth of 6 to 8 inches. This is plowed under in the spring and furnishes humus. The commercial fertilizer is broadcast and disced in. Trenches are made with a Bolens tractor and the bulbs are planted in triple rows. The rows are about 28 inches apart which allows for cultivation between rows. The first weeds among the plants are killed with a rake. Later when the glads are taller any weeds which bother may be killed by throwing dirt between the spikes.

Hybridizing is a Hobby

Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, was the next speaker and stated that hybridizing is a nice hobby, but certainly not profitable. In order to get an improved variety, thousands of crosses must be made and many books of records must be kept. Oftentimes seedlings must be recrossed before we get what we want. Even though the price of a new variety is high at first, it doesn't pay the cost. Dr. Scheer stated that he never stakes a seedling because he discards anything that

has weak stems. He mentioned a new cross of Commander Koehl and Picardy by Fred Hagedorn of Sheboygan which we will hear from in the future.

Hybridizing is entirely a game of chance. The parents of Picardy, for example, have been used for hybridizing thousands of times since Picardy came out, but there has never been another one like it. Some may show up as excellent seedlings in the cool weather of the fall, but if grown during hot weather may be of no value. Asked his opinion about the use of the x-ray, he stated that he doubted if Lord Selkirk was a mutation due to the x-ray because it was the only mutation out of 10,000 seedlings. He receives that many and more out of 10,000 seedlings without the use of x-ray. He has had seedlings as double as hollyhocks, also many fragrant glads, but he sees no value in these mutations.

Controlling Gladiolus Thrips

Mr. C. H. Melk of Wauwatosa spoke interestingly on his method of controlling thrips. Melk Brothers have nine acres of glads near Milwaukee. They use naphthalene flakes on all their bulbs in the fall at the rate of one pound per bushel of bulbs. The bulbs should be dry. If wet, they may burn. Neither should naphthalene flakes be used in the spring when the buds start coming as it may injure the buds. He also emphasized that chemically pure naphthalene should be purchased as cheap naphthalene contains creosote or tar which may burn. The flakes should be used at a high temperature as 70 degrees, or slightly more. If cold, the eggs will not hatch and will not be killed by the naphthalene. Be sure not to use any substitutes for naphthalene which may be sold as moth killer.

In the spring Mr. Melk believes in treating all bulbs with

bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate. It is used at the standard strength of one ounce to 7½ gallons of water, or a 1 to 100 solution, and soak the bulbs for 24 hours in this solution. He emphasizes the need for using wood or crock containers as metal containers are corroded by the chemical and it loses its strength. The solution should be used only once as it loses considerable strength and we do not then know what its strength is and it may not be effective. He has used bichloride of mercury at double the strength recommended for 6 hours with good results. Mr. Melk stated he had used the Paris green-brown sugar spray but there is considerable danger of burning. He will try tartar emetic at the rate of 2 ounces of tartar emetic, 8 ounces of brown sugar, and 3 gallons of water this year to see what it will do.

(Editor's note: Complete information on this will be given in our May issue.)

He has had good results with rotenone dust, but it must be used at a higher strength than the 1% rotenone found in many dusts.

Mr. E. Lins of Spring Green was the next speaker. He stated that he had used ultra violet lights, sulphuric acid and other acids as treatments for bulblets and seeds in order to get breaks or mutations, but without success. He thinks he has had good results with the use of carbon monoxide to kill thrips.

For carrying glad blooms to the show he recommended pails or tin containers with a layer of washed sand in the bottom to hold the lower end of the stem and then clothes pins of the pincher type to hold the tops. The clothes pins are tied in such a way that the tops are held in place. This is a better method than the use of trays. He has some trays which he stated he wanted to give away for the delivery charges.

(Continued on page 211)

COMMITTEES FOR STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

PRESIDENT Karl Timm announced the appointment of the following committees for the 1939 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show which will be held in the College Gymnasium, Ripon, on August 12-13.

In addition to the committees listed the four garden clubs of Ripon will organize to help stage the show at a future date.

Show Committee

Executive Committee: Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc; Karl Timm, Markesan; W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac; Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan; A. S. Haugen, Stoughton; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie.

Show Manager: H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Show Organization: Karl Timm; A. Zanto, Markesan.

Floor Manager: Noel Thompson, Madison.

Financial: Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan; Chester Harrison, Waldo; A. Strobel, Hartford.

Classification: A. S. Haugen; Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan; Ben Robinson, Kenosha; E. Lins, Spring Green; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie.

Premium List: Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc.

Superintendent of Judges: W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac; Walter F. Miller.

Judges: Frank Thomas, Kenosha; Harvey Kiel, Sheboygan; Ben Robinson; Dr. Geo. Scheer; Otto Kapschitzke; A. Locke, Omro; Arnold Stautz, West Bend; E. Lins.

GLADIOLUS ARISTOCRATS

Price list of a selection of the best new varieties will be sent free on request. A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, Wisconsin.

SEE THEM BLOOM

Before you buy Grand New Gladiolus

Double Value Offer

Choice new varieties given FREE with orders for standard varieties.

Lowest prices.

Send for list of 150 best Gladiolus

WESTMORELAND GARDENS
7014 S.E. 20th Ave. Portland, Ore.

Editorials



TULIP TIME IN HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

MAY 13-21 is Tulip Time in Holland, Michigan, this year. This has become an important event in the lives of people of Holland, and thousands of visitors come annually to see the tulips and other exhibits and take part in the celebration.

Some of the highlights are: Street Scrubbing, 1000 costumed Dutchmen; Volks Parade; 8 Miles Tulip Lanes—Bulb Farms; 3 million blooms; 300 Wooden Shoe Dancers every week-day night.

A card to Tulip Time, Holland, Michigan, will bring a free illustrated program booklet.

THE ANOKA APPLE

THE following conversation took place at a meeting of an affiliated organization of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society recently.

Member: "Are you recommending the Anoka apple for Wisconsin?"

Answer: "No."

Member: "I am glad of that. We bought one because we read about it in some national magazine that they were good and would start to bear very early. Now that it is bearing we don't use the apples. They taste just like straw."

Moral: Plant apples of good quality only.



S.O.S.

THE cost of the Dorothy Bidle Flower Arrangement Clinic will be somewhat higher than anticipated. In fact, the total attendance for the three meetings must be over 500 if we are to pay expenses. While the Federation Board of Directors have guaranteed any deficit from the speakers fund, nevertheless we should not deplete this fund but should rather add to it for future meetings.

We therefore wish to call on every garden club member to not only attend if possible, but to invite others to do so.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF THE AIR

EVERY Tuesday morning from 10 to 10:45 a.m. State Radio Station WHA will conduct a special garden program as follows:

April 18. In My Garden:—The flowers that bloom in the spring-time—Baraboo Garden Club, Della Payne, Mrs. H. S. Wyatt and Mrs. H. J. Bohn.

April 25. In My Garden:—April showers bring May flowers—Oconomowoc Garden Club.

WARRENS FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

AT the annual meeting of the Warrens Fruit Growers Association the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President and Manager: R. H. Eberdt; Vice-president, Mr. R. E. Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Steele; Directors, John Olson, W. H. Morse, Arnold Pedersen, E. M. Wildes, Geo. Christensen, Wesley Reynolds and Archie Moseley.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS RE-ELECT OFFICERS

THE Lake Geneva Gardeners and Foremen's Association held their annual meeting and installation of officers on March 8th. Mr. Axel Johnson installed the officers who are: President, Phil Robers; Vice-president, Carl West; Secretary, Frank Johnson; Treasurer, Charles Fleming.

Directors are: Axel Johnson, Alex Gardiner, Raymond Niles, Henry Rohel, and Chas. Ackerson.

H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society was the speaker of the evening showing films and slides on gardening and new varieties of ornamentals.

The Lake Geneva Gardeners

and Foremen's Association is the only organization of its kind in Wisconsin. It has a large membership and carries on a great many activities in the interest of horticulture.

BAYFIELD STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

July 1-2

THE annual Bayfield strawberry festival will be held in the city of Bayfield this year on Saturday, July 1 and Sunday, July 2, according to Mr. Carl Sundquist, Manager of the Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Association, who has been elected chairman.

This festival attracts thousands of visitors from all over the state. Details of the program will be announced in later issues.

SEE HOW TO PLANT YOUR HOME GROUNDS

GARDENERS who are interested in the important subject of landscaping their home grounds, should by all means send for the booklet entitled "See How To Plant Your Home Grounds" published by Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa. Price, 25c.

It is practically written and so well illustrated that any gardener can find the solution to a home grounds landscaping problem. Read the article in this issue entitled "Twenty-Two Errors in Planting the Home Grounds" taken from this booklet.

LIVING INSURANCE

Mandy: "Ah wants a fire insurance policy fo' dat nigger husband ob mine."

Insurance Broker: "You mean you want a life insurance policy."

Mandy: "No, sah, ah sez fire insurance. Dat nigger's been fired fo' times in two weeks."

Fruit Growing in the Southwest

A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay

VACATION is over and we are back home safe and sound after a most delightful as well as a very educational trip of about 10,000 miles.

While we planned to take in such interesting side trips as to the Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, Yosemite Park, Petrified Forest, Painted Desert, Muir Woods National Monument (large Red Wood trees) and the Carlsbad Caverns they were not the only things of interest we had in mind.

As the vocational interests of the Rasmussens were so closely allied with those of the Lawrences, we devoted considerable time in studying the fruit industry and the welfare of the growers in this west and south area of our country.

We found the necessary methods employed in obtaining production vary considerable in the different sections of the country. One of the chief causes for these differences is the fact that in all of the commercial areas visited the growers have water for irrigation to aid them in their fertilizer, cultivation, cover crop and maturing program. Our lack of proper moisture at certain seasons will, often times, upset our entire program and render impossible a long time planned objective.

We definitely verified our assumption that all fruit growers have one grave problem in common and that is to successfully or profitably market their crop. This problem also applies to other large commercial crops, grown under irrigation in volume, especially where delivery costs and organization expenses, are so heavy in getting the product to market. Marketing agencies were visited and while the methods

employed in preparing the crop for market and the sales job were handled efficiently, this cost plus the freight were a very large percentage of what we have to pay as a consumer.

One example of these costs was explained to us by the manager of the "Largest Lemon Packing Plant, in the world under one roof," when he commented that from \$2.60 to \$2.70 had to be charged against the grower on each box before he received anything. These are the charges for picking, storage, refrigeration, sorting, packing, freight (which is a large item), commission and the organization charge.

This story would not be complete unless I told you that it takes about two large orchard boxes to pack out one finished box for shipping.

Nearly every grower of citrus fruit feels that the present production is considerably in excess of consumption, even at the extremely low prices that prevail and the Government funds that are lavishly being spent to further consumption. Only very few growers claim to be getting the cost of production and yet we find in several large producing areas many younger trees developing to further increase production and add momentum to the grave problem of sales.

Many new irrigation projects are still being rushed to completion and old ones are being made more efficient to assist in developing more land upon which similar crops can be produced.

A large portion of the territory covered put one in mind of our spring, some sections just like early spring, other places were more like our late spring where the deciduous trees were just developing their beautiful small foliage of different hues.

Home and Garden

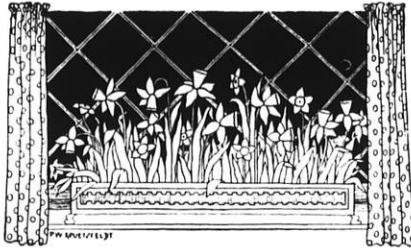
NEW PLANTS

"THE wealth of plant material available has scarce as yet been touched. There are likely a thousand species worthy of cultivation for every one that is already in garden use. Smug complacency sets ill on any of us, when we consider how little we really know about the materials of gardening—and how much there is to know."

This little comment was found in a little catalog that has come to me for many years—listing unusual seeds and descriptions of plants and bulbs seldom seen in other catalogs. What fun it must be to gather together seeds from all over the world—plant them and watch them grow—acres and acres of plants to get acquainted with. Perhaps if we had those acres and acres, we would be so busy caring for them we would have no time to really get acquainted with them. However, just a few new things every year helps to add zest to our gardens.

Garden Plans

Meeting with a garden club group recently, mostly of the "new home and beginning a garden variety" I was very much interested in the very sensible way they were going about the planning of their gardens—making each garden rather individual. One has sloping grounds with a natural small pond; another a bit of woodland; still another some fine oak trees, and so on. Of course they intend to have flowers. They want plenty of easy to grow annuals that will give color both for outside and indoor dec-



oration, while they are giving most of their garden time to the more permanent planning and planting. One of the members confessed to a longing for poppies—lots of them. Said she, "I have seen them come up all over the garden in other folks' yards, but, so far have not been able to induce them to act like that for me." She is going to broadcast the seed real early this year. Perhaps her wish will come true.

I can imagine what a lovely place that natural pond garden will be for trying out some of those beautiful specie Iris from Louisiana, as well as the Siberian Iris. Hemerocallis would make splendid showy clumps, as would Astilbes. That little woodlot, imagine it in spring with drifts of wild flowers, daffodils near clumps of *Mertensia Virginica*. A spot where evergreens gave shelter to some of the earliest to bloom. Perhaps even the yellow *Trillium* would grow there. Am quite sure you would think as I did—no danger of these members being bored with life when they are so interested in their own and others gardens.

Chrysanthemums

It is time to think about Chrysanthemums right NOW if you expect to have a nice display of

bloom this coming fall. Nearly every catalog has a good list. Look them over and make your choice. You just cannot go wrong if you head your list with the *Azaleum* family. They bloom early and late. If you ever try *Astrid*, one of the Korean hybrids, you will cherish it. *Indian Summer* is another one you will like. *Glory-of-Seven-Oaks* is an old variety, but a sure early bloomer, begins to send its double yellow blossoms early in August.

Remember that Mums like a good rich soil and plenty of moisture when growing. You could grow some Mums from seed—though it is a little late, but you could protect them in a cold frame and have later bloom. They germinate quickly. Remember right **now** is the time to plan for fall bloom.

New Annuals

Plant *Scarlett O'Hara*, the new *Morning Glory* of course—but don't forget to also plant the *Heavenly Blue*. You may be disappointed in the red variety. You know the blue will be a most charming vine wherever you plant it.

You will not be disappointed if you plant the *Baron Solemacher Strawberries*. The berries—while small are delicious and freely produced. A nice edging plant, you will be quite sure to keep the plants cultivated, enjoy working among the plants, especially as the berries ripen. There is a yellow fruited *Baron Solemacher* also, it is said to be even finer flavored.

Those of you who like the old fashioned flowers in new forms

—will like the new bush Balsam (Gardenia Flowered) they come in red, white and pink, the plants are bushy, with the flowers in clusters on the ends of the stems instead of being hidden on the sides. They make splendid pot plants. Try some for your flower show, it is not too early to begin planning right now.

GREENS

By W. A. Toole, Baraboo

DOWN the old road we travelled, now a dead end at the Wisconsin River, but in earlier days of ox carts and slow moving draft horses there was a ferry across the river and the Ferry Road was an important route of travel to and from the lead and zinc mines of the southwest corner of the then new state. To the left are lowlands, marshy in summer but flooded when the river is high from spring melting of the snows or from heavy rains upriver. In spring, after the flood waters have gone down, the flat meadow land is golden with **Marsh Marigold** (*Caltha palustris*). Did you ever eat greens from this plant? Try them sometime if you find them growing plentifully. The young shoots and flower buds are cut before the flowers appear, and after cleaning may be cooked and served as other greens. You will probably like them if you are fond of spring greens.

Of course, if you have a bog garden or wet spot or a tiny streamlet in your garden you may grow the Marsh Marigold with greater success.

When we reach the river, flowing along the south side of the bluff the growth is more sparse and here and there are patches of **Bracken** or **Brake Fern** (*Pteridium aquilinum*), another plant used for greens by the Indians and early settlers but apparently not much used now.

GLADIOLUS MEETING

(Continued from page 207)

Mr. Chester Harrison of Waldo was the last speaker and gave an interesting talk on varieties which were consistent winners at the show. His article is published elsewhere.

PRIZE WINNING GLADIOLUS VARIETIES

Chester Harrison, Waldo

IN making up my list of what varieties of gladiolus I will grow the coming season for exhibition purposes, I choose only those varieties that have proven consistent winners at the major gladiolus shows in this country and Canada. In this manner I seldom have a failure, as a variety that does well in all the territory covered by these shows must be a reliable grower.

Those varieties marked with an * or number of them, indicates the number of times I found list as grand champion spike of the show for the season of 1938.

Dark Red: Moorish King; Black Opal.

Red: Commander Koehl*; Bill Sowden; Reivi Fallu.

Scarlet: Aflame; Del Ray*; Beacon*; Johann S. Bach**; Flaming Meteor; Tip Top**; Wurtembergia; Red Phipps; Dr. Bennett.

Orange: La Paloma; Betty Nuthall.
Yellow: Golden Goddess; Golden Dream.

Cream or Buff: Paradise; Duna; Wasaga; Amrita; Amulet.

White: Star of Bethlehem; Maid of Orleans; Albatross.

Pure Pink: Frank McCoy**; Sonatine.

Picardy: (Class by itself).*****

Salmon Pink: Miss New Zealand**; Smiling Maestro*; Mildred Louise; Margaret Fulton; Peggy Lou***.

Light Pink: New Era; Debonair; Mrs. Sisson; Rose M. Pfitzer; Bleeding Heart.

Rose Pink: Beautiful Ohio; Salbach's Orchid.

Lavender: Minuet**; Isola Bella.

Purple: Chas. Dickens.

Light Blue: Ave Maria; Melford

Dark Blue: Pelegrina; Blue Admiral.

Smoky: Mother Machree; Bagdad.

Any other color: Vagabond Prince.

Of the 51 varieties I have listed, 37 are listed among the first 50 in the New England Gladiolus Society symposium. Of course there are hundreds of other beautiful glads and while I grow a couple of hundred varieties I consider the list above that I must have.

Mother: "I don't think the man upstairs likes Johnnie to play on his drum."

Father: "Why?"

Mother: "Well this afternoon he gave Johnnie a knife and asked him if he knew what was inside the drum."—West Point Pointer.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES

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Twenty-Two Errors in Planting The Home Grounds

Alfred C. Hottes
Associate Editor, Better Homes & Gardens

Condensed from "See How to Plant Your Home Grounds"

ALMOST every single thing we see in the illustration would be all right in a garden if properly placed. But I think that one glance at this picture shows you that there are too many objects in the landscape which do not give the satisfaction which a garden should because they

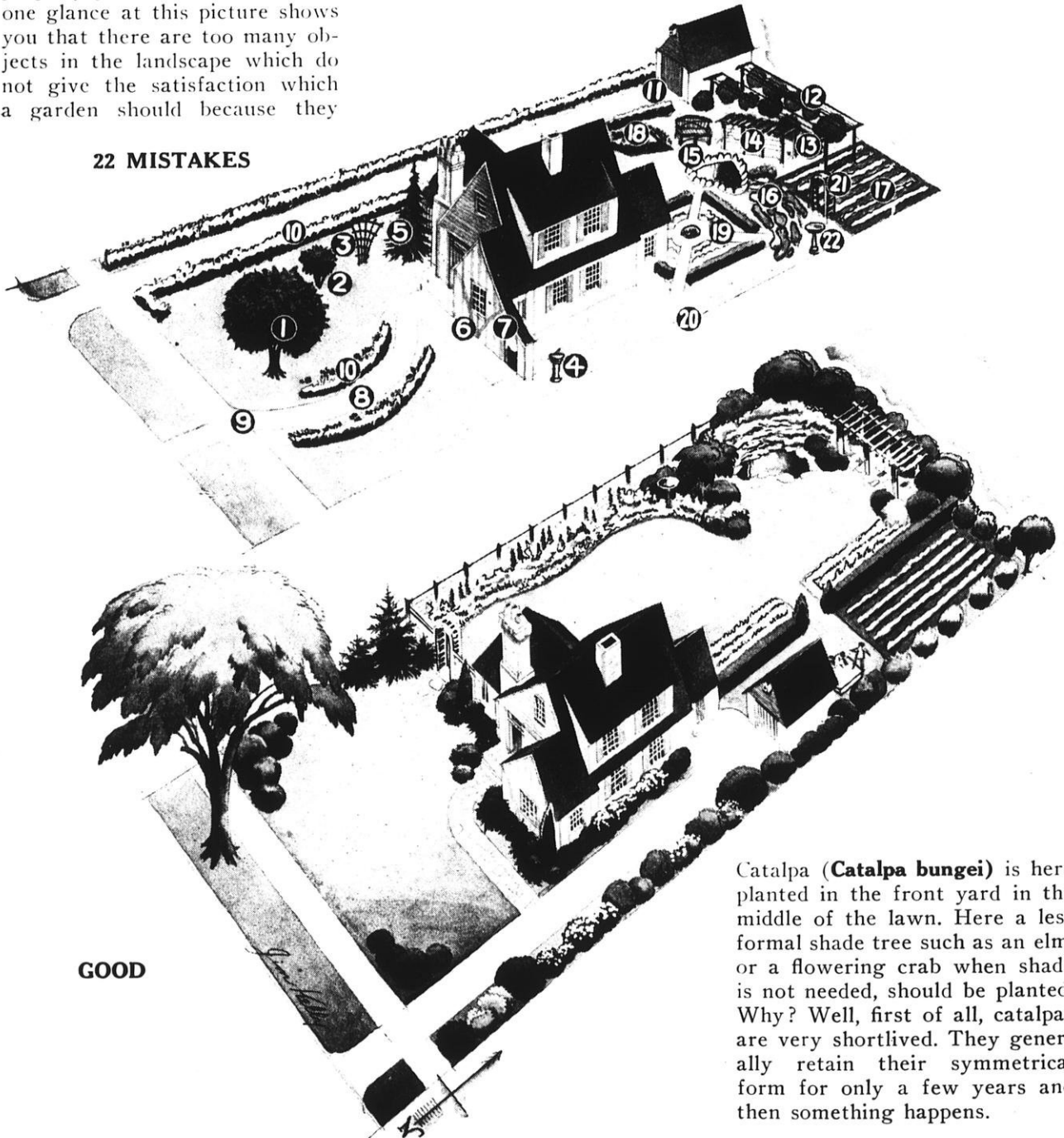
have absolutely no relation to each other.

May I point out some of the

commonest errors and how to correct them:

1. The too-formal Umbrella

22 MISTAKES



GOOD

Catalpa (*Catalpa bungei*) is here planted in the front yard in the middle of the lawn. Here a less formal shade tree such as an elm, or a flowering crab when shade is not needed, should be planted. Why? Well, first of all, catalpas are very shortlived. They generally retain their symmetrical form for only a few years and then something happens.

2. Large shrubs of this sort placed in the center of the lawn are provoking. They make an extra job of trimming the grass. They interfere with the cool sweep of the green lawn. Really, they are giant weeds in a way—for a weed is a plant out of place.

3. Surely the fan-shaped trellis rising perpendicularly from the soil lacks an appearance of naturalness. Vines should grow on houses, on fences, or over arches, but they surely should not rise abruptly from the lawn, in which case they resemble the noted Indian rope trick, and seem like magicians' hokus pokus.

4 and 22. Sundials and bird-baths are properly used as central features in formal gardens or related to the general plan. Many times I have seen sundials placed in the shade.

5. The little Norway Spruce and pines which one can pick up on the bargain counters at the nurseries look so innocent and one never guesses that they are going to become big trees and cover the windows of the house.

6. An unwise builder places the sidewalk against the foundation of a house so that forever and a day one half of the house must remain unplanted—naked.

7. We may love a gate, but I venture that the footsteps will extend around the end of this projection from the eaves because it is too much bother to open the gate. Therefore, this extension of the eaves is a meaningless, unattractive addition to the architecture. Why have a gate which does not satisfy a need?

8. We know that a curved line is a line of grace. Even so, walks should be direct. Walks should be laid only to protect the sod against destruction. All callers at this house use the drive and then jump across the flower border in front of the trellis.

9. This walk meets the main walk at an acute angle, leaving an awkward point at the right

on which the sod will always be tramped.

10. Sidewalks are necessary evils and should not be accented by the use of flower beds or sea shells.

11. Some persons never learn to back a car. Moral—why was the garage located so far back on the lot? Much garden area has been wasted in uninteresting driveways. My own garage is so located so I know whereof I speak.

12. A large area is here devoted to gooseberry and current bushes which might easily be used as hedges to surround a vegetable garden or act as a boundary line.

13. There are now so many ways of disposing of clotheslines that there is no need to string neck-catching wires.

14. A pergola, of course, is essentially a series of arches connected by lattice. And when rightly used it should lead to or from some feature of the garden, but it should be related to the house and to the garden.

15. Such a heart-shaped pool is never found in Nature. It does not possess the geometric lines of a circle, oval, or rectangle, which are adapted to formal gardens only. Nor does it possess the informality of a pool which we so much admire in Nature.

16. A rockery such as this is of the type which cannot be classified either as a copy of Nature or as a work of art.

17. A vegetable garden in this or like locations merely cuts into the garden area and is unrelated to the house.

18. Obviously, such a flower bed has only one excuse for being: It is used for the gift plants from the neighbors but has no relationship to the outdoor livingroom.

19. Such a formal garden is just one more feature added to an already overcrowded back yard.

20. I am sure we would be a lot more comfortable if we had

a little more enclosure and some privacy.

21. Arches should be used to frame vistas and should bear a reasonable relationship to the garden.

Editor's Note: This article and the cut were loaned through the courtesy of the Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa, and published in their booklet, "See How to Plant Your Home Grounds." Price 25c. It is an excellent booklet for anyone interested in home ground landscaping. We recommend it to all of our members because of its many illustrations and practical suggestions.

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WAUPACA, WISCONSIN

A Wisconsin Bird Calendar

Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Racine

IT is during the formative age of our youth that we build up a genuine interest and sympathy for birds. As the future of our wild-life lies in the hands of our children, we should bring home to them the vital importance of its appreciation and preservation.

With the advent of spring, our feathered friends start coming back from the South and it is when we all have an impulse to get out-of-doors, breathe the fresh air, and watch the awakening of all plant life following the long sleep, rest and recuperation.

All children enjoy a hike through the field and woods **much more** if they can identify some of the birds they see or hear. The more they learn of their peculiar behavior and the interesting habits of the birds the more enthusiastic they become. The more birds they can recognize the more absorbed they are in bird-study.

To have success in identifying birds, remember when going out into the field not to dress in gaudy colors—wear neutral toned garments which blend in with the surrounding landscape. Early morning and late afternoon is the best time to look for birds. Sometimes right after a light warm shower or just before a storm. Days when there are northwesterly winds are not favorable.

A long step in acquiring powers of identifying different species is to be able to interpret bird songs and be able to recognize their calls.

A low-power binocular and a small bird guide are two accessories which will help in bird study. Bird students who have had some experience in the field



will find Roger T. Peterson's "A Field Guide to The Birds" is one of the most helpful of all guides; the color markings are so plainly indicated that even an amateur could quickly recognize a bird.

At present we will consider our summer visitors and summer residents, migrants and occasional strays. There are a great variety of birds during the spring migration and several rare ones, that spend the summer in the North and winter in the tropics, which often stop over for a day or so on their southward journey. There is not the regularity of arrival among the early birds as there is in those coming later. The unsettled weather controls their arrival—warmth hurries them North and storms and cold waves retard them as the weather affects their food supply.

Naturally the ones that arrive first are those who have the shortest routes to travel, as robins, meadowlarks, bluebirds and blackbirds.

Usually during May at the height of migration our trees,

thickets, meadows and lake shores are filled with birds of every color.

The bird calendar is one of the most useful of all in learning to know your birds as it lists the dates you may expect to see certain birds.

The following calendar is one made up from records accurately kept over a period of four or five years by Edward Prins of Racine, a true bird student. This guide has been checked with records of several other bird enthusiasts and with few exceptions agrees with the check list made up by the Milwaukee Public Museum. It follows the general plan of Neltje Blanchan in "Bird Neighbors." If you will follow this guide you will know just which birds to look for during each month of the year. This list applies particularly to the arrivals of various birds in the vicinity of Racine—an area which is greatly favored in the number and character of its birds. The time of arrivals of migrants in different parts of the state varies by approximately two weeks.

RESIDENT BIRDS

Hairy Woodpecker	Ruffed Grouse
Downy Woodpecker	White-breasted Nuthatch
Cardinal	Starling
Blue Jay	English Sparrow
Cedar Waxwing	Crow
Prairie Horned Lark	Short-eared Owl
Black-capped Chickadee	Long-eared Owl
Bobwhite	Screech Owl

SOMETIMES RESIDENT

Mourning Dove	Song Sparrow
Flicker	Red-headed Woodpecker
Goldfinch	Bronzed Grackle
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Belted Kingfisher
Meadowlark	Lapland Longspur
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sparrow Hawk
Robin	Red-tailed Hawk

MIGRATIONS

March 1 to March 15

Robin	Mourning Dove
Killdeer	Sparrow Hawk
Meadowlark	Red-tailed Hawk
Bronzed Grackle	Marsh Hawk
Bluebird	Black Duck
Song Sparrow	Common Mallard
Red-winged	
Blackbird	

March 15-April 1

(Increased Numbers of Foregoing Group)

Towhee	Ruby-crowned
Golden-crowned	Kinglet
Kinglet	Yellow-bellied
Flicker	Sapsucker
Phoebe	Woodcock
Kingfisher	Wilson's Snipe
Cowbird	Great Blue Heron
Purple Finch	American Bittern
Western Meadow-lark	Pied-billed Grebe
Rusty Blackbird	Lesser-Scaup
Fox Sparrow	Ring-necked Duck
Field Sparrow	Canada Goose
Winter Wren	Ring-billed Gull
Hermit Thrush	Bonaparte's Gull

April 1-April 15

(Increased Numbers of Foregoing Group)

Red headed Wood-pecker	Savannah Sparrow
Myrtle Warbler	Purple Martin
Swamp Sparrow	Common Loon
Vesper Sparrow	Coot
Goldfinch	Blue-winged Teal
	Pintail

April 15-May 1

(Increased Numbers of Foregoing Group)

Brown Thrasher	Palm Warbler
Spotted Sandpiper	Black-crowned
Common Tern	Night Heron
White-throated Sparrow	Black and White Warbler
Louisiana Water-Thrush	Olive backed Thrush
Rough-winged Swallow	Bank Swallow
Green Heron	Henslow's Sparrow
Tree Swallow	Grasshopper Sparrow
Sora Rail	Sparrow
Barn Swallow	Oven-bird
Florida Gallinule	Whip-poor-will
House Wren	Upland Plover
Chimney Swift	Solitary Sandpiper
Chipping Sparrow	

Right and Wrong

Traffic Cop: "Hey, you can't make a turn to the right."

Lady Motorist: "Why not?"

Traffic Cop: "Well, a right turn is wrong here—the left turn is right. If you want to turn right turn left and then—aw, go ahead!"

BOYSENBERRY NOT SUITABLE FOR WISCONSIN

QUESTION: I read a news item in a magazine recently stating that the Boysenberry is a promising plant. Do you think it would be successful in Wisconsin?

ANSWER: The Boysenberry has been tested for the past three years by members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. We have not heard any favorable reports from any one of these members. In fact, the reports indicate that while in some sections by heavy covering the plants may survive the winter, they do not seem to produce a crop of fruit the following year. Our recommendation therefore is for members to try something more promising.

SOME TESTIMONIAL

Recently the following testimonial was received by a patent-medicine concern: "For nine years I was totally deaf, and after using your ear salve for only ten days I heard from my brother in Nebraska."

To die for one's country is fine, but to live for one's country is better.—Montalembert.

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Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

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H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
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Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

OUR SECOND REGIONAL MEETING

OUR second Regional meeting, held in Whitewater, March 9th, was another success. Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, your last year's president, should be proud to have been the instigator of these meetings. Our committee chairmen have the opportunity to present their programs directly to the clubs. The meeting was for garden club officers and committee chairmen to plan for projects.

The meeting in Whitewater was held in delightful old Bassett House. In this Early American atmosphere, one did not feel like running through a hurried business meeting. There seemed to be ample time to discuss all our projects thoroughly. The outlines were similar to those presented in Milwaukee.

We felt the need of a legislative committee and a resolution was passed that your President appoint one, made up of five members, one from each of the Madison Garden Clubs, to be on hand at the hearings of the measures on conservation we are endorsing; and to have one member of that committee to act as spokesman for our Federation.

In addition to the Conservation bills endorsed at our Milwaukee meeting, the Whitewater Region went on record as endorsing further zoning measures for widening the zones along our highways and to keep some of our new highways free from advertising.



THE DOROTHY BIDDLE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINICS

May 10—Milwaukee Art Institute Bldg.

May 11—Madison-Woman's Club Bldg.

May 12—Ripon-Community Hall or Theatre

**All meetings 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Admission 50c**

Luncheon Arrangements: At Milwaukee, no scheduled luncheon.

At Madison, Luncheon in Woman's Club Bldg. Price 50c. 150 tickets to be sold at door.

At Ripon, M. E. Church, Price 50c. Send registration for luncheon to Mrs. Robt. Beach, Ripon.

Every member of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation is urged to attend one of these meetings. Tickets may be purchased in advance and will admit to any one of the three meetings. Invite your friends to attend.

The meeting was pleasantly interrupted at noon by a delicious "Smorgasbord" luncheon at Aunt Mattie's. We all gave a

rising vote of thanks to Mrs. J. R. Johnson and her Whitewater Garden Club for a perfect day.

FEDERATION ACTIVITIES

YOUR President has been busy indeed, trying to attend the many meetings in conjunction with the sale of Wild Life Stamps. But the more we attend, the more enthusiastic we become in the cause of conservation. Will all clubs, please, send in a report at your earliest convenience, as to the number of stamps sold, so that we can report a grand total to National Headquarters?

And will you please send me a copy of your Year Book? Have received many from other states, but only a few from my own garden clubs.

In spite of slippery roads and the flu epidemic all around we managed to attend the Whitewater Regional Meeting; and felt well repaid. It is an inspiration to attend these meetings to appreciate the cooperation of garden club members in carrying out our program.

Your President also had the privilege of attending the District meeting in Milwaukee on March 6th. Again we felt this cooperation and the support of our clubs to our Federation. The Southeastern District voted a contribution of \$25.00 to help make it possible for the Executive Board to attend the annual convention of the National Council in Colorado Springs, May 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th. It is

(Continued on next page)

PROGRAM PLANNING

**Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus,
Program Chairman**

THE 1939 Ripon Garden Club Year-Book is the first one sent in which uses a beautiful photograph of a member's garden on the cover. Many original programs are announced among which are, "Women who have influenced gardening in America," "Pruning Methods and Tools," "Caladiums," "Wild Flower Map of Wisconsin," "Native Flowers in Pioneer Days," "Flower Containers, Ancient and Modern," and such helpful events as a "Catalog Forum." "Seed Exchange" in April when not only seeds but also perennials and seedlings from their gardens are given away, and this they wisely do on a large enclosed porch.

Whitewater sends a refreshingly covered program decorated with a flower-pot cut from red oilcloth from which grows a gay cretonne plant! What could be more spring-like than their May program of a "Tulip Breakfast" with exchange of seeds and plants, and a paper on "New Varieties of Tulips?" This tulip breakfast is a successful tradition with Whitewater. In September there will be a "Flower Identification Contest and Exchange," and in October practical help is offered for "Winter Storage of Bulbs and Tubers."

Within Wausau's lovely sude-finished program is suggested most sensibly for January, "Indoor potted bulbs" and "Care of Christmas Plants." In February two books were reviewed and the club reports having enjoyed them greatly,—"Roses of the World in Color" by J. Horace McFarland, and "Flowers East-West" by J. Gregory Conway. "Gladiolus and Dahlia Bulb Inspection" and "Uncovering the Garden" are appropriate for early April. In fact, the Wausau pro-

COMING FLOWER SHOWS

May 20-21. Lake Geneva Town and Country Garden Club Annual Spring Flower Show. (Saturday afternoon and evening, and all day Sunday.) Committee: Mrs. H. L. Macdonald, Mrs. Henry Hammersley, Mrs. Boyd Dickinson.

WANTED! INFORMATION ABOUT FLOWER SHOWS

Send in the time and place for your garden club flower show for publication in coming issues. Information must reach the office of the Horticultural Society by the 15th to the 18th of the month preceding month of publication. For example, information about June shows should reach us by May 18th.

gram throughout shows a keen regard for timeliness.

Baraboo will increase the civic consciousness of landscape design because the Garden Club there is arranging a series of four open meetings in the Library next autumn, a landscaping course given by Mr. L. G. Holmes of the University Extension Division. A new subject appears in June when Mr. and Mrs. W. Toole discuss "The Quick Garden."

Congratulations! Wisconsin's 1939 Garden Club programs are obviously better than the 1938 ones, with more beautiful out-sides and more intelligent in-sides!

FEDERATION ACTIVITIES

(Continued from preceding page)

gratifying to receive help to warrant such an expenditure. The South-Central District is also contributing to this fund by taking orders for Personal Labels. Our attendance at the meeting in Colorado will make it possible for us to extend a personal invitation for our own Convention in Wisconsin next October.

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President

HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB CELEBRATES TENTH BIRTHDAY

THE Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis celebrated its tenth anniversary on February 20th.

The club has been a real working club, the members being active dirt gardeners, and have taken diligent part in the activities of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. They have worked with the children's garden clubs, local and state flower shows, in plant testing, and have as a project making over the stretch of ground between the West Allis depot and South 84th Street. Formerly a dumping ground, it is now a lovely old-fashioned garden.

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN PREPARED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL

THE National Council of State Garden Club Federations has prepared a special anniversary bulletin which will be available in May. It will contain special reports from all national chairmen and state presidents as well as other interesting material. The price is 25c.

Orders must be placed through the State President, Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

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VISITING GARDENS

Mrs. W. J. Jaeger

Visiting Garden Chairman

OUR state garden-visiting committee consists of the five district garden-visiting chairmen. As soon as it is possible for us to compile a list of state parks, bird sanctuaries, semi-public parks, nature trails, individual gardens and nurseries, we shall list them.

We have had letters from garden club members from other states asking about the procedure of visiting gardens in Wisconsin. Any Wisconsin garden club members who wish to visit gardens, nurseries, or parks in other states, may apply to their state president for a garden-visiting card which will permit them to visit or be admitted to any gardens or parks on any state list.

It goes without saying that Wisconsin will be proud and happy to have outside visitors see the wealth of beauty in her parks and gardens.

TEACHES A JUNIOR CLASS IN GARDENING

AN interesting letter from Mr. Wm. F. Lange of Green Bay states that during the past two years he has taught a class of 26 grade school children one hour each week during the summer interesting things about gardening. The children come to his garden where they not only become interested in growing beautiful flowers but get in contact with nature, enjoy healthful exercise and sunshine, and learn about gardening.

Mr. Lange gives each of them four gladiolus bulbs in the spring and offers dahlias and gladiolus bulbs as scholarships. He thinks that gardeners and nurserymen should follow this example. Not only the children, but the gardener will enjoy it.

HEPATICAS

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

THE first memory I have of Hepaticas is the annual school half holiday when teacher took us "wild flowering." This was before the days of conservation. While there was some talk against the practice, many of us youngsters collected birds eggs which were carefully blown and nestled in beds of cotton batting.

On some nice sunny spring day, when I suspect teacher felt the urge to enjoy the out-of-doors, an afternoon holiday was announced and the children of the lower grades of our two roomed district school were carefully herded across the railroad track, and over the river by the wagon bridge with its sign, "Five Dollars Fine for Riding or Driving on This Bridge Faster Than a Walk."

Here we would find the lovely *Hepatica acutiloba*, or as we knew them "Mayflowers," with occasional *anemones*. I soon found that they grew most plentifully along the sides of old stumps and logs where the leaves had gathered and formed deeper beds of leaf mold. The race was soon on to see which one could find the most flowers. The greatest number were faintly tinted white but sometimes there were plants with deep rich blue flowers and frequently those with pink tones with lavender.

Some of the flowers, of course, went to teacher's desk, many were thrown away and some tight little bunches of wilted flowers found their way home to be crammed into a tumbler or cup of water.

Later my father, always a lover of wild flowers, introduced me to the ways of Hepaticas—that they were to be found in the moderately shaded rich soil in maple and mixed hardwood forests, which we have since

learned usually lack the acidity of all oak woods. There is much variation in color of the flowers, ranging from white through pale pink to a rare rose colored specimen and through shades of blue to some of a nearly violet color. There is great variation in size and form of flower which would indicate a chance for some plant breeder to nurse along other variations. Double forms have also been found and cultivated. These special selections may be increased by divisions of older plants.

The dark green or sometimes lightly mottled three parted leaves persist through the winter and are on hand to greet the early appearing flowers in spring. These leaves fade with the flowers and make way for the rapidly unfolding new leaves which make a most attractive ground cover through the balance of the season.

Another species, *H. triloba* is very similar except the leaves have round lobes, there is less tendency to pink in the flowers and the plants are only found in the acid soil of Oak woods or open pine forests.

WELCOME NEW GARDEN CLUBS

FIVE new garden clubs joined the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Horticultural Society during the past month. They are: The North Shore, Milwaukee, Garden Club; Kaukauna Garden Club; and the Winneconne, Tess Corners and Scandinavia Clubs.

This brings the total number of garden clubs in the Federation and Society to 77 for this year.

The names of officers of all clubs not printed in our March magazine will appear in the May issue.

Dust Early To Control Garden Pests

THE control of garden pests, both insects and diseases, in our flower gardens is now simple and easy if we use a duster with the prepared dusts now on the market.

We have made the statement that the sprayer has no place in the garden any longer. There are several good reasons for this.

First, small hand sprayers are not efficient. There is not enough pressure to break up the liquid into a mist so that it will cover all parts of the leaves and stems.

Second, spray materials settle, especially arsenate of lead, so that the sprayer must be constantly agitated. Otherwise we will be using largely water part of the time, and then a concentrated spray at the end.

Third, mixing poisons with water is both difficult and messy. Most of us do not like to do this work. Consequently we do not spray as often as we should to get results. Furthermore sprays must be mixed up each time we wish to use them, which is not necessary when dusts are used.

Dusts Are Most Efficient

Our new dusting materials are very efficient. They are finely ground so that a light puff from the duster will create a cloud of dust which will cover all parts of the plant.

The duster is convenient to handle. Any left-over dust may remain in the duster until the next application.

What Dusts to Use

Practically all insect and diseases in the garden can be controlled with two simple dusts—dusting sulphur and rotenone. Sulphur is the standard control for fungus diseases.

It is well to remember, however, that diseases cannot be

cured. If our plants are covered with diseases such as iris leaf spot, peony black spot, black spot of roses, rusts, mildews, etc., the disease is there to stay. We must therefore apply our dust early. Begin when the plants are only several inches high and dust at least once each week and after every rain until the hot weather of mid-summer or around the first part of June. Mildews may attack our plants early in September so we must again start dusting late in August. If the plants are lightly covered with sulphur dust throughout the spring, our garden will be free from diseases.

Rotenone will control practically all insects which may attack our garden plants. Therefore, we recommend a dust combination of sulphur and rotenone to be used throughout the season. This is an easy, simple program of insect and disease control which every gardener will find practical.

When to Use Bordeaux

There are probably only three garden crops on which bordeaux should always be used. These are potatoes, tomatoes and grapes. Bordeaux seems to give best results on these. That means that on all other plants in our garden, whether flowers or vegetables, sulphur dust will control practically all the diseases.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

JUST AS BAD

Old Lady (hard of hearing): "Well, I think your Bert ought to see a doctor—comin' out in spots."

The Niece: "I didn't say he come out in spots, aunt. I said he come out in spat's."

Old Lady: "Well, anyhow, he ought to see a doctor."

HOW TO PLANT LADY-SLIPPERS

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

Cypripedium Acaule

THIS variety grows wild both in sphagnum bogs and on higher dry ground but usually under pine trees always where the soil is very acid. The culture of this variety should not be attempted unless acid soil can be provided. If naturally acid soil cannot be had, soil may be made acid by the addition of tannic acid, aluminum sulfate or finely powdered sulfur.

Plant the roots so the buds are just nicely covered with soil.

Cypripedium Candidum

The tiny white lady slipper prefers a neutral, damp soil and very light shade. Naturally it grows on the damp edges of marshes where it is in full sun the early part of the season and is later shaded by marsh grasses. The little white lady slipper must have good drainage but constant moisture. Like the preceding variety the buds must not be deeply covered.

Cypripedium Parviflorum and *Cypripedium Pubescens*

These varieties thrive under about the same conditions except that parviflorum requires or will grow under more acid conditions than pubescens. Plant in a shaded place in well drained leaf-mold soil, in about the intensity of shade provided by the north side of a building. Like all the lady slippers this variety should not have the buds covered too deeply. Keep well watered until thoroughly established. *Cypripedium pubescens* seems to thrive wherever our native lady-fern does well.

She: "Where is your chivalry?"

He: "I traded it in for a Buick."



Wisconsin Beekeeping

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BROOD REARING DEPENDS UPON POLLEN SUPPLY

IT has been quite definitely proven that there will be no brood reared by a colony unless it has pollen available.

For the past two years beekeepers in various parts of the state were asked to observe the amount of brood in their colonies the first part of April, and also the amount of pollen available. In both of the past two years there has been a shortage of pollen and very little brood during the first part of this month.

We would suggest that all beekeepers examine some of their stronger colonies to see if they have not only plenty of honey, but examine the brood to see if there are eggs, larvae and sealed brood. If there is very little sealed brood in proportion to the strength of the colony, look for pollen. There will probably not be much, or it will not be readily available. Of course in most sections pollen will become available during April, but beekeepers should study this situation so that they will know what is going on in their colonies. There is no doubt but what the question of pollen substitutes will soon be solved. When our bee culture laboratories tell us just what to use as a pollen substitute and how to use it, we will then be familiar with the situation and be able to determine what to do.

It is a question if the kinds of substitutes which have been used in the past have been of any

value. Dr. C. C. Miller told about feeding meals. He said he fed the kind of meals that were handy—those that he used for feeding the cows and horses such as middlings and other ground feed. We have seen bees working on sawdust. It has been proven by our laboratories, however, that **these materials cannot be used by the bees** and are wasted. Sometimes cells have been full of meals that later turned sour.

THE FOOD AND HEALTH VALUE OF HONEY

THE following facts regarding the food and health value of honey was furnished to Chazy Orchards, Chazy, New York, by the New York State College of Agriculture—Cornell.

Honey does not cause flatulence or gas, as do sugars which must be changed into levulose and dextrose before they can be absorbed.

Some doctors claim that in severe cases of malnutrition with heart weakness, honey has a marked effect on reviving heart action.

Honey is soothing when applied to sore throats—this makes it valuable for coughs, and colds.

Honey is excellent for athletes, working men, children and people with weak digestion or weak hearts due to the following facts:

1. It is non-irritating to the delicate membranes of the digestive apparatus.
2. It is assimilated rapidly and easily.

3. It quickly satisfies the demand for energy.
4. It enables the athlete to recuperate rapidly after severe exertion, and men using it show less evidence of fatigue according to standardized medical tests.
5. Research tends to show that honey spares the kidneys, lessening tissue destruction.
6. It has a natural and gentle laxative effect.

There's a wealth of flavor, a store of goodness in honey, that's what makes it different from other sugars, and sweets. Honey retains all the natural flavors—it speaks for itself.

Honey, due to its hygroscopic qualities, keeps cake and honey cookery moist for a long period of time.

Honey contains, in small amounts, all the minerals required by the human body, such as calcium, iron, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese, and chlorine.

Investigation shows that CHILDREN do not normally crave candies or other sweets when fed liberally on honey.

Blondine: "Did you go to the circus?"

Brunetta: "Yes, and I am certainly glad of it."

Blondine: "Why?"

Brunetta: "Because ever since I saw the hippopotamus I have been better satisfied with my own shape."—Typo Graphic.

Install Package Bees By Spray and Direct-Release Method

THE new method of installing package bees by the spray and direct-release method suggested by Dr. C. L. Farrar, has proven so satisfactory that we recommend all beekeepers try it. It might be well to send for Bulletin No. E-427 entitled "New Recommendations for Installation of Package Bees." Address U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C. This bulletin describes the method in detail.

Briefly, the method is as follows: First, it is necessary to have a low pressure sprayer of the knapsack type, with three or five gallon tank. When the bees are received, spray them with a sugar syrup, one part sugar to one part of water, through the screens, with a coarse spray. Apply it on all sides of the package several times. Wet the bees thoroughly with syrup and continue as long as the bees will clean it up.

Distribute the packages in the yard near the prepared hives, and again spray with syrup.

Take out five combs to allow space for shaking in the bees. It is best to do this when there is no danger of robbing. Spray each package thoroughly and quiet any bees which are not clustered, and wet them to prevent flight.

Next jar the bees down into the package. With a knife cut out the screen along three edges of the opposite side, and remove the queen cage. Pour the bees into the open hive, jarring all bees out with a sharp blow with mallet or hammer.

Next spread out the bees over the bottom board with a hive tool, allowing frames to be put back without mashing bees.

The queen is then sprayed with sugar syrup to prevent her from flying. Rip off the screen and shake the queen down on the bees, preferably near a side comb. Replace all frames and close the hive.

If at all possible, some of the frames should contain honey and pollen. If this is not possible, sugar syrup should be fed and **pollen should be available from the field.**

Dr. Farrar's experiments showed that queens often began laying in less than one day, a reduction of approximately three and one-half days from the average initial egg-laying time of queens introduced by cage-release method, and the loss of queens was only half as great as with the latter method.

The use of the sprayer is very important, and best results cannot be had without it. Buy one, it can be used in many ways.

A WISCONSIN BEEKEEPER IN MISSISSIPPI

A LETTER on February 26th from Mr. Newton Boggs of Viroqua, well known beekeeper, states that he is enjoying his work in the queen and package business, working for the Jensen Apiaries, Macon, Mississippi.

Mr. Boggs states that during February they were busy selecting colonies from the outyards for cell builders, and planned to begin grafting on March 5th. They are working with 1,000 colonies of bees and 3,000 nuclei. On February 26th the bees were working on dandelion, but they had a cold night when the temperature dropped to 23 degrees above. He writes that Mississippi has wonderful paved highways and it took 2½ days to make the

trip. They will return about May 15th.

Their Speed

"How is the road out past your place?" inquired the proprietor of the Tote Fair store in Tumlinville.

"So blame good," replied Jap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, "that sometimes in dry weather the cars go by so fast the dogs can't even get a bark apiece at 'em."



The New SAN-ICUT makes an attractive and useful package for honey.

We also carry a complete line of DRIPCUT Dispensers.

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If you order your supplies from our new 1939 Catalog, which is now ready for you.

In it you will find a complete line of LOTZ SECTIONS, and all other Bee Supplies. You will also find attractive low prices; not sparing quality and workmanship.

Your first order will assure you that our service is prompt and accurate, with satisfaction guaranteed throughout. Order your supplies from our new Catalog at once, and make this 1939 Beekeeping season a profitable and enjoyable one.

Write us at once if you do not receive a copy of our catalog.

August Lotz Company

Boyd, Wisconsin

Among Our Beekeepers

C. D. Adams

BEESKEEPERS' meetings were held during the month of February in eleven counties including Richland, Buffalo, Pierce, Clark, Taylor, Marathon, Milwaukee, Brown, Door, Shawano and Waupaca.

Beekeepers are an optimistic bunch of fellows. In the western part of the state, the honey crop was very short with the exception of Pierce and Pepin counties where a fairly good crop of basswood honey was harvested. Several beekeepers were planning on getting package bees. Most of the beekeepers attending the meetings seemed to think they had their own disease problem licked but that much work is needed to clean up their neighborhood.

In the northeastern counties a good honey crop was reported but the beekeepers were dissatisfied with the prices received for honey. Many of them reported a fair retail demand while practically all who sell honey wholesale had either sold their honey at the market price or had refused offers hoping to get a better price later. Here again we found plenty of optimism about beekeeping mixed with some pessimism about honey prices. In both sections nearly all reported satisfactory wintering of bees both in cellars and out-of-doors. In the northwestern section a few reported considerable restlessness of the bees in the cellar on warm days.

In most counties the attendance was better than usual. Ladies were absent at only one or two meetings. With possibly one exception, every county organization went on record by resolution, telegram or letter to their Senator and Assemblymen, insisting that the proposed cut in the bee disease appropriation be

restored. These meetings were scheduled and conducted through the county agents by James Gwin of the Division of Markets and assisted by C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector. A series of meetings are being held in the southern half of the state this month.

STRENGTHENING COLONIES WITH PACKAGE BEES

IN most sections of southern Wisconsin at least, colonies are in very strong condition at this time. Reports that bees in cellars have not wintered well may mean weak colonies, especially after the "spring dwindling" season is over, largely the result of too many old worn out bees and a small percentage of young bees.

A weak colony builds up very slowly. In fact, it probably will not build up **before** the honey flow, but **on** the honey flow.

Indications are that the price of package bees will be quite reasonable this spring, so that three or four pound packages without queens might be a good investment to build up weak colonies. We tried it last year and found it paid.

We found the best method of adding a pound of bees to a weak colony was to spray the package thoroughly with sugar syrup, one part of sugar to one part of water, until they are gorged. Then take them to the beeyard and spray again. Open the hive and spray the bees of the weak colony on the comb until they are covered and quiet. Open the package and shake in about one pound of the wet bees and as they fall, keep spraying lightly over the mass.

By doing this we find that the

bees united without any fighting. If there is danger of robbing it might be well to wait until evening after the bees have stopped flying.

TROUBLE WITH CELLAR WINTERING

REPORTS from beekeepers in various sections of the state indicate that bees did not winter well in cellars this year. In February beekeepers reported that the bees were coming out of the hives and clustering in front and would not go back in.

The trouble was no doubt due to the poor quality of honey used for winter feed. Due to the large amount of rainfall and damp weather conditions last fall, especially early in September, honey was very thin. Such honey granulates unusually fast and if very thin, ferments quickly at temperatures of between 50 and 60 degrees. If honey granulates then the bees must feed on the liquid left between the granules which is very dilute and causes dysentery.

This is another one of the favorable years for outdoor wintering. In southern Wisconsin there were flight days almost every month with the possible exception of January.

In southern Wisconsin at least it looks as if the advantage is with outdoor wintering. In reading Dr. C. C. Miller's "Fifty Years Among the Bees" one is impressed with the fact that he had large winter losses during many winters—he always wintered in the cellar. In those days it was thought that bees could not live outdoors all winter. Gradually this is changing and more and more beekeepers are wintering outside. After all, the **condition of the colony** is the most important. A strong colony with plenty of good stores will winter well even though it is not packed at all, out-of-doors.

The Honey Grading Problem

THERE is an overwhelming sentiment on the part of beekeepers in Wisconsin to change the honey grading rules. Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has been holding County Beekeepers Association meetings, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed. He reports that sixteen county associations voted to reduce the number of colors from five (water white, white, light amber, amber and dark) to two colors—white and amber. There was a small minority sentiment in favor of three colors—white, light amber and amber.

A number of beekeepers have contended that the present requirements for **white** honey are too broad, that is, fairly dark honey can be included under the term of white. We believe this idea is well founded. If the consumer purchases **white** honey and then finds it to be darker than expected under that term, there is dissatisfaction. However, the Federal grade is now the same as our State grade, and it might be undesirable to change our requirements under white honey from the Federal grade.

If the color requirements for **white** honey could be narrowed, then it might be advisable to use the term **light amber** for the lighter amber honey. Then 90% of Wisconsin honey would come under the term of **white** and **light amber**. There would be very little amber honey. The question is, is not the term **light amber** more desirable than that of **amber** from a marketing standpoint?

Designating Flavors

We have favored the idea of labeling honey according to flavor—that is, for at least several distinctive flavors such as buckwheat and basswood. Mr. Gwin states that there is a question as to whether it is permissible un-

der the law to require flavors to be stated. Assuming that such a requirement could not legally be made, it would still seem desirable from a marketing standpoint to state on each package whether it is **buckwheat flavored** or **basswood flavored**, or **clover honey**. There is such a difference between flavors of honey that people have come to recognize them as they have Delicious apples or Wealthy apples. Some consumers like buckwheat honey. Some do not. Others like basswood honey. A closed container without any statement as to flavor does not enable the storekeeper to give any information to the consumer as to what type of honey is being sold. As a result many people do not buy honey because they are afraid they will get a flavor they do not like.

ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH A.F.B. MAY BE SPREAD

IN the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we find this statement:

"In studies of the intestinal tracts of bees fed honey infected with spores of *Bacillus larvae*, the causative organisms of American foulbrood, such spores were recovered from the rectal ampullae of worker bees and then grown in culture. This indicates a possibility that the excreta of diseased bees may be a means of spreading the disease."

Patient After Operation: "Why are the blinds down?"

Nurse: "There is a fire across the street and we didn't want you to come out of the ether and think the operation was a failure."

USE OF HONEY FEATURED IN RADIO BROADCAST

ASPECIAL use of honey will feature the program on April 14 over a number of radio stations. Suggestions for a delicious honey pumpkin pie with recipe tested and approved by the Union Pacific Testing Kitchen, Omaha, Nebraska, will be given.

This is part of a program to increase the use of western food products sponsored by the Railroad, under the title of "Surprise your Husband." The programs may be heard on Monday, Wednesday and Friday as follows: 4 p.m. WMAQ; 2:55, WCCO; 11:00 a.m. KMOX on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

A radio playlet produced in Hollywood will also be given.

Most of the shadows that cross our path are caused by our standing in our own light.—Dinger.

Stop! Look! and Save!

Prices for working wax into foundation for 1939 are the lowest in years. Give the bees a real treat and use full sheets of Dittmer's foundation in your frames. You have the assurance that they will build combs that any beekeeper will be proud of.

Our process of manufacture with the heavy cell base imparts strength and pliability to foundation. It is instantly accepted by the bees. Give it a trial and be convinced of its superiority.

Our Thin Super Foundation is made from the whitest wax obtainable.

We carry a complete line of beekeepers supplies.

If you have not received our 1939 price list please advise us and we will forward you a copy.

Gus Dittmer Company
Augusta, Wisconsin



Peonies may be planted in spring but the time is short. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, before new growth starts, is the time to plant and replant.

Sisson's Peonies

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315 Minshall Ave.

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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Cuts Courtesy Wisconsin
Dept. of Agriculture &
Markets

May, 1939

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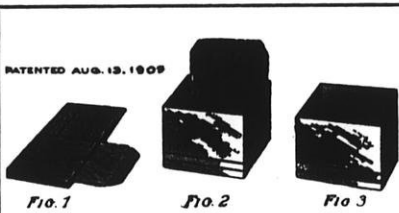
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"Sandy" Was Distracted

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"He said she was so attractive that when he took her home in a cab the other night he could hardly keep his eyes on the meter."



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**Cumberland Fruit
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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture 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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Codling Moth Control in 1939

J. A. Callenbach & C. L. Fluke

THE apple grower should be prepared to follow a thorough codling moth spray program in 1939 even if the infestation in his orchard in 1938 was low. Observations made at Gays Mills over a period of eight years have shown that favorable spring weather will permit a small overwintering population to reproduce rapidly and increase to large numbers by midsummer, with considerable damage to the crop resulting.

The codling moth spray program emphasizes control of the first brood. If effective control of this brood is obtained, a big step has been taken towards control of the second brood and reduction of the next year's infestation. So, *adapt a well planned spray program and stick to it*, and the codling moth will cause but little damage to your fruit.

When to Spray

The codling moth spray program now recommended begins with the calyx spray and includes, in addition to this spray, three first brood cover sprays, and one or two second brood cover sprays. But mere application of these sprays will not insure a clean crop—they must be *accurately timed and thoroughly applied*.



How shall these sprays be timed? the calyx spray is determined by the petal fall. When 75-90% of the petals are off, and while the calyx cup is still open and turned up, is the proper time to begin the calyx spray. Don't wait until the sepals have closed over the cup, it is then too late for this important spray. For timing the other sprays, the grower should either operate a few bait pans (for directions see Wis. Hort. for May 1938), or contact the University Extension specialists for information regarding the proper time to spray. The use of bait pans is preferable. They are very simple to operate, require but little time, and the information obtained is based upon conditions as they exist in that orchard, and not in some other orchard in another section of the state.

Thorough application is equal in importance to accurate timing. Spray all parts of the tree and pay particular attention to the inside and top. Fog the spray—don't shoot a solid stream. A fogged spray gives better coverage and it causes less injury.

Answers to Common Questions

Question: Are there any satisfactory substitutes for arsenate of lead for codling moth control?

Answer: Yes. Nicotine bentonite (Black Leaf 155) has been found quite satisfactory under certain conditions. During hot, dry weather when there is danger of arsenical injury, and when the problem of excessive spray residue arises, nicotine bentonite is an effective substitute. Nicotine bentonite cannot be used when the use of lime sulphur for scab control is necessary or when control of the apple maggot is needed.

Question: If codling moths were numerous last year, how much lead arsenate should be used in the spray mixture this year?

Answer: We would suggest lead arsenate, 2 pounds to 100 gallons of spray in the calyx; 3 pounds to 100 gallons in the first cover spray

(10-day spray); 2 or 3 pounds to 100 gallons in the second cover spray (20-day spray); and 2 pounds to 100 gallons in later sprays. If codling moths have been scarce, 2 pounds to 100 gallons in all sprays should be sufficient.

Question: To cut down cost, can I skip any of the sprays such as the 10 or 20-day spray and still get control?

Answer: The spray program has been planned with two points in mind: (1) to obtain maximum control, (2) to keep the cost of spraying within reason. We think the present spray program, if used properly, gives excellent control; and at the same time gives a profitable return for the money spent. Under certain conditions, the omission of certain sprays may be justified, but remember that spraying is pretty much a form of insurance, and when your policy lapses your insurance ceases.

Spreaders and Stickers

Question: Should I use a spreader? Is soybean flour a good spreader and what other materials can I use?

Answer: A distinction should be made here between a spreader and a sticker. The purpose of the spreader is to spread the spray over the surface in a smooth uniform film. The sticker, as its name implies, makes the spray stick.

Under Wisconsin conditions, we do not ordinarily recommend a spreader. However, when lead arsenate is used alone, or when lime sulphur is used in a very dilute solution, a sticker may be advisable. Soybean flour is a good sticker for this purpose, but it does not spread especially well. A very successful combination used at Gays Mills is $\frac{1}{3}$ pound dried milk powder and $\frac{2}{3}$ pound soybean flour to 300 gallons of spray. The quantity will vary according to the hardness of the water, and the best method is to try a small amount first and then add more until the desired results are obtained.

Another material, Goulac, is a sticker and spreader, and should be used at the rate of about 1 pound to 100 gallons. Do not use too much or the spray mixture will get foamy. Dried milk powder is also used alone at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 pound to 100 gallons.

Keep Agitator Going

Question: After adding the arsenate of lead to the water, must the agitator be kept going at all times?

Answer: If you are also using lime sulphur, yes. If a mixture of lead arsenate and lime sulphur is allowed to stand without agitation, *certain chemical changes in the mixture will result in severe burning to the fruit and foliage.* If lead arsenate is used alone, the mixture may stand for a short period, but should be thoroughly agitated before spraying is begun again. The best suggestion is not to add the lead arsenate until you are ready to spray and only mix the amount of spray you need.

EFFECT OF MULCH ON COLOR

Question: Does hay mulch increase dropping of apples or decrease color?

DR. VAN METER: We have been studying the effect of heavy mulch on grass growth and as part of that study we did observe its effect on dropping. The results indicate that it definitely increases the drop. However, it also increases the production, so we pick more apples from the mulched trees than from the others that were not mulched. Over a 10 year period the mulched trees dropped, on an average, about 10% more of their total crop. However, we picked more apples from the mulched trees, so that in the long run the advantage is in favor of the mulched trees.—From the New York State Horticultural Society Annual Report, 1939.

PLANTING A YOUNG APPLE TREE TO FOLLOW AN OLD TREE

QUESTION: When an old apple tree has been pulled after cutting the main roots, is it advisable to set a young apple tree in the same location while these old roots are still in the soil?

MR. HITCHINGS: We never take pains to pull out the trees. We cut them down level and set the young trees in right beside the old stump in sod. We have planted four generations of trees, and the fourth generation is as good as the first.

MR. STEVENSON: We have followed the same practice and we find the growth of the tree is satisfactory. However, mice are more of a problem; you have to watch more.

MR. MANTLE, Ohio: We bought our farm 28 years ago. It was an old orchard 90 years of age at that time. We planted young trees in the same holes and they have done satisfactorily. We have trees that have been in sod from 28 down to 1 year, and the old ones are doing just as well as those in the new soil.—From the New York State Horticultural Society Annual Report, 1939.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE

THE Winnebago County Fruit Growers Association was organized in Oshkosh on April 6th. About 40 attended the organization meeting. Officers of the Association are: President, Arthur Plummer, R. 4, Oshkosh; Vice-president, Alfred Jahnke, R. 3, Neenah; Treasurer, Fred Roehl, R. 1, Van Dyne; Secretary, R. C. Heffernan, Oshkosh; Directors, Otto Ruelke, R. 3, Oshkosh and William Nelson, R. 4, Oshkosh.

A number of ladies attended the first meeting and served a luncheon which was greatly appreciated.

AFTER CARE OF CIONS IN CLEFT GRAFTING

"IN cleft grafting we should allow both cions to grow for a few years," is the opinion of Prof. G. H. Dickson, of the Vineland Experiment Station, Ontario, writing in the Canadian Horticulturist magazine.

He says, "Decide early which cion is to be allowed to remain permanently and permit it every opportunity to develop. Dwarf the other one by pruning it severely. If the two cions are allowed to grow, the original cut will be healed over."

He states further, "at one time it was customary to remove one of the cions the year following grafting. Where the limbs grafted are of any appreciable size—one and one-half inches or over in diameter—this led to slow healing of the wounds and often an imperfect union between the stock and cion. Owing to a lack of regular flow of sap, the bark on the side from which the cion was removed dried back. The growing cion never properly grew over this, leaving a place for fungus to develop, which may cause a poor union and threaten the life of the tree.

If both cions are allowed to remain and one of them dwarfed severely then the wound will be completely healed over. The dwarfed limb keeps the plant tissues healthy and helps to heal over the cut area. Furthermore, the extra cion helps to provide food for the tree and to maintain it in a better balance.

After the larger cion has covered more than two-thirds of the old cut surface, the dwarfed cion may be cut off with a sloping cut, and it will then heal satisfactorily.

SARCASM

First Floor-walker: "Poor old Perkins has completely lost his hearing. I'm afraid he will lose his job."

Second Floor-walker: "Nonsense. He's to be transferred to the complaint department."

WHO HAS THE LARGEST APPLE TREE?

MR. HARRY SCHIFERL of Jefferson, Wisconsin, asked, "Who has the largest apple tree in Wisconsin?"

He states that he has a Transcendant Crab Apple Tree about 60 years old, with a branch spread of 60 feet, and 36 feet in height.

Has anyone else in Wisconsin a tree which will surpass this in size? Send the information to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for publication here.

A Howling Success

Oletimer: Is your married life one grand sweet song?

Newlywed: Well, since our baby's been born its been more like an opera, full of grand marches, with loud calls for the author every night.

RECOMMENDS PRUNING COMPOUND

MR. C. W. AEPPLER, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, fruit grower, states that after trying a number of pruning compounds, he has settled on the use of Sa-Va-Tree as the best material for the purpose. This compound should be used on all large cuts or tree wounds, but it is not recommended for grafting or budding.

Mr. Aeppler states that he will carry material in stock and will sell it at \$1.75 per gallon, F.O.B. Oconomowoc, in gallon containers only.

Natural Deduction

College student (writing home) — Say, how do you spell "financially?"

Roommate — "F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y," and there are two r's in "embarrassed."

Spray with



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Comparative sizes of sulphur particles in well known sulphur sprays. The smallest above represents Kolofog.

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For Further Information Write

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SAVING WINTER INJURED TREES

MR. W. R. LESLIE of the Morden, Canada, Experiment Station writes in North and South Dakota Horticulture about the work of a Polish scientist and a bulletin entitled "Bridge Grafting and Invigorating Apple Trees." The work done during the past 20 years near Warsaw by Dr. Filewicz is described as follows:

Dr. Filewicz was confronted with disastrous frost injuries on tender apple trees. Partial freezing left wounds on the trunk and in the crotch. He worked toward bringing back the frost-bitten trees to healthy condition. His work was so successful that many trees recovered from their wounds and are now in good vigor and in heavy production.

The wounds were crossed with healthy wood by bridge-grafting and inarching. His numerous pointed illustrations picture different ingenious schemes of bridge-grafting. The common bridge-graft was used to overcome sunscald, wounds, mechanical wounds, crotch injuries, and to effect natural branch braces between scaffold main branches.

Inarching was by planting seedlings at the base of the tree and grafting the tops into the trunk and higher branches, also by grafting in the tops of suckers, of waterspouts, and of lower branches into the top-worked more tender upper portions of the tree. Such inarched parts are given the impressive term "healing shoots." In many instances they certainly had an invigorating influence upon the fruit bearing portion of the tree.

The tendency of grafted wounds was towards healing, but of neglected wounds towards enlarging and to the lowering of tree vigor.

Dr. Filewicz stresses hardy

roots, trunks resistant to frost injury, and the value of double-worked trees. On the seedling root he grafts Antonovka and on most of the scaffold branches of Antonovka he grafts more tender, finer quality varieties. It is notable that he recommends allowing the trunk portion of the tree to retain at least one or two branches. He states, "These branches increase the resistance of the tender variety, they do not weaken its growth," and again, "The trees on the roots of seedlings of resistant wild apple trees and on hardy trunks do not suffer from frost, and because of the companionship of tender variety with a hardy one, they neither need bridge-grafting nor invigorating."

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

EDWARD I. FARRINGTON, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has just written a new book entitled "The Vegetable Garden." (The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Price \$1.00.)

While in no sense a technical book, THE VEGETABLE GARDEN is scientifically sound and includes many short-cuts not given in the average book. Mr. Farrington has drawn upon his own experience and has had the assistance of many amateur and commercial vegetable growers in preparing the book. It is well illustrated and has a number of handy reference tables on fertilizer, vegetables for succession, germination of seed, and discusses "A Garden in the Cellar."

No farmer whose cow has had the colic can understand how some radio crooners can get \$1,000 a week for making the same noise.

THE ANOKA APPLE AGAIN Nurserymen Warned not to Sell Poor Quality Varieties in Wisconsin

IN the April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture we gave an opinion of a member on the Anoka apple. A nurseryman in southwestern Wisconsin writes us as follows:

"The statement in your April issue about the Anoka apple is correct. I want to give my experience with it. I read so much about the Anoka that I bought six trees when they first came out, expecting to be the first around here to have them. After three years they bore a few apples, but I found they have no quality and taste like straw. Neither have they any color. I cut all my trees down, excepting one which is not worth the place it occupies. Thousands of people have been bitten by this type of advertising.

"Wisconsin nurseries should have test orchards of their own, or at least see the apples before they recommend them.

"Beautiful pictures of apples and printer's ink may fool the public for a while, but the real test is the fruit itself."

Editor's note: We repeat again! Plant only varieties of the highest quality which will grow in this state.

APPLE HOLDINGS

COLD storage holdings of apples totaled 15 million bushels on March 1. This quantity, 23 percent less than a year earlier, indicates that the out-of-storage movement for February was slightly less than the 10-year average for the month. Despite the smaller apple crop this season, exports through January were greater than for the corresponding period last year.

Strawberry production in the early States is indicated to be about 24 percent greater than in 1938 largely because of a sharp increase in Louisiana.

From Report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ORCHARD NEWSby **J. D. Winter**

ARECENT report from Purdue University indicates that small stationary spray plants can be installed for very little more than the original cost of a portable outfit, and that stationary plants depreciate about half as rapidly as portable rigs.

The New York Experiment Station at Geneva has developed a pasteurizer for treating apple juice that can be made at home at a cost of about \$15. This is described in Circular 181 of the New York Station.

Tests have shown that the volume of fruit on an apple tree increases 6 to 8 per cent during the 10 days immediately preceding the best picking condition. This increase in volume often will offset loss from dropping to considerable extent.

The use of crates or boxes instead of baskets for hauling apples from the orchard to the packing shed may avoid a lot of nail and rim cuts on the fruit.

The per capita production of apples in the United States has declined materially since 1923. This decline has been more than offset by increases in the per capita production of citrus fruits, plums, prunes, and pears.

Professor C. L. Burkholder of Purdue University has worked out a good formula for painting exposed limbs to prevent sunscald. The paint is made by stirring sufficient lime into fresh skimmilk to make a rather thick mixture. For apple trees the addition of two ounces of raw linseed oil to each quart of skimmilk gives the paint additional resistance to weathering. Sour skimmilk cannot be used.—From the Minnesota Horticulturist.

DO NOT POISON THE BEES

THE value of bees for pollinization of fruits has been so well established that it need not be argued here. However, there is great danger that orchardists will find a shortage of bees in the near future.

Reports from a dozen sources in the spring of 1938 to the State Department of Entomology of serious loss of bees by what looked like spray poisoning, resulted in Mr. C. D. Adams, State Deputy Apiary Inspector, sending bees to Washington for a laboratory examination. Reports in almost all cases indicated that death was from an overdose of arsenic. As a result, many beekeepers are afraid to have their apiaries near orchards and are moving them away wherever possible.

Uses Bee Repellent

In a recent issue of the American Fruit Grower, we find the statement that an Indiana orchardist is cooperating with the beekeepers to the extent that he is using as a bee repellent, one pint of crude carbolic acid to every 100 gallons of spray material. The acid causes no damage to trees, leaves or fruit, but the odor repels the bees.

Beekeepers should seriously consider the omission of lead arsenate in the spray program for the pink spray. Quite often early varieties of apples are in bloom when this spray is applied. Bees gather from these blossoms poisoned pollen and nectar. They are killed by the poisoned nectar and the poisoned pollen is given to the young bees resulting in almost total destruction of the colony.

Eventually the wild bees on which many fruit growers rely at the present time, will also be wiped out if spray poisoning continues.

COMMENTS ON APPLE VARIETIES

Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville

FAMEUSE or Snow is so scabby with us that I do not plant them any longer, though some people still buy trees from us.

We are proud of our twelve bearing Cortland trees. They started to bear while quite young and give us a moderate crop each year. The fruit hangs well to the tree until picking time and sells readily at a good price. This is a proven red winter variety for us.

We like the Haralson apple well. People who try it come back for more. The trees have strong leaders with horizontal side branches, so there is no danger of splitting crotches as with the N. W. Greening. Haralson is our favorite long keeping cooking apple and people who enjoy eating tart apples like them. Haralson, however, has two faults in southern Wisconsin. The fruit sets in clusters and if thinned to a few inches apart, there may be a short crop. The skin of a young apple is easily damaged by spray burn. It is free from scab though mild strength lime sulphur can be used during the summer.

Last season we tried the idea of coloring McIntosh apples by laying them on the grass under the trees in the sun. It was very successful. We did not happen to have trouble from crickets or birds.

New Minnesota Fruits

Apples: Beacon, Haralson, No. 1007, No. 993, No. 700, No. 790, etc.

Also Cortland, McIntosh, Dolgo Crab, Newfane.

New Minnesota Grapes: No. 45, No. 66, No. 69.

Minnesota New Plums: Ember, No. 218, Underwood, Superior and many others.

Hardy Minnesota Pears: Minn. No. 3, Parker and Mendel.

Write for catalog

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

Factors Influencing Strawberry Production

Summary from Bulletin by Michigan Experiment Station

STRAWBERRY profits are not determined by the same factors under all conditions. No single one is always of first importance but profits depend upon a favorable balance of many factors. As this study has progressed four things have come to stand out clearly.

First and most important, profits depend on obtaining relatively large yields per acre at a low cost per crate.

Soil Preparation Important

Second, though greatly influenced by climatic conditions, (more especially the amount and distribution of rainfall) yield nevertheless depends in large measure on the kind of soil, its preparation, and its proper management after planting. Apparently the preparation and later management are as important as the kind of soil. If the plant bed is so prepared before setting that a good stand of plants is promptly obtained and then so handled that heavy, matted rows are formed, large yields of good grade berries may be expected. In this connection good physical condition apparently plays a more important part than high natural fertility, the use of fertilizers, or mulching materials. On the other hand, soils that are poor or poorly prepared are certain to result in a poor stand of plants. This means that fundamentally the problems of production center around the establishing of the plantation and its care during the first season, even during the first few weeks of that growing season. The old adage, "Well begun is half done," applies literally in the strawberry enterprise.

Third, the most effective way to keep production costs low is through the preparation of the plant bed and the early care during the first season. This early care will increase yields and will help to avoid

more expensive care during the later season.

Fourth, though income and profits depend, in large measure, on the selling price and they in turn depend in large measure on the market supply and demand, size and grade of berries are important in establishing price. Both size and grade are largely under the grower's control, partly through the same factors that determine yields and partly through care in harvesting operations.

A sandy or gravelly loam in good physical condition, with abundant humus, moderately fertile, and well drained is considered to be the ideal soil for strawberry production. The care which the soil has received during the years preceding the setting of the plantation is of great importance.

Cultivation

For the production of high yields, cultivation should be thorough, timely, and continuous through the first growing season. Neglect or delay is not economical of labor. The depth of cultivation is comparatively unimportant under normal conditions, but it should be adjusted according to the type of soil and the available moisture. Tillage after the first crop will increase yields but it may increase greatly the cost per crate if soil conditions are unfavorable. The method of cultivation following the first crop should be determined according to the conditions in each field.

Fertilizers

Fertilization is of doubtful value on good soils. The application of nitrogen is profitable at the time of renovation following harvest and possibly on poor soils when applied at the time of setting. Spring applications of nitrogen before har-

vest are often not profitable. Applications of phosphoric acid and potash during the growing season are helpful on soils which are below average fertility. Potash applied in the spring as growth is starting gives the most consistently favorable results.

Stand of Plants

The stand of plants in the matted row is one of the most important factors affecting strawberry yields. Many factors are important principally as they influence the stand of plants. For example, the application of nitrogen at the time of renovation, the method of renovation practiced, the size of plants set, and even the method of cultivation are of importance principally because of the influence they have on the number of plants which are developed. Total production increases with the stand of plants under normally favorable conditions until eight or nine plants per square foot are present. Crowding beyond that point results in reduced total yields. The yield per plant declines as the stand increases and the proportion of large fruits decreases in the same way. Probably the best stand varies with conditions, but under the conditions of these tests five or six plants per square foot produced the most profitable yields. Variety characteristics influence the most desirable spacing of plants in the matted row.

The most important factor affecting the selling price of strawberries is the ability of the consumer to buy. The price trend follows the economic cycle very closely.

Condensed from Summary of Bulletin "The Relative Importance of Various Factors Influencing Profits in Strawberry Production" by Neal D. Peacock.

In The Berry Patch

DOOR COUNTY STRAW-BERRY GROWERS TOUR STURGEON BAY, JUNE 15

A TOUR for Door County strawberry growers will be held in Sturgeon Bay this year on June 15th. Plans for the tour are being made by County Agent G. I. Mullendore of Sturgeon Bay, co-operating with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Present plans are to begin the tour at 1 p.m. No forenoon meeting is planned. Growers will assemble at Paul's Distributing Company Cold Storage Lockers near Sturgeon Bay, where a talk will be given on the preparation of strawberries and other fruits and vegetables for locker storage, followed by an inspection of these lockers.

Stops at leading strawberry fields will be made, including the field of Mr. Nick Jacobs, Sawyer, Ralph Otis, and the Reynolds Preserving Company. At these points discussions will be given by John Lilly of the Entomology Department, Madison, on insect control for strawberries, and by Mr. C. N. Clayton of the Pathology Department, College of Agriculture, on strawberry diseases. Mr. Don Reynolds will demonstrate new methods of harvesting strawberries and will show variety tests in the Reynolds Farm. Discussions of fertilizers and varieties will be given by H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Strawberry shortcake and coffee will be served at the close of the meeting at the Reynolds Preserving Company plant.

Times Have Changed

"It's all very well to find fault with my new frock, granny! But didn't you ever set your cap at a young man?"

Granny drew herself up. "Never my kneecap, miss!" she retorted.

STRAWBERRIES LOOK GOOD AT WARRENS

MR. H. H. HARRIS of Warrens returned to the home farm on April 9th, after spending the winter with his son in Madison. He reports that he immediately went out to inspect the strawberry field. He states:

"I looked at the strawberry plants this evening (April 13) and uncovered a few. On digging plants of Catskill and of Frost Proof, I found both had nice white roots and the crowns were clear and white inside.

"The Blackcap raspberries look somewhat injured. Blackberry vines show some injury by mice or rabbits on the canes which were not covered in laying them down."

THE WHITE GRUBS ARE COMING

LAST year was a June bug year, so this year there will be a large population of white grubs in the soil. The June bugs laid their eggs last season and they will soon hatch as white grubs.

Strawberry plantings, garden crops, potatoes, etc., should not be planted in sod land this year because of danger of damage by white grub.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, suggests that lawns and gardens can be protected against white grubs by broadcasting 5 lbs. of dry powdered arsenate of lead mixed thoroughly with a bushel of slightly moistened sand over each thousand square feet of sod.

Flowers and vegetables, however, should not be treated with arsenate of lead after being planted. A few hills of corn can be planted at various points which will attract the white grubs and the soil around the corn can be treated with the arsenate mixture.

NEW BULLETIN ON STRAW-BERRY GROWING

"THE Relative Importance of Various Factors Influencing Profits In Strawberry Production" is the title of technical Bulletin No. 162, just published by Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. The bulletin written by Prof. N. D. Peacock will be of value to strawberry growers because it discusses in detail many experiments that influence profits in strawberry production.

When it comes to varieties, however, there is considerable difference between Michigan and Wisconsin. In Michigan the Aroma is grown, and in their tests, such varieties as Blakemore, Klondyke, and others were used, none of which have proven as good as Beaver and Premier in Wisconsin. The same conditions apply to apple varieties, Michigan growing a number of varieties which do not do well here.

THE STRAWBERRY SITUATION

From Report of U. S. Bureau Agricultural Economics

STRAWBERRY production in the early States for 1939 is indicated at 2,492,000 crates or about 24 percent more than in 1938. A large part of the increase this year is in Louisiana where production is indicated at 1,400,000 crates compared with 1,100,000 last year. Although there was an early bloom in this state, freezes in late February caused considerable damage and the crop was delayed about 3 weeks whereas shipments were expected to start early in March, it is now expected that they will not begin to move until around March 20-25.

Market prices of strawberries have been fairly stable in recent weeks at levels slightly below those of a year earlier.

Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits on March 1 totaled 103.2 mil-

lion pounds or about 7 percent less than a year earlier. Holdings of blueberries and cherries on March 1 were sharply lower than a year earlier while those of strawberries were sharply higher.

CAUSES OF POORLY SHAPED STRAWBERRIES

THERE are two causes of poorly shaped berries or nubbins. The most common is unfavorable weather conditions. The flower and growing fruit are very susceptible to injury from cold winds or cold weather. Sometimes part of the berry is injured, while another part being perhaps more protected, escapes and develops normally. Another cause of poorly shaped fruit is faulty pollination.

The supply of pollen is either deficient in the fruit itself, or there has not been enough brought by wind and insects to pollinate all the stigmas of the berry. Bees do not work much in bad weather. Extremely dry, hot weather may injure the pollen. Rainy weather during the blossoming season may cause much poorly shaped fruit by preventing proper pollination.

From Bulletin 63, "The Strawberry And Its Cultivation In Canada" by M. B. Davis and D. S. Blair, Ottawa, Canada.

RASPBERRY FRUIT WORM

"WORMY" raspberries are caused by the raspberry fruit worm, which is sometimes very numerous.

About the time that the raspberry fruit buds appear, the adult of the worm which is a small brown beetle also appears and feeds on the leaves. The beetle deposits eggs in the buds of the raspberries. These eggs hatch and about the time that the raspberries are ripe, the little white worm is of fairly good size, causing the "wormy" fruit.

Since the adult or the little brown beetle feeds on the foliage of the plants, an application of a dust or spray on the leaves just before the blossoms appear will control the insect.

Michigan State College reports good results with calcium arsenate dust, made up in proportions of one part of the arsenate to nine parts of lime.

Derris or Cubé dust (rotenone) may also be used even after the plants are in bloom.

A spray of 3 pounds of lead arsenate in 100 gallons of water just before bloom can also be used.

EXPERIENCE WITH STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

MR. FRED MILLER of Aitkin, Minnesota, writes in the April issue of The Minnesota Fruit Grower that he has tried the new Catskill strawberry for three years. While not considering a three year test conclusive, he gives his opinion of the various varieties as follows:

"I find both Catskill and Premier the most resistant to disease with Beaver next, and Dunlap last. All varieties have been equally hardy.

"Beaver has been first in yield and shipping quality with Premier second, Catskill third, and Dunlap last. Catskill berries hold up best in size throughout the season, with Premier second, Beaver third and Dunlap forth.

Color Good

"In color there is little choice between Catskill and Premier, with Beaver and Dunlap ranking below the other two varieties in this respect.

"Without doubt, Dunlap is the best in flavor, with Catskill next, Premier third, and Beaver last."

STRAWBERRY DAY AT ALMA CENTER MAY 26

On Friday, May 26, the Warrens and Alma Center Fruit Growers Association will sponsor a Strawberry Day at Alma Center for growers, as follows:

9-9:30 a.m. Music by Alma Center H. S. Band.

9:30-12 M. Speakers on Strawberry subjects.

12:00 M. Strawberry shortcake dinner, 40c, (25c for children of high school age and under).

1:30 p.m. Tour to nearby strawberry farms with speakers.

BEST VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR FREEZING

QUESTION: I am planning to freeze some vegetables in my locker storage this year. Are all varieties equally good for this purpose?

Answer: Certain varieties are much better adapted for freezing than others. The following list includes some of the most commonly grown varieties that are suitable for freezing storage: Bush Beans—Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen, Pencil Pod, Brittle Wax. Pole Beans—Kentucky Wonder. Lima Beans—Fordhook, Henderson. Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen. Peas—Gradus, Thomas Laxton, Alderman, Telephone, Asgrow 40.—J. D. Winter in The Minnesota Horticulturist.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Premier, Dunlap, Grand Champion, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill and the Wayzata everbearing. Prices reasonable. Write A. M. Harmer, Menomone, Wis. R. 4.

Get extra savings on
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Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

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Control of Certain Garden Insects

CONSIDERABLE attention has been given to the development of new chemicals for use in agricultural sprays. The major cause for experimentation in this direction has been due to laws restricting the amount of residues deposited on fruits and vegetables following application of poisonous-spray insecticides.

Rotenone Effective

Rotenone-bearing plants have been found to be very useful for the control of certain insects attacking vegetables. Little was known of the insecticide rotenone, prior to 1932, and since that time a great deal of research has been conducted on this insecticide at the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory in the Racine-Kenosha county area. To-date this insecticide has proved to be a very effective and efficient substitute for arsenicals in the control of cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, flea beetles and various common insects affecting other crops.

Cabbage Insects

The three major chewing insect pests of cabbage in Wisconsin are, The Common Cabbage Worm, The Cabbage Looper, and the small caterpillar of The Diamond-backed Moth.

The Common Cabbage Worm is a dark green, velvety-appearing,

Rotenone Effective Against Cabbage Worms and Cucumber Beetles

T. C. Allen and J. W. Brooks

sluggish caterpillar. It is the worm stage of the white butterfly frequently seen in cabbage fields.

The Cabbage Looper is a pale yellowish-green, active worm which moves in a manner similar to that of a "measuring worm." The adult of this insect is tannish colored moth or miller which does not fly during the day time.

The caterpillar of the Diamond Back Moth is the smallest of the cabbage worms. It is light green in color and very active when disturbed, wriggling off the leaves and suspending itself by silken threads. This worm is numerous in early plants shipped from the South.

The injury caused by the above cabbage pests is apparent by the large irregular holes in the outer leaves and the holes in the cabbage heads, familiar to all growers of cabbage.

Control

In studying the control of the cabbage insects during the past six years in Kenosha county, various dust and spray insecticides were used. In all cases both in the dust and the spray forms the insecticides containing the rotenone bear-

ing root was far superior to any other material used (see figure 1).

Cucumber Beetles

Cucumbers, melons, squash and other related crops are damaged considerably by cucumber beetles. The injury is caused by the feeding of these insects on the newly formed leaves of the young plants, which results in their defoliation and the death of the plant usually follows.

Two cucumber beetles are commonly found in Wisconsin; the striped and the spotted cucumber beetles. Both of these beetles are rather small in size being about a quarter of an inch in length, they are yellow on the back and are black on the underside; the main difference in the two being that the striped has six black stripes down its back, while the spotted has twelve black spots on its back.

These insects are readily controlled by using a dust containing a rotenone bearing root.

Flea Beetles

The flea beetle is an obnoxious pest in the seed beds or cold frame beds in which young plants are being grown. This insect is very small being about an eighth of an inch long, and a very shiny black in color, as it is very active in hopping and jumping about it is not very often seen by the casual observer; but tho it is not seen,

(Continued on page 246)

ROTENONE INSECTICIDE INCREASES CABBAGE YIELDS

The largest pile of cabbage at the right was produced with a derris-talc (rotenone) dust to control cabbage worms. The smaller pile in the middle came from an equal area dusted with a calcium arsenate-hydrated lime mixture, and the one at the left from untreated plants. Cut courtesy Wis. College of Agriculture.



Tomato Varieties For Wisconsin

O. B. Combs

THE tomato is probably grown in more home and market gardens than any other vegetable. Because of this present popularity, few vegetables are receiving more attention from the plant breeder than is the tomato and for this reason, new varieties are constantly being developed. Most of these new varieties, however, are developed to fit specific growing conditions and market requirements and therefore are not likely to be widely adapted. Because of this fact, variety adaptation studies are necessary in order to determine not only the growth characteristics, but also the adaptability of the new varieties to Wisconsin conditions. In addition, further comparative trials in local producing areas are essential before the response of these varieties to specific local conditions can be determined.

Until recently, two varieties of tomato, Bonny Best and Marglobe, made up the bulk of the tomato crop in Wisconsin. Bonny Best is represented by a large number of "varieties" which when compared, prove to be essentially the same. Among these "varieties" may be listed such names as John Baer, Chalk's Jewel, Monumental, Clark's Early, Early Prolific, Geneva Baer, Landreth, Early Shipper, and Texas Special. Bonny Best is a medium early, smooth, round, red tomato, generally well adapted to our growing conditions and market requirements. It is particularly suited to the requirements of home gardeners and market gardeners.

Marglobe the other red-fruited variety most commonly grown in Wisconsin is medium to late in season. The fruits are large, globe-shaped, and smooth, and the plants are large vigorous and

resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Marglobe fruits are very susceptible to radial cracking under unfavorable weather conditions.

New Varieties

During the past few years a number of new varieties have appeared. For the present at least, Pritchard appears to be the most desirable of these new varieties for Wisconsin. It produces large, deep red fruits which begin to ripen a few days after Bonny Best and if grown on a fertile soil with adequate moisture and closer spacing, is highly productive. Pritchard, as its original name, "Scarlet Topper," implies is one of the so-called "self topping" varieties and therefore is not adapted to staking and pruning. Other varieties which have recently been developed include Break O'Day, Scarlet Dawn, Stokesdale, Valiant, Early Baltimore, Nystate, and Rutgers. All of these varieties produce red fruits. Pink fruited tomatoes have received comparatively little attention from tomato breeders during recent years.

Varieties Not Recommended

Break O'Day is not recommended for Wisconsin because of its open habit of growth and sparse foliage which often permits excessive sunscald. Scarlet Dawn generally produces good yields of large, smooth fruits in season with Bonny Best but it has apparently inherited susceptibility to radial cracking from one of its parents, Marglobe. Unfavorable weather conditions, particularly excessive rains generally result in a high percentage of cracked fruits.

Stokesdale Good

Stokesdale is one of the most promising of the new varieties for Wisconsin home and market gardens. The fruits are large, smooth, semi-globe shaped and the plants are moderately vigorous with sufficient foliage to prevent excessive sunscald under normal conditions. Fruits of this variety begin to ripen with those of Bonny Best.

Valiant is slightly earlier than Bonny Best and generally produces larger fruits. The fruits are quite subject to radial cracking during unfavorable weather. The plants are comparatively small and, therefore, are adapted to closer spacing in the field. Increased earliness and larger fruits represent Valiant's principal advantages. To some market gardeners, the fruits of this variety are really larger than might be desired for the early market.

Early Baltimore is being used primarily for canning, but is also well suited as a midseason, market variety. The fruits are large, smooth, and somewhat flattened. Good strains of this variety are very productive and its range of adaptability as regards different soils and fertility levels is considered greater than many other varieties.

Nystate is heavily productive of medium to large smooth well colored fruits. Its season is the same as that of Bonny Best and the fruits appear very resistant to cracking. Unless the flattened fruits are a disadvantage in the local market, Nystate should be of considerable interest to market gardeners.

Rutgers is one of the latest products of the tomato breeders and has been developed primarily for canning.

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Mamma—And what did mamma's little baby learn in school today?

Small Son—I learned two kids bigger'n I never to call me mamma's little baby again.

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McCarty — Did you protest against the movie that represented the Irish as disorderly?

Murphy—Did we? We wrecked the place.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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Control of Gladiolus Thrips

By the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

THRIP infestations may inadvertently come in from a neighboring untreated planting or may originate from bouquets of infested cut flowers that are consigned to the refuse heap after they have lost their freshness. In such cases spraying should be started immediately.

Since the thrips are difficult to find on the foliage, a careful examination of the plants should be made as soon as they are up 5 or 6 inches, and if any "silvered" spots are noticed, the plants should be sprayed with a solution of tartar emetic, brown sugar, and water, prepared as indicated below. This solution does not injure the gladiolus foliage as does the paris green and brown sugar combination formerly recommended.

	Small	Large
	Quan.	Quan.
Tartar emetic	2 ozs.	4 lbs.
Brown sugar	8 ozs.	16 lbs.
Water	3 gals.	100 gals.

The tartar emetic, like the brown sugar, is soluble in water. These ingredients should be stirred in a small quantity of water until dissolved and then diluted up to the quantity desired. No agitation is required with this spray.

Careful spraying, repeated weekly or every 10 days until flowering begins, will do much toward insuring a normal crop of flowers. This can only be accomplished by destroying the insects before they have an opportunity to enter the buds.



HIGHLAND CHIEF

A fine new lavender—Cut courtesy Louis R. Fischer, Minneapolis

To obtain the best results it is necessary to use a sprayer capable of sufficient pressure to produce a fine mist spray that will cover all leaf surfaces of the plants with tiny droplets. Do not apply so much spray that these droplets will unite and run off. If rain occurs within 12 to 24 hours after the application, the spray should be repeated.

If the spraying has been started early, and while the plants are small the infestation should be so greatly reduced that no further treatments need to be made after the appearance of the first flowers. However, the last spray application should be so timed that it will be made as close to the beginning of the flowering period as possible.

If it is necessary to continue the spraying during the flowering period, all spikes showing color should be cut before each application.

If spraying for any reason has been delayed until the flower spikes appear, little can be done to save the flowers. In such cases, in order to reduce the number of thrips present and to avoid their possible migration to nearby younger plantings, it is advisable to cut and burn all infested flower spikes wherever practicable.

It is also advisable to plant the early, midseason, and late flowering varieties in separate groups, as this aids in the proper application of sprays.

ROTENONE DUST FOR THRIP CONTROL

A NUMBER of Wisconsin Gladiolus growers have been successful in controlling gladiolus thrips with rotenone dust and will no doubt continue the method for this season.

The tartar emetic spray as given in this issue has been found very effective, but some growers now feel that the danger of using tartar emetic offsets its value. There is no known antidote for this poison and should animals or human beings accidentally swallow some of it, there is no cure.

It has been stated that rotenone dust is now being prepared by first extracting the rotenone from the roots of derris or cubé and then mixing it with very finely ground walnut shell flour. This flour is so finely ground and dry that it will not mix with water and as a result, very good coverage will be obtained by dusting.

Tartar emetic should never be used on vegetable crops or ever be allowed to come in contact with edible material.

THE BEST 15 GLAD VARIETIES

DURING 1938 the New England Gladiolus Society conducted two symposiums to find the 15 most popular gladiolus varieties. One was conducted in July and the other in October.

By combining the two lists it was found that the following varieties were voted as the best 15:

1. Picardy; 2. Minuet; 3. Maid of Orleans; 4. Commander Koehl; 5. Star of Bethlehem; 6. Betty Nuthall; 7. Bagdad; 8. Mother Machree; 9. Wasaga; 10. Duna; 11. Debonair; 12. Vagabond Prince; 13. Margaret Fulton; 14. Pelegrina; 15. Marmora.

"If dictatorship comes here it will be because the people have been asleep and deserve it."—Henry Ford.

HOW TO KEEP GLADIOLUS BULBS HEALTHY

E. H. Ristow

DO not infect your soil by planting diseased bulbs. Treat them. Badly infected bulbs should be destroyed.

Treat all bulbs with bichloride of mercury before planting. Use one ounce to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the powder in a small quantity of hot water. After dissolving, add the amount of water required to make the full batch. Do not use metal containers, unless you have given them a heavy coating of paint. I like to use paper drinking cups for small lots of a few bulbs of each variety. Be sure and give the cups a heavy coating of paraffine before using.

Two quart glass jars are also very handy to use. I like to give an overnight treatment, which runs from eight to ten hours. Should your bulbs be badly infected, would suggest that you give them an additional dip in cologreen. This is bichloride of mercury in a dry form. Particles of same will adhere to the bulb until dug next fall. Due to the severe rains we had last fall, you may expect to have more disease than usual on your bulbs. This treatment will also kill all thrip.

I believe, to make this treatment effective it must be done in fairly warm temperature. Action may be likened to difference between washing the hands in cold and warm water. Warm water opens the pores of the hands, and in this way permits a thorough cleaning. Poison is more effective in warm water.

FAVORITE GLADS OF NEW YORK

IN the Gladiolus Bulletin of the New York Gladiolus Society by Prof. Alfred Pridham of Ithaca, he has the following gladiolus varieties listed as the most popular or favorites for 1938:

- Picardy, Minuet, Maid of Orleans, Commander Koehl, Star of Bethlehem, Mother Machree, Vagabond Prince, Miss New Zealand, Aflame, Betty Nuthall, King Arthur, Bagdad, Golden Chimes, New Era.

NEW BOOK ON ROCK GARDENS

"THE Rock Garden, and What to Grow in It" by James Bissland and others, has just been published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. (Price \$1.00).

The book is well illustrated and is a short-cut to lovelier rock gardens. It explains simply and in detail the fundamental principles of design and construction essential to good results. It tells how to choose rock plants for a succession of blooming periods in different gardens, and how to cultivate them. It gives valuable suggestions regarding the use of color combinations that may easily "make" your garden.

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Editorials



STURGEON BAY CHERRY FESTIVAL

Annual Blossom Festival on
May 20-21

ELABORATE plans are being made this year for the annual Door County Cherry Blossom Festival which will be held in Sturgeon Bay on May 20-21.

There will be a contest for the selection of a queen and her court. Also three cherry blossom balls, a parade of floats, and a program at which the principal speakers will be Governor Julius P. Heil and Justice Joseph Martin of the State Supreme Court.

Fruit growers have agreed that due to the mild winter, the trees should be in full bloom by the dates set.

BAYFIELD STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL JULY 1-2

COMMITTEES have been appointed for the annual Bayfield Strawberry Festival which will be held this year on Saturday and Sunday, July 1-2.

The annual Strawberry Shortcake Queen contest will be held and all counties in the state interested in the contest should hold elimination contests and send their champion to the Bayfield Festival.

The strawberry fields of all who enter the Strawberry King contest will be judged again this year, and the one who grows the best acre or more of strawberries will be crowned Strawberry King.

A strawberry show, parade, games and other events will feature the Festival.



GLASS WOOL EXCELLENT COVERING FOR GARDEN PLANTS

"I FOUND glass wool an excellent covering for plants in my garden this past winter," is the statement made by Mrs. Walter Dakin, well known gardener of Nakoma, Madison.

Mrs. Dakin used glass wool to cover choice rock garden plants as well as other plants in the garden this past winter. She found that all plants came through the winter in excellent condition. In fact, one variety of rock garden plants started to bloom underneath the glass wool, because the glass admits light, and so if left on too long will not bleach the plants. Many of the plants looked as if winter had not touched them.

She will dry the glass wool thoroughly and store it away for next year.

Her experience last fall was rather unsatisfactory. Not having been warned, she did not put on leather gloves to handle it, and also wore a woolen skirt which was ruined by the particles of glass.

If carefully handled, this material may be used for a number of years.

THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

THE theme of this year's Chicago Flower Show was "Illinois through the years" and included such interesting exhibits as "Cabin interior prior to 1840" with a surrounding garden and table settings of the same period.

A number of exhibits took us back to the olden days. There was one "Galena Feeling of Around 1865," another the "Feeling of Aldine Square."

The display of cut flowers was excellent containing many choice blooms by both private gardeners and commercial exhibitors. There were many table arrangements, window and shadow boxes.

The exhibits which caused considerable comment pro and con, were the surrealist exhibits. Surrealism is described by Webster as: "Purports to express the subconscious activities of the mind by presenting images without order or sequence as in a dream." One of the exhibits was of a lady wearing a hat made of a loaf of bread trimmed with flowers and a poppy seed roll, and surrounded by limes and lemons, each studded with glass eyes and captioned, "What large eyes you've got grandma!"

While many may not have appreciated the art in these exhibits, nevertheless, it gives us an idea of what the surrealists are thinking about.

We congratulate the Garden Club of Illinois on the success of this huge undertaking.

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JAMES W. ROE

MR. James W. Roe, well known Oshkosh nurseryman and horticulturist, died at his winter home at Uleta, Florida, Tuesday, April 18th, at the age of 70.

Mr. Roe made a life study of horticulture and was an authority on the subject. He was a charter member of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society organized in 1907, and was its president for several years. He contributed a great deal to horticulture in the Fox River Valley.

LANDSCAPE SHORT COURSE MADISON, JUNE 2-3

Horticulture Bldg., College of Agriculture

WE are glad to announce that the Department of Horticulture will bring to the garden enthusiasts another opportunity to attend a two-day landscape short course this year. The program will be held Friday and Saturday, June 2 and 3, at the Horticultural Building, University of Wisconsin.

On Friday, the theme of the program will be Practical Problems in the Care and Maintenance of Perennial Flowers. Such topics as Division of Perennials, and Other Methods of Propagation; Planting Practices; and Growing Healthy Perennials will be discussed. In the afternoon, visits will be conducted to some of the outstanding gardens of Madison. A special speaker will be announced later for the luncheon on Friday and the banquet Friday evening.

On Saturday, the general subject will be Care of Trees and Shrubs. The topics are Feeding of Trees and Shrubs; Pruning of Ornamental Shrubs; Pruning, Bracing, and Spraying of Trees. During the luncheon Saturday noon, there will be a special question box. In the afternoon, there will be two demonstrations: One on the Pruning of Ornamental Shrubs; the other on Tree Pruning, Cabling, etc.

One of the interesting features for those attending will be an opportunity to meet President and Mrs. Dykstra and go through their terrace gardens.

Registration for the course will be promptly at 8:30, Friday, June 2. The enrollment fee is \$1.00, payable at the time of registration. The charge for the dinner Friday evening will be \$1.00. Luncheons will be 55c and 65c. Reservations for luncheons and dinners must be made at the time of registration. Advanced registrations and dinner and luncheon reservations may be made by those wishing to do so. Write directly to the Department of Horticulture for additional information.

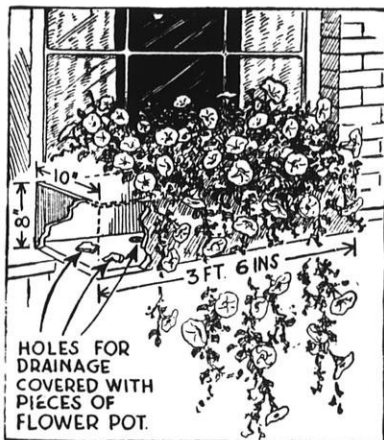
Home and Garden

The Joy of Living

"It is rarely the long planned enjoyments, but rather the sum of varied and unexpected little happinesses that make up a splendid living. The sky-bringing of a gentian, a winter dandelion against a wall, sweet piercing sound-thrills of a whistling Cardinal, trill of a Song-sparrow outside the window, sunset on snow, glory-flame of an autumn Maple, curling crests of salt waves, these balance a thousand sorrows, change disappointments to a triumphancy beyond diminishing. Earth spreads its treasures before those who will see them."

So thought I—after looking forward for days to visiting the Chicago Flower Show, which I have been unable to attend for several years. Memories of almost perfection in beauty in a flower show received a rude shock when I was confronted with window boxes filled with rather ugly looking tin flowers—near-futurist nooks that bore a most realistic resemblance to the contents of a small boy's pockets after visiting a dumping grounds,—rusty screws and nails, discarded light bulbs, bits of glass, a nicked tumbler, strips of tin, etc. While we were wondering just what this display could mean to garden lovers excepting they might have found the junk when the garden was spaded up, we heard a dignified gentleman inquiring, "Will someone tell me what rye bread hats, dressmaking forms, and false teeth have to do with flower shows?" We did see a small table set with battered pewter near the log cabin and expected that any minute some gracious pioneer woman would appear and offer hospitality.

The design in the small gardens was good and the florists exhibits



we lingered over. The arrangements were unusually good, and the displays of rhododendron and Azaleas were excellent. However, if the futurist idea is catching, let us hope that a Carrie Nation may arise with an axe and demolish it quickly.

Herbs at the Show

We were pleased to see our Baraboo friends, the Tooles, at the show with a showing of tasty seasonings, sweet smelling herbs, tangy vinegars, along with old and new small potted plants for a real herb garden, or to tuck here and there in the borders. The comment of a woman who laughingly said to her companion—"That herb booth has me fascinated. I want to buy every kind of herb and vinegar and try them on my family. Can't you just imagine what herbs would do to some of our old-fashioned salads and soups? Yesterday I had Saffron Bread at the home of a friend, the first time in years, Caraway and anise seed cookies, Basil and Burnet in soups, summer Savory on an omelette I'm getting hungry right now."

Visiting Nurseries

Visiting nurseries in some of our neighboring states has been quite an interesting experience. They told us that the increase of garden clubs have made quite a change in the orders that come to them. Garden club members want something different. "We used to have about four varieties of Hardy Chrysanthemums, now we list from thirty to forty good varieties. For years there were but two Hemerocallis-mentioned—most of the time folks just asked for a Lemon Lily—nowadays they ask "What do you have in Hemerocallis?" Now folks ask for some of those new Hybrid hardy Azaleas and a few Japanese Cherries, perhaps a Magnolia or two, Tree Wisterias and Amelanchiers. The latter is native of Wisconsin and very lovely with its drifts of white bloom in the spring.

Nurserymen are adding Tree Peonies also. Then they say they do not get as many complaints about plants dying as we used to. Garden Club members have been learning how to grow things.

This very modern nurseryman, just one of a number we met, thinks it pays to be quite frankly honest with his customers. If the shrubs or trees they want are not quite hardy, "I tell them they need to be looked after—perhaps given a protected spot, or be covered." He looked up with a twinkle in his eyes "You see irate customers aren't likely to come back; we like satisfied customers, the sort that come back year after year, who recommend us to their friends and write us letters telling how beautiful their gardens are. A real nurseryman is an honest to goodness gardener at heart; he rejoices when the plants from his garden grow in yours."

WINDOW BOX EASY TO MAKE

WHEN you install an outdoor window box it immediately becomes a part of the house, and should conform to its architectural design and color scheme.

Window box gardening is a recreation and delight which everyone can enjoy, whether he lives in the smokiest city, or the roomiest suburb. They are grown to be seen from both the inside and the outside of the house, and there is such a variety of subjects available that almost any location (except extremely shady ones) is suitable.

The box itself should be of the same color as the building, or as its trim and the flowers should be of a contrasting color which is harmonious. For a red brick house, white flowers and plenty of green foliage would be attractive. For a house in which yellow is the prevailing tone blue flowers should be used. These are only suggestions, since the taste of the owner will control, of course.

The flowers must grow well, if the box is to give pleasure; and rich soil is most important, because there is so little of it. The soil should be what florists call good potting soil—a sandy loam well enriched. Holes drilled into the bottom of the box and covered with broken pieces of pottery will serve for drainage.

The best window-box flowers are those which bear flowers freely and continuously. In these respects the petunia has no superior. All types are long bloomers, the large-flowered single and double, the small-flowered singles, the dwarfs and the balcony types. The new fragrant double nasturtiums are fine window box material, and some of them are of the trailing habit.

It is possible to have a window box filled with morning glories, and it is hard to imagine a more beautiful decoration than their tapestry of green leaves and glorious blue flowers. They like a south exposure.

For Better Delphiniums

Rev. Ph. Henry Hartwig,
Hartland

THIS is the time of year when special care must be given each delphinium plant to insure display of floral glory next June. It is the natural habit of two year and older clumps to push up from 15 to 30 spikes. If all are left to grow, there will be a great display of vegetation, but very mediocre flowering spikes, and quite small florets. Quantity must therefore be sacrificed for quality.

All the weak spikes should now be broken out, leaving only three or four to each plant. Leave only strong, healthy spikes.

Give the plants good care from now on. Adopt a regular schedule of dusting with sulphur and rotenone, for any fungus diseases and insects. This should be done at least until the buds show color, and again in the fall when moist weather sets in.

To stimulate growth fertilizers may be used. Hardwood ashes will supply the necessary potash, and steamed bonemeal will supply nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Other stimulants need not be used. This plant food is best given early in the spring, since the bonemeal is very slow acting. Too much forcing will tend to weaken the plants.

A constant supply of moisture is also necessary. To help retain the moisture of the spring rains, a good mulch is helpful. Leaves, gathered last fall for winter protection of the plants, may be spread around the plants. Straw (free from weed seed), peat moss, or marsh hay may also be used. Moisture is more essential than cultivation.

Stakes are Helpful

It is also a good practice to provide stakes for the plants very early so that they may be trained to grow straight. Six foot bamboo canes, stained green may be used, one for each spike. The whole

flowering spike should be securely tied to the stakes, overcoming damage of rain and storm. Six foot wood stakes, $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $\frac{3}{4}$ ", may also be used. These are painted green. The bottom of the stake, about 12 inches, is dipped in carbolineum while hot. These stakes may be used year after year, being refinished as necessary.

The plants are tied to these stakes at frequent intervals, so that the spike at all times may have support and be protected from wind and weather.

With this advance care given to the plants, you should be able soon, to behold your delphiniums in all their grandure.

Editors note: Rev. Ph. Henry Hartwig of Hartland invites garden lovers to visit his garden during the blooming season. Some fine peonies will be in bloom the first part of June and his wonderful collection of Delphinium will bloom the latter part of that month. His garden adjoins that of the White Elm Nursery which may also be visited at the same time.

WISCONSIN IRIS SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Wisconsin Iris Society held their annual meeting in Milwaukee on March 29th and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee; 1st Vice-pres., Mrs. Roy Sewell, Wauwatosa; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Edw. Wurst, Milwaukee; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Louis LeMieux, Wauwatosa.

Iris Show June 3-4

The Wisconsin Iris Show sponsored by the Society will be held in the Auditorium of the Milwaukee Electric Light and Transit Company on June 3-4. All iris fans are invited to attend and exhibit.

Beauty By the Roadside

M. W. Torkelson,

Director of Regional Planning

IN considering roadside beauty, there are three propositions that are as fundamental as the axioms in geometry. They may be stated as follows:

First, improvement of the appearance of the roadside includes much more than the land immediately adjacent; it must take in the entire landscape visible from the road.

Second, that almost without exception the natural landscape is beautiful. If the roadside landscape is ugly, it is because man has done something to make it ugly.

Preserve Entire Landscape

Third, that the improvement of beauty by the roadside in a manner that is really and truly comprehensive will require nothing less than the preservation of the entire landscape, either in its natural state, or in a condition of proper and beneficial use, consistent with proper social purposes, and a restoration of the landscape to such state or use, where some act of man has created an eyesore.

The natural landscape may be said to begin at the pavement and to extend as far as the eye can reach, taking in the level plains, the hills and the mountains, the rivers, the lakes and even the sun and the stars in the sky. Whatever may be located as much as 40 rods from the pavement will cause no great offense, but whatever unsightly object or condition may be located just over the fence and within easy eyeshot is an offense, like a grain of sand in your eye. This is true whether it be a gravel pit which the highway workers have opened to get material for road

surfacing and left without any care except to extract the last shovelfull of material, or a tarpaper shack with rags and tatters flapping in the wind or a barnyard kneedeep in mire, or a misplaced outdoor advertising structure, or anything else that is a blot upon the landscape. Each of these is an offense against the amenities and an infringement upon the inalienable right of every traveler along the highway to enjoy the unspoiled natural landscape.

Plantings

Formal planting, gardening, if you please, does have a certain proper use in special places, such as at road intersections, at approaches to cities, for instance. But the best places for formal planting along the roadside are in the dooryards of the people who live along the road. Most people enjoy living in beautiful surroundings, and they will beautify their homes, especially if they own them, and if they are given encouragement through education and example.

Ten years ago, anyone who proposed to invest real money to improve the **looks** of a highway would have been considered a bit queer. Today, the omission of just this sort of thing is recognized as a mistake.

Most Ugliness Man-made

The most fundamental requirement for the beauty of a rural roadside is the **removal of ugliness** which is mostly man-made, and the preservation of the entire landscape either in its natural state, or in a state of proper and beneficial use. There is nothing

that is finer than the combination of field and forest, lake and stream that is characteristic of our own splendid state of Wisconsin. Most of this is outside the highway right-of-way as are the fields and pastures. A well-kept lawn surrounding a home is beautiful. But it is no more beautiful than a field well tilled right up to the roadside, whenever we view it, whether it is freshly plowed or newly seeded, or with the seed sprouted and the young spears of grain covering the soil with their bright green, or with the grain headed out and ripening, or reaped and standing in shock, or in stubble.

If we consider, as it seems we must, that the improvement of beauty along the roadside is inseparable from the restoration of the natural landscape, then we realize that it is only one aspect of that problem which is the most absorbing of all those which concern Americans today, namely the problem of proper land use. The most of the questions that need to be answered relate to the preservation of the amenities, the things in nature that make life livable with comfort and satisfaction. Not the least of these is the preservation of the natural landscape, which includes the beauty by the roadside. There is no work in the world any more important than the preservation of the **landscape** along with the land, for as the land brings forth its fruits, which make it possible for our bodies to function, so do such things as the beauty of the landscape provide the intangibles that are necessary for the sustenance of that vital spark which animates the body, namely, the human soul.

THE MORTON ARBORETUM**May Be Visited by Members**

THE Morton Arboretum has probably the largest and most interesting collection of woody plants, trees, shrubs and vines in the middle-West. It was founded in 1922 by Mr. Jay Morton and includes a tract of over 700 acres of partly wooded land which is quite accessible by a well marked system of roads and foot paths.

Approximately 4,500 species, varieties and hybrids are now included in the living plant collection.

The General Plan

Plantings are arranged according to four classifications.

1. In systematic groups, defined by botanical relationships.
2. In geographical groups, according to native habitats.
3. In ornamental plantings to create landscape effects.
4. In economic plots, where trees are tested for timber value.

Where Located

The Arboretum is 25 miles west of Chicago. The Main Entrances are on State Highway No. 53, 3 miles south of Glen Ellyn and 1 mile north of Lisle, Illinois.

Garden clubs and other groups may secure permission to use a picnic ground provided for that purpose by obtaining a written permit in advance. Picnicking elsewhere is prohibited.

Visitors will find parking areas, roads and walks designated for their use.

It is well to write to the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, and make arrangements for group visits in advance.

One-Armed Drivers

"Say, Joe, can you tell me why there are fewer railroad accidents than auto accidents?"

Joe—Well, perhaps, not exactly, but I think the main reason is because the engineer isn't always hugging the fireman.

SUN PURPLE CLIFF BRAKE**W. A. Toole, Baraboo**

WE usually associate ferns with cool mossy hollows or deep shade, yet here in Wisconsin we have at least three species that are most plentiful in sunny, apparently dry surroundings.

One of the most attractive is the Purple Cliff Brake (*Pellaea atropurpurea*) which seems to have been given its name because of the purple or reddish brown stems. Its generally described home is in clefts of limestone cliffs, usually facing towards the south, southwest or southeast where the light is plentiful. Here the roots, almost thread-like, reach back in cracks of the rock where there is coolness and a constant if very slight seepage of moisture. The foliage is a beautiful blue green color unlike any other of our native ferns. The leaflets are often irregular in shape and size.

It grows quite plentifully on the exposed southerly sides of the limestone cliffs edging the western border of Sauk Prairie in Sauk County. Here it is often found growing near the tiny Lip Fern (*Cheilanthes Feei*), though rarely in close company with it as the Lip Fern grows in little weather worn pockets in the stone rather than in crevices. Plants of the Purple Cliff Brake taken from the crevices of the rocks are rather hard to transplant, but curiously enough one may often find plentiful colonies of this fern growing in the loose sandy-limy soil in the oftentimes dense shade of Junipers growing along the sides of the cliffs. These plants are much more luxuriant and transplant readily. These plants make a most attractive and easily grown winter house plant as the fronds are evergreen.

This past summer I found this fern, the Purple Cliff Brake, growing between the stones making the abutment of a railroad bridge over the Baraboo River near Ableman, Wisconsin. The abutment where the ferns grow faces north and there is quite a quantity of the ferns there.

"THE MAN-EATING TREE"

"THE man-eating tree" was repeatedly described in newspapers and magazines from 1878 to 1882, but it is alleged to have been discovered long before. Travelers and missionaries have spent considerable time investigating for their personal satisfaction the question of its existence and have always come to the conclusion that the tale is without foundation.

From Leaflet 23 of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

PROTECT YOUR FLOWERS AND EVERGREENS

Dust your flowers early with Kolo-Rotenone Dust. It will control practically all diseases and insects in the garden.

Buy Niagara Dusts and Dust-ers from our dealer in your community.

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WAUPACA, WISCONSIN

Select Iris Varieties This Month

IRIS will bloom the last of this month and the first part of June in Wisconsin. It is during the blooming season that gardeners find it best to select the varieties they wish to buy for their gardens.

There is a great increase of interest in iris at present due to the many superb varieties and the beautiful new colors which have been developed by breeders. Visit leading iris growers nearest you, select the varieties you like best, and place your order to be delivered as soon as possible after the blooming season has passed. Anytime in July or August iris may be transplanted, the earlier the better. They will then become well established in your garden and bloom next year. If planted late in fall they may not become settled in the garden and there will be more winter injury than if planted early.

Good Varieties

Every gardener has his own color preference. However, the following varieties are popular. Look for them and you may find something you will wish to have in your flower border. These varieties are medium or low in price. S. means standard; E. means falls.

Alta California. An excellent yellow of smooth finish. Stalk tall and well branched.

Black Wings. A large iris. F. dark blue; S. midnight blue.

Burning Bronze. A stately dark red self.

Cheerio. S. beautiful tan; F. brilliant red.

Coralie. A Dykes medal winner. S. rose pink; F. fine red.

Cyrus The Great. A large dark blue.

Depute Nomblot. A magnificent iris. S. copper red; F. claret crimson. A Dykes medal winner.

Easter Morn. A grand white.

Gudrun. A huge flower of dazzling warm white color. A Dykes medal winner.

Jean Cayeux. A pale Havana brown, a new color in iris. Dykes medal in 1931.

Marquita. S. clearest ivory; F. has brilliant ruby lines from base to apex.

Missouri. The best blue we have. Dykes medal winner in 1937.

No-we-ta. A dwarf variety of a delicate rose shade.

Wambliska. A huge white with a soft blue sheen.

William Mohr. Dwarf hybrid of pale lilac, veined with dark violet.

King Midas. An orange and brown blend. Looks like a pot of gold in the garden.

Dauntless. A rich red self.

King Tut. A flaming red brown.

Waconda. A glowing fuchsia self.

Shirvan. Golden standards and dark red falls.

COMING EVENTS

May 13-21. Tulip Festival at Holland, Michigan.

June 22-23. American Peony Society Annual Peony Exhibit. Horticultural Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

June 8. Eighth Annual Peony Festival at Van Wert, Ohio.

July 11-13. American Association of Nurserymen Convention. Portland, Oregon.

August 22-24. National Shade Tree Convention. Hotel Astor, New York.

CONTROL OF CERTAIN VEGETABLE INSECTS

(Continued from page 235)

the feeding areas of this beetle are very prominent. The little shot like holes in the young plant leaves are an outstanding indication of its presence. This insect is also readily controlled by the use of a rotenone-bearing dust.

The dust and spray formulas of this insecticide which have been found to be most efficient against the above vegetable crop insects are the following:

Dusts

Ground Derris or Cube, containing 4% rotenone --12-14 lbs.
Gypsum, talc, clays or other non-alkaline diluents --88-86 lbs.

Sprays

Ground Derris or Cube containing 4% rotenone ---1½ lbs.
Spreader (a sulfated alcohol or soap) -----1-1000
Water -----100 gals.

Sprays are not as satisfactory as dusts particularly in the control of cucumber and flea beetles.

Hydrated lime is *not recommended* for use as a diluent of this insecticide as it deteriorates rotenone.

Apply dust when the wind is low. The leaves need not be wet.

Apply as soon as the insect appears or the injury is noticed. Repeat two or three times at weekly intervals, depending upon infestation.

HISTORICAL TREES

THIS little story happened at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, about 90 years ago, when everyone was building "Log Houses."

John Haskins needed some material so badly he had to walk to Whitewater, a distance of about 30 miles to get it, as there were no trains there.

He cut a yellow willow stick for a walking cane—got to Whitewater—came home and casually stuck his cane in the ground, never thinking it would ever take root.

In a few days, to his surprise, it began to show life by leafing out, and in the years that followed it grew into a mammoth tree—measuring 18 ft. 6 in. in circumference.

My father, John Seymour, stepson of John Haskins, now 80 years old grew up with this tree. At his age he is an active farmer, and can swim across our lake. He reads this magazine from cover to cover.

Mrs. Eva. Seymour Lundahl, Lake Geneva.

May In The Garden

FROM our diary of the work done in our garden during the past few years come the following recommendations and experiences.

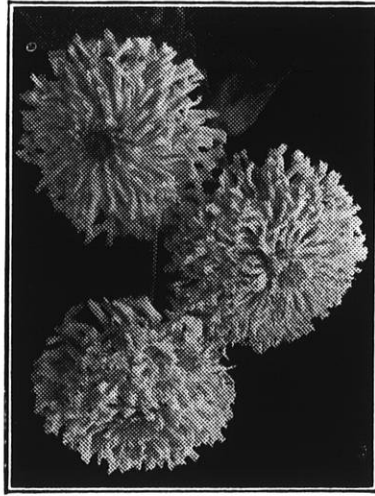
Delphinium. Young delphinium plants often die the first winter. If we pull them through until they are about three years old, the danger seems to be over. After clumps get to be three or more years old they become rather large and may need dividing. However, large clumps do well if we have courage enough to cut out all stalks excepting four or six (often there are as many as a dozen or more). Sulphur and rotenone dust seems to control the cyclamen mite and other pests on the delphinium.

Ants. Ants in the garden are pests. We know that they carry root lice to the roots of some of our choice perennials and annuals. A number of ant hills appeared in the lawn. Dusted them liberally with sulphur and rotenone while dusting the flower garden. Repeated treatment in about two days. One week later—the ant hill is abandoned. We haven't heard of rotenone being recommended for ant control, but this method worked the past two years.

Peonies. Peonies now about eight years old in a sunny location are doing very well, but a few that are shaded during parts of the day or are rather close to shrubs or trees where evidently the moisture supply is short have spindly stalks and small flowers.

We should move them but haven't any room, so what can we do? Well a little more fertilizer and water could be given, but that won't overcome the shade. Since each plant had about a dozen stalks last spring, it will be best to cut out all but five or six next spring so that these will have better flowers.

Was able to control peony black spot and other diseases and insects with the sulphur rotenone dust last three years. Had to use it frequently beginning early in the spring



Zinnia Fantasy White Light awarded honorable mention in 1939 All American trials.

to get results. However, it need not be applied so heavily that it can be seen on the leaves.

Shriveling of peony buds is evidently due to drought or poor growing conditions during the preceding summer when the leaves were making food to be stored in the roots. Peony blossoms become large only if there is a large food supply stored in the roots the previous season.

When Seeds Fail to Grow—

Prof. R. E. Vaughan, Plant Pathologist, says, "Be sure to treat your flower seeds and also vegetable seeds this spring with some disinfectant such as semesan. It's easily done. For a small package of seed use as much as will stick on the point of a jack knife, add it to the seed in the package and shake the package. That's all there is to it. That kills the damping-off disease spores on the seed. Then it's also good to add one ounce of red copper oxide to three gallons of water and water the seed bed with it. Give about three applications until the plants are about an inch high.

Bran as a Fertilizer—Because

it is probably the easiest way out for small flower gardens, we have been using wheat bran as a fertilizer for the past three years. A one hundred pound bag is enough for a border about 10 feet wide and 150 feet long. It contains, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash as a plant food, and also has humus value. It is perfectly safe because it decomposes very slowly. Then too, any feed store has it.

Dandelions in the Lawn—Noticed that one of our neighbors has a pet dandelion digger and is often on his lawn digging up dandelions and has a great many of them. We don't have a digger and we don't have many dandelions either. Reason: we give our lawn several light applications of ammonium sulphate—one early in the spring and another in mid-summer, watering it down carefully so it won't burn. Then we water the lawn a lot during the dry season. Result: the grass evidently grows so thick that it crowds out the young dandelion plants. Don't believe in dandelion diggers.

Planting Seeds of Annuals—

My notes say, "Don't plant Guinea Gold Marigold, Calendula and other annual seeds too early, for two reasons. First, we have better luck planting them outdoors and they don't do well if planted when it is too cold. Second, we plant them where the tulips were during the spring and they won't be ready to come out until about June 20th, so we don't want to have the annual plants too tall by that time. Furthermore, we want annuals to bloom in August, September and October. Had best results with germination of annual seeds by raising the bed a little for drainage and then after sowing the seed, covering it with a piece of burlap, staking down corners with wire. By watering on the burlap the seeds were not washed away. Just as soon as the seeds germinated, the burlap must be removed.—H. J. Rahmlow.

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

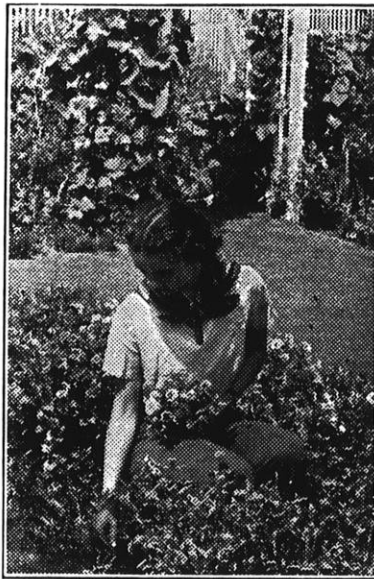
YOUR President was given the privilege of attending the Preview of the Chicago Flower Show on March 24th and assisted in judging Junior Exhibits.

On Monday, March 27th we attended the Central States Regional meeting, at which Mrs. Fae Huttenlocher of Iowa presided. The morning was devoted to round table discussions in the various departments. I was proud to be able to report favorably for Wisconsin on matters of Conservation, especially the progress we have made in education. Wisconsin was asked to preside at the Round Table for the Horticulture Committee. We were fortunate to have our Chairman, Miss Merle Rasmussen present, who told of our Plant Testing project, which aroused much interest. Many of our garden club members were present and took an active part in all discussions.

In the afternoon we heard two lectures, one on color by Miss Mary Hipple of the Chicago Art Institute, and another on flower arrangements. An escorted tour of the Chicago Flower Show followed. It was a thoroughly delightful day.

On April 1st your President was invited to give a 13 minute broadcast over WTMJ for the Wisconsin Federation of Woman's Clubs. The subject was "Garden Hints for April."

On April 14th the Regional meeting took place at Oshkosh and was attended by 51 garden club officers and committee chairmen, with profound interest shown in all our projects. A delightful luncheon was served at Stein's.



The Annual border will decorate garden and furnish flowers for cutting.

Miss Dorothy Biddle is to come to us this month with her lectures on Flower Arrangement. I hope you have all contacted your club President for tickets and have invited your friends to attend.

Members of the Executive Board are planning to attend the annual convention of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations at Colorado Springs during the week of May 22nd, at which time we will extend the invitation for our own convention in October.

SHALL FEDERATION DUES BE CHANGED

AT the March meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held in Madison, the question of chang-

ing the Constitution to permit the second member of a family, either husband or wife to join the Federation for dues of 15c was discussed.

The Constitution now reads that the annual dues shall be 50c per year for each member. This of course means that each person must pay 50c dues and if two magazines are not wanted by one family the Federation may keep the amount of 35c which is otherwise sent to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. There has been some objection to this and the Board will recommend at the next convention that the constitution be changed to read as follows:

Article II, Section 1. Annual dues shall be 50c for each member of an affiliated garden club with such exceptions as the Board of Directors shall decide.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT FLOWER SHOW

May 18-19-20

Gimbel's Store, 3rd Floor

THURSDAY, May 18 in the afternoon. A Preview Tea for members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. (Admittance by ticket or membership card only).

Style show at 2 p.m. Tea served until 5 p.m.

Friday, May 19. Show opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m. Style show at 2 p.m.

Saturday, May 20. Show open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Style show at 2 p.m.

Saturday night will be Men's Night at the flower show.

RADIO PROGRAMS

**By Wisconsin Garden Clubs
Every Tuesday over the Home-
maker's Hour 10-10:45 a.m.**

TUNE in every Tuesday to Station WHA — 940 K.C. or WLBL—900 K.C. for the Home-maker's hour and listen to the garden club program. The following is the list for May and June.

May 9. In My Garden: By members of the Ripon Garden Clubs.

May 16. In My Garden: Attractive flower boxes. Mrs. Lucy Sayre, Edgerton Garden Club.

May 23. In My Garden: How I attract birds to my gardens. Mrs. Harry Swigart, Green Tree Garden Club, Milwaukee.

May 30. In Tribute! Flowers and Memorial Day. Betty Wagner, Madison.

June 6. In My Garden: Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee District.

June 13. In My Garden: The Flexible Garden. Mrs. Newell Boardman, The Little Garden Club, Madison.

June 20. In My Garden. Flowers for Every Occasion. Mrs. Mark Heath, Racine Garden Club.

June 27. The Garden Club-of-the-Air. Art Institute Garden Club of Milwaukee.

COMING FLOWER SHOWS

May 20-21. Racine Garden Club Flower Show at Porter's Furniture Store, Main Street, Racine.

Friday and Saturday, June 9-10. Annual free flower show of Jefferson Garden Club in Jefferson. Featuring a special table of arrangements to be judged by show visitors.

June 17. Second Annual Flower Show of West Allis, Wisconsin at High School Gymnasium sponsored by the Juneau Heights, Hillcrest and West Allis Garden Clubs.

NOTICE: Send in dates and location for coming flower shows for publication in the June issue between May 15-18. The June issue will reach the members about June 10th.

THE DOROTHY BIDDLE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINICS

May 10—Milwaukee. In the Milwaukee Gas Light Bldg., 626 E. Wisconsin Avenue.

May 11—Madison—Woman's Club Bldg., 240 W. Gilman St.

May 12—Ripon—Community Hall or Theatre

**All meetings 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Admission 50c**

NOTICE: Due to a large attendance expected at the Milwaukee meeting, the location has been changed to the Auditorium of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company at 626 E. Wisconsin Avenue. Please notify ticket holders.

A keen interest has been noted everywhere in regard to these clinics and a large attendance is expected at each meeting.

Committees in Charge of Arrangements

Milwaukee: Arrangements, Mrs. Robert Schissler; Tickets, Richard Ferge; Hostesses, Mrs. George Schroeder, Elm Grove G. C.; Mrs. L. A. Wandell, Dental Auxiliary G. C.; Mrs. E. E. Wurst, Blue Mound G. C.; Mrs. Lewis Reugg, Hillcrest G. C.

Madison: Chairman, Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison G. C.; Program, Mrs. Chas. Sakrison, West Side G. C.; Tickets, Mrs. Floyd Ballard, Madison G. C.; Mrs. Ralph Melby, Little G. C.; Mrs. Louis McGann, Shorewood G. C.

Ripon: Mrs. Chester Hanson, Home G. C.; Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Ripon G. C.; Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Ceresco G. C.; Miss Alice Bonnell, Yard and G. C.

A NEW BOOK ON THE LAWN

"THE Lawn, How to Make It and How to Maintain It," by Charles W. Parker, edited by Edward Farrington, has just been issued by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. (Price \$1.00).

The book is an outgrowth of a bulletin first issued by the Massa-

chusetts Horticultural Society which was well received and widely distributed. It includes also experiment station reports on the subject.

In the book Mr. Parker points out clearly the surest methods to obtain satisfying results, methods that will pay the reader both time, effort and money. It covers all the steps in making a lawn, preparing the soil before planting, selecting the proper type of seed with a list of formulae for lawn mixtures, and finally care of the new lawn.

WISCONSIN FLOWER SHOWS

ALITTLE circular published by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation a few years ago entitled "Wisconsin Flower Shows, Organization and Premium Lists" has been of great value and help to many clubs. A few copies are still available and will be of help to new clubs or new committees planning flower shows for this coming season. The bulletin describes new methods for managing flower shows adopted by Wisconsin clubs. It contains premium lists, methods of organization, and committees to be appointed. In fact, full details about the organization of a show are given.

The original price of this bulletin was 15c per copy. A special price of 10c per copy will be made this spring. Sent to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, Wisconsin, for your copy.

SAVE YOUR TREES

**Pruning—Fertilizing—Spraying
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FROM THE VISITING GARDEN COMMITTEE

THE Visiting Garden Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation wishes to express its thanks for the fine response to the request for information about gardens, parks, nurseries and nature trails, and bird sanctuaries that are open for visit from our members. This information is certain to result in benefits to the members of the Federation throughout the state as well as from other states.

Any additional lists should be sent in at once so that the bulletin may be available as soon as possible.

Mrs. Wm. Jaeger, Ripon, State Visiting Garden Committee Chairman.

ADDITIONAL GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

Scandinavia Garden Club

President: Mrs. Rex Dean
Vice-pres.: Mrs. C. L. Jorgens
Secy-treas.: Mrs. P. A. Quien
Cor. Secy.: Mrs. J. Gertch
Meeting: 2nd Friday of month in homes of members

Tess Corners Garden Club

President: Mrs. Chas. Fickau, R. 2, Hales Corners
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Ray Salentine, R. 2, Hales Corners
Secy-treas.: Mrs. Glen Davis, R. 2, Hales Corners

West Bend Garden Club

President: Mrs. Merton Emery
Vice-pres.: Mrs. E. W. Dewey
Secy-treas.: Mrs. Golden Gill
Meeting: 1st Friday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Club Room of City Hall

New Richmond Garden Club

President: Mrs. James Hughes
1st Vice-pres.: Mrs. W. F. McNally
2nd Vice-pres.: Mrs. W. T. Doar
Secretary: Mrs. Joe Lund
Treasurer: Mrs. William Stecker

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS TO THE SPEAKERS FUND

MARINETTE G. C., \$1.00; Wausau G. C., \$2.00; Hawthorne G. C., \$1.00; City Club of Milwaukee, \$1.00; Washington Island G. C., \$1.00.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCREDITED FLOWER SHOW JUDGES

IN April 1938 we published the requirements for accredited flower show judges as set up by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. We repeat them this month for our new members who may wish to become accredited judges.

Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, 529 Woodside Ave., Ripon, has been appointed by the Board to receive requests for accredited judges and to send out the official cards after the request has been approved by the Board. Applicants should write a letter stating experience according to the requirements given below.

Requirements for Master Accredited Judges

1. Five years or more of exhibiting experience at flower shows with winning exhibits in at least five shows.
2. Three years or more experience judging flower shows. Judging at least five shows.
3. Attendance at not less than three flower arrangement and judging schools or lectures.
4. Knowledge of judging in Perfection of Bloom classes for at least two of the following classes: a. Perennials; b. Annuals; c. Iris; d. Tulips; e. Peonies; f. Gladiolus; g. Dahlias; h. Roses.

Assistant Accredited Judges

1. Three years or more of exhibiting experience at flower shows with winning exhibits in at least three shows.
2. Two years or more experience judging flower shows. Judging at least three shows.
3. Attendance at not less than three flower arrangement and judging schools or lectures.
4. Knowledge of judging in Perfection of Bloom classes for at least two of the following classes: a. Perennials; b. Annuals; c. Iris; d. Tulips; e. Peonies; f. Gladiolus; g. Dahlias; h. Roses.

HOW TO PRUNE ROSES

ALL roses require some pruning each year. Polyantha roses should have the weak wood and some of the older canes removed. The remaining stems are cut back to about a foot.

Hybrid tea roses receive the most pruning. In severe winters much of the wood is frozen as far back as the mulch, but varieties differ in their hardiness. When grown for garden display they should be moderately pruned. Three to six canes are left to each plant and these are pruned to six to twelve inches, the cut being made above an outside bud. When exhibition roses are grown the plants are pruned to three eyes. Frozen wood is shriveled and brown but sound wood is green and the buds are plump. Strong-growing roses, such as the "Radiances," can be pruned to two feet. There is no particular advantage in leaving hybrid tea roses very tall, as the base of the plants becomes leggy.

Most of the new canes of the hybrid perpetuals grow from the base of the plants after the blooming period. Some of these canes grow six feet tall. At whatever height these canes are pruned in the spring, the flower-bearing laterals will develop near the top. The number of flowers of the hybrid perpetuals can be increased by tying the long canes horizontally. Most of the old flowering canes are removed during the summer.

Rugosa Roses

When pruning rugosa roses examine them closely, as they frequently are infested with scale. Single rugosa roses are pruned to a height of three or four feet and the hybrid rugosas to four to five feet. Shrub roses should always have the wood removed at the base.

From Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin, St. Louis.

OUR BACKYARDS

Rev. Leo Oberleiter,
Oshkosh Horticultural Society

As we walk along our sidewalks we may observe beautiful front yards which are well kept and preserved, with closely cut grass, colorful flowers, shrubberies, and hedges: All these manifest man's desire for the beautiful.

And, driving along the highways we also observe this same manifestation. Man tears down ugly and uninviting sign boards, broken down fences, and ramshackle buildings. He plants trees in their place and in one way or another beautifies that which previously tended to be an eye sore.

So too in our downtown districts, stores and shop windows, the beautifying hands of man may be seen.

In contradistinction we see another place—the buril heap of tin cans, piles of ashes. All too often this place is the backyard. It may be that here we see the housewife hanging out the Monday morning washing, or perhaps, a group of children playing; but, only too often is it the place where unnecessaries are stored. When such is the case, here too, is an opportunity for man to employ his beautifying hand.

Life today has left man with one of the most Herculean tasks he has ever been forced to face: what to do with leisure time? In the course of leisure can it be possible that man could be led back into his own backyard? We think yes.

Fifteen years ago we arrived at our present field of labor, but to find the backyard chaotic with its ash heaps, tin cans, and wood. But, this was not for long. We needed better ground, because nothing can grow on ash heaps. We put a bushel basket and a shovel in the car, and when visiting our members we would ask for a basketful of dirt. In the course of time our little backyard was covered with an entirely new layer of ground.

And then—oh, yes! We needed

something else. We looked into greenhouses, we visited friends, we asked questions concerning various flowers. All this information was placed together and out of it evolved a plan, color and scheme and beauty.

Soon enough the housewife became interested. She studied catalogs, wrote to various nurseries asking for more catalogs; thus, in the course of time we learned something about plants and flowers, colors and plants. In it many moments of joy and happiness were created.

Hobbies in the backyard: There have been times when men and women break under the load of life which rests on one. There have been moments of life when it all seems dreary and worthless. In such a case the backyard may become a place of happiness which drives away and destroys worry and care.

Men and women need hobbies. They need them in our days of unemployment and the weary and watchful hours of waiting for a job. Idleness is the greatest killer and disturber. Shall we, especially the men and the women of the Horticultural Society, become apostles of beauty in the backyard? Many roots are thrown away; many little bulbs are considered worthless; but, given to some worrying, unemployed man or woman it may transform the backyard of some lonely worker, or beautify the window of a housewife. Or, it may become the birthplace of a hobby which brings a bit of beauty into the backyard of some member of the struggling class. I do feel that there we should try and help to develop the backyards of the cities, for the benefit of the struggling and neglected.

Within our community we found many backyards and empty lots undeveloped. We applied for seed

and plants and developed the backyard gardner.

The backyard garden gives joy and encouragement to those neglected and struggling in our community. It keeps us all fresh, active, hoping and satisfied. The backyard keeps us away from "isms."

A MIGRATORY BIRD RECORD

By Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Racine

Migrations from May 1 to May 15

Blue-gray Gnat-catcher	Acadian Flycatcher
Catbird	Orchard Oriole
Nashville Warbler	Redstart
Northern Yellowthroat	Short-billed Marsh Wren
Yellow Warbler	Scarlet Tanager
Northern Waterthrush	Indigo Bunting
Bay-breasted Warbler	Black-poll Warbler
Baltimore Oriole	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Golden-winged Warbler	Blue-headed Vireo
White-crowned Sparrow	Crested Flycatcher
Blackburnian Warbler	Warbling Vireo
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Red-eyed Vireo
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Black Tern
Wilson's Warbler	Black-throated Green Warbler
Yellow-throated Vireo	Philadelphia Vireo
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Canada Warbler
Veery	Least Flycatcher
Bobolink	Parula Warbler
Magnolia Warbler	Grey-cheeked Thrush
Lincoln's Sparrow	Kingbird
Clay-colored Sparrow	Wood Pewee
	Black-billed Cuckoo
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	Wood Thrush
	Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Migrations from May 15 to June 1

Nighthawk	Long-billed Marsh Wren
Alder Flycatcher	Prairie Marsh Wren
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	White-eyed Vireo
Golden Plover	Yellow-breasted Chat
Sanderling	Black-bellied Plover
Olive-sided Flycatcher	
Least Bittern	
King Rail	

Altruistic

Mother—"Johnnie, what are you doing to Willie to make him cry so loudly?"

Johnnie—"I'm just showing him the proper way to eat his cake."



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

A. J. Schultz, Ripon, President
Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
Vice-president

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. E. Voigt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

S. P. Elliott, Menomonie
N. E. France, Platteville
Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

Begin Swarm Control In May

EVERY beekeeper knows that it is necessary in order to obtain the largest possible crop of honey, to control swarming. Only colonies of large population produce a large crop.

We have heard beekeepers make the statement that sometimes colonies get "too strong before the honey flow." Can such a thing be possible? Yes, a colony can get too strong for the amount of room the beekeeper gives them and the result is—swarming.

In visiting different beekeepers, one is impressed with the fact that there is no definite strength at which a colony may swarm. A colony in one 8-frame hive body with one or two comb honey supers above it, may swarm while it has still a very small population. On the other hand many beekeepers have very little swarming at all.

This year if the weather is favorable, swarming will probably begin quite early, due to a good winter and strong spring colonies. From a swarming standpoint, these conditions are the most dangerous because many colonies will become strong before we are aware of it, and the swarming impulse will be present before the proper control measures are taken.

By this time the queen should have the run of two 10-frame hive bodies, for best results. In many cases the upper hive body will be filled with honey, pollen and brood by this time. The lower one may be

mostly empty. The two should then be reversed. This will enable the queen to go upward and begin to lay in the empty hive body which is now on top. Colonies should then be carefully watched and if at the end of every week or ten days the upper hive bodies are again filled, the two bodies should again be reversed. If there is a honey flow during the dandelion season, a super of drawn comb should be given so that the honey will not further congest the brood chamber.

Some beekeepers believe that with proper supering to take care of all the incoming nectar, swarming can be controlled simply by reversing the two brood chambers at regular intervals. Other beekeepers feel that at the beginning or just before the main honey flow, some form of "demaree" or "raising the brood" must be used. The beekeeper should probably use the method best for him.

In our next issue we will present the views of a number of prominent Wisconsin beekeepers in regard to swarm control, and the method they follow.

Our own method consists of a partial demaree. When a colony becomes quite strong, usually about the middle of June, we raise one hive body of brood to the top of the stack of hives, giving an empty one in its place. This is done as follows:

Our queens are all clipped and painted. The paint makes it easy to find them in the large colony. The frame on which the queen is found is removed and placed in an empty hive body. The brood chamber with the most brood is then removed and set to one side. The other brood chamber is placed on the bottomboard and the empty body with the queen is now placed on top as number two. The queen excluded is then placed on and a super or two added. The brood chamber of brood, but without the queen, is now placed on top of the stack.

This system serves to relieve the congestion in the brood chamber, it draws a great many young bees to the top of the hive where they must take care of the brood, and leave the queen with plenty of room to lay. However, the bees do not desert the queen as they do in the old demaree method of removing all the brood and leaving the queen in an empty body below.

What is your system? If it works drop us a line.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT ORGANIZED BY STATE ASSOCIATION

By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, the Southern Wisconsin District was taken in as a part of the State Association and their chairman now becomes a member of the Board of Directors of the State Association.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

A. J. Schultz, Ripon

During the past few months we have been attending County Association meetings, and helping to organize a few new associations. I find interest of the beekeeper keen in these counties. It is only through a strong organization that help can be secured in the matter of protecting the interests of the beekeeper, especially bee and disease control.

Waushara is one of the newer counties organized and meets the first Monday of each month. The ladies are an important part of their county organization and are always ready to provide a luncheon after the meeting. It is surprising the effect the luncheon has on the attendance.

Winnebago County is one of the younger associations and they have fine meetings the second Monday of each month. One of the features is a question box. The meetings are held at the homes of beekeepers throughout the county, and are followed by a luncheon in the evening. The attendance has been excellent.

We must remember that only through strong local organizations who are supported by the State Association, can the interest of the beekeepers be protected.

Don't forget the annual convention this fall which will be held in Ripon, and the summer meeting at Madison on July 20.

Notice: See list of officers beekeepers associations on page 237 of this issue.

WM. SASS

MR. WM. SASS of Fond du Lac, beekeeper, Fond du Lac County bee inspector, and for a number of years president of the Fond du Lac County Beekeepers Association, died at his home on Saturday, April 8th. He was well known to many beekeepers who will be saddened to hear of his passing.

SUMMER MEETING WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

MADISON, JULY 20

THE annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will be held this year in Madison on July 20, according to present plans.

The forenoon program will be devoted to talks by out-of-state speakers with special emphasis on problems in honey extracting and processing.

Dr. C. L. Farrar and Dr. Carl Schaefer will show results of experimental work on various problems of beekeeping at the University Hill Farm just West of Madison.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the State Association will hold a meeting to which all women are invited.

Further details will be published in our next issue.

HOW TO PAINT QUEENS

IT is a great help during the busy season to have our queens painted. By using bright colors such as red and yellow the queen may be seen very quickly on the frame.

The following are directions for making the paint. Purchase a small amount of acetone, enough to fill a small glass vial. Dissolve some celluloid of the color desired. Old celluloid handled tooth brushes are very good. Celluloid will dissolve readily. Stir it until it is like paint. Place a drop on the finger nail; if it runs it is too thin; if it is gummy it is too thick.

Pour the paint into a small vial and close with a cork in which a nail or match stick has been fastened to serve as a paint brush. This paint will dry out rather quickly, so only a small amount should be made when needed.

Paint the Queen

Hold the queen as for clipping wings and paint her lightly on the

thorax, dabbing it on so that the paint goes through the hair and will not rub off.

By using two colors on the same queen such as red and yellow, she can be most easily seen.

Notice: Acetone evaporates very fast. Have a little on hand to thin out paint. Keep well corked and work rapidly. Shake frequently.



BEEKEEPERS: — We have another NEW D-R-I-P-C-U-T dispenser made especially for the beekeeping trade and to retail at 50c each. Write for quantity prices.

Honey Dispenser Sales Co.
MADISON, WISCONSIN
Milwaukee Branch
JOE FRANCIS, West Allis, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S BEST SECTION

A constant increase in the volume of our section sales and the pre-season rush we are experiencing proves an ever-increasing demand for LOTZ SECTIONS.

Why?

Because they are of—

Uniform and accurate dimensions, and of the Finest Materials.

They have:

Glossy Polish,
Smooth Dovetails,
Oval V-Grooves.

Combined—They spell Perfection.

Let us supply you at once!
Write for prices on quantities, and special size sections.

August Lotz Company
Boyd, Wisconsin

News From Our Beekeepers

From Elroy

BEES wintered fine here, both outdoors and in cellar. We had our first natural pollen on March 24th. Honey has been moving slowly the last two or three months. Oscar Ritland.

From Walworth

This county never had inspection until the past two years and so most beginners have been wiped out and are somewhat discouraged. Bees wintered fine here. There were several days during the winter warm enough for flight and bees seem strong and business-like this spring. Harvey M. West.

From Beaver Dam

Bees wintered very well in this locality.

I like the idea of the Association furnishing county associations with membership cards. Emerson Grebel.

From Grant County

Bees seem to be in good condition here this spring, but conditions are none too promising for clover plants. Ralph Irwin, Lancaster.

From Taylor County

Taylor County beekeepers had a very interesting meeting on February 16, and sent telegrams to their State Senator and Assemblyman asking that they help maintain the appropriation for A.F.B. control, and sent a donation of \$2.00 to the American Honey Institute. The inspector reported there were 150 beekeepers in Taylor County, and that no immovable frame hives had been found, but there were fourteen diseased yards found by the inspector.

Bees seem to have wintered in good shape this year. John C. Pagel, Medford.

From Brown County

Bees wintered well here this sea-

son, but consumed plenty of stores and a few colonies starved. Myron Frisque, Green Bay.

From Fond du Lac County

About 40 attended our last County Beekeepers Association meeting. All wanted the state to continue the \$31,000 appropriation for A.F.B. control, and that the honey grading laws be changed so that there would be fewer colors in both No. 1 and 2 honey.

My bees wintered 100% outdoors in packing cases, but I noticed that they had very little pollen, but had sealed brood on March 28th. Fred E. Schmidt, Ripon.

From Buffalo County

The bees in this section are in fair shape. I have 18 out of 22 left in good shape.

Due to three years of poor honey crop in this section of the state, the beekeepers are somewhat discouraged. John Haeuser, Fountain City.

From Barron County

The bees wintered well here, at least those that had plenty of stores. Lewis E. Hoff, Barron.

From Kaukauna

Only a few beekeepers have looked at their bees so far (April 13) and from reports they are mostly in fair condition, but some poor. Clover looks good at present, but that is still uncertain. There is not much honey left in the beekeepers hands here. Weather has been bad during the past few weeks for bees. Geo. Jacobson.

From Marathon County

Our bees came out of the cellar satisfactorily. Lost about 2%. A few colonies were light in stores and had to be fed. Other beekeepers here lost from 4 to 65 percent, and more colonies will go if the weather does not become better. If the bees are given plenty of good stores

wintering is no longer a problem up here. Joseph Garre, Aniwa.

From Southern Wisconsin

Colonies still packed on April 13th. I lost four out of 172. They appear to be strong, but were able to gather pollen for less than a week so far. A pollen shortage may become quite acute soon. Clover seems in fine condition. Ivan Whiting, Rockford.

From Menomonie

Bees wintered only fair in cellars. Outside bees wintered better. So far clover looks good. There is lots of moisture in the ground at present. S. P. Elliott.

THE A.F.B. APPROPRIATION

ON April 14th the Joint Finance Committee introduced the Budget Bill to the Legislature. In it is provided \$20,000 per year for A.F.B. control. This is an increase of \$5,000 over the Governor's Budget and shows that the beekeepers convinced the members of the Finance Committee that this work is necessary.

The Budget Bill is now before both Houses of the Legislature and due to a number of controversial items, it probably will not be passed finally for a number of weeks. Due to decreased income, one group is in favor of further cuts, while another feels that some items have been cut too much. At the same time, as the bill stands at present, the Emergency Board will have the power to reduce all appropriations of State Departments 25 percent in case the income is not sufficient to meet the outgo.

Due to conditions this year, many beekeepers feel it will probably be best to leave the A.F.B. item stand as recommended by the Finance Committee. However, if financial conditions improve during the coming two years, they also feel that the item should be increased at the next session.

ORGANIZE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held at Janesville on April 1, the Southern Wisconsin District of the State Beekeepers Association was organized. Fifty-five beekeepers and their wives attended the meeting and expressed much interest in the program and the organization of the district. Speakers were Mr. C. D. Adams, Mr. H. J. Rahmlow and Mr. James Gwin of Madison, and Mr. Ivan Whiting, County Inspector of Rockford.

Officers of the district elected were: Chairman, Ivan Whiting, Rockford; Vice-chairman, T. O. Engen, Beloit; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Riesterer, Janesville.

About a dozen women attended the meeting and expressed themselves as very much interested in organizing a Woman's Auxiliary. Plans for another meeting of the district later in the season were discussed and at this meeting there will probably be a full day's program with a special meeting for women, and the organization of an Auxiliary.

FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION HAS EXCELLENT MEETING

About 80 beekeepers and their wives attended the meeting of the Fox River Valley District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at Appleton on April 6. The program was very interesting and covered topics on the control of A.F.B., the pollen question, strong colonies, swarm control, honey grades and honey marketing.

New Officers Elected

The following officers for the district were elected for the coming year: Chairman: George Jacobson, Kaukauna; Vice-chairman, Cornelius Meyer, Appleton; Secretary-Treasurer, Leonard Otto, Forest Junction.

A resolution asking the mem-

bers of the Finance Committee of the Legislature to continue the appropriation for A.F.B. control was passed.

The Woman's Auxiliary held a meeting and discussed a number of topics. While both speakers originally scheduled found it impossible to appear, the ladies had an interesting program of discussion by their members.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT MEETING

About 75 beekeepers and their wives attended the Southeastern District meeting of the State Beekeepers Association at Jackson on March 27th. It was an excellent meeting and enthusiasm ran high. Everyone was well pleased with the program, had talks with other beekeepers, and a very fine luncheon put up under the supervision of Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, and the members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

New Officers Elected

The officers of the Southeastern District were elected at the meeting as follows: Chairman, Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Vice-chairman, Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Paul Cypher, West Bend.

Woman's Auxiliary Meeting

There was a good attendance of women at the Woman's Auxiliary meeting and an excellent program. Mrs. Harriett Grace of the American Honey Institute, the Home Demonstration Agent of the West Bend Aluminum Company were the speakers. The Auxiliary prepared the excellent pot luck luncheon at noon and reported an interesting and profitable meeting.

Officers elected for the District Auxiliary are as follows: Chairman, Miss Clara Jones, West Bend; Vice-chairman, Mrs. A. E. Wolkow, Hartford; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend.

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For perfect cells and nice straight combs use Dittmer's foundation. It is impossible to get straight combs in frames without foundation and, above all, a good saleable honey in sections.

Send us your wax to be worked into foundation at money saving prices. Let us quote you prices on 500 pounds or more.

We carry a complete line of supplies.

Send for price list

Gus Dittmer Company
Augusta, Wisconsin

MRS. A. L. KLEEBER

MRS. A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, died at her home on Friday, April 21, at the age of 79 years.

Mrs. Kleeber was very active even in late years. For many years she accompanied her husband, Mr. A. L. Kleeber, to the State Fair, taking care of the honey exhibit and answering questions. To the bereaved family the beekeepers extend sympathy.

HENRY W. LETTNER

MR. HENRY W. LETTNER of Fountain City, member of the Buffalo County Beekeepers Association, passed away on March 19th. His passing has served to remind us that he was one of those rare individuals whose place truly cannot be filled.

H. O. Rodeske, President, Buffalo County Beekeepers Association.



We invite you to Rosendale "The Peony Town" in June. If you can come but once, write for best date please. Village park across the street.

Sisson's Peonies

ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN

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Wisconsin *L*horticulture

Scenic Wisconsin

Top row, left:
Big Manitou Falls—
Pattison Park.

Center: View of island in
Green Bay from Peninsula
Park.

Right: Brownstone Falls
at Copper Falls State Park.

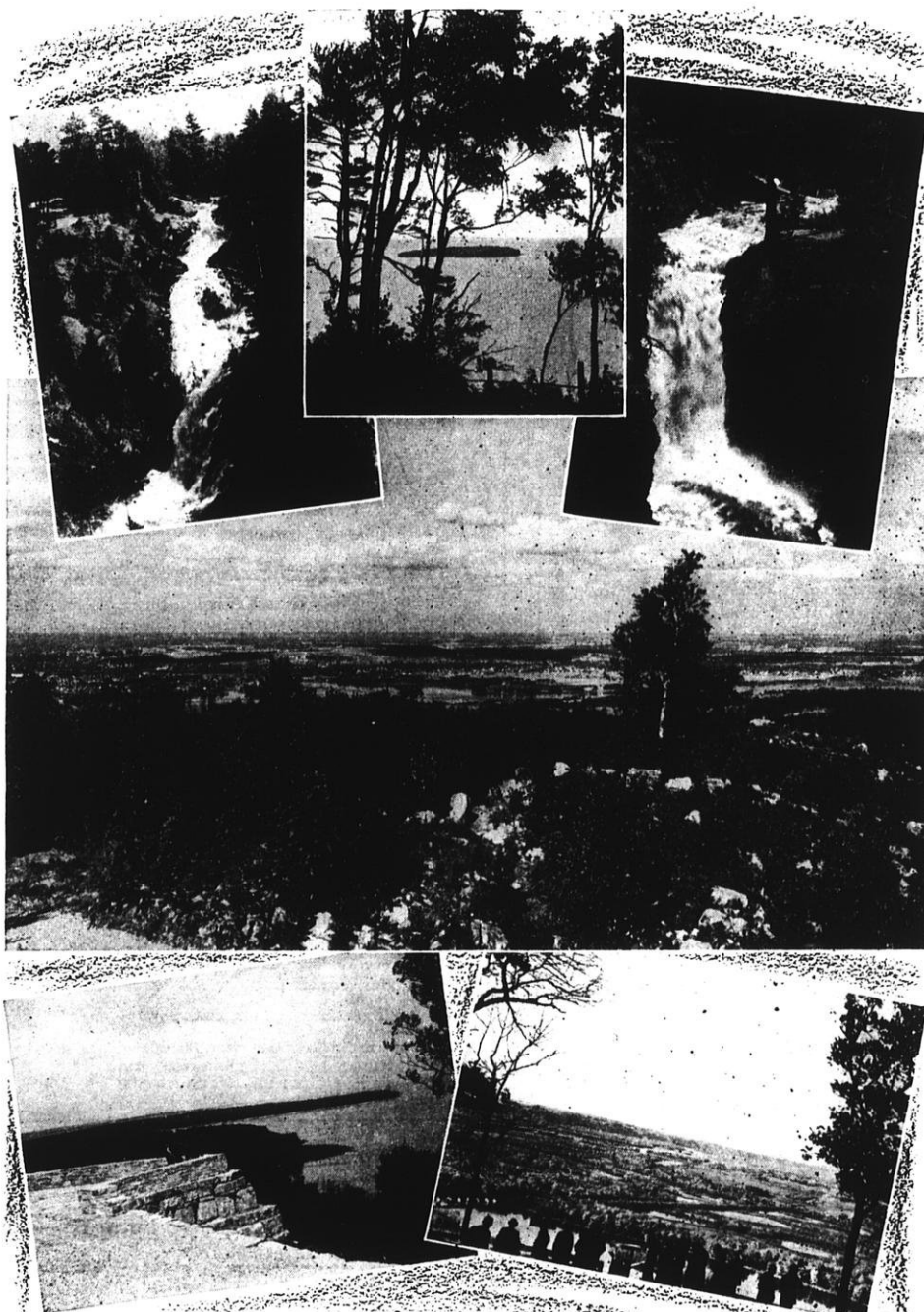
Center: View of surround-
ing country from Rib
Mountain State Park.

Lower: Observation
Platform Peninsula State
Park, Door County.

Right: Wyalusing State
Park, view of Mississippi
River Valley

Cut courtesy Wisconsin
Conservation Department

June, 1939



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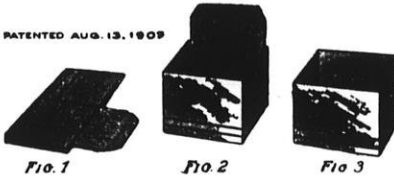
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Mr. Scarponi (beside her): "He's all right. I gotta him by da hand."

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin *Horticulture*

Summer Sprays for Codling Moth and Apple Maggot

John A. Callenbach

THE two insect pests which growers in southern Wisconsin must contend with during the summer are the **codling moth** and **apple maggot**. Proper timing of the summer sprays is essential if these pests are to be controlled.

Apple Maggot Control

How can these sprays be properly timed and what shall we use? Consider first the apple maggot. The method used in the Kickapoo Valley is to put out emergence cages in the autumn in which are placed apples infested with apple maggot larvae or "railroad worms." Beginning around the 5th to 10th of July these cages are examined daily for the appearance of the adult flies. When the flies begin to appear in the cages daily the grower should plan his maggot spray to be on within 10 days to 2 weeks after the first adults appeared. Using this method and disposing of infested fruits has resulted in almost entire disappearance of the apple maggot from the Kickapoo apple orchards. If the grower does not have any emergence cages set out he can only estimate the approximate date for applying the spray.



Use bait traps for timing the codling moth sprays.

If seasonal conditions are similar to those at Gays Mills the estimated date would be about **July 25-30**. If the season is advanced or retarded from that at Gays Mills, some allowance should be made. Unfortunately we do not have enough information from

southeastern Wisconsin to make more definite recommendations. Lead arsenate at one pound to 50 gallons of water should be used.

The apple maggot emergence cage is simply a rectangular screen cage about 18x24x12 inches. A door should be left in one side so that the adult flies can be removed from the cage. Care should be used however, to see that the cage is tight so the flies cannot escape.

Second Brood Codling Moth

Second brood codling moth sprays are timed by bait pans. So much variation exists in the dates of emergence, and the severity of the codling moth infestation, that no satisfactory estimate can be made. Therefore, set out your bait pans and learn to rely on them for timing not only the summer spray but also the first brood sprays.

Bait Traps

A very satisfactory bait pan can be made out of an enameled sauce pan with a rim diameter of about 9 inches and a depth of about 3 inches. Three holes are punched in the side of the pan about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the rim and equally spaced around the pan, and a fairly heavy galvanized wire strung through to make a tripod-like handle about 15 inches high. The pan is then hung by rope and pulleys in the top of a tree, preferably where the tree is open and the pan can hang free without hitting against branches. A bait pan similar to that in the illustration is also very satisfactory.

The Bait

A good bait is made from 5% honey (or 5% malt syrup), 5% blackstrap molasses and 90% water. About a pint should be used in each bait pan, and the volume should be maintained by addition of water. About every 2 weeks the bait should be changed as on souring it loses its attractiveness.

Toward the latter part of July, second brood moths will begin to appear in the bait pans, and the summer codling moth spray should be applied 5 to 7 days after the bait pans indicate the peak of the summer flight.

If the apple maggot has been a pest it may be necessary to apply two summer sprays, one about July 25 for apple maggot and another at a later date for codling moth. Under these conditions lead arsenate should be used in the maggot spray but it cannot be used in the codling moth spray because of danger of exceeding the spray residue limits. Nicotine bentonite (Black Leaf 155) is the best substitute now available and should be used at the rate of 8 pounds per 100 gallons or 4 lbs. per 100 gallons plus 2 quarts summer oil (or 1 quart crude domestic soy bean oil). Lime sulphur should not be used with either of the nicotine sprays.

If the apple maggot has not caused trouble for several years it may be possible to delay the maggot application slightly and put on the codling moth spray a little early, thus combining the two and only putting on one spray.

However, if you have had apple maggot trouble or if the codling moth flight continues in any great numbers, it is best to apply two sprays. Clear up the infestation now and save your present crop, and at the same time you will have made a start towards controlling these pests for next year.

APPLE PROSPECTS LOOK GOOD

I DON'T believe we have ever seen McIntosh and most other apple varieties show prospects of a heavier crop," writes Don W. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay. "At the present time (May 23) most varieties are in the pink stage. Given a good break, Door County should have very excellent apples.

"Nice rains recently have helped the strawberries, although they have deterred pollination of cherries which are in full bloom.

"This year we will pick a total of 17 acres of strawberries. We gave a light dressing (125 lbs. per acre) of ammonium sulphate on removal of the mulch.

FRUITS FOR LOCKER STORAGE

J. D. Winter—Division of Horticulture, Minnesota

NOT all fruits and vegetables can be recommended for refrigerated locker storage, some because they do not freeze well and others because they are so bulky that the payment of rental charges for storage would not be justified.

Pint or quart containers are recommended. Waxed or cellophane-lined paperboard cartons, glass jars or enamel-lined tin cans are satisfactory. Use a wax crayon or china marking pencil instead of gummed labels.

Storage Temperature Required

Berries may be stored satisfactorily for 6 months and sometimes longer at 10° F., and in some instances 15° F. has been satisfactory. Vegetables recommended for freezing, if packed in salt brine, may be stored satisfactorily at 5° to 10° F. for 4 to 6 months, and in some instances for longer periods. Any temperature above 10° F. is unsuitable for storing frozen-pack vegetables. Both fruits and vegetables may be stored for longer periods at a temperature of 0° F. or lower.

Packing Fruits for Freezing

Raspberries, hulled strawberries and blueberries are washed in clean, cold, running water. The fruit is then packed into a container, covered with sugar syrup, and a tight cover is put on. The fruit is now ready to go to the freezing room at 0° F. or lower. The fruit should be packed table ripe, not at the stage of ripeness ordinarily picked for shipping. (A 45% syrup pack is preferred for strawberries and raspberries.)

A 45 per cent syrup is prepared by dissolving 4½ pounds of sugar in 5½ pounds of water or 15½

standard half-pint cups to one gallon of water. The syrup may be mixed cold, and it **must be cold** (or better, chilled) when it is poured over the fruit. Provision must be made for expansion in freezing by leaving an air space of one-tenth the capacity of the container (1½ inches for one quart glass jar).

Dry sugar may be used instead of syrup in the proportion of 3 pounds of fruit to 1 pound of sugar. The sugar must be thoroughly mixed with the fruit, and if a liquid-tight container is used, it is advisable to keep the container upside down after it is filled until it is removed to the freezer. The berries may be expected to keep in better condition in syrup than in dry sugar, although the sugar pack is preferable if the fruit is to be used for cooking. Fruits should be thawed in the original container.

HOW TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM BIRDS

EACH year we have complaints from fruit growers that robins and other birds eat a great many cherries and sometimes other fruit.

The State Conservation Commission suggests that a successful way to frighten away birds is by the use of a flash gun. Such a gun may be purchased from the Salt Lake Stamp Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It is automatic and by firing at certain intervals will scare away birds.

Fruit growers who have considerable trouble from birds should get in touch with the State Conservation Commission, State Capitol, Madison, and if the damage seems to warrant it, they will send a man to help.

The After-Blossom Sprays For Apple Scab in 1939

G. W. Keitt and C. N. Clayton

NO fixed spray program can be recommended as the best for apple scab control. The timing of applications and the materials used are subject to modification to meet the requirements of individual orchards and seasonal conditions.

The most difficult problem in the after-blossom scab program is the selection of the fungicide. The choice will be determined largely by the need for scab control on the one hand and danger of spray injury on the other. There are three main types of sulphur materials to choose from. Lime sulphur is the strongest of these for scab control, but it is also the most liable to cause injury. The very finely divided sulphur sprays, such as Flotation Sulphur paste and Mike Sulphur, are intermediate in effectiveness for scab control and in danger of injury. The coarser wettable sulphurs are somewhat less efficient fungicidally and less liable to cause injury.

The lime-sulphur program

In situations in which the need for protection against scab seems more important than the risk of injury, liquid lime-sulphur may be used at concentrations of 1-50 to 1-75, or dry lime-sulphur at 2½ to 4 pounds in 50 gallons. Adequate protection against scab in commercial orchards will usually be provided if applications with either of these materials are made as follows, subject to minor modification to meet the needs of insect control: (a) petal-fall, (b) 10-day, (c) 20-day, (d) 30-day and (e) second brood codling moth (on early varieties (e) is omitted). In this program it is desirable to substitute a particu-



Covering the inside of a large apple tree for better scab and worm control.

late sulphur spray in the 20- or 30-day application if requirements for scab control will permit, rather than use lime-sulphur continuously at 10-day intervals through this period.

Watch the Weather

If the weather is cool and conditions especially favor scab development, the stronger of the recommended concentrations are advisable, but if the weather is warm the weaker are usually preferable. If scab is sufficiently under control, a wettable sulphur should be substituted for lime-sulphur in any post-blossom spray when hot weather prevails, unless the weather is excessively hot, in which case the fungicide may be omitted or the application delayed.

High Humidity

High humidity in hot weather at the time of application increases the danger of lime-sulphur injury. It is generally regarded as dangerous to spray with lime-sulphur while the temperature is 85° F. or higher. There is also danger of injury if the weather should turn very hot within a few days after the spray is applied. The use of lime-sulphur in this period, therefore, involves a risk that must be weighed against the danger of failure to control scab.

Modified Lime-Sulphur Program

If scab is under thorough control, particulate sulphur preparations may be substituted for lime-sulphur in any or all of the after-blossom applications. However, it should be recognized that these sprays have a somewhat shorter period of fungicidal effectiveness per application than lime-sulphur, and more frequent treatments may be necessary to maintain adequate protection.

The use of particulate sulphur sprays fits in well with a program of applications including those mentioned above for the lime-sulphur program, with one or more additional treatments at about two-week intervals following the 30-day spray. The finer particulate materials, such as Flotation Sulphur paste, 6- to 8-100, or Mike Sulphur, 5-100, are recommended, unless hot weather prevails, in which case the coarser wettable sulphurs may be used as recommended by the manufacturers.

In this program lime-sulphur may be used in the calyx spray or at any other time when weather conditions are favorable and there seems need of strengthening the protection. Lime-sulphur is usually preferred for the second brood codling moth application on badly scabbing varieties unless the weather is so hot as to make its use seem inadvisable. Under ordinary seasonal conditions in Wisconsin the greatest danger of injury is over by the time this application is made.

In the Orchard

MODIFIED BORDEAUX SPRAY LOOKS PROMISING FOR CHERRY LEAF SPOT CONTROL

Cherry growers of the Sturgeon Bay area may find it worth while to try on a small scale a 4-treatment 3-4-100 Bordeaux spray program, using high-magnesium line, for control of cherry leaf spot.

Such a program gave good all-around results last year in trials by G. W. Keitt and C. N. Clayton (Plant Pathology). It gave excellent control of leaf spot in spite of the fact that the disease in general was very troublesome, and it allowed production of 4% heavier fruit than did the standard 3-treatment 6-8-100 Bordeaux method.

The modified Bordeaux mixture is applied (1) at petal fall, (2) 2 weeks after petal fall, (3) 4 weeks after petal fall, and (4) promptly after harvest.

Until more experience is obtained with this program, Keitt and Clayton recommend that cherry growers place main reliance on the standard 6-8-100 Bordeaux mixture, applied at the same intervals except that spray No. 3 is omitted.

The 1938 trials brought out clearly that Bordeaux gives better control of cherry leaf spot under severe conditions in Wisconsin than do the substitute sprays that were tested. By late July or early August, a good share of the leaves had fallen off trees given 4 applications of lime-sulfur, 1-40; Basico plus lime, 3-8-100; Coposil plus lime, 2-4-100, plus Orthex, 1-400; Cupro-K, 3-100; or Cupro-K plus lime, 3-6-100. Unsprayed trees in general were almost wholly defoliated by the middle of July.

From What's New in Farm Science (Wis. College of Agriculture).

APPLE POLLINATION

SOME varieties of apples are more or less self-unfruitful, states H. B. Tukey in the Rural-New Yorker.

The varieties Early McIntosh and Cortland are incompatible. Among the more common varieties, the following are self-unfruitful: Cortland, Delicious, Golden Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Stayman and Wine-sap.

The Baldwin, Ben Davis, Grimes, Jonathan, Duchess, Red Astrichan, and Wealthy are partially self-unfruitful.

GROWERS MUST LEARN TO GROW NEW FRUITS PROPERLY

"FRUIT growers must take heed and learn how to handle a new apple to the best advantage," is the statement made by G. H. Howe of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, Farm Research. Prof. Howe continues. "The grower should also remember that the fruit borne on young, vigorous growing trees and grafts very often are not typical of the variety."

With reference to the Kendall apple, Prof. Howe states that it is one of the most attractive apples recently introduced. In color and shape it is similar to McIntosh, one of its parents and will hold up in storage considerably longer than McIntosh and as well or better than either Cortland or Macoun.

Recently there has been some criticism concerning Kendall in that it is prone to have green flesh, a characteristic of course which will condemn any apple as a market source. However, it is the opinion of workers at the New York Experiment Station that the matter of green flesh can be entirely overcome if the fruit is not picked too early. The 1938 crop of Kendalls was picked at intervals of a week or ten days apart, the fruit holding to the tree very well. In the later pickings of Kendall the flesh appeared to be white instead of green, while the earlier pickings did show a pronounced green flesh.

How It Works

Crawford: "So you bought a radio set, hoping it would keep your children home in the evening?"

Crabshaw: "Yes, now they don't go out until the broadcaster says 'Good night!'"

THE WORLD CITRUS SITUATION

By the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WORLD citrus production has increased at the average rate of about 10 million boxes per year during the past decade and probably will continue to expand in the next 5 to 10 years.

World orange production (including mandarins and tangerines) has increased at the average rate of about 8 million boxes per year during the past decade. The United States, Brazil, Palestine, Japan and the Union of South Africa have been the principal contributors to this expansion.

The expansion of world grapefruit production also has been at a very rapid rate. In the United States, the principal producing country, production during the past 10 years has more than trebled, while in Palestine and the Union of South Africa the increase has been striking.

The production of oranges in the United States has about trebled in the past 20 years, grapefruit production has increased nearly seven-fold, and lemon production has more than doubled.

New Minnesota Fruits

Apples: Beacon, Haralson, No. 1007, No. 993, No. 700, No. 790, etc.

Also Cortland, McIntosh, Dolgo Crab, Newfane.

New Minnesota Grapes: No. 45, No. 66, No. 69.

Minnesota New Plums: Ember, No. 218, Underwood, Superior and many others.

Hardy Minnesota Pears: Minn. No. 3, Parker and Mendel.

Write for catalog

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

SAVE STRAWBERRIES FROM FREEZING WITH STRAW COVER

"MOVING the straw back over the strawberry plants saved my crop from freezing in 1938" a berry grower of Indiana reports in **Hoosier Horticulture**. "While my neighbors lost practically all of their berries by the May freezes, I harvested a normal crop which sold at a good price."

The strawberry patch was white with bloom and some berries had already formed when the frost threatened. The straw mulch was then forced back over the plants. About two acres were covered in four hours time. The straw was allowed to remain over the blossoming plants for three full days and nights, which is about the limit that they can be left covered.

WHAT IS THE MOST PRACTICAL ORCHARD CULTURE IN DOOR COUNTY ORCHARDS?

An investigation to learn whether Door county cherry growers could safely alter their moisture-conserving but rather expensive practice of cultivating orchards has given these results during the past few years:

1. Each year there has been more moisture in the soil under cultivation than under sod. A fairly typical comparison for 1938 is that of June 28, when cultivated soil had an average of 16.2% moisture in the top 6 inches, while Kentucky bluegrass sod had 12.9% moisture.

2. Bluegrass and quack grass sods show a better soil moisture content than where sweet clover is growing.

3. The best moisture conditions with sod have occurred where bluegrass is heavily fertilized with nitrogen (5 to 6 lbs. per tree). Under such conditions the grass makes a very good growth early in the season and forms a thick insulating mat in summer.

4. The yield of cherries on heavily fertilized bluegrass compared favorably with that under cultivation in both 1937 and 1938.

These rather favorable results with fertilized sod should not be construed as a recommendation at this time, but L. Langord and R. H. Roberts (Horticulture) will continue to test the practical possibilities of sod culture. The trees used have been under sod for only 3 years. Whether continued sod culture, even under conditions of heavy fertilization, will reduce tree size and vigor to such an extent as materially to reduce yields is yet to be determined. Advantages which the practice may be expected to have include prevention of erosion and an increase in the organic matter of the soil.

From What's New in Farm Science (Wis. College of Agriculture).

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In The Berry Patch

MARKETING AND HARVESTING STRAWBERRIES

Answers to Questions

A NUMBER of questions on marketing and harvesting strawberries have come to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society which have been answered by some of our leading growers and shippers.

1. Question: With no price established, how can we determine what to ask retailer and consumer to whom we sell direct?

Answer: The quality and quantity of the crop—supply and demand—will determine the price. There is always a market established in season. Local berries usually sell at higher prices early in the season due to their better condition.

2. Question: What is the usual arrangement for return of empty crates?

Answer: Often an allowance of 10 or 15 cents is made. Mr. N. C. Jacobs of Sawyer says that berries should be marketed in new crates and it is best not to bother with the used ones. Growers Associations usually take back unused crates at the end of the season.

3. Question: What determines price to offer pickers? What price will prevail this year?

Answer: The condition of the crop determines the price, with arrangements to satisfy the average picker. It also depends somewhat upon prices received by growers. From 1½ to 2c per quart, with a ½c premium for pickers who stay throughout the season, seems to be the price this year. Raspberries, possibly 2c per pint with bonus.



4. Question: What should be charged for berries on vine for those who pick their own?

Answer: Price according to quality and price of berries. Generally from 50c to \$1.00 per 16-quart crate. Pickers to furnish container.

5. Question: Can Growers Associations help new growers in sections of the State where there is no association?

Answer: The opinion seems to be that no help can be given by associations to individual growers not in the territory.

CONDITION OF STRAWBERRIES

REPORTS during late May indicate that strawberry prospects are quite good for this season, and better than a year ago.

Mr. R. E. Harris of Warrens writes that berries look good but that rain is needed very soon.

Mr. N. C. Jacobs, Sawyer, writes that plants in that section look fairly good and that the crop might be about the same as a year ago.

Carl Sundquist of Bayfield writes that the berries look fine with the promise of a good crop. There has been no winter killing, but rain is needed.

COST OF PRODUCING STRAWBERRIES

THE attempt to analyze the cost of producing strawberries, especially the distribution of the cost among the separate items, and an attempt to determine the profits which have been received by the producers of this crop is very unsatisfactory. General statements concerning the cost of production may be found scattered through the popular literature but very few actual data are available. In "The Horticulturist" for 1849 a grower of Watervliet, Mich., reported a cost of \$60 per acre. Pardee, 1858, gave the cost of cultivation at \$15 to \$25 per acre. A grower near Wallingford, Conn., gave (1867) in more detail, the costs of producing 9¼ acres of strawberries. A summary of this record on a per acre basis, is as follows:

Team work and labor.....	\$ 90.46
Manures	44.92
Bog hay and straw mulch.....	40.86
Interest on capital, taxes.....	11.79

Total production costs.....\$188.03

Picking and marketing.....	\$ 91.46
Freight, traveling, tel.....	61.14
Commission	30.20
Team work	6.49
Wear of crates.....	13.51

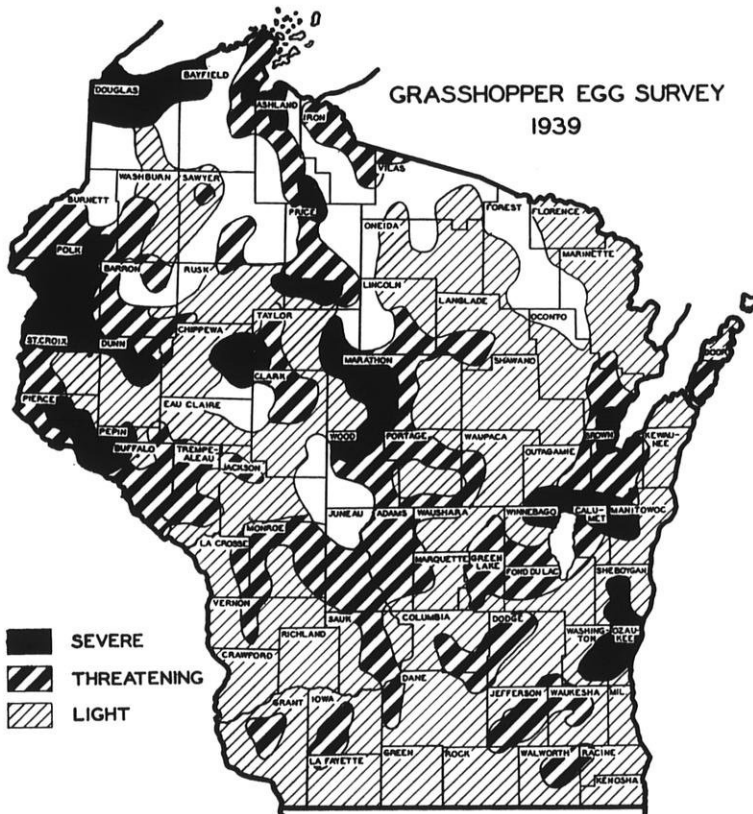
Total marketing costs.....\$202.80

An examination of these data shows that approximately 65 per cent of the total cost was that for picking and handling the crop and between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the production costs were required for labor.

It is not surprising that reported profits vary greatly because many factors influence both the cost of production and the returns. Most recent writers agree that the most important of these factors are associated with yields per acre and quality.

Grasshopper Battlefield Pre-View

E. L. Chambers



WHILE Wisconsin mobilizes its grasshopper fighting forces for this summer, the enemy lies in wait. As indicated on the map, the war against grasshoppers will be waged in at least 50 Wisconsin counties in which the 'hoppers have concentrated for their annual attack.

The marauding enemy has entrenched itself on approximately 935,000 acres of Wisconsin crop land, according to estimates based on the results of a grasshopper egg survey conducted in all counties last fall by the state department of agriculture and markets and the federal government.

Fifteen counties have 30 per cent of their crop acreages infested with grasshoppers; seven others have over 25 per cent, and 10 have over 20 per cent, the state agricultural department reports.

The federal government plans to furnish enough sodium arsenite to make up 9,000 tons of wet bait to be used in fighting the 'hoppers in Wisconsin. It will also furnish three field men to supervise the control operations. As soon as the 'hoppers begin to hatch, these men will hold field demonstrations with county agents and farmers to show how grasshopper bait should be mixed and distributed.

RASPBERRY PLANTS WINTERKILL

REPORTS from various sections of the state indicate that raspberry plants, both black and red raspberries, were winterkilled on a number of farms.

It is surprising to find that Latham red raspberries were winterkilled as far south as Dodgeville, Wisconsin. The winterkilling was no doubt due to anthracnose which weakened the canes last year.

We wish to refer our readers again to the article in the April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture by Prof. R. E. Vaughan on anthracnose. Watch your plants this year and if the disease appears, by all means spray to control it.

At Warrens we saw an excellent planting of black raspberries entirely winterkilled due to the weakened condition of the plants from anthracnose. A new planting which was not diseased came through fine.

Anthracnose was no doubt bad last year because of the weather conditions. All fungus diseases spread rapidly during wet or damp weather.

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Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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LOW AND HIGH CROWNED GLADIOLUS CORMS

L. C. Grove, Iowa Experiment
Station

EXPERIMENTS were conducted for two seasons to determine the growth and flowering abilities of high and low crowned gladiolus corms of nine varieties distributed among the primulinus, grandiflorus and primulinus grandiflorus types.

Low crowned corms in most cases completed their sprouting in less time than the high crowned corms. The differences ranged from 1 to 2.1 days.

Low crowned corms produced $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater total leaf area per corm than high crowned corms.

Low crowned corms of all varieties used in the experiments produced from 4 to 116 per cent more flower spikes per corm than the high crowned corms.

Low crowned corms in most cases produced taller flower spikes, which ranged from .6 to 7.2 cm. taller than those from high crowned corms.

Low crowned corms produced from 1.4 to 15 more florets per corm than high crowned corms.

Neither high nor low crowned corms consistently produced more florets per spike nor had a distinct advantage in width of florets produced nor showed a consistently significant average number of days to complete flowering over the other.

Shape of the corm is not an index of the flowering potentialities of the corm.

The quality of gladiolus flowers will be equally good from



Rewi Falla

Cut Courtesy Louis R. Fischer,
Minneapolis.

low and high crowned corms similar in progressive advancement from the cormel stage, as those used in the experiments. Because of the larger number of spikes produced by the low crowned corms, a grower may

reasonably expect to obtain a larger number of high quality spikes from a planting of low crowned corms than from a similar planting of high crowned corms.

"RUNNING OUT"

MANY gladiolus growers claim to recognize a condition in corms termed "running out." The condition is characterized in some varieties by poor growth and flowering results, apparently caused by constitutional weakening of the corm the farther it is removed in vegetative generations from the cormel stage. Diseases play their part in the "running out" of gladiolus varieties as they do in potato tubers. Werner reports that certain virus diseases in potato tubers go unnoticed, spread to other plants and increase the amount of disease the following year, causing reduced yields.

The grandiflorus type of gladiolus does not propagate vegetatively as fast as the primulinus type, neither is it considered as disease resistant. A number of varieties of the primulinus type have been growing in the Iowa State College trial gardens for the past 14 years without indication of increasingly poor flowering performance. It is conceivable that if the grandiflorus type of gladiolus were subjected to optimum environment and horticultural treatment, the condition of "running out" should not be prevalent.

Condensed from Bulletin 253, "Growth and Flowering of the Gladiolus," by Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

The Tenth Wisconsin Annual Gladiolus Show--Ripon August 12-13

Ripon College Gymnasium

THE Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will celebrate at Ripon on August 12-13 the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Show. Nine successful shows have been held. The following is a list of the location and dates of these shows:

- 1930, Loraine Hotel, Madison, August 15-16-17
- 1931, Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, August 21-22-23
- 1932, Kohler, August 19-20-21
- 1933, Municipal Bldg., Fort Atkinson, August 12-13
- 1934, Municipal Hall, Hartford, August 18-19
- 1935, University Field House, Madison, August 17-18
- 1936, Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Kenosha, August 15-16
- 1937, Eagles Club, Oshkosh, August 14-15
- 1938, Eagles Auditorium, Sheboygan, August 19-20-21

A great deal of credit is due the exhibitors who have contributed so much to make these shows successful.

This year, at the 10th Annual Show, members of the Society as well as amateurs will again exhibit blooms of high perfection. The quality of the flowers exhibited at Wisconsin Gladiolus Shows rank second to none in the Nation. Many visitors from other states have stated that our show ranks among the best in the country.

No effort will be made this year to make the show bigger than ever before. Increase in quantity does not necessarily mean a successful show, but high quality means a great deal.

The show is designed to bring out the best flowers in the leading varieties of gladiolus, so that all may see them. It is here that grow-

ers come together to exchange ideas and to see the new varieties which are being introduced. It enables them to judge which are the best and which are most likely to become popular in the future. This has considerable value because it often saves growers a great deal of money to get this information.

Amateur growers and the public find the shows of interest because they can study the varieties exhibited and pick out those that they like to be grown in their own garden.

The 10th annual show will again be the meeting grounds for professional and amateur growers and for flower lovers throughout the state.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

PRESIDENT Karl J. Timm has appointed the following nominating committee to nominate officers for the election to be held in connection with the business meeting at the banquet the evening of Saturday, August 12th, during the Gladiolus Show at Ripon.

The Committee

Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc, Chairman; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac; Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan; Alfred Zanto, Markesan.

Inasmuch as there will not be a July issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, President Timm thought it best to publish the names of the committee in this issue and request that members of the Society get in touch with the committee members and suggest candidates for office to them.

The committee is requested to nominate more than one candidate for each office in as many offices as possible. The list of candidates should be ready by July 10th so that it may be published in the August issue of this magazine.


THE SUMMER MEETING The Time and Place Still Undecided

THE annual summer meeting and picnic of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held either one of the two last Sundays of July, or the first Sunday in August. Notices will be sent to each member of the Society in plenty of time, giving the announcement as to the time and location.

Members of the Board of Directors were asked to vote on their preference for a date and the place. Only four replies were received and each voted for a different location.

It will be best to wait until the first part of July before making the decision to see how the season advances, and where there will be the most things of interest to be seen by the members.

We would like to hear from the members of the Society as to their preference as to the time and place for a meeting. We will also try to get in an outside speaker. Can you suggest someone?



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Editorials



STRAWBERRY GROWERS FIELD TOUR STURGEON BAY JUNE 15

STRAWBERRY growers of Door County are invited to attend the annual Field Tour on June 15th as announced in our May issue.

The meeting will begin at 1 p.m. assembling at the Paul's Distributing Company Cold Storage Lockers near Sturgeon Bay. Here a talk will be given on the preparation of fruits and vegetables for cold storage lockers, followed by inspection of the lockers.

The second stop will be at the Nick Jacobs strawberry field near Sawyer, followed by inspection of the fields of Ralph Otis and the Reynolds Preserving Company, where strawberry shortcake and coffee will be served. An interesting program has been arranged.

All growers are invited.

STRAWBERRY GROWERS FIELD TOUR SHAWANO COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, June 14

THE Shawano County Fruit Growers Association will hold a field trip and program for strawberry and raspberry growers as follows:

1:30 p.m. Assemble at the Robt. Lemhouse Farm, Route 2, Shawano. Inspection of strawberry field, observing varieties, method of covering, etc. Also observe young apple orchard.

Short business meeting. Talk by County Agent Baumeister.



STRAWBERRY GROWERS MEETINGS AND FIELD TOURS

June 14. Shawano Fruit Growers Association. Meeting and tour for strawberry and raspberry growers. Assemble 1:30 at the Robert Lemhouse Farm, Route 2, Shawano.

June 15: Sturgeon Bay. Meeting strawberry growers Door County. Assemble at 1:30 at Paul's Cold Storage Lockers near Sturgeon Bay.

June 17. Sparta. First Annual Strawberry Festival. Strawberry Shortcake Queen Contest.

July 1-2. Annual Bayfield Strawberry Festival. Strawberry Shortcake Queen Contest and Strawberry King Contest.

Discussion of fertilizers and soils for growing strawberries. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis.

2:30 p.m. Stop at Gottlieb Kunschke Farm, inspect raspberry field. Observe raspberry varieties, method of culture, etc. Comments on raspberry soil management, varieties and fertilizers by H. J. Rahmlow.

NOTICE: There will be no July issue of Wisconsin Horticulture according to our custom for several years.

GARDEN PEAS BEST FOR FREEZING

"I WANT to store some peas in my refrigerated locker storage this summer. I find that I can buy shelled peas at the viner, where peas for the local cannery are handled. This will save me considerable time and work. Do you think this is a good idea?"

You are not likely to get as satisfactory results in this way. Canning types of peas are not as suitable for freezing as garden varieties, such as Gradus, Thomas Laxton, Alderman and Telephone. The preparation and packing of peas for freezing should be done with as little delay as possible after picking to avoid loss of quality. Obtaining peas in the manner you suggest might involve delay that would constitute another good reason why this plan would not be so desirable.—J. D. Winter in The Minnesota Horticulturist.

INVITATION

An invitation is herewith extended to anyone interested in Peonies, Delphinium, or Alpines, to visit my gardens during the blooming season.—Ph. Henry Hartwig, 511 W. Capitol Drive, Hartland, Wisconsin.

IN MY GARDEN

JUNE is the month in which we enjoy our garden the most. Only those who have a garden can know the pleasure of seeing the many varieties of flowers which bloom at their best during this month.

If every person were a garden lover, what a different world this would be.

We try to keep ahead of the work in the garden by getting rid of the weeds, doing the cultivation, fertilizing and dusting early in the season, so that we may enjoy the garden during June without too much work. Still, there is work to be done.

Iris. Soon the iris will be through blooming. We appreciate this flower more and more because it makes our June border so beautiful. As soon as the iris are through blooming we can begin to make divisions or purchase those new varieties we fell in love with during the blooming season. We watch the clumps of iris and if there is danger of their becoming over-crowded, divisions are made. The rhizomes from which the flowering stems grew may be cut away. If the iris have been well dusted with sulphur and rotenone to prevent leaf spot and insect injury during the spring, we have little to fear now from that source. For large flowers during the coming year, we keep the clumps small and cultivate around each clump.

Peonies. In the backyard flower border peonies are inclined to produce more flower buds than they can bring into successful bloom. If a peony plant has plenty of room, let us say if it is grown at least three feet from any other plant, and is kept well cultivated and fertilized, it will produce large flowers and a great many of them. But in the border where there is competition from shrubs and other flow-

ers, the roots may not store up enough food to successfully produce many large flowers. We have found that it pays to not only disbud each stalk by pinching off the side buds, leaving only the largest one, but on some of the smaller stalks especially those that are rather spindly, we remove all of the buds. On our weaker plants we remove all the buds from about one-third of the stalks. The remainder produce much better flowers than they would otherwise do. Peonies require plenty of sunshine for best results.

In cutting peonies for use as cut flowers, we are careful not to remove too many leaves because it might result in a weakened plant the following year.

Roses. Watch roses carefully for signs of mildew or leaf spot. It might be well to continue dusting with rotenone-sulphur dust to protect these plants from pests. The old blooming canes of such climbing rose varieties as produce new shoots each year may be removed as soon as the plants are finished blooming.

Tulips. As soon as the tulip leaves have begun to fade, we dig them up, remove the small bulb divisions, and replant the large bulbs wherever we wish them to bloom next year. It seems that in this climate tulips have a tendency to make too many divisions so that finally the bulbs become too small to bloom and it is necessary to purchase new bulbs in the fall.

Evergreens. Ornamental evergreens such as Yews, Junipers and Mugho Pine may be pruned when the new growth is several inches long. These ornamental evergreens may be given any shape desired by keeping the new growth cut back each year. June is the month to do it.

The Lawn. If the lawn was not fertilized this spring we may still give it a light application of ammonium sulphate to stimulate the growth of grass. Ammonium sulphate is a soluble fertilizer and should be applied just before a rain or should be well watered if applied and the rain fails to come. Otherwise it may burn the grass. It is immediately available and if the grass has a yellowish color, the nitrogen will make it a darker green.

Remember too—a dry lawn will not do well. To control dandelions, fertilize and water the lawn.—H. J. Rahmlow.

BOOKS BY DOROTHY BIDDLE

Autographed Copies Available

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society will have sent to any of its members books as described below, written by Dorothy Biddle, which she has agreed to autograph. Those who heard her at the Flower Arrangement Clinics will no doubt be pleased to receive one of her autographed books. Here are the books available:

HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS. This book gives the fundamentals of flower arrangement. It presents a simple and distinctive technique for those who desire a popularly priced book on flower arrangement. It is illustrated with beautiful photographs of many types of arrangements and contains chapters on Color, Cut Flowers, Accessories, Winter Decorations and Flower Shows. The price is 75c.

THE BOOK OF TABLE SETTING. Inasmuch as variety and charm in setting the table are matters of interest to every woman, here is a book that not only covers the correct details of table setting, but discusses table coverings, china, glassware, etc. The use of flowers and fruit for decoration, and the psychology of the table are described. Price \$1.00.

GARDEN GOSSIP. Garden Gossip is really the Chronicles of Sycamore Valley, a real village. So its gardeners are eager to receive the wealth of suggestions many of which he will apply to his own garden. Price \$1.00.

CREATIVE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT. This is Miss Biddle's newest book. Price \$2.00.

Send orders and money to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Home and Garden

The Dandelion

A common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with gold,
Which children pluck and, full of pride, uphold.

THE "gamin of the fields," as this plant is sometimes called, is a native of Greece, and emigrated to this country, where it has made itself quite at home. It thrives under all conditions, and has so firmly established itself that any one who has tried to eradicate it from even a small lawn, will be inclined to think that "never say die" is an appropriate motto.

In Switzerland, the shepherds use it to guess at the time of day, for the yellow blossoms open at five o'clock in the morning and close at eight in the evening. The young people use the feathery seed heads to send messages to their sweethearts, the feathers always carry the messages faithfully. The leaves of the Dandelion were highly esteemed by the Apache Indians, who used them both as a food and as a medicine. In Germany, the peasants roasted the roots and used them as a substitute for coffee—and it is said you can hardly distinguish this coffee from that made by the real berry (We might try it).

James Hurdis, an English poet, who died in 1801, cleverly used the two stages of blossom and seed head in describing the contrast between a flashy undergraduate and the grave divine of later years.

Dandelion this,
A college youth that flashes for a day,
All gold, anon, he doffs his gaudy suit,



MASSES OF A SINGLE COLOR SUCH AS THE CRIMSONS AND SCARLETS ARE VERY EFFECTIVE AND LEND THEMSELVES TO COLOR SCHEMES WELL.

Touched by the hand of some grave bishop, And all at once becomes a reverent divine—how sleek.

But let me tell you in the pompous globe which rounds the dandelion's head Is couched Divinity most rare.

THAT SHRUB BORDER

A reader of Wis. Horticulture writes, "We are planning our backyard—and have decided that we would like a border of shrubs instead of the usual one of perennial plants. A friend suggested we use Lilacs only, would you mind telling us what you think of this suggestion—you see we are busy folks and cannot spend much time in caring for the

yard, yet we want it to be as attractive as possible."

I think your idea of a shrub border very sensible as it will need much less care than the perennial border. Lilacs in variety would be very attractive when in bloom. But why confine yourself to Lilacs alone, when there are so many other equally attractive shrubs? You will have a longer season of bloom—while the contrast in foliage will always be interesting.

Varieties for the Border

To me a shrub border consisting entirely of Lilacs would be like a flower border with nothing but Iris, or Peonies, or Phlox, or any other one variety of plant. Very beautiful when in bloom—but a very lonely spot the rest of the season. But if you added to the Lilacs, Forsythias, Japanese Quince, Prunus Triloba, single and double Kerrias, Viburnum Carlesii and Viburnum Opulis (High bush Cranberry), Caragana Arborescens, Tamarix, the Beauty Bush, Vitex, Hydrangeas, several of the Cotoneasters, along with our beautiful native Crab tree, Amelanchier Canadensis, a Red Bud or two, that Mock Orange Virginialis that is nearly a constant bloomer and grows so tall it is almost like a tree—there could be something interesting to look at always, each grows so differently, each has a beauty of leaf, stem, flower or fruit. It is your yard, you will live with it every day—both winter and summer, I cannot choose for you—but a variety of shrubs—with an evergreen or two to give shelter to the migrating birds would be my choice.

EXTRA SPECIAL

THAT is what you would call a Speaker who can hold the undivided attention of an audience for nearly four hours—as did Miss Biddle in her talk on Flower Arrangement. She is so interested in her subject that she makes even the veriest novice believe that practice and a real love for flowers, will enable them to turn out really creditable arrangements. We enjoyed the criticisms and praise bestowed on the "Bouquets" brought to her—because she praised so readily and criticized so kindly—and showed the human side when she laughingly admitted that her strongest criticism of one bowl arrangement was—that she didn't particularly care for a pink and yellow combination.

We liked the way she stressed individuality in flower arrangement, we liked the way she brushed aside as useless a lot of set rules, asking us instead to remember just a few important points.

We are quite sure that every listener took away something helpful from her talk and that we will all be glad to hear this extra special speaker again.

Are you remembering to carry a note book and pencil to Flower Shows, Garden Tours, etc., for new flowers, new ways and color combinations. The little Book will help you remember.

10th Annual**WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW**

---Auspices---

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Ripon—August 12-13

Ripon College Gymnasium**Wisconsin's Greatest Flower Show**

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias For Sunny Spots

TUBEROUS-ROOTED begonias have gained great popularity in recent years and now are being grown with gratifying results by thousands of flower lovers throughout the United States and Canada. They are gorgeously colored when grown in shady places where they get good light but are protected from the direct rays of the sun. If planted in the open garden, however, and left unprotected from the sun, they are much less satisfactory.

Yet there is another group of tuberous-rooted begonias which do not require shade or protection from the sun to do their best. This group comprises tuberous-rooted begonias of the multiflora nana type. They are not new, but only a handful have been tested in this country.

Multiflora begonias come in both single and double flowering varieties. The individual flowers are one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter and are borne in clusters which actually cover the entire plant all summer.

Multifloras are just as easy to grow as geraniums and will do well under like conditions, but they far surpass geraniums in that they produce many times as much bloom. Geraniums do not make good cut flowers, but the graceful sprays of multiflora tuberous-rooted begonias are especially useful for house and table decoration.

Tuberous-rooted begonias of the shade-growing types are not suitable for house plants and have seldom been grown satisfactorily for that purpose. Multiflora tuberous-rooted begonias, on the other hand, make good pot plants for the house, having about the same blooming period as gloxinias, but flower much

more profusely. Even the foliage is attractive.

Multiflora tuberous-rooted begonias make very symmetrical plants, growing from six to ten inches tall, making them ideal for pot plants, hanging baskets and garden beds. They do not come true from seed, consequently they are propagated by cuttings only, which of course is a much slower and more expensive process. It probably will be some time before they are available in quantity.—By J. C. Haartz, Campton, N. H., in Horticulture.

FLOWER LORE

Two men stood 'round in the front yard

Discussing crops and things;
Near by some gay petunias
Spread many-colored wings.

One man just noticed them by chance,

"Ain't them what they call phlox?"

The other spat and pondered deep,

"Hell, no, them's hollyhocks!"

Alva T. Amble—Madison

Annual Summer Meeting**WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION**

Wausau

Saturday and Sunday, July 29-30**PICNIC ON RIB HILL****VISIT BEAUTIFUL GARDENS****INTERESTING PROGRAM****SUNDAY MORNING OUTDOOR SERVICES****All Garden Club Members Invited**

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Meeting with National Council at
Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee,
October 11-12-13**

AMONG the out-of-state speakers who will appear at the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation when it meets with the National Council of State Garden Club Federations at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, on October 11-13, will be J. E. Darling of Des Moines, Iowa, and Alfred C. Hottes of Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines.

Mr. Darling is a well known cartoonist and a national authority on conservation.

Mr. Hottes is well known to our members and will talk on a new subject, "Where our plants come from" at the first day's session.

October 11 will be Wisconsin day. During the forenoon we will have our regular Board of Managers meeting and reports of delegates followed by the annual business meeting at 11 a.m. The afternoon will be devoted to the program.

Thursday and Friday, October 12-13 will be National Council days. Speakers will be largely drawn from the officers of the National Council and visiting State Federation officers. In addition, there will be entertainment, visits to gardens and a tour to scenic spots around Milwaukee. Further details will be given in our August issue.



BOARD MEMBERS ATTEND NATIONAL MEETING

MEMBERS of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation attending the annual meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, were Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President; Mrs. C. H. Schuele, 1st Vice-President; and Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd Vice-president.

The meeting was held in Colorado Springs on May 22-25. Reports of the meeting will be given at the annual convention and in our next issue.

MANY COMMUNITIES LISTEN TO GARDEN CLUB BROADCAST

MEMBERS of Wisconsin garden clubs have been broadcasting over Station WHA and WLBL again this spring on garden topics. On Tuesday, April 18th Mrs. Aline Hazard, in charge of the Homemaker's hour announced that the Wisconsin Horticultural Society had donated seeds of annual Phlox Cham-

ois Rose, which would be given to all listeners who wrote in for it immediately. This was done in an effort to see how many communities were actually listening to the broadcasts.

Mrs. Hazard reports that requests were received from 65 Wisconsin counties and 244 cities or villages. All these requests came in the first two days after the broadcast. There were a few requests from 4 other states.

Those taking part in the broadcast will be interested to know that so many people are listening to their talks.

HALF-YEAR DUES AFTER JULY 1st

HALF-YEAR dues in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society (including the magazine) for new members joining after July 1, will be 30c for the remainder of 1939. This is according to the policy adopted by the Federation during the past few years. Membership dues should be sent in promptly by all secretaries to Mrs. R. E. Kartack, 115-10th Street, Baraboo, so that they may be placed on the mailing list and receive the magazine.

TAPE FOR FLOWERS

MISS BIDDLE used a green tape to fasten flowers together in making arrangements. This is very convenient and a time saver. The tape may be purchased from the Kinox Company, Rutland, Vermont, at 10c per roll or 12 rolls for \$1.00.

**ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING
WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION**

WAUSAU, JULY 29-30, 1939

Hosts—Wausau Garden Club

SATURDAY, JULY 29

10-12 a.m.—Assemble on Rib Hill. Picnic luncheon. Bring your own lunch-eon, cups and dishes. Free coffee and lemonade. Ice cream and refreshments will be sold.

---PROGRAM---

1:30 p.m.—Business meeting. Report of Treasurer.
2 p.m.—Geology of Rib Hill and surrounding lake area. Speaker to be announced.
3:00 p.m.—Garden Tour. Directions given at meeting.
4:00 p.m.—Garden Tea. Home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Portman, Wausau.
5-7 p.m.—Dinner hour. Find lodging.
7:00 p.m.—Assemble at Marathon Park, Wausau, in pavilion. Motion pictures and program.

SUNDAY, JULY 30

9:30 a.m.—Meet at Court House Square for conducted scenic drive.
11:00 a.m.—Outdoor church service at Stewart Park.
12:00 M.—Noon dinner at Wausau Hotel.
Plant testing report, with exhibit of specimens.
1:30 p.m.—Visit gardens. No program unless announced.
Gardens open for visiting: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett; Mrs. J. N. Doyle, 109 Eau Claire Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. George Portman, 309—12th St.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Barthels, 115 Eau Claire Blvd.; Dr. and Mrs. A. Lemke, 313 Third St.; Mr. and Mrs. Val G. Ringle, 407 Grand Ave.; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brimmer.

COMMITTEES

Housing and Reservations: Mrs. A. G. Anderson and Mrs. Chas. Brimmer.
Registration: Mrs. Ray Plunkett, Mrs. Geo. Portman, Mrs. C. L. Barthels and Mrs. Val G. Ringle.
Publicity: Mrs. Walter Voight, Mrs. Ray Sell and Mr. O. C. Lemke.
Notice: For advance reservations of rooms write Housing Chairman, Mrs. A. G. Anderson, P.O. Box 343, Wausau.

**MENASHA GARDEN CLUB
PETITIONS FOR STATE
PARK**

THE Menasha Garden Club has petitioned to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and the Governor to consider the Lake Winnebago area in Calumet County, popularly known as High Cliff or Clifton as a state park, for its recreational and educational value. The area contains valuable and beautiful caves and bluffs which are in danger of being destroyed.

The petition states: "At the present time access to this beauty spot is dependent upon the generosity of commercial vendors of beverages, rides and other carnival accessories which deface the landscape."

A dance pavilion occupies a point where the view of the north end of the lake has been compared by persons who have traveled to that of the Bay of Naples.

SCRAP BOOKS WANTED

MRS. THEO. C. CHANDLER, Cedargrove, New Jersey, 38 Bowden Rd., would like to exchange scrap books on nature subjects with someone in Wisconsin. If someone will send her a scrap book of birds, bugs, plants, trees, etc., of this state, she will send them one of New Jersey. Who is interested?

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COMING FLOWER SHOWS

June 3-4—Menasha Garden Club Annual Flower Show. Jefferson School, Menasha.

About June 3—Marinette Garden Club Iris Exhibit. Lobby of Marinette Hotel.

June—The Iris Garden Club (Auxiliary No. 2 of the Garden Club of Superior) Iris Show in June. Show room, Superior Water, Light and Power Company. Two day show. For dates write Mrs. H. A. Juneau, 810 E. 4th St., Superior

June 6—The Wildflower Garden Club (Auxiliary No. 4, Superior Garden Club). Wildflower Show at the Franklin School, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

June 8-9—Spring Flower Show Jefferson Garden Club at Jefferson Armory.

June 8-9—Baraboo Garden Club Flower Show, Methodist Church Parlors.

June 9-10—Wausau Garden Club Flower Show at Hotel Wausau.

June 16—Green Tree Garden Club Flower Show at Fox Point Club on North Lake Drive, Village of Fox Point, Milwaukee. Hours: 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

June 16-17—Annual Flower Show of the Sheboygan Garden Club, Guild Hall, Sheboygan, Corner N. 7th & Ontario.

June 17—Progressive Flower Show by the Oakfield Garden Club. Six homes will be visited. Time: 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission 25c. Write H. J. Sonn, Oakfield, President, for information.

August 5-6—Oshkosh Horticultural Society Flower Show at the Recreational Gym, Oshkosh. Admission 10c.

August 12-13. Flower Show of the Kenosha County Garden Club.

August 14—Waupaca Garden Club Flower Show, at the Library, Waupaca.

August 14-21—Annual Flower Show of the Garden Club of Superior in connection with the Tri-State Fair at the Fair Grounds.

August 17-18—Cambridge & Lake Ripley Garden Club Flower Show at the Park Opera House. Admission 10c. 1 p.m. August 17; closes 9 p.m. August 18.

August 25—West Bend Garden Club Flower Show in Basement of Evangelical Lutheran Church. 2 to 9:30 p.m.

August 26-27. Fifth Annual Flower Show of the Cedarburg Garden Club, in the Gymnasium. Admission 15c.

DELPHINIUMS

FOR SALE: Delphinium aristocrats, Lyondel strain. Come during the blooming season to make your selections. Ph. Henry Hartwig, 511 W. Capitol Dr., Hartland, Wisconsin.

Flower Arrangement Clinics Successful

DOROTHY Biddle of Pleasantville, New York, is a "natural" in the art of conducting flower arrangement clinics and as a speaker on related topics. She is one in a thousand who can hold the attention of her audience over a period of from three to four hours with never a lag in interest.

She is keenly interested in this subject, simple in her delivery, and confines herself entirely to the discussion of the topic. Her audience is fully aware that she knows her subject.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation were highly pleased with the outcome of the clinics. About 280 attended the meeting in Milwaukee. The attendance at Madison was 186, and the Ripon meeting drew over 200.

This was by far the largest number of people ever to attend any series of meetings put on by the Federation. As a result, there will be a good balance for the speakers fund, which the Board is trying to build up in order to be able to put on other large events in the future.

Comments by Dorothy Biddle

Following are some of the comments made by Dorothy Biddle at the Clinic relative to flower arrangement:

The many restrictions which have been placed on us in the past have discouraged many people who used to enjoy arranging flowers.

Look at your container and imagine what flowers will look best in it, or look at the flowers and imagine what container is most suitable. The best container to use is one that does not look conspicuous and has a neutral color with simple lines.

Shall we use odd numbers of flowers in an arrangement? An arrangement which won 98 points at the International Flower Show at New York this year had only two flowers. The number of flowers we use makes little difference if they are arranged well.

Whatever you do, do it well.

Good balance is the first essential requirement for a good arrangement. Balance may be achieved by correct placement, either of the flowers in the container, or of the container in relation to adjacent objects.

If an arrangement is placed on the center of the mantle it must have balance in itself.

Good arrangements must have good balance, an interesting silhouette and a center of interest.

Holders

Poor holders are a handicap. The needle point type of holder is very popular and valuable for many types of flower stems, especially for arranging flowers in an upright position such as should be done with tulips. The hairpin type of holder is very good. For heavy flowers, especially for church work, pieces of lead pipe of various sizes may be soldered together.

The biggest handicap is the glass holder with vertical holes.

The essential requirements for good holders are: 1. They must have weight; 2. Flexibility; 3. They must not rust; 4. Must be inconspicuous. Lead strips are very good. They are cheap and flexible.

In using deep vases or bowls, sand may be first filled in and the holder placed on top to give height for flowers that are somewhat short stemmed.

Holders should never show, but it is distressing if something very obvious is used to hide them.

To make a holder for a bowl it may first be filled with melted paraffine mixed with gravel or coarse sand to give weight. Then while setting, but still soft, holes may be punched through the paraffine. Then place the bowl in the ice box so the paraffine will harden. Next remove it and warm the vase so that the paraffine will come out. Hollow out the lower part of the paraffine holder so that water may be added. This makes a permanent holder for that particular vase.

Arrangement in Large Bowls

In making an arrangement in a large bowl, if the arrangement is placed on one side of the container, the swing of the lines of the arrangement should be over the water.

Dinner Table Arrangements

The dinner table arrangement is most interesting if it is not the same on all sides. Miss Biddle made an arrangement in a bowl for a dinner table in which a row of iris leaves were placed through the center in a fan-shaped manner. Then the arrangement on each side of this screen was different. This is a most interesting arrangement and one which guests will wish to see on all sides.

The term "formal table" should be discarded. Instead, we should say "guest table."

An interesting class at a recent show was "Tables to represent famous couples" as George and Martha Washington, etc.

To make a table arrangement, sit down while making it because that's the way in which the guests see it.

We now seldom see a perfectly round arrangement.

—H. J. Rahm'low.

PROGRAM PLANNING

Mrs. E. L. Sevringhaus, Program Chairman

Here is a list of brief suggestions from twelve garden club programs, any one of which is deserving of much more detailed comment, if space allowed.

Wauwatosa—March, "What forest work is done in Wisconsin to rebuild forest devastated lands." With slides. Mr. Rudolph Grabow, U. S. Forestry Dept. May—A club tramp through a wooded area.

Hayward—Namekagon Garden Club. Program cover—Beautifully handpainted with violets on gray paper, with violet lettering. Feb.—"Building and planting a lily pool." Nov.—"Different varieties of cacti and their care." Dec.—Christmas party and exchange of gifts of house-plants or something for the garden.

Madison—West Side Garden Club. Aug.—(Meeting on a large porch overlooking a garden with a program to offset a hot day.) "Lilies and their cultivation." Flower Songs. Garden Poetry. Sept.—(A good device for a quick survey.) "New varieties of Well-Known Perennials"—ten minutes each by four members on chrysanthemums, asters, phlox, and vines. At each meeting there is a five minute "Garden Information Exchange."

Superior—Cover a clever block-print in violet on cream. This club should be congratulated on its seven auxiliaries! Sept.—Zinnia Show. "Experiences in Growing Zinnias." Nov.—"European country-sides."

Racine—Feb.—Hospitality night, honoring past presidents. May—(Open meeting.) Birds of Prairie and Woodland, an illustrated lecture by Cleveland Grant.

Bluemound Garden Club—Cover is another attractive block-print, dark green on light green paper. Objective for the year—"To study the planning of a garden, and the development of that plan through the season with every member participating." April—"Essentials in Garden Planning." (Each member brings a landscaped chart. Charts to landscape were distributed in March.) June—"Plant increase by layering, stem-cutting and root cuttings." Jan.—"The Soil and Its Improvement."

Edgerton—June 14, Flag Day—Exhibit of red, white and blue flower arrangements. Oct.—Exhibit of winter bouquets. This club has a series of six "Botany Talks," a fine educational feature.

Menasha—March—"Junior Garden Clubs." Oct.—"These Bulbs Flower in Autumn." Dec.—"Yews for Planting beneath Windows." (This club makes a wide use of magazine articles on gardening.)

Elkhorn—June—Pilgrimage to Mor-ton Arboretum. Oct.—Roll Call—"Pre-

paration of favorite vegetables for serving. Nov.—Exhibit of pictures of members' garden flowers.

Iola—(This club is divided into six groups. Their constitution is included in the Year Book.) Aug.—"Cool Bouquets for Hot Days," and "The Garden in August." Oct.—"Lessons in Tree Care." "Gardens under Glass."

Omro—Feb.—"Flowers and their Travels." June—"Women who have Influenced Gardening." Aug.—Roll Call—Exchange of Vases.

West Allis—Hillcrest Garden Club. (The hostess opens each meeting by reading a poem.) Jan. and March—"Color Arrangement in the Garden." Sept.—"Plant growing in Sand with Chemicals." Oct.—"New Varieties in Bulbs." Each meeting gives a brief period to both "Garden Digest" and "Flower Orthoepy."

For your helpful co-operation, a sincere "Thank You." More programs will be welcomed and will be reviewed in the autumn. This column will be discontinued until this time.

NEW CLUB IN WESTERN WISCONSIN

THE New Richmond Garden Club organized recently, has joined the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. The Federation is very happy indeed to welcome the New Richmond Club as its farthest west Wisconsin club.

We hope that more clubs can be organized in the western part of the State in order that a district might be formed and the work carried on to better advantage.

Officers of the New Richmond Club were listed in our May issue.



Protect Your Plants with Niagara Dusts and Duster Kolo-Rotenone

Contains bentonite sulphur and rotenone. Sulphur controls fungus diseases. Retenone controls most insects on shrubs, flowers and vegetables.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS AND CUCUMBER BEETLES

Experiments have shown rotenone to be most effective for insects on cabbage, cucumbers, melons and squash. (See page 235, May issue Wisconsin Horticulture.)

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J. HENRY SMITH, Sales Representative—Waupaca, Wisconsin

The Gardener's Almanac

EDWARD I. FARRINGTON, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has written a book entitled "The Gardener's Almanac" available from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston. (Price \$1.00).

The book is devoted to a program of work in the garden during every month of the year. For example, in the chapter devoted to "Garden Work for June" he gives the following notes:

"Hollyhocks and Delphiniums should be frequently dusted with sulphur.

"There is still time for planting water lilies in pools, setting them in tubs or boxes which are easy to move.

"There is still time to plant dahlia roots. It is important to set the stakes at the same time.

"Early-flowering rock-garden plants which spread rapidly, particularly Phlox subulata, should be divided soon after they have flowered.

"The Portulaca is a good old-fashioned, low-growing flower for quick results in a hot, exposed situation. Sow the seed now.

"If grape hyacinths are permitted to go to seed, they will self-sow, as a rule, over a wide area, which may be desirable.

"Old tulip bulbs may be replanted in a cutting garden when they have ceased blooming. New bulbs may be left for another year or dug, dried, and then stored in a dry, airy place until the fall, this work being done after the foliage has turned partly yellow.

"The foliage of all early-blooming bulbs should be left until it is yellow or limp enough to be wound around the finger before being removed.

"The blooming stalks of irises should be cut as soon as the flowers wither. Do not permit any of them to go to seed.

"If there are vacancies in the garden, they can be filled by buying started plants of perennials and annuals. Any of the annuals can be safely set out now. Many of them will make good flowering plants before the end of the season if seed is sown at once.

"Set the house plants outdoors in the shade of a tree or in some sheltered spot for the summer. They will keep better when plunged to the rim of the pot in the ground. Palms and ferns in particular object to strong sunlight.

"When cutting peony blooms plan to leave some of the foliage on the base of the stalk from which the bloom was cut or at least cut only a few blooms from each plant.

"On a cool, cloudy day lift and divide plants of pyrethrums when they have finished blooming. The divisions will develop into strong plants by fall.

"Tulip tops should not be removed until well ripened. If the space occupied by the tulips is needed, the bulbs may be lifted without removing the tops and set in another spot to finish ripening.

"Flowers for the house are best cut early in the morning. The stems should be plunged immediately into water.

"Hollyhock blooms may be improved by thinning the flower buds. Flowers do not last as long on crowded stalks and the tip flowers are seldom good."

"My wife kisses me every time I come home. That's affection."

"You're wrong. That's investigation."

GARDENING

DID you every try transplanting Petunias in July? It is easy and results were excellent.

We were late getting our flower bed started so when we had the opportunity, we went over to a distant neighbor who had a fine "petunia" garden in full bloom—bought several plants of her, in spite of her telling us they would **never** bloom! She had never heard of such a foolish experiment! But we told her, we were going to try, as we missed this little petunia bed mother had had for so many years.

At first it looked so discouraging. I went out to look the next morning. There was nothing there but a wilted flower bed. But I kept on, watering them faithfully until finally they started to lift their pretty heads, and each day seemed to bring forth more beauty and life.

It turned out to be a most beautiful garden and was a source of joy to all even in the late fall after Jack Frost had made his visit.

Mrs. Eva Seymour Lundahl,
Lake Geneva, Wis.

HERBS

How to Grow Them and How to Use Them

A NEW book on herbs, how to grow them and how to use them, by Helen Webster has just been published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. (Price \$1.00)

Due to the tremendous survival of interest in period gardens, particularly in herb gardens, there is a demand for information which will enable the average gardener to lay out an herb garden.

The book has chapters on "Early periods and designs of the herb garden; Roman, Virgil and Bee Gardens, and other kinds; Colonial Gardens; Drying and Curing Herbs; Cooking with herbs; and directions for planting.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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**ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING
 WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION**

MADISON—THURSDAY, JULY 20

AT WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Forenoon session in Room 206, New Soils Bldg. (The New Soils Bldg. is near the University Creamery.)

9:30 a.m.—Welcome by President A. J. Schultz. Association plans for the coming year.

10:00 a.m.—Talk by Dean Chris L. Christensen, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

10:15 a.m.—Trends in Agricultural Prices. Prof. I. F. Hall, Department of Economics.

(Prof. Hall is very popular with farmers as a speaker on the Economic Situation.)

10:40 a.m.—How to Handle Honey to Prevent Fermentation. Prof. H. F. Wilson.

11:00 a.m.—How to Handle Honey While Extracting. Straining and Clarifying. Prof. V. G. Milum, Illinois College of Agriculture.

11:30 a.m.—Topic by Out-of-State Speaker to be Announced.

12:00 M.—No arrangements will be made for luncheon. Restaurants within two blocks of the College and picnic grounds available on Campus for those who bring their own luncheon. Announcements about picnic grounds made at the meeting.

1:30 p.m.—Assemble at the Hill Farm, Highway 12-13, just west of Madison.

The afternoon will be devoted to observation of the experiments being conducted by Dr. C. L. Farrar at the Hill Farm apiaries. Two-queen colonies and other important beekeeping practices will be seen. Meeting for discussion of methods and questions. Demonstration of honey extracting equipment.

Note: The above program is subject to change. Prominent southern queen breeders and others will be invited and may be called on to speak.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY PROGRAM

Room 306 New Soils Building

WIS. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

THURSDAY, JULY 20

10 a.m.—Meeting opened by the State President, Mrs. Frank Ortlieb, Chilton.

Business meeting.

"News in Food" by Luella Mortenson, Advisory and Executive Board of American Honey Institute

"Glimpses of the Texas Auxiliary," Harriett M. Grace, Director of American Honey Institute.

1:30 p.m.—Visit University Flower Gardens. Conducted Tour.

2:30 p.m.—Visit the Governor's Executive Mansion. (Special invitation.)

3:30 p.m.—Meet Governor Julius P. Heil at the Executive Office, State Capitol. (Special invitation.)

Additional program topics to be announced.

**BEEKEEPERS MEETING
 FOR PLAIN STATES**

REGIONAL meetings for beekeepers of Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska will be held at Sioux City, Iowa, on July 10-11. The Iowa Beekeepers Association and Sioux City Honey Company will serve as hosts.

**OIL HONEY CANS TO
 PREVENT RUSTING**

THE Secretary of the Indiana Beekeepers Association suggests that all 60-lb. honey cans we have on hand which will be carried over the summer, should be protected by rubbing them with grease or oil. Paraffine oil, cup grease or hard oil may be

used, as well as motor or machine oil. A thin coating should be applied to the entire outside of the can with a cloth. If thus protected they will be like new next year.

Unprotected cans usually get quite rusty from sweat or condensed moisture which often covers them during damp weather.

The Indiana Secretary also states that at least 2,000,000 pounds of extracted honey will be carried over in that state. Since granulated honey may ferment at moderate temperatures, it should be heated to 160° F. and immediately cooled and sealed to prevent fermentation.

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Combined—They spell Perfection.

Let us supply you at once!
 Write for prices on quantities, and special size sections.

August Lotz Company
 Boyd, Wisconsin

Uniting Colonies By Newspaper Method May Be Dangerous

FOR years the method of uniting colonies of bees by the "newspaper method" has been advised and practiced. There is evidence, however, that under some conditions at least, the queen may be superseded as a result of the method.

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison, told us this spring that he had observed this a number of times. While he has no definite experimental facts to prove the statement, he says that following the newspaper method of uniting colonies, there was altogether too much supersedure and that he now uses the "spray method" of uniting colonies instead. This spring we united a weak colony with an apparently good queen on top of a medium sized colony by the newspaper method. Shortly after the union was made the queen stopped laying entirely. Just what happened, of course, we do not know, but we would like to suggest to beekeepers that they bear the above suggestion in mind and observe what happens whenever they unite two colonies by placing a sheet of newspaper between them.

We would appreciate hearing from beekeepers as to their experience.

Uniting by the Spray Method

The small knapsack sprayer may become an important piece of equipment for the beekeeper. It looks as if spraying with sugar syrup makes it possible to introduce queens and unite bees much more safely than by any other method. Dr. Farrar suggests that to unite two colonies, one queenless and one with a queen, spray all the bees and queen on the combs with sugar syrup and unite immediately. Warm syrup made of one part of sugar and

one of water works best in the sprayer.

A safe method to introduce queens is to first make a small package by shaking several frames of bees, preferably young bees, into a hive and spraying them thoroughly. Spray the queen thoroughly and release her with the bees. Then close up the hive.

If the package so made is first taken to another yard so that the bees will not return home, the method will be found very successful.

After the queen has started laying and making a nucleus, the nucleus can be very easily united by the spraying method to a queenless colony.

WHAT ARE THE HONEY PROSPECTS?

Reports from various sections of Wisconsin indicate that this year's honey crop may not equal that of last year. There was considerable winter injury to clovers and alfalfa. In many sections alfalfa fields have been plowed up. Others are spotty. Red and alsike clover was badly injured in sections of the state where thaws and freezing occurred.

A mild winter is often hard on the clovers. If the snow thaws and then the water freezes around the plants, they are smothered. This is due to the fact that all living cells must breathe and if ice forms around the plant so that toxic gases given off by the cells cannot be released, these gases will kill the cells much the same as if the human body is painted with some material which prevents the pores from breathing.

White clover is often crowded out during a year when there is a great deal of rainfall and other grasses grow vigorously. White clover will probably bloom well in pastures that were kept short last year. But along roadsides, and where taller grasses were allowed to grow, the white clover may have been crowded out.

Sweet clover seems to have come through in good shape but there is less of it in many sections. Considering the price of sweet clover seed as compared to the price of alfalfa and other clover seed, and also the fact that there has been so much winter injury in late years to other clovers, it is surprising that farmers do not grow more sweet clover, especially for pasture.

TO PREVENT AFTER SWARMS

IN case a colony of bees swarms and the beekeeper does not wish to cut queen cells, this method may be used to prevent after or secondary swarms. Set the newly hived swarm on the old stand. Set the parent hive near it or beside it so that all the old field bees will join the swarm. This will weaken the parent colony, but will strengthen the swarm so that it will produce more honey than either would produce in any other way.

About five days later when the bees are flying, move the parent colony farther away to a new stand. All the field bees will now return to the swarm and this should prevent a second swarm from issuing from the old colony.

HONEY ABSORBS MOISTURE

DURING the summer months when the air is full of moisture, honey should never be allowed to remain in open containers.

If exposed to the air it will immediately absorb moisture and may become diluted to the point where it will ferment.

Even storage tanks during extracting time should be kept covered and honey should not remain in them very long, but should be put into sealed containers. Even well ripened honey may become thin on exposure to air during the summer.

A NEW BEE MAGAZINE

The *Michigan Beekeeper* has appeared. It is published bi-monthly at 406 E. St. Joseph St., Lansing, Michigan. Subscription price is 50c per year. Sample copy for a 3c stamp.

"A brief pause for station announcements," said the conductor of the train.

SOME NATURAL POLLEN NOT GOOD

DR. R. L. PARKER of Kansas State College reported at the meeting of North Central State Entomologists, St. Paul, in March, that not all natural sources of pollen are equally good as proteins for bees. Pollen from wind pollinated plants such as corn is not as good as pollen from insect pollinated plants.

At this meeting Dr. M. H. Haydak of the University of Minnesota, said that soybean flour or a mixture of cottonseed meal and skim milk powder were the best pollen substitutes he had so far tested.

MAINTAIN FUND FOR BEE CULTURE LABORATORY

FEDERAL appropriations for bee culture work, especially for the Central States Bee Laboratory at Madison, will not be reduced for the coming year, according to the latest information.

A substantial cut in the appropriation was proposed by Congress, but through the efforts of Senators LaFollette and Wiley of Wisconsin, and others, the amount allotted for bee culture work was restored in the appropriation.

So much good work is being done at the present time that it would be very unfortunate to have the appropriation reduced now.

BEES DO WELL IN THE NORTH

FRANK P. REITH of Boyd whose apiaries are along the Flambeau River in the cut over section of western Price and eastern Sawyer County, writes that bees wintered wonderfully well both outside and in the cellar. They came out strong with only a 2% loss, though there was considerable snow and cold weather up there this winter. He lost 20 colonies from a forest fire.

HONEY STORAGE

Points Every Beekeeper Should Know

1. Granulated honey may ferment readily because there is a partial separation of the sugars. Small portions of the honey may have a high moisture content whereupon fermentation gradually sets in.

2. Fermentation is caused by yeasts which are nearly always present in honey. A temperature of between 50° and 65° F. is most favorable for fermentation. At low temperatures or temperatures of 80° F. there is much less fermentation.

3. If fermentation has taken place in granulated honey, there is a formation of gas which causes foaming when the honey is liquified.

Many beekeepers find that troublesome fermentation of granulated honey comes largely in the spring when temperatures are probably between 50 and 65 degrees. During the winter months honey is probably stored at temperatures of lower than 50 degrees, when fermentation does not take place.

4. When the humidity during the honey flow or later is high, honey may be very thin when extracted. It is difficult to keep such honey from fermenting unless it is heated at once to 150-160° F. Many beekeepers are beginning to heat their honey immediately after extracting, bottling while hot, and sealing so that yeast cells may not re-enter. In such condition honey may be kept for a long time without trouble.

AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPERS LOSE BEES IN HEAT WAVE

IN the March Issue of the Australian Bee Journal, is the report of a terrific heat wave which struck Australia, and almost completely wiped out apiaries. Losses ranged from 30 to 80 percent. One beekeeper reports that even under the shade of trees he lost 45 out of 100 colonies. The heat wave struck Australia shortly after New Years.

Temperatures were reported at

120 degrees for several days.

The editor of the Journal reports considerable thin honey this year in spite of very dry, hot weather.

Sad Tale

"If you refuse me," he swore, "I shall die."

She refused him.

Sixty years later he died.



BEEKEEPERS: — We have another NEW D-R-I-P-C-U-T dispenser made especially for the beekeeping trade and to retail at 5¢ ea h. Write for quantity prices.

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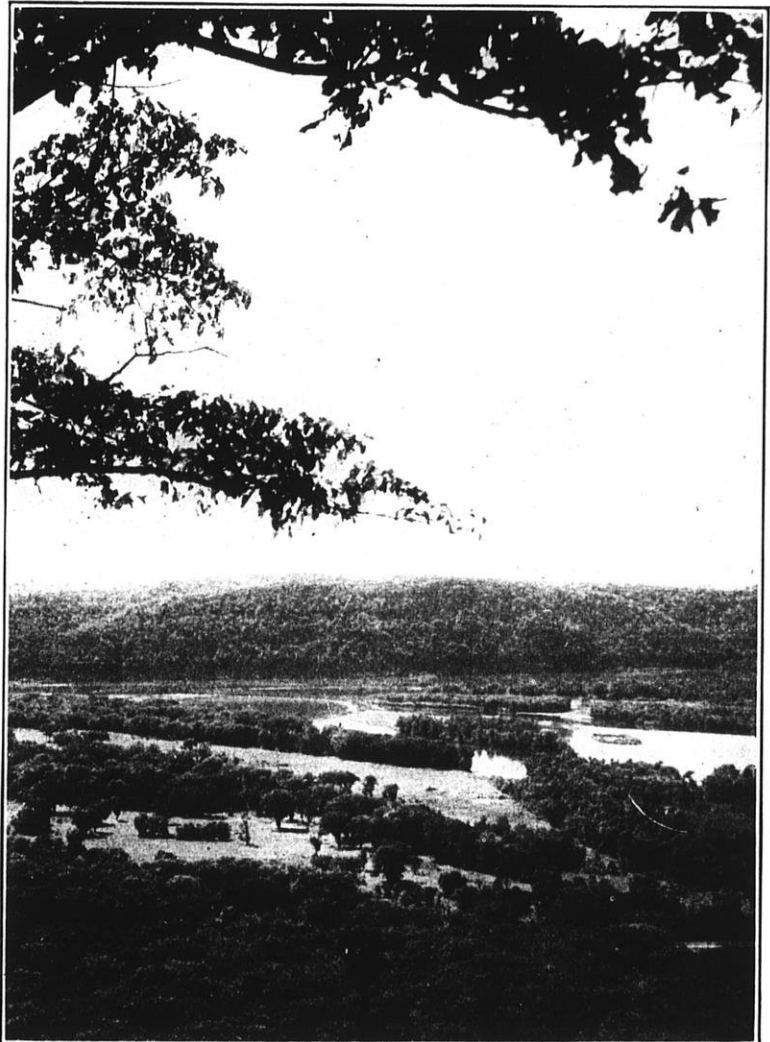
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Sentinel Ridge, 590 feet above
the Mississippi, was the burial
ground of prehistoric mound-
builders. Their mound relics
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July-August
1939



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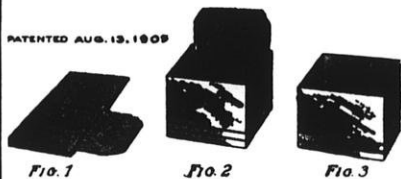
Fishing

Tom: "Did you mark that place where the fishing was so good?"

George: "Yes, I put an 'X' on the side of the boat."

Tom: "That's silly, what if we get another boat?"

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909



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Wisconsin Horticulture

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture 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.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

Wisconsin Horticulture

The Wisconsin Apple Crop

From Sawyer by N. C. Jacobs

THE apple crop in Door County is about twice as large as in 1938, and is a little above normal.

Although we applied the regular lime sulphur sprays on our apple trees, it was difficult to control scab this season due to too much rainy weather. Our apple orchard has received considerable mulching material for the past several years. Also some raw rock phosphate last year. This year we applied no fertilizer, but gave the usual cultivations and trees have made good growth.

From Galesville by Fred Sacia

The apple crop here is about 25% larger than last year, and a normal crop. The McIntosh are light, Wealthy heavy, Greenings light, Delicious very light, Duchess heavy.

We had no difficulty this year in controlling insects and diseases excepting a very heavy infestation of grain aphids. Some growers applied nicotine spray with fair success. May and June were comparatively dry months here. No scab.

All our orchards are in cover crops. The trees have made good growth because we applied fertilizer.



We expect to have some difficulty in marketing our early varieties. There is no uniformity in the quality of western Wisconsin apples one year with another. There seems an advantage as yet, in being individualists.

From West Bend by Wm. Gruble

We will have a normal apple crop in this section and the apples are making a good growth at this time. We have had good control of insects and diseases due to a very good spray ring operator.

Had some trouble getting our young trees started. We did not fertilize the orchard this year, hoping to get more color on our fruit. My orchard is in a cover crop of red clover and June grass.

One way to help the apple marketing situation is to grow cleaner fruit and keep the culls off the market. Some growers are selling apples unfit for use.

**From Delavan, Walworth County,
by Forrest Kelsey**

Our Duchess, McMahan, McIntosh and Jonathan are about the same as last year

and the last five years. Snow and Wealthy have a fair crop this season. We had no difficulty in disease and insect control this year by carrying out a complete spray program.

Our trees have made a fair growth. We apply sulphate of ammonia every spring. Our trees have been in sod for several years.

If we will put up apples of high quality, they will sell themselves.

From West Bend by Jos. Morawetz

We will have about 10% more apples than last year on most varieties. Our McIntosh crop will be 15% larger than the past five years.

We have had no difficulty with either insects or disease control excepting in an orchard which had no care this year.

Most fruit trees made a growth of 16" up to this time. Our orchard is in a cover crop of blue grass and red top.

I think Wisconsin fruit growers would profit by an Apple Institute. Our good apples should sell without much advertising if they are graded right. I don't have much trouble marketing my apples.

By putting up a good grade of well colored, tree ripened apples, and charging a fair price, our local markets will call for more.

**From Racine County
by Chas. Patterson**

There is about a 50 per cent apple crop this year. I had to thin some varieties. The Snows did not set very well, and the McIntosh will be about a one-half crop. Wealthies are over set.

We have had no trouble from codling moth this season because we put on six sprays—three before blossoming, and three after blossoming. We used flotation sulphur in the last two sprays.

Our trees made a very nice growth this year. We used Cyanamid last fall and have been using it in the fall for several years.

I am in favor of advertising Wisconsin apples providing all growers put up a good package.

From Waukesha by Jayson Swartz

The June drop here was heavy on Snows, McIntosh and Duchess. Wealthy are just right on low land, but need thinning on high ground. The crop on July 12th was much better than last year.

We have no worms, scab, blight or grasshoppers this year. Will apply the 5th spray about July 20th.

The trees have made a good growth this year. We applied four ton of Cyanamid last fall. The orchards are in a heavy sod. We do not anticipate any marketing trouble.

There will be 2,000 carloads of bananas sold in Milwaukee this year. They should pay the same farm real estate tax that we growers paid last year, which was around \$100 per carload. Also the University should advertise the food value of apples instead of bananas as the University of California advertises the value of the orange.

From Jefferson County

by C. P. Krippner

The apple crop in this section is hardly normal. McIntosh and Snow are rather light. Wealthy is heavy. N. W. Greening normal. Delicious will have a nice crop. We have very little trouble controlling insects and diseases this year. There is a small amount of curculio damage. We used a delayed dormant, pink, calyx, 10-day and 30-day spray so far.

Most of our trees made a good growth this year. Ammonium sulphate was used for fertilizer. My bearing trees are all in sod, but we have a new orchard under cultivation.

I think Wisconsin apples should be better known to Wisconsin people and advertising at home would help. I don't expect much marketing trouble excepting early in the season. If we grow good fruit and pack it well, we can sell it.

From Gays Mills by Ellery Teach

The apple crop in the Gays Mills section will be about as good as the average for the past five years. I expect there will be about 250 cars this year as compared to 225 cars for last year.

The season for spraying has been ideal. Weather conditions cut disease infection to the minimum. There were very few codling moth here this year.

The trees have made an excellent growth. We applied ammonium sulphate last fall. All of our orchard is in sod

I think it would be a good thing to organize a Wisconsin Apple Institute. We would be willing to pay one-half cents per bushel for advertising our fruit.

If we keep our poor apples off the commercial markets it will help the marketing situation.

From Manitowoc County

by Edwin Klessig

There will not be as many apples here as a year ago. I expect there will be about 80% of a normal crop. McIntosh are about the same as last year.

There has been some scab on certain varieties here. Codling moth are well under control.

The trees have not made as much growth as usual due to the dry weather in May, and again at the present time. Our orchard is in sod.

Being a small grower, we have no trouble in selling our fruit. We should market only good fruit.

From Oshkosh by A. P. Plummer

The apple crop here will be better than last year or about normal. McIntosh are not heavily loaded, but just about right. Cortland are well loaded following a good crop last year. Duchess and Snow are good. There will be a big crop of early varieties.

We have had no trouble in controlling insects and diseases this year. We did have trouble with cherry leaf spot last year. The cherry crop is a failure this year because of cold weather during pollinizing time.

Last year we used a cover crop of buckwheat in the orchard which was left on all winter.

We sell all our apples at a roadside stand on Hy. 110, and have no trouble in selling the crop, but I do think that advertising apples would help. We should advertise the high quality and good flavor of Wisconsin apples.

From Waukesha County

by Lester Tans

The crop this year is not as good as last year, especially early varieties. The late crop is light due to dry weather causing a heavy drop in June. There was some loss by frost on low ground.

We have been able to control insects and diseases well excepting with early varieties. There has been a heavy infestation of codling moth.

The growth of the trees this year is short due to lack of moisture. We used no fertilizer this year. All of our orchard are in cover crop. We think that the fruit growers should organize an Apple Institute to advertise our Wisconsin apples. However, we do not anticipate any marketing trouble. We can sell apples if properly graded and packed.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING PATTERSON AND DAWSON ORCHARDS, RACINE COUNTY

August 15

ON Tuesday, August 15th, the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association will hold their annual picnic and meeting at the Charles Patterson and Dawson Brothers Orchards in Racine County. The program will be as follows:

10 a.m. Assemble at the Charles Patterson Orchards, 1 mile west of Raymond Center—located on County Trunk U, 3 miles south of Milwaukee County line. Tour of inspection of the orchards.

Comments on orchard practices by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

12 M. Luncheon. Bring your own luncheon.

1:30 p.m. Tour of the Dawson Brothers Orchards (about ¼ mile from the Patterson Orchards). Inspection of varieties and cultural practices.

Talks will be given by Dr. John Callenbach, Dr. T. C. Allen, Prof. C. L. Kuehner, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, and Mr. R. L. Marken, President of the Horticultural Society, Kenosha.

All fruit growers are invited.

A GOOD HOSE RACK FOR THE SPRAYER

FOR a good hose rack on the portable sprayer use half of a large-size, drop-center tire rim, says the April issue of Tennessee Horticulture.

"Heavy bar iron or angle iron brackets may be welded or bolted to the rim and bolted to the tank. The curved valley holds the hose, but avoids wear and injury caused by sharp bending over the usual bracket hooks. Instead of two 50-ft. leads, try one 35 and one 65-foot length. High-grade swivel connections are expensive, but are paid for in time and hose bills."

In the Orchard

NATIONAL "NEW FRUITS" SHOW AUGUST 18-19

Auspices Stark-Burbank Institute of Horticulture

THE annual "New Fruits" show started last year by the Stark-Burbank Institute of Horticulture, will be held this year at the Stark Brothers Nursery, Louisiana, Missouri, on August 18-19.

The contest is open to anyone and entries are free. Any kind of new fruit may be entered—whether apples, plums, cherries, pears, grapes, berries, etc. Anything ripening between now and August 18.

Anyone interested should write to the Stark Brothers Nursery, Louisiana, Missouri, for a free entry blank and instructions.

A total of \$1,500 worth of prizes are being offered for the winning fruit. Furthermore, those having outstanding and winning varieties may realize considerable money from them. The Grand Sweepstakes prize will be \$300 in value for the most promising new fruit—either seedling or bud sport.

MARKETING WISCONSIN APPLES

APPLE Institutes are being organized in many of the important apple growing states. The National Apple Institute has been doing good work. Wisconsin growers, however, do not seem to be interested in a national program for advertising apples. There may be a good reason for this. Wisconsin produces about one-half as many apples as are consumed in this state annually. Many growers have felt that by joining the national movement they are simply helping to

advertise out-of-state apples on our market, whereas we do not get any benefit from the advertising in other states. It is necessary to remember, however, that the supply and demand throughout the United States will effect the price of our own apples.

State Apple Institutes are being organized to promote sales of home grown apples in several states. Wisconsin growers may find a "Wisconsin Apple Institute" of considerable value.

A number of states are planning apple drives in cooperation with retail grocers organizations. Dealers are given service to help improve the marketing of apples.

We also need more publicity on the value of Wisconsin apples. Now that we are producing large quantities of high quality apples of good varieties, we should let our consumers know about it.

IMPROVING APPLE COLOR

QUESTION: Are there any new or improved methods to obtain more color on standard apple varieties? Is research work being done along this line?

Dr. Heinicke: Considerable work is being done to study the factors influencing color of apples. Up to the present time such work indicates that the color may be reduced by the use of too much nitrogen. The application of other fertilizer elements does not seem to offset the effects of too heavy applications of nitrogen. An improvement in the percentage of well colored fruits is possible if the weaker wood in the interior of the tree and in shaded portions of the tree is removed. The development of color is very closely associated with the manufacture of food material in excess of that which is used

for growth and other purposes. The best color is associated with cool weather and many hours of bright sunshine during the month or so prior to harvest.

Question: At what age will young apple trees benefit from close-growing heavy sod mulch?

Dr. Van Meter: If the soil is such that the trees should be planted there, you can start them in sod and carry them satisfactorily. It takes a better man to grow an orchard well in sod than if grown in cultivation. It is easier to go wrong. Do not let anything happen to stunt the trees. It is easier, under cultivation, to keep them growing for the first 4 or 5 years. If grass does not let moisture get down in the soil, you may get into trouble.

From the Report of the New York State Horticultural Society, 1939.

BEEES INCREASE YIELDS IN ORCHARDS

RESULTS of demonstrations on orchard pollination indicate that the use of bees by the orchardist may insure a set of fruit in abnormally poor seasons. They may increase the set of fruit in normal seasons. They will undoubtedly improve the set of fruit on normally shy bearers such as Winesaps, and the presence of bees in young orchards will induce bearing at least 2 years earlier than without bees. It is recognized that only strong colonies will bring about these results. The difficulty is that the orchardist makes an effort to secure the cheapest possible arrangement of rental prices for bees and consequently does not always obtain the maximum results.

From The Iowa Beekeepers' Bulletin.

OLD REFRIGERATOR CARS BOON FOR ORCHARDISTS

FARMERS in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have discovered a way to provide themselves with fruit pre-cooling plants and storage warehouses at nominal cost through the use of discarded railroad refrigerator cars. In the last five years it is said, one transportation company has placed more than 100 such cars in midwestern orchards, most of them, in fact, in the last 12 months.

Near, Hopkins, Michigan, the experience of a farmer with a large car in his apple, peach and cherry orchards has been the subject of a close study by horticultural experts from the Michigan State College. Conclusions reached have been summarized briefly in the following:

"Perhaps the greatest need in handling a perishable crop is adequate facilities for quickly removing heat from produce before it is marketed or stored. To be able to do this at the orchard is one of the advantages the retired refrigerator car affords at very low cost. Furthermore, the cars can serve later in the season as efficient air-cooled storages."

The report mentions the electric fan and ice bunker installed in the cars and describes in detail the experiments of the college men.

From *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

SMALLER APPLE PACKAGES

QUESTION: Would the use of small packages or cartons which could be packed in the eastern crate increase retail sales, particularly in the case of chain stores?

Answer: Undoubtedly there is need for smaller packs for consumer use. There are many people working on this problem. Different markets require different weights, say some 2 pounds and 5 pounds more. Large volume use of such packages, if pack and distribution can be solved, can increase retail sales.

Question: What is the size of the eastern apple crate?

Answer: The recommended size of the approved eastern apple box is 17x14x11 inches inside measurement.

Question: What proportion of box packs this season was in the recommended size box?

Answer: Inspectors' reports show that a large percentage of the apples this year were in apple boxes or crates. Most of the crates were of the recommended sizes.

From the *Report of the New York State Horticultural Society*, 1939.

FRUIT JUICE INDUSTRIES MAKE ASTONISHING GROWTH

FRUIT juice industries have increased from a production of 1,000,000 cases in 1929 to about 24,000,000 cases during the last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

"America drinks its fruit," says Gordon Ockey of the Federal bureau, reporting that "during the fiscal year 1937-38 the American people probably drank 80,000,000 gallons of canned fruit juices, not including sizeable quantities of sweet apple cider, more than 50,000,000 gallons of canned tomato juice and about 60,000,000 gallons of wine made from grapes produced in this country."

Prior to 1929, grape juice and sweet apple cider were the only unfermented fruit juices consumed in significant quantities. In the past few years juices made from dried prunes, loganberries, cherries, raspberries and strawberries, and nectars made from apricots, peaches, pears, and fresh prunes have been produced in increasing quantities.

Increased production of juices is attributed to two factors: (1) Increased consumer demand for juice products, probably due largely to a general appreciation of their convenience for use as breakfast fruits, dinner cocktails,

and in mixed alcoholic drinks; (2) increased supplies of fruits resulting in the necessity of increased diversion of fruit from the fresh market to by-product use.

PLUM CURCULIO

A NEW bulletin, No. 684, from the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, contains a very detailed study of the plum curculio. The publication points out that in combating the curculio with insecticides the principal object is to maintain an adequate covering of poison on the fruit continuously for a period of about five weeks after blossoming. Ordinarily this will require three sprays. These are a petal-fall spray, one applied 7 to 10 days later, and the third following the second in about 10 to 14 days.

The most important of these three is the one 7 to 10 days after the petal-fall spray. This spray must be accurately timed and the temperature largely determines how soon it should be applied. If unusually warm weather sets in after the petal-fall spray an interval of 7 days usually would be desired. Should a prolonged cool spell prevail during this time spraying might well be delayed as long as 12 to 14 days, under conditions as they exist in New York State.

From the *Minnesota Fruit Grower*.

EARLY McINTOSH AND CORTLAND APPLES WILL NOT CROSS POLLENIZE

IT has been fairly well demonstrated that McIntosh will cross pollenize with its own seedlings—Melba, Milton, Cortland, Macoun and Early McIntosh. However, at the New Hampshire Experiment Station it has been shown that Early McIntosh and Cortland will not cross pollenize or are incompatible.

TEMPERATURE FOR APPLE STORAGE

QUESTION: Is there any experimental data to show that storing apples at 35 degrees to 40 degrees when first picked, and gradually reducing the temperature to 32 degrees results in less internal breakdown and scald than when the temperature is brought down to 32 degrees as quickly as possible?

Dr. Tukey: Results from Iowa are summarized as follows: "Storage results for 10 years show that apples keep better at temperatures of 35-36 degrees F. than at temperatures of 31-32 degrees F. Apples so stored develop better flavor and color, are not susceptible to soggy breakdown and are much more valuable on the market. Carelessly handled apples or those unprotected from scald by oiled paper, however, keep better when stored at 31-32 degrees F."

Question: Is there any scientific way of ventilating an apple cellar? At present we open windows on cool nights, during picking time and later, keep closed on warm days and nights. Is it good policy to have a strong current of air going through after the apples are cooled? Does it not tend to evaporate moisture from apples excessively?

Dr. Smock: Ventilation is facilitated by having the proper sized openings in doors, windows, and the flue for outgoing air. Cooling may be hastened by having a good fan in the flue for outgoing air. Movement of air as such does not cause shriveling **unless it is dry air.** After the apples are cooled, there would be no object in having a rapid movement of air over the fruit.

From the *Report of the New York State Horticultural Society, 1939.*

Teacher: "Johnnie, do you want to leave the room?"

Johnnie: "Say, teacher, you don't think I'm standing here hitch-hikin', do yuh?"

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING AT GAYS MILLS

Saturday, August 5

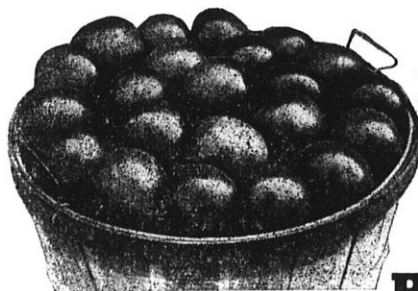
WEALTHY pruning, McIntosh pruning in relation to regular bearing, orchard thinning, and results of experiments on insect and disease control will be featured at the fruit growers meeting to be held at the Gays Mills orchard on Saturday, August 5.

The meeting is being arranged by Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Extension Horticulturist, to whom all

reservations for luncheon should be sent.

The meeting will begin at 10 a.m. Assemble at the Tower of the Wisconsin Orchards, Inc., on the main highway through the orchard.

Because the luncheon will be served by a local church organization, it is necessary to make reservations in advance. Be sure to write C. L. Kuehner, Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture, Madison, if you are coming.



Fall Fertilization of Fruit Trees Recommended

EXPERIMENT STATION HORTICULTURISTS recommend fall fertilization for fruit trees.

It conditions the trees.

It gets the nitrogen down deep for the roots to feed on when spring growth starts.

It gets the job out of the way of other spring work.

Because **GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID** is very resistant to leaching, you can apply it in the fall without danger of loss of nitrogen. It stays in the soil until needed by the trees.

Write for our leaflet "For a Better Fruit Crop Fertilize with 'Aero' Cyanamid."



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

In The Berry Patch

A NEW STRAWBERRY DISEASE FOUND IN WISCONSIN

IN connection with the regular nursery inspection work, Mr. H. E. Halliday, one of the inspectors, investigated a planting of strawberries in Douglas county showing marked stunting and dying of the plants in spots over the patch, and upon examination found the trouble to be caused by the Red Stele root disease which was later verified by specialists of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. This disease is caused by species of the fungus *Phytophthora* and potentially ranks among the most destructive of all strawberry diseases wherever the temperature and soil conditions are favorable for its development. The prolonged cold and wet weather such as has been prevalent in Douglas county this spring and summer favor the development and spread of this disease. The fungus can easily be spread by infected plants, and was apparently introduced into this planting in a shipment of plants from a Michigan nursery last spring.

The most obvious symptoms of the red-stele disease are gradual stunting of plants and wilting and dying of the older leaves; the newer leaves of badly infected plants are usually small, on short petioles, and bluish. The root system will show a deficiency of fibrous roots; the fleshy roots may be entirely devoid of rootlets and otherwise healthy in appearance, except that the stele (central cylinder of root) will show red when examined. In the more advanced stages of the disease the fleshy roots die gradually from the tips. While this is the first time this disease has been reported in Wisconsin, it has been serious in some of our eastern and southern states for

several years. H. W. Anderson, Chief in Pomological Pathology at the University of Illinois advises us that as long as the growers stick to well drained soil they do not have a great deal of trouble with red stele, but it seems to build up after a while in even well drained areas to such an extent that the growers are not able to continue growing berries on the same soil.

He reports that they are making very favorable progress on the use of resistant varieties and believe that they will have a wide enough variation in these varieties in the future so far as local market requirements are concerned, that they may be able to entirely avoid trouble with this disease. Where the Aberdeen can be raised, the problem is solved, since this variety seems to be completely immune to red stele.

CATSKILL STRAWBERRY LOOKS PROMISING

OF all the new varieties of strawberries tested by our members during the last two years, the new variety Catskill looks most promising.

In the Bayfield area a dozen or more growers testing it this year were enthusiastic about it. They especially liked its heavy production. The berries ripened quite uniformly, and one does not see the wide variation from blossom, small buds to ripe fruit on the same cluster, as is often the case with Senator Dunlap. This means that practically all the berries mature during the regular picking season.

The vines are strong and vigorous. The color of the fruit is bright, and the shape is smooth. It promises to be a good market berry. A number of growers

stated that next year they will set out larger acreages of Catskill.

THE STRAWBERRY SEASON AT WARRENS

THE strawberry season at Warrens ended about June 28th.

This year the Warrens Fruit Growers Association handled about 45,000 crates of strawberries from four shipping points as follows: Alma Center, 25,000 crates; Warrens, 12,000 crates; Tomah, 5,000 crates; Blair, 3,000 crates.

R. E. Harris.

EXPERIENCES WITH STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville

WE harvested about 5,200 quarts this year from an acre. Premier, our largest planting, bore very well, and we had very few nubbins.

Catskill yielded as heavy as Premier, and the berries had a very attractive color.

Fairfax did not produce exceptionally large berries for us this year. Many people like the flavor and ask for that "dark berry" for table use. It did not produce as well as Premier or Catskill.

Dorsett cracked slightly after the rain, and ran small the last half of the picking. The flavor and color were very good.

Our Senator Dunlap, even where they had been well irrigated, made a poor set of blossoms. In this county Dunlap was practically a failure.

Beavers did not make a good growth and the berries were small on our type of soil.

TAYLOR RASPBERRY LOOKS PROMISING

THE Taylor raspberry, introduced from the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, looked the most promising of any of the raspberries recently introduced to this state by the Society.

The plants came through the past winter in excellent condition. In fact, no winter injury was noticed and the buds were alive almost to the tip. It is a heavy producer and the berries are very large and of high quality.

The canes grow tall and sturdy, and the fruit is readily picked. The berries are quite pointed as compared to Latham.

Marcy, introduced from the same Station, has very large fruit, but growers are not yet as well impressed with it as with the Taylor. Some state that the berries are hard to pick when they begin to get ripe.

If Taylor proves hardy in one of our more severe winters, it will no doubt take its place as one of our best red raspberries.

BLUEBERRY CULTURE

A NEW bulletin has been issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., entitled, "Blueberry Culture in Massachusetts," which will be of interest to those who are trying to grow this fruit. The bulletin states among other things, blueberries need not be grown on low swampy places; they thrive much better on a fertile soil than on a poor one. Blueberry soils must have a plentiful and continuous water supply. They must be well drained and areated and have plenty of organic matter. The soil must be acid. Soils which dry out are not suitable for blueberries.

"What's the riot about across the street?"

"Oh, they just found the originator of the e in shoppe."

STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

H. H. Harris

WE had our first strawberry shortcake from our berries on June 4th, and we still had some for our own table on July 8th.

The crop was not up to our usual yield this year, but the berries have been quite nice. Beaver and Premier held up better than most of the Catskill. The pickers were inclined to pick the Catskill while they were a little green on the shaded side. However, there were extra fine berries on all three of these varieties.

Caledonia gave a good crop for Harvey L. Eberdt, and the few we had also were nice.

The Dresden plants I received in spring—while most of them died—those that survived are real nice plants with bright green, healthy looking foliage.

THE SPARTA STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

THE City of Sparta held a successful Strawberry Festival on Saturday, June 17th.

An excellent strawberry show was held. There were 21 crates exhibited—all berries of the highest quality and created a great deal of interest on the part of the spectators.

Strawberry Show Winners

The winners of the strawberry show were as follows:

- 1st Prize—Chas. Showen, Sparta, on crate of Beaver.
- 2nd Prize—Relyea Dahlia Farms, Taylor, on Beavers.
- 3rd Prize—Jack Bowen, Merrilan, on Beavers.
- 4th Prize—John Olson, Warrens, on Dorsett.
- 5th Prize—Leo Prescott, Sparta, on Beavers.

THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

Ripon—August 12-13
Ripon College Gymnasium

ALL members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society are urged to attend the Tenth Annual Show of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, which will be staged in the Ripon College Gymnasium on August 12-13.

This is probably Wisconsin's largest flower show, and many thousands of spikes of beautiful gladiolus will be shown, as specimen spikes, and in artistic arrangements. Many new varieties and seedlings will also be shown. Each year sees a vast improvement in the quality and beauty of this popular flower.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Show enables flower lovers to keep up with the best. Only here can you see all of the best varieties and the new seedlings which are likely to become popular in the near future.

A great many people feel that the gladiolus should be chosen as the National Flower. The season this year has been favorable for growing gladiolus, so that the flowers shown should be at their best.

Get extra savings on
Sheboygan
fruit and berry boxes





Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for color-ful, free folder and prices.

Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.

5839 CT

Sheboygan, Wis.



Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

K. J. Timm, Markesan, President
 Chester Harrison, Waldo, Vice-President
 H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

Otto Kapschitzke, Rec. Sec.-Treas.
 1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan
 Regional Vice-Presidents
 Harvey Kiel, Sheboygan

Frank Thomas, Kenosha
 Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville
 Clarence Young, Oshkosh

How To Cross Pollenize Gladiolus

For hand-hybridizing, select good healthy specimens of the two varieties you desire to cross. It seems to make little difference so far as the seedlings are concerned, which you select for the male or female parent, except that some varieties set seed more easily than others. It is advisable to tie the seed bearing plant to a stake so that a storm cannot easily destroy the result of your work.

Just as soon as the bottom floret opens, remove the anthers or tips from the stamens to avoid self-fertilization. This is most easily done with a small pair of scissors. Be careful to avoid injury to the stigma. It is necessary to wait until the stigma of the seed-bearing plant is receptive, usually the next day but sometimes longer. This is usually indicated by the fuzzy appearance of the stigma at which time the three parts have opened wide.

The act of transferring pollen may be accomplished in several ways. A small camel hair brush will do very nicely, or the stamen from one floret containing the ripe pollen may be brushed against the stigma of the seed-bearing plant. Personally, I have had very good success by using a toothpick, gathering the pollen from the anther or tips of the stamen with it and spreading it on the stigma, being careful to avoid pressure which may injure the latter. A fresh toothpick is used for each cross. I have found it convenient to detach the entire floret from the male parent, cutting away the petals of the flower with a small pair of scissors. This leaves the stamens exposed, and holding the floret thus prepared in the left hand so that the stamens lie flat against the fore-finger of this hand, the pollen may be easily gathered on the toothpick and any pollen that may fall on the finger may be readily gathered up on the tip of the toothpick.

This method may seem crude to experienced hybridizers, but it generally

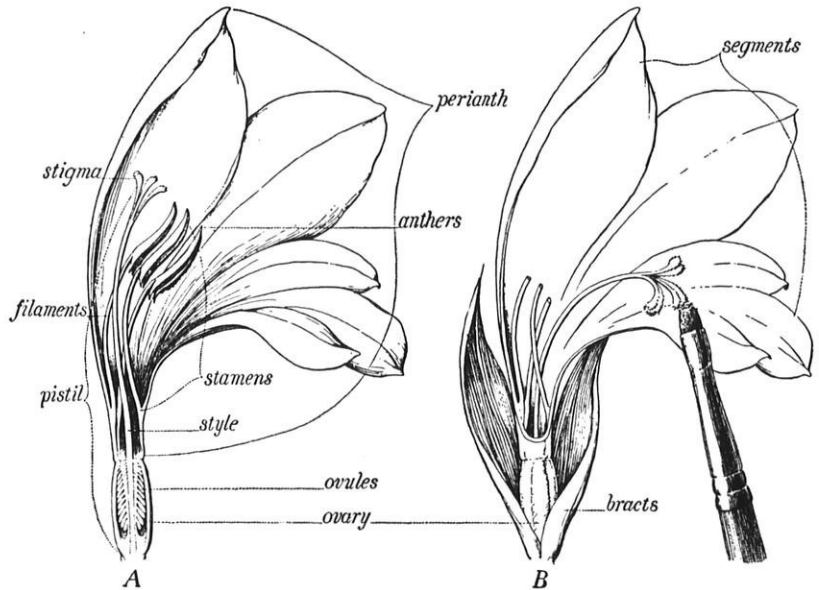


DIAGRAM OF GLADIOLUS BLOSSOM

A, shows ripe anthers bearing pollen. B, anthers removed. Pollen being applied to stigma. From annual report of New England Gladiolus Society.

permits fast work; and if care is exercised in spreading the pollen on the stigma of the seed-bearing floret, very good results may be obtained. I find that the forenoon after the pollen has sufficiently dried to permit easy handling, seems to be the best time for this work. However, very poor results will be obtained if there is any kind or if there is considerable humidity at the time.

If the cross has set, the seed pod will commence to develop within a few days. This pod should be left until the tips burst. At that time, it should be cut with a portion of the stock and put in a paper bag or box with a proper label. For labelling crosses, copper wired tree labels will be found most convenient, marking them with a weather proof pencil as to the cross,

using the name of the seed parent first, followed by the name of the male parent; for example, "Picardy x Wuertembergia." These labels may be detached and put into the container at the time the pods are harvested, making it unnecessary to do any further labelling.

By F. L. Worcester, Richmond, Virginia, in the Gladiolus Supplement published by the New England Gladiolus Society, Inc.

Professor (finishing long algebra problem): "And so we find X equals zero."

Sophomore: "All that work for nothing?"

OUR TENTH ANNUAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

Ripon College Gymnasium,
August 12-13

WE are depending upon every member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society to make an exhibit at the Tenth Annual Show in the Ripon College Gymnasium on August 12-13.

Good growing conditions will no doubt mean that the flowers shown this year will be at their best. The Wisconsin Gladiolus Show is the only place where growers and flower lovers may see all the new varieties, seedlings and the standard varieties at their best. It is a place for growers to get together and discuss their problems and what varieties are likely to succeed. Many growers have saved money by getting information on the good and bad points of new varieties from fellow growers during the show.

Our Tenth Annual Show may not be our largest show, but it will be as high in quality as any we have ever had.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET AND BUSINESS MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Grand View Hotel, Ripon
Saturday Evening, August 12

THE annual business meeting and banquet of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held at the Grand View Hotel, Ripon, Saturday evening, August 12, according to President Karl Timm. The price per plate is 65c.

Mr. Timm states that the Grand View Hotel has an excellent room for the purpose and he anticipates an interesting meeting.

Poetry in Their Souls

A son at college wrote to his father, "No mon, no fun, your son."

The father answered, "How sad, too bad, your dad."

SHADOW BOXES CHANGED TO SCREENS AT GLADIOLUS SHOW

BECAUSE of the high cost of transporting shadow boxes, screens will be used instead this year for the State Gladiolus Show, on August 12-13.

These screens are simply three pieces of plywood, hinged together at the corners to form what looks like a shadow box without top or bottom. They will be set on a table and the flower arrangements placed in the center of the space formed by the screens. The number and the sizes of the screens are as follows:

8 screens, 24 inches wide by 30 inches high.

5 screens, 20 inches high and 24 inches wide.

4 screens, 24 inches high and 20 inches wide.

This is a total of 17 screens. The first 17 entries received will be furnished screens.

Suitable backgrounds should be furnished by all exhibitors, as the screens have simply been shellaced.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

THE Nominating Committee reports that they will be unable to complete the ballot of officers until the summer meeting on July 30th. Consequently, the ballot, together with the seedling score cards will be mimeographed and mailed to each member of the Gladiolus Society the first week in August.

SPECIAL AWARD OFFERED BY NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

A ROSETTE ribbon for the best 1939 introduction is being offered at the Wisconsin Gladiolus Show this year by the New England Gladiolus Society.

The award is given, according to Mr. James Odell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the

N.E.G.S. to acknowledge the contribution of the Wisconsin Society in color and size classification, and in maintaining recent introduction color classes.

The Wisconsin Society appreciates the recognition.

NEW DISEASE HITS NEW YORK "GLADS"

Known as "Yellows," and Said to
be Serious Threat to Growers

Ithaca, N. Y., July—A destructive new disease of gladiolus known as "yellows," has spread with alarming rapidity throughout the country in recent years and is now a serious threat to New York growers, says Dr. A. W. Dimock, Cornell University.

It is caused by a fungus which is confined at first to water-conducting tissues of bulb and plant. Infection may be by growth directly from these diseased tissues into those of a new plant, or by attacks through the roots of plants grown from healthy parent bulbs. In mild climates the fungus may live in infested soils for at least four years, perhaps longer.

"Prospects for control are not bright. The disease is already widespread and diseased bulbs cannot be treated. Growers can only be advised to become acquainted with the symptoms of yellows, to destroy all suspicious bulbs before planting, to plant on new soil each year, and to avoid susceptible varieties. Some varieties seem to be immune, and lists will be released as soon as available."

The disease causes discoloration and rot in bulbs. Lightly affected bulbs, in field or greenhouse, may sprout and appear normal but sooner or later the outer and then the inner leaves begin to turn yellow and die back. Frequently no flower spike will form. Similar symptoms may develop on plants from healthy bulbs when they are planted either in diseased soil or next to diseased bulbs.

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Editorials

W



MR. AND MRS. A. W. LAWRENCE

A TRAGIC automobile accident ended the lives of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawrence of Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Lawrence was Vice-president of the Horticultural Society, and one of the outstanding fruit growers in Wisconsin.

The accident occurred on July 7th when their car crashed into an Orange Line Bus which was stopping to discharge passengers, south of De Pere. Mrs. Lawrence's sister was also fatally injured and died the next day.

Mrs. Lawrence was killed instantly. While Mr. Lawrence was expected to recover, his injuries, however, proved more severe than at first realized, and he died in the Green Bay Hospital on July 18th.

The Lawrences were on their way to Oshkosh to visit with the N. A. Rasmussen family when the accident occurred.

Recognized as a leader and teacher of better fruit growing throughout Door County, Mr. Lawrence was a pioneer in the development of the great fruit industry of that section of the state. He was a life member of the Horticultural Society and was awarded he honorary recognition certificate of the Society for his services to Horticulture in 1936.



REV. P. C. CRATH TO LOOK FOR WALNUTS IN THE CARPATHIANS

REV. P. C. Crath of Toronto, Ontario, who introduced the hardy Carpathian English walnut seed distributed by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, writes that he will be leaving on August 5th to again search for hardy trees of the English walnut, and other fruits and ornamentals.

Rev. Crath has made the trip several times. This year he writes that the trip should be especially valuable because of the heavy winter injury suffered in many sections of Europe last year due to cold weather. Any trees in the mountains which survived severe cold should be hardy in this section of the country. Temperatures often go to 40 below zero where some of these English walnut trees are growing.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society helps finance Rev. Crath on these trips by the sale of the hardy English walnut seed.

GROWING PLANTS WITHOUT SOIL

THERE has been a lot of misleading information published during the past few years about growing plants without soil, or by the water culture method. It has been said for example, that the restaurant of a large chain store grow their vegetables in their basement. A picture in a Sunday paper shows a housewife picking tomatoes from a vine growing in water in a closet off the kitchen, lighted by electricity.

Just as favorable conditions are required for growing plants in water as in soil, especially as to light and air. If we are unable to grow good plants in soil indoors, failure would also result if we use the water culture method. We must know the habits of growth, pollination and control of insects and diseases just the same as when soil is used. Additional problems confront us when we use the water culture method. Some plants require a different formula of plant food than others. The formula must be varied according to the length of daylight, and until all these things are known, the amateur will probably have little success.

Opportunities are disgusted with men who don't recognize them.—Russel Sage.

Some men grow under responsibility, others only swell.

BAYFIELD STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

MISS Dorothy Fulton, Bayfield, was crowned the Festival Queen, and Mr. Ben Lennertz of Bayfield was crowned King of the annual Strawberry Festival held at Bayfield July 1-2.

The weather man smiled on the Bayfield Festival this year. After a month of almost continuous rain, the day for the Festival turned out ideal for the occasion. A large crowd of many thousands turned out to see the strawberry show, the shortcake baking contest, and many other attractions.

On the first evening the King and Queen were crowned by Mr. O. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who substituted for Director Ralph Ammon.

Cash prizes were given the winning contestants by Mr. Carl Sundquist, Manager of the Bayfield Fruit Association, on behalf of the Commercial Club.

The King

Mr. Ben Lennertz received the honorary recognition certificate of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for having the best field of strawberries for 1939. Mr. Alfred Bodin of Port Wing won second place, Mr. Carl Sorensen, Herbster, third place, and Mr. Fred Bloom of Bayfield fourth place.

The fields this year were the best the judges have seen. New varieties of strawberries such as Dorsett, Beaver, Premier and Fairfax, as well as Catskill were being tested or grown by the winners, and on practically all the fields in the contest. Due to plentiful rain this year, the strawberry vines had made an excellent growth. The berries were of large size and very attractive.

The Shortcake Contest

The shortcake contest was very interesting this year. Ten

young ladies took part from various sections of northern Wisconsin. Miss Dorothy Fulton scored 93.8 points, while Miss Mavis Dunkel, also of Bayfield, took second with a score of 90. Jean Fossum of Ashland, was third.

The Strawberry Show

Entries of strawberries in the show this year were the best ever made and attracted the attention of all who saw them. It is interesting to note that the largest number of entries were of new varieties. Only one exhibit of Senator Dunlap was made. This was because the newer varieties make a much better appearance when exhibited. The following are the winners in the contest:

Full Crates

Dorsetts: 1st, Fred Bloom, Bayfield; 2nd, Mrs. John Black, Bayfield.

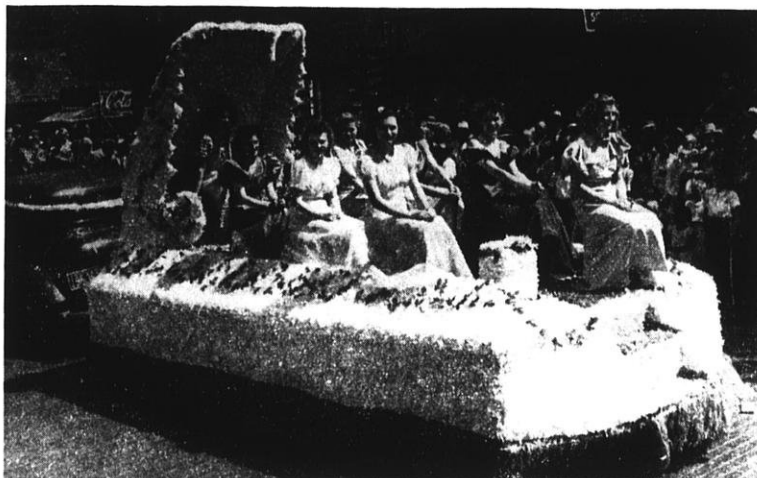
Catskill: 1st, Ed Betzold, Bayfield; 3rd, J. J. Smith, Bayfield.

Half Crates

Catskill: 1st, A. W. Powell, Bayfield.

Dorsett: 1st, Mrs. John Black, Bayfield.

Fairfax: 1st, Mrs. John Black.



The Strawberry Queen and her attendants in the parade at the Bayfield Strawberry Festival

4 Quart Exhibits

Dorsett: 1st, Mrs. John Black; 2nd, Oscar Rankinson, Iron River.

Fairfax: 1st, Joe Warrenburg, Bayfield; 2nd, Mrs. John Black.

Oscar Rankinson of Iron River also took 1st on 4 quarts of Catskill, Premier and Beaver.

Exhibit of New Strawberries

A special exhibit of new varieties of strawberries being grown on the experimental plots conducted at Bayfield by Dr. R. H. Roberts and Mr. Wm. Blumfield of the Wisconsin Experiment Station were shown in connection with the strawberry show. Most of the berries shown were numbered varieties which had been bred by Dr. Roberts.

The Strawberry King contest and the Strawberry Show were again judged this year by H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Society, and R. H. Holvenstot, County Agent of Bayfield County.

Take a tip from the Hindus and stop hurrying long enough to meditate a bit each day. Quiet thinking may open many doors that pounding cannot batter down.

Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

Veronica

AFTER moving plants of Veronica Subsessilis here, there, almost everywhere, in the borders where they looked starved and yellow—in spite of care and feeding—imagine my pleasure when one plant in a spot near the bog, flourished like the proverbial Bay Tree. All other Veronicas in the garden seem satisfied any where—even in a decidedly dry spot—Blue Spire blooms nicely.

Garden Groups

Visiting gardens is always a pleasure—from each one we bring away a memory of some outstanding groups. Campanula Pyramidalis, stately spires of dark purple blue; Campanula Moerheima—more spires, but these are pure white double flowers; Russell's Lupines, just the loveliest clear colors—you think of the advertisement for new prints "They do not fade or shrink." For once the pictures in the catalogs did not exaggerate the color. Notes in garden books were underlined "must try them."

Several large groups of the yellow Delphinium Zalil—were outstanding in a garden where blue and white Delphiniums, Regal Lilies, and Japanese Iris vied with them for attention. Their long spikes of soft clear yellow single blossoms resembling the single annual larkspur, called to you the moment you entered the garden. Zalil grows from a bulb instead of a fibrous root, and the plants die down in late summer as do the Oriental Poppies. A well drained spot and a bit of covering are all they ask. The



Japanese Iris are truly a royal flower. Last but not least of the Iris parade—these immense flowers add distinction to any garden, they demand plenty of moisture during the blooming season in order to do their very best.

New Lemon Lily

A really truly Hemerocallis Fan came driving up the other day, bringing a newly opened flower of Romany Lass to call on her garden friends, the flower was being kept in good condition by being inserted in a fairly good sized potato. Romany Lass is a dusky, velvety red Hemerocallis with a golden throat, a truly different variety. While you looked deep into its heart—you began to wonder just which one of the golden or yellows would enhance its rich coloring—for of course you wanted it, it looked like a real must have. And by the way—wasn't that a nice thing to do—taking this new flower calling—giving others a chance to enjoy its beauty.

A Party

Speaking of enjoyable things—a "Flower Arrangement Party" is one. We were asked to bring an arrangement of flowers, foliage, grasses, berries, large or small, any style, any period. Arriving, the 'flowers' were placed in a cool basement while a picnic luncheon was served, then, one after another—the arrangements were brought up—placed against a suitable background—duly admired and even criticized in a kindly way, also a rather noted flower painter after being urgently requested to do so—also admired and criticized from the artists point of view, naturally a quite different viewpoint than the one we ordinarily use—but a very interesting and helpful one. We were not competing—we were enjoying each arrangement as it was placed before us, noting the beauty of color and line, realizing that at times foliage, seed pods—alone or in combination with flowers can be very effective, this may be just what is needed to take our arrangement out of the commonplace.

Every garden club might with pleasure and profit devote several meetings during the year to this subject. When we were invited to this party—we were told we would be sent home if we came without an arrangement! Garden clubs might levy a fine

*When I at last depart this earth for that dim distant place.
I pray the Lord will have for me a tiny little space
Where I may cultivate and grow, to tallest full perfection,
Those flowers so temperamental that they drove me to dejection.
No crown of gold I ask, no harp—for that might seem presuming—
But just a garden, fragrant, bright, perpetually blooming.*

Karen Foss Zimmerer.

on those members who say "I just cannot make an arrangement."

A small group in a large club would gain much pleasure and help by devoting several hours a month to study and actual arrangement—then giving the entire club a demonstration program.

Better Flower Shows

Three garden clubs have decided to give a Flower Show each year in order to make their town Flower conscious. Every year they are meeting right after the show in order to write down the things they should have done, things that would have helped to make the show a bigger and better one.

If we are going to have flower shows—we need to devote time and thought as well as flowers. We need to be glad of honest constructive criticism, we need to put all thought of self aside—We all together ought to be able to put on a better show each year.

BEGONIAS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

ARE you interested in Begonias? They form one of the most interesting of all plant groups. There are more varieties and a more astonishing difference in varieties than in almost any other family.

Bessie Buxton has written a book entitled "Begonias And How to Grow Them." (\$1.00, published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston.) The book is well illustrated with pictures of the various types and varieties of Begonias, and describes species and varieties, soils and fertilizers, sowing methods, propagation from cuttings, pests and diseases.

This book is written for Begonia enthusiasts. It describes, for example, the Calla Begonia; the large and small Maple Leaf Begonia; The Lily Begonia, and the Beef Steak Begonia.

Horticulture At The State Fair

Aug. 19-27

A TOTAL of almost \$4,000 in premiums will be awarded by the State Fair this year in the Horticulture Department.

The Horticulture Building has become one of the leading attractions of the Fair. Undoubtedly more people view the fruits and flowers than any other exhibit.

The Apple Show

The apple show has always been an attractive spot in the building. The hundreds of trays in their tall racks make a very attractive splash of red and yellow which impresses visitors that Wisconsin grows good apples.

A Garden Club Flower Show

For the second year Wisconsin garden clubs will stage a special show. Classes consist of Little Gardens, Flower Arrangement Tables, Shadow Boxes and Dinner Tables; also bouquets of one variety of flowers. This exhibit will be staged the first three days of the Fair. These days will be Garden Club Days at the State Fair.

The Gladiolus Show

A total of \$439 is offered for a gladiolus show. While some of the exhibits will be seen throughout the duration of the Fair, most of the classes will be staged on Tuesday, August 22nd, while another class will be staged on Friday, August 25th.

The Dahlia Show

Over \$500 will be offered in premiums for dahlia growers. A special showing will be made the first day of the Fair, while another show will be staged on Tuesday, August 22nd.

The florists and nursery exhibits are always good.

INVITATION TO GLAD GARDENS

MR. GEO. De KOEYER of Baraboo, invites anyone interested in gladiolus to visit his gardens—about one acre of gladiolus, 112 varieties at any time. The garden is one mile north of highway 33 out of Baraboo. Turn north at Larson's Garage.

Darwin Tulips for Fall Delivery

Darwin Tulips are the favorite tulips for planting out in the fall.

We import direct the best varieties in the most popular colors.

We can quote interesting prices on 500 or 1,000 lots.

We also carry a line of Insecticides and Fertilizers, Sprayers, Cane Stakes, Peat Moss, Books on Garden Flowers, etc.

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Hon. President
529 Woodside Ave., Ripon
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary
Madison

Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Rec. Secretary
115-10th St., Baraboo
Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 1st V.-President
Oconomowoc
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 2nd V.-President
Waupaca

WE VISIT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, President

OUR Vice-president, Mrs. Chas. Schuele, 2nd Vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Braman, and the writer had the privilege of attending the Convention of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations in Colorado Springs in May. We found the program well planned. There were snappy business meetings in the morning with a report from different states that inspired us with enthusiasm for better work in our various projects. Of course these projects cannot be accomplished in a year's time, but I do hope that every garden club will excel in some one project.

But all is not business at the National conventions. The first afternoon we witnessed a demonstration of flower arrangements by Mrs. A. R. Benedict, who exhibits at the New York shows. Tuesday afternoon we were taken to the top of Cheyenne Mountain for a steak fry. The program that evening was given by students from the Mountain High School, who demonstrated all types of dancing in costumes.

On our last day we were guests of the Denver Garden Clubs. Breakfast was served at their beautiful Garden Center, followed by a tour of the city and a luncheon, with rainbow trout as the main course. In the afternoon we visited some lovely gardens and had tea at the estate of Sen-



ator Work. Then we started on our trip home, fully resolved that we must arrange a program in Wisconsin as interesting to our visitors as we have had elsewhere. During the entire convention in Colorado Springs the delegates mingled, always making it a point to sit at different tables and meeting new people.

Garden Clubs in many states are doing much roadside improvement, cooperating with the Highway Commissions. We are fortunate in living in a state endowed with great natural beauty. So much of this is being destroyed, there is a wide field for our Garden Clubs to use their influence in preserving this beauty and to add to it.

Garden Centers

Reports showed an increasing interest in Garden Centers. They give service and information to a large number of people. There must be some room in your community in which a garden center could be held.

Of course we should all become good gardeners. Horticulture is

being stressed by the National Council along with conservation and roadside work. However, we feel that in Wisconsin we have come a long way in horticultural achievement.

We tried this year to improve the Visiting Garden list and our Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Jaeger tried hard to prepare something new and worth while. The response from the clubs was slow and even at this date, the list is incomplete. We hope the Visiting Garden Chairmen will start right now to contact members, so that our Chairman may complete her project next year. However, if you will contact your District Chairman now, this year's list of gardens may be obtained.

Our Convention

On October 11-12-13 you will have the opportunity of attending one of these National conventions. The fee for Wisconsin members will be \$7.50 (regular \$10.00), including three lunches, two dinners, and two teas; all meetings and programs. If you choose to have your meals elsewhere, your registration fee will be \$3.00. For October 11th, or Wisconsin Day only, registration will be \$1.00, without meals. Perhaps your club has some suggestion to offer in planning this event. I will be glad to hear from you.

Some people are like taxi drivers—they go through life just missing everything.

Garden Club Exhibits At The State Fair

WISCONSIN Garden Clubs will put on a special flower show in the Horticulture Building at the State Fair on August 19-21. The classes are very interesting this year. There will be little gardens illustrating the use of bird bath, bench, sun dial, pool, fireplace or other garden features.

Perhaps the most interesting flower arrangement exhibits will be the tables of arrangements to be displayed by individual garden clubs. The following are the classes.

Flower Arrangement Tables

Table of 7 tall arrangements, central arrangement not to be over three feet high, lowest arrangement not under eighteen inches. Limit four tables.

Table showing 9 arrangements of newer varieties of annuals and perennials, stressing those listed on plant-testing list. Center bouquet to be at least two feet high. All varieties to be labeled on cards 3x5. Limit four tables.

Table of 7 arrangements of flowers and foliage in vases. Any variety of material, but all flowers on one table to be of same color tone. One table of each of following colors—yellow to orange; lavender to purple; green to white; pink to red. Limit four tables.

Shadow Boxes

Three classes of shadow boxes are offered as follows:

Arrangement of foliage, no evergreens or flowers.

Fruit or vegetable arrangement.

A flower picture, using either annuals or perennials.

Dinner Tables

Dinner tables include informal garden luncheon tables set for four. Informal dinner tables, set

for four, showing use of one color, one table each of green, blue, yellow, orange, red. Buffet tables for fall, using only fruit, vegetables or gourds, and breakfast tables set for two, with flowers for decoration.

Premiums are also offered for bouquets of one variety of flowers, largely of annuals. Exhibits are open to any organized Wisconsin garden club. Entries must be made in the name of the garden club. Judging will be done according to the Wisconsin Merit System of judging.

Mrs. W. F. Roecker, 3319 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, is chairman of the garden club section of the Fair, and inquiries may be sent to her. Entries should be sent to the Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis, Wisconsin, by August 15, as all shadow boxes, tables, and garden space must be reserved in advance due to the limited number allowed.

DONATIONS TO THE SPEAKERS FUND

THE following additional donations have been made to the Speakers Fund: Edgerton Garden club, \$2.00; Fort Atkinson Garden Club, \$2.00.

We appreciate the support of these clubs.

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COMING FLOWER SHOWS

August 5-6. Oshkosh Horticultural Society Flower Show at the Recreational Gym, Oshkosh. Admission 10c.

August 12-13. Kaukauna Garden Club Flower Show, High School.

August 12-13. Flower Show of the Kenosha County Garden Club.

August 12-13. Sheboygan Garden Club Flower Show, Bethlehem Hall, 1121 Georgia Ave., Sheboygan.

August 14. Waupaca Garden Club Flower Show at the Library, Waupaca.

August 14-21. Annual Flower Show of the Garden Club of Superior in connection with the Tri-State Fair at the Fair Grounds.

August 17-18. Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club Flower Show at the Park Opera House. Admission 10c. 1 p.m. August 17; closes 9 p.m. August 18.

August 19. Menomonee Falls Garden Club Flower Show in High School Auditorium, 2 to 10 p.m.

August 25. West Bend Garden Club Flower Show in basement of Evangelical Lutheran Church. 2 to 9:30 p.m.

August 26-27. Fifth Annual Flower Show of the Cedarburg Garden Club, in the Gymnasium. Admission 15c.

August 26-27. Plymouth Garden Club Flower Show, Plymouth. Admission 15c.

September 9-10. Art Institute Garden Club Flower Show, Art Institute, 772 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee. Saturday, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

September 9-10. Elm Grove Garden Club Flower Show, Leeland School. Admission 10c.

THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

WHAT is perhaps Wisconsin's largest flower show, will be held in the Ripon College Gymnasium, Ripon, on August 12-13, when the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society stages their tenth annual show.

Wisconsin Parks

An excellent bulletin describing Wisconsin Parks and Forests may be obtained from the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, State Capitol, Madison. The bulletin is entitled "56,000 Square Miles of Vacationland . . . Wisconsin."

The parks and forests are described in detail. A number of interesting pictures show scenes of parks and forests. The following are the State Parks:

Interstate Park in northwestern Wisconsin, where the St. Croix River forms the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota; 675 acres of beautiful scenery are preserved in Interstate Park. Excellent for camping, picnicking, swimming and hiking. Custodian and police protection. Near St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

Peninsula State Park—Near the tip of Door County lie the 3,400 acres of Peninsula State Park, a playground region of unusual scenic beauty and historic interest, in the heart of Wisconsin's famed Cherryland. There is an eighteen-hole golf course for public use, facilities for camping picnicking and swimming. Near Fish Creek and Ephraim.

Devil's Lake State Park—This park is well known and comprises 1,440 acres surrounding Devil's Lake near Baraboo. The cut through the hills was once the gorge of the Wisconsin River, but after the glaciers had come and gone, the river found another channel and left this cleft to become a beautiful lake. Sanitary facilities, custodian and police protection provided.

Wyalusing State Park—Near the village of Wyalusing, south of Prairie du Chien, lies Wyalusing State Park. Here is where Marquette and Joliet some 300 years ago, beached their canoes and climbed a high eminence to see the beautiful panorama of the great valley of the Mississippi. The crest and 1,671 wooded acres of surrounding land, now constitute Wyalusing State Park. Fine camping facilities, custodian and police protection.

Perrot State Park—The Indians named it the Mountain-that-stands-in-the-water. Trempealeau, as the name stands today, is the feature of Perrot Park, 1,010 high bluffland acres along the Mississippi River above La Crosse. Named in honor of Nicholas Perrot who camped there in 1685. Provides fine places for camping, fishing and hiking.

Pattison State Park—This park located ten miles south of Superior, comprises 1,140 acres of forests through which winds the Black River. A favorite spot with campers and picnickers. Has a splendid swimming pool and bathing beach, and an extensive system of foot trails.

Rib Mountain State Park—The highest point of land in Wisconsin, Rib Mountain, 1,940 feet above sea level, is ideal for campers, picnickers and hiking. It is six miles from Wausau. The view is unexcelled.

Potawatomi State Park—This park is near Sturgeon Bay and consists of 1,046 tree-green acres on the forested shores of the bay. Excellent camping and picnicking.

Copper Falls State Park—Four miles from the city of Mellen, in Ashland County, one finds waterfalls, cascades and deep river gorges such as are to be found in few other regions of the country. Foot trails thread the 1,080 acres of the park and lead through forests of aged hemlocks and hardwoods. Has permanent custodian and police protection.

Terry Andrae State Park—Located about 40 miles north of Milwaukee and only six miles south of Sheboygan, this park provides 92 acres of white pine forest, and rolling sand dunes on the white sand beach of Lake Michigan.

Merrick State Park—An area of quiet woodlands bound about by the placid water of Fountain City Bay in Buffalo County. An excellent spot for an overnight camp.

HISTORIC-MEMORIAL PARKS

Tower Hill State Park, or the old shot tower near the village of Spring Green.

First Capitol State Park—At Belmont in Lafayette County.

Cushing Memorial Park—Monument to the Cushing Brothers in Waukesha County.

Nelson Dewey Memorial State Park. 700 acres of highlands along the Mississippi at Cassville.

Roadside Parks—“Stop-off” parks may be found as follows: **Rocky Arbor Park** on Highway 12, north of Wisconsin Dells; **Ojibwa Park**, along the Chippewa River, Highway 70 in Sawyer County; and **The New Glarus Woods**, 40 acres of oak forest on Highway 69 in Green County.

WALKS IN THE GARDEN

Garden Programs Over WHA

DURING the summer months State Radio Station WHA will broadcast directly from gardens every Tuesday over the Homemaker's Hour from 10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.

The following is the program for August:

Tuesday, August 8. A Walk in the Garden with Mrs. Floyd Ballard of Madison, Secretary of the Madison Garden Club.

Tuesday, August 15. A Walk in the lake side garden of Mrs. E. L. Roloff, Middleton Beach, near Madison.

Tuesday, August 22. The Flower Show at the State Fair by Mr. E. L. Chambers.

Tuesday, August 29. A Garden Walk through the early fall garden by H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary State Horticultural Society.

GARDEN CLUB EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR

LAST year the Garden Clubs of Wisconsin had their first opportunity to cooperate with the State Fair in putting on an exhibit. The results were so effective that they have again been given space by the State Fair management.

The premiums are very liberal and should induce many clubs to exhibit. The Federation booth is an excellent place at which to find your friends, to relax or from which to start on a tour of the grounds.

Let us make it a bigger and better show this year, so that it will become a permanent feature of the State Fair. Send in your entries promptly on receipt of your schedule. Reservations are entered in the order in which they are received.

Lest you forget—Act Now!
Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee.

**NEW GARDEN CLUBS
ADMITTED TO
MEMBERSHIP**

AT the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held at Oconomowoc on June 5th, it was unanimously voted to accept as members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, the Oconto Falls and New Richmond Garden Clubs.

The Federation extends to these new clubs, best wishes for a successful season.

The names of the officers of the New Richmond Club were published in our May issue. The following are the officers of the Oconto Falls Garden Club.

- President: O. H. Richter
- Vice-pres.: Mrs. R. C. Titel
- Secretary-Treas.: Mrs. A. E. Rudolph.

**THE BEST TIME TO
DUST FOR INSECT
AND DISEASE CONTROL**

THERE is a good deal of waste if we dust our plants for insect and disease control during windy weather, as so much of the dust is blown away.

Records of wind velocity indicate that the winds usually die down from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m. A good time to dust, therefore, would be at sunset and from then on until dawn. The wind is at its lowest velocity as a rule from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m.

It is perfectly all right to dust very early in the morning even though there is dew. In fact, dew will increase the effectiveness of rotenone.

**LAKE GENEVA FLOWER
SHOW SUCCESSFUL**

VERY successful flower show was held by the Lake Geneva Town and Country Garden Club on May 20-21. The officers of the club report a net profit of \$238.30, which means a very large attendance, considering the small admission fee charged.

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

TREASURER'S REPORT TO JUNE 1ST, 1939

SPEAKER'S FUND

Balance on hand December 1st, 1938.....	\$ 104.63
Donations from clubs December 1st to June 1st	30.00
Total receipts from 3 Flower Arrangement clinics	\$324.50
Total disbursements from 3 Flower Arrangement clinics	163.75
Profit on Clinics	160.75
Balance in fund on June 1st, 1939	295.38

GENERAL FUND

Receipts:	
Balance on hand December 1st, 1938	73.73
Dues received from December 1st to June 1st	1,142.10
Total	1,215.83
Disbursements:	
To Horticultural Society for membership and magazine	\$717.60
To National Council—dues for 1939	90.25
Lawrence Envelope Co., stationary and cards	20.25
Office supplies: Carbon paper, Clip envelopes	4.25
Mrs. Quimby for Conservation work	15.00
Board meeting, December 1st	18.40
Board meeting, January 20th	14.09
Board meeting, March 21st	13.86
Mileage to Regional Meetings for Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Quimby and Mrs. Jaeger	10.24
Expenses to National Council meeting at Colorado Springs	35.00
Total Disbursements	938.94
Balance in fund on June 1st	276.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance on hand June 1st	250.00
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DOROTHY BIDDLE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINICS

Total receipts in Milwaukee	\$ 129.00
Disbursements:	
Park, luncheons, etc.	\$ 1.95
Dorothy Biddle, fee and expenses	40.00
Total Disbursements	42.95
Balance	87.05
Total receipts in Madison	96.50
Disbursements:	
Luncheon tickets for speakers and entertainers	3.00
Rental of hall	15.00
Dorothy Biddle, fees and expenses.....	40.00
Total Disbursements	58.00
Balance	38.50
Total Receipts in Ripon	98.00
Disbursements:	
Mrs. St. Clair, travel with auto	6.00
Luncheons and flowers for exhibits	1.80
Rental of hall	15.00
Dorothy Biddle, fee and expenses	40.00
Total Disbursements	62.80
Balance	35.20
Total Balance of three clinics	\$ 160.75
Printing of tickets for advance sale	3.51
Profit from three clinics	157.24

THE BLUELEAF HONEYSUCKLE

NO words more fittingly describe the charming Blueleaf or Persian Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Korolkowii*, than those of E. H. Wilson, who referred to it concisely as "A shower bouquet of gray and pink."

Grace and beauty are evident in its every part, in the long drooping fountain-like branches, the soft downy blue-gray leaves, the axillary pairs of pretty rose pink flowers of late May and early June, and in the bright red August ripening berries. It is quite difficult to imagine a more striking effect than its soft-hued leaves present, either in contrast with the flowers or fruit, or "en masse" against a dark background.

As the bush grows from six to ten feet in height and tends to spread even farther, in planting it one should allow plenty of space for development. Though native of Turkestan and first cultivated in France, *L. Korolkowii* was not distinguished as a species until brought to the Arnold Arboretum in 1893. A variety with broader foliage has been designated "floribunda," and one with white fruit, "forma fructo albo."

From July, 1939 *Bulletin of the Morton Arboretum*, Lisle, Illinois.

JOBS FOR GRADUATES

THREE-QUARTERS of the June graduates from our Colleges and Universities will be in permanent position before the summer ends, according to the Bureau of Industrial Service, New York.

While graduates face the best job prospects in two years, prospective employers are checking in detail every qualification made by applicants. Employers are demanding as job essentials, character, scholarship, personality and adaptability. They are emphasizing less, athletic prowess and Campus popularity.

In My Garden

PERENNIAL Phlox again stole the garden show the last part of July. Our early dusting of Phlox with sulphur - rotenone dust kept the foliage in healthy condition and the bloom was superb. There are now so many beautiful varieties of Phlox available that it may be called the most popular flower of mid-summer.

The annual *Vinca rosea* is a welcome addition to the garden this year. A small bed of it attracts considerable attention. Unless pinched back early in the season, it becomes rather taller than expected. The foliage is a dark glistening green, and quite attractive, without insect or disease troubles.

Now is the time to watch the iris. If the tips of the leaves are turning brown it may be due to iris root rot. In that case, the decayed portion of the rhizome should be cut away so the balance of the roots may not be affected. Iris continue to be our most popular June flower in the border.

Closely rivaling the iris for attention during June, were the Columbine. Some of the new lavender, reds, whites and pinks are very beautiful indeed.

The Apple Blossom or Springtime rose continues to be our favorite rose. Low growing, it has a large number of flowers at one time, and blooms throughout the summer. The color is a beautiful shade of pink.

There is still nothing equal to plenty of water for maintaining the lawn in good condition throughout the summer.

Now that the young shoots of climbing roses are of considerable length, the old blossoming stalks should be removed since they are not attractive and are no longer of any value.

Oriental poppies are easily divided at this time. In fact, it is

the best time to transplant them.

Now is also the time to divide or buy and set out iris. However, be sure to trim away any disease or injured portions and plant only a healthy rhizome.

If the weather turns damp with plenty of rain during the latter part of this month or early in September, beware of mildew. The best thing to do is to dust with dusting sulphur as soon as the hot, dry period of summer is over. We cannot cure mildew after it once attacks the plants. They must be kept covered with sulphur to kill the spores which really are beginning to grow on the leaves two weeks before we can see the mildew.

H. J. Rahlmow.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

ENGLISH Ivy, periwinkle or wintercreeper are much more satisfactory in the shade than grass.

Woods soil which is usually supposed to be so rich is usually very poor soil and the plants grown in it will suffer unless fertilizer is added.

The color of the soil is no indication whatsoever of its fertility. Very often light soils are much more fertile than dark ones.

Roses may be grown in light soils as well as in a heavy clay soil.

Freezing temperatures are not necessary for the stratification of seeds, but a temperature of 41 degrees or less is necessary for many seeds, especially those of trees, shrubs and alpine plants.

Ultra-violet light is not as important to plants as it is to animals.

Plants can be grown successfully without soil by growing them in gravel or cinders and pouring a chemical nutrient solution over their roots twice daily.

Victor H. Ries, Ohio Extension News Letter.



Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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Some Strains of Bees Much Better Than Others

The Quality of Stock Influences Supersedure of Queens

"Certain lines of stock are definitely inferior to others in quality and quantity of brood, and in the amount of honey produced," is the conclusion reached by Dr. C. L. Farrar and C. W. Schaefer, and published in a new bulletin entitled, "A preliminary Report on the Influence of Stock on Supersedure, Or Loss, of Queen Bees."

The following are quotations from the bulletin which we feel will be of interest to all our members.

"Stock that produced brood of low quality showed the heaviest loss of queens and failed to show a single good queen surviving the active season. In colonies headed by queens that survived the production season, the surplus honey yield, above the 60 pounds required for wintering, ranged from minus 30 to plus 250 pounds.

"The poor quality of certain stock emphasizes the need for a general improvement of breeding stock as the first step toward reducing queen losses and increasing the returns from package bees. The heavy annual turnover of queens suggests a need for maintaining in each apiary a supply of laying queens in nuclei, to replace, without loss of brood-rearing time, those queens which fail during the active season.

"While poor queens constitute the most important problem, dwindling populations may cause heavy losses when packages are installed under unfavorable conditions. Losses from shipment, introduction, and manipulation are of lesser importance.

"During the period 1935-38 marked differences in stock were noted. One strain obtained from six sources showed a consistently poor record in widely separated apiaries. Approximately 750 queens of this stock were used, and a common hereditary background was

evident because the bees had similar physical characteristics, the majority of the queens tended to produce brood of low quality, and it was known that the six queen breeders had exchanged stock. Another strain, including over 550 queens, tested during the same period and in the same apiaries, had a record as consistently good as the other was poor.

No Advantage in "Released Queens"

"The packages in which the queens were released during shipment showed no advantage over those in which the queens were confined during shipment. As a matter of fact, while the majority of these queens responded normally, others appeared worn and were superseded early.

"The use of strong 2-pound packages provided with ample pollen and honey (or sugar feed) reserves 10 to 12 weeks in advance of the honey flow is considered better practice than the installation of larger packages later.

Lack of Pollen

"Spotted brood may result from lack of pollen, a physiological weakness in the stock, scattered egg laying, or disease.

"Dry bulk pollen was given to each colony when installed and there was some new pollen available from the field. Had no pollen been given or none had been available from the field, brood rearing would no doubt not have progressed as rapidly.

"Since the information as to the performance of a breeder's stock is available to that breeder, this should result in great improvement of the quality of stock and of course considerable benefit to the Northern honey producers."

HONEY GRADES CHANGED

Department of Agriculture
Changes Grades of Honey,
Effective July 22, 1939

BEEKEEPERS should write to the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, for a copy of the new honey grades, as amended and changed, effective July 22, 1939.

The following are the grades which have been established:

Comb Honey

Wisconsin Fancy, Wisconsin No. 1, and Wisconsin No. 2.

Extracted Honey

Wisconsin No. 1, Wisconsin No. 2.

Cut Comb Honey

Fancy Cut Comb Honey, No. 1
Cut Comb Honey.

Chunk Honey

No. 1 Chunk Honey, No. 2
Chunk Honey.

Ungraded Honey

The term ungraded honey shall apply only when a person does not grade his honey at all. It will be a violation to grade a part of the honey, for example, as Wisconsin No. 1, and mark what is left as "Ungraded."

A most important change has been made in the grades of extracted honey. There is now a No. 1 and a No. 2, and **only two colors, white and amber**. In other words, there is no longer any light amber honey. All honey which does not grade as white, must be marked amber.

There will be only two colors in comb honey as well—white and amber.

BEES AND HONEY AT THE STATE FAIR

ACCORDING to reports, the Wisconsin State Fair has the outstanding exhibit of bees and honey of any Fair in the country. The exhibit has been maintained in a separate building which has become one of the leading show places of the Fair.

This year there will be a number of important changes. The County exhibits have been eliminated and instead there will be booths by individual beekeepers. These exhibits should be more attractive than ever before because considerable emphasis is placed upon "the stop, look and ask questions" appeal.

Above all, The Bee and Honey Building is the meeting place for Wisconsin beekeepers throughout the duration of the Fair.

THE HONEY CROP MAY BE SMALLER THAN EXPECTED

EARLY in July, prospects in Wisconsin were for a big honey crop. However, drought suddenly cut the flow short in many sections of the state. As a result, prospects for a crop look much less promising the latter part of July than at first hoped for.

The large crop of last year was due to continuous rainfall and a continuous flow over a long period. If the flow is cut short this year, Wisconsin will not have the crop it had last year.

There are indications of improved industrial conditions and better demand on the part of the consumer which should slightly strengthen prices this coming year.

WANTED—Extractor

Wanted: Used 4 frame automatic reversible extractor. H. H. Reim, Watertown, Wis., 924 Labaree St.

The Honey Crop

THE NATIONAL HONEY CROP

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports on July 1st, honey crop prospects during the last half of June as follows:

"It appears that although a number of states already report prospects superior to those of 1938, the *crop for the country as a whole will be below that of last year*. Also, it appears that comb honey will again be scarce in 1939."

The Department further reports that the probable carry-over of honey is less than was anticipated, excepting in the Inter-mountain regions where considerable of last year's honey is left on hand. The markets for new crops or orange honey has already strengthened because of the light crop, but prices of honey elsewhere are on or about last year's level.

In Wisconsin while prospects are spotted, many beekeepers are looking for the best crop in three years. Northern Michigan will have a light crop, but the rest of the state will have as large a crop as last year.

From Kenosha by Richard Hansen

Prospects are for a fine crop of honey in this section. Colonies that were ready early enough have three supers filled. Conditions are all right for the next month.

A great deal of difference is noted between stocks of bees. Many colonies are outdistancing others by as much as 100%.

Local sales have been fair to good.

From Greenville by Edw. Hassinger, Jr.

So far to date, July 8th, we have more honey on the hives than last year at the same time and prospects are good for a light flow to continue for a short time.

Colonies with no pollen early in the spring did not have much brood at that time compared with those that had pollen. The quality of the stock during the honey flow indicates great possibilities in breeding a superior strain of bees.

Possibilities for marketing the crop are about the same as last year. We should sell only clean, ripe honey, and not use acid to remove it.

From Viroqua by Newton Boggs

We had no honey crop last year, and will have from 150-200 pound average this year. We expect the flow to last

a while longer. Not much chance to realize a fair price because some beekeepers are putting green honey on the market at a low price.

From Kaukauna by Geo. Jacobson

The honey crop will be just as good as last year if not better, and will continue especially if we don't have grasshoppers as we did last fall.

We notice considerable difference in the various strains of bees. There have been some beekeepers peddling green honey the first part of July. Honey is not fit to take off at that time. I have heard buyers complaining about buying thin honey that fermented.

From Rock County by Ivan Whiting, Rockford

The bees have done very well in this section. The greatest daily gain from our scale colony was 16½ pounds. The total gain to date, July 11, is 235 pounds.

Alsike clover is done, yellow sweet clover nearly all cut, and white clover not being visited by bees. Sweet clover may not last much longer. Since the flow started early it may end early.

From Ripon by A. J. Schultz

Clovers came through the winter in good condition this year. April and May were dry months. During June we had considerable rain and the flow started out great with many colonies gaining as much as 10 pounds daily. However just as suddenly as it started, the flow ended the first half of July, and now the bees will try to rob. It is exceedingly dry with prospects for the balance of the season poor.

From Marathon County by Jos. Garre

There has been an abundance of white and alsike clover here, which blossomed earlier than usual. By having colonies ready, we are getting a very good crop. Basswood did not yield so good. I believe other beekeepers will get a fair to good crop, but package bees are not up to strength, and are gathering very little surplus. Honey has been selling well all summer.

From N. E. France, Platteville

The honey crop in Grant County is fair to poor. Prospects from now on are not so good. I think prices will be fair this fall. In the northern part of the county the crop is reported good.

The Annual Summer Meeting

OUR SUMMER MEETING DRAWS LARGE CROWD

WELL over 200 beekeepers and their wives attended the annual summer meeting at Madison on July 20th. It was a perfect day, and everyone enjoyed the program and the trips to the beeyards and the Governor's mansion.

Visitors from out of the state included Mr. E. R. Root of Medina, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Kelley of Paducah, Kentucky, Prof. V. G. Milum, and several beekeepers from northern Illinois.

Prof. I. F. Hall gave a most interesting talk on trends on farm prices. He stated that honey followed butter price trends more than sugar prices. Industrial conditions largely govern the price of butter, and honey fluctuates much as butter does. With improvement in purchasing power of the laboring classes, both butter and honey will rise in price.

Prof. V. G. Milum spoke on proper ways of processing and packaging honey, and referred to articles in the next issues of the American Bee Journal on the subject.

Prof. H. F. Wilson stated that honey will darken if kept at a high temperature for any length of time, but that unless heated, honey will granulate in which condition it will ferment unless low in moisture content.

During the afternoon session Mr. Kelley, Mr. Steve Parks of Watertown, and Mr. E. R. Root were called on to speak. Dr. C. L. Farrar then explained the nature of the experiments being carried on, and the group visited the bee yard on the Hill Experimental Farm. Here they saw pollen traps for collection of pollen, and two-queen colonies. The latter had produced considerably more honey than single-

queen colonies. They were also shown the difference between high quality and low quality brood, due to difference in quality of stock of bees. Dr. Farrar discussed quality of stock as explained in another article in this issue. He also mentioned the value of pollen in building up colonies in the spring and stated that he hoped pollen substitutes would be available in the near future—a problem being worked on diligently.

A smaller group of beekeepers visited a second yard with Dr. Farrar at which they saw packages from different breeders. There was considerable difference in production due to difference in quality of stock.

Mr. E. L. Chambers spoke briefly on the work being done in disease eradication calling attention to the decrease in the appropriation which means curtailment of the work in many counties. It was suggested that county association members contact their county boards and local supervisors and request county appropriations to help make the work worth while in each county. The amount available for this coming year is \$19,000.00, which is not much better than the amount we previously had considering that many counties had substantial appropriations.

H. J. Rahmlow called attention to the dumping of western old honey onto the markets at the present time, and cautioned beekeepers not to become panicky about prices, but to contact their grocerymen and buyers urging them to buy good Wisconsin honey and help stabilize the price, instead of buying old honey from "fly-by-night" salesmen, selling it at low prices, thereby ruining future markets.

Following the trip to the bee yards, a large number visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rahmlow to see the garden, the large English walnut tree growing there, and the one-man extracting outfit for small producers.

The Ladies Meeting

About 75 ladies attended the Auxiliary meeting. They had an excellent program of speakers in the morning and were received by the Governor in the State Capitol in the afternoon and then visited the Governor's mansion.

NEW DRIPLESS SERVER

Retails at 50c

Just the thing to increase honey sales.

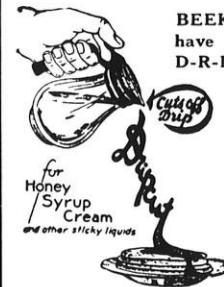
We allow 40% discount to beekeepers in lots of 1 dozen.

We have \$1.00 Dripcuts, and \$1.00 Fiesta Dripcuts at 40% discount in lots of 1 dozen.

Prices F.O.B. Menomonee Falls

HONEY ACRES

Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin



BEEKEEPERS: — We have another NEW D-R-I-P-C-U-T dispenser made especially for the beekeeping trade and to retail at 50c each. Write for quantity prices.

Honey Dispenser Sales Co.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

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CONTAINERS!

NEW LOW PRICES!

2½ lb. cans, per case of 24.....	\$1.15
2½ lb. cans, per carton of 100	3.95
5 lb. pails, per case of 12.....	.90
5 lb. pails, per carton of 50..	3.00
10 lb. pails, per case of 6.....	.78
10 lb. pails, per carton of 50..	4.60
60 lb. cans, in bulk, each.....	.30
60 lb. cans, per case of 2.....	.92
60 lb. cans, per carton of 24..	6.96

F.O.B. Boyd, Wisconsin

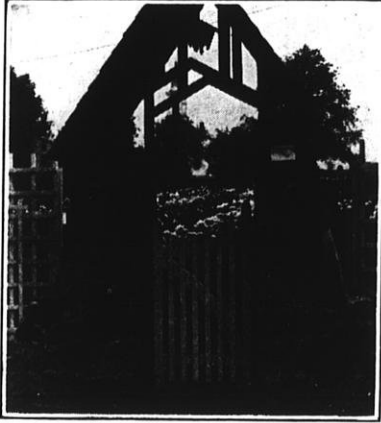
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