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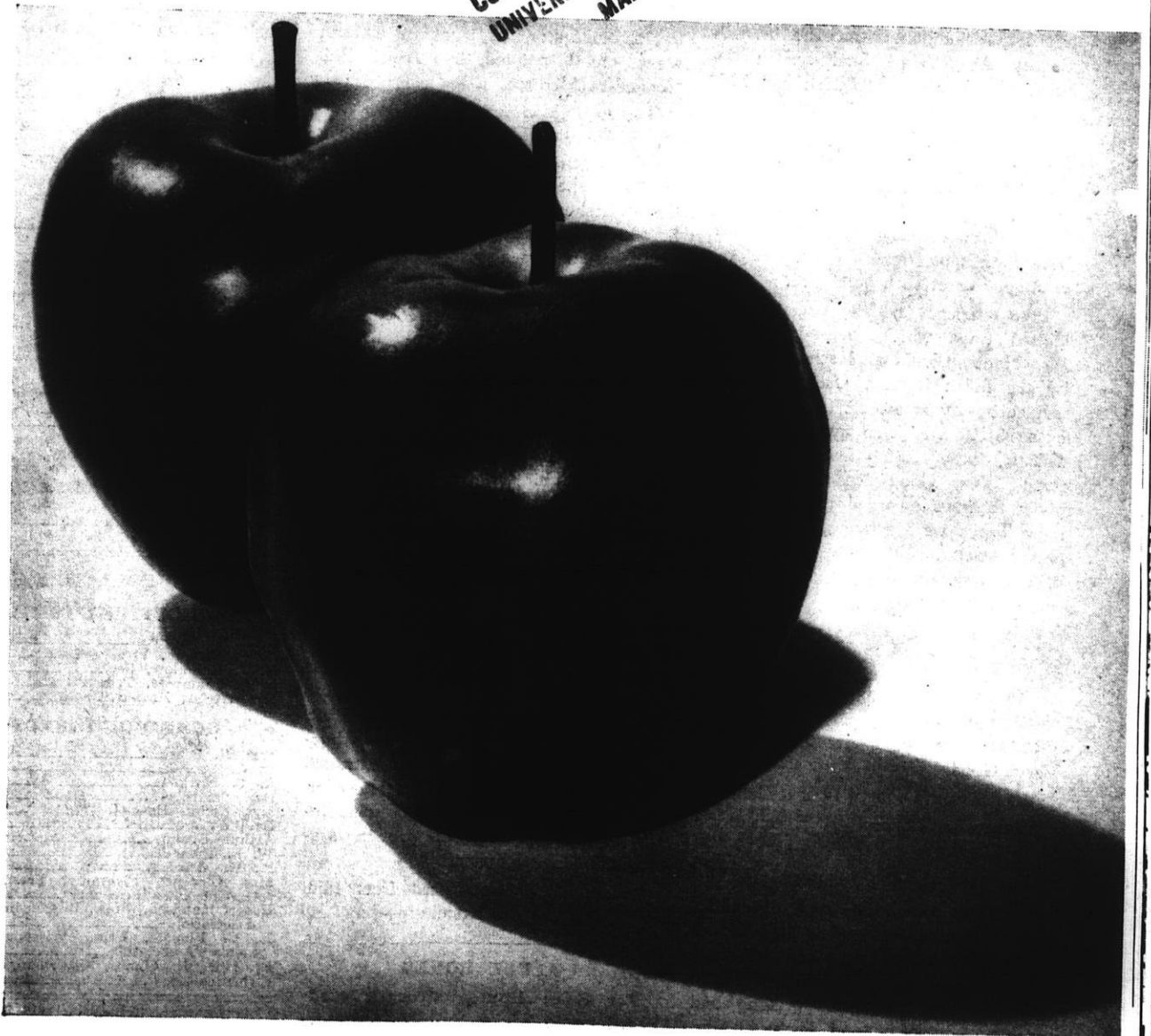
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Wisconsin Horticulture

Time For An Apple

LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
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MADISON

September, 1949



The Fruit Show at The State Fair

"Wisconsin grows good apples" was the theme of the Fruit Show at the State Fair on Aug. 20-28.

The exhibit featured:

1. An orchard scene by the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association aided by Asst. County Agent Stiefvater.

2. An apple grading demonstration by the Ozaukee County F.G.A. and County agent Carl Gilman. Equipment was furnished by the S. E. Fruit Growers Co-op, with a Cub grader owned by Mr. Armin Frenz of Cedarburg.

3. An apple sales and display booth by the Washington County F.G.A. and County Agent Earl Skalisky. In the booth Melba, Early McIntosh and Milton—all high quality early eating apples were sold to visitors at 5c each and 2 for 5c as an apple promotion project.

4. An apple variety display of 100 trays of fine highly colored apples.

We do not remember a year when Wisconsin apples were as highly colored in August or of such good size.

Five variety exhibit Counties exhibited trays which were judged by Mr. Hugo Klumb of Rochester, Wis. by the Merit System. Using this system each tray is scored. Those scoring from 93-100 are given awards of "Excellent," those scoring from 85-92 were rated "Very Good" cash prizes were given to trays awarded these two ratings. Trays were arranged by counties and growers could show only 1 tray of 1 variety.

Awards

Milwaukee County, 12 Excellent and 5 Very Good.

Ozaukee County, 19 Excellent and 2 Very Good.

Racine County, 8 Excellent and 4 Very Good.

Washington County, 18 Excellent.

Waukesha County, 7 Excellent, 3 Very Good.

Object of Exhibit

The idea behind this type of exhibit is to give city visitors an idea of the appearance of an orchard; the type of machinery and equipment used in orchard operations; apple grading and brushing equipment and lastly an opportunity to taste good apples.

The exhibit is a step in apple pro-

motion and we appreciate the cooperation of State Fair officials in helping prepare a type of exhibit designed to help growers.

TOMATO DISPLAY AT STATE FAIR

Nation's Third Most Important Vegetable Takes Spotlight

Tomato varieties, how to grow them and their food value was the theme of the vegetable exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair this year.

County Agent Elwyn Leet of Racine County and a committee of growers prepared a field of tomatoes showing a tractor cultivator, in front of a farm scene mural painted by Artist Bob Hodgell of Madison.

Five leading varieties—Rutgers, Wis. 55, Stokesdale, Marglobe and Valient were featured in three large iced coolers by Milwaukee County growers under the leadership of Pres. Leonhard Weiss, S. Milwaukee, and Mr. John Budzien, well known greenhouse grower. Mr. Glenn Coppens, Milwaukee Co. marketing Extension Agent and Eugene Stiefvater, Ass't. Co. Agt. were active in preparing the exhibit.

The Krier Preserving Company of Belgium, Wis. prepared an exhibit of processed tomatoes, and employed a demonstrator who served samples of tomatoes to Fair visitors.

2,4-D BEST "STOP-DROP" HORMONE FOR WINESAP AND STAYMAN

2,4-D is perhaps the most potent chemical that we know of to prevent or reduce harvest drop of apples. Its great failing is the fact that it is effective *only on two known commercial varieties: namely, Winesap and Staymen Winesap.* The most effective concentration to use is 10 parts per million. However, at this concentration there is some injury to primary leaves the growing season following treatment.

Condensed from Illini Horticulture—July '49

APPLE BOXES

For Sale: Double strength cardboard apple boxes. Suitable for storage or sales. Price per dozen \$1.80. M. W. Miller, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Apple Canning

At New Holstein

How to Produce A Quality Pack
For the Baking Trade

By Gilbert Hipke

The story of canning apples at New Holstein, Wisconsin dates back to the year 1900, when A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. started operating under the name of the New Holstein Canning Company.

In 1900 apples were grown extensively in this section of Wisconsin, particularly as a cash crop, and a good many farmers had rather extensive plantings.

No Scab in 1900

The matter of insect and scab control at that time was of negligible concern and a spray program was not necessary for the protection of fine, clean apples. The varieties grown were quite largely of the early type such as Duchess and similar varieties which were not the most desirable type for canning.

The pack was also quite different as contrasted with the solid pack of today. Years ago it was more of a brine pack, the slices more or less floating in a sugar brine. Today there is practically no excess fluid in the can.

Requirements for Canning Apples

The apples for canning today must be of firm texture and of a quality as will yield a very desirable product for the baking trade which is the biggest consumer. Varieties best adapted to canning are the Northwest Greening, or other varieties which yield a somewhat greenish tint, though the canned product has a very appealing appearance. The most popular varieties used, of course, are the York Imperial, the Rome Beauty and Jonathon. The Golden Delicious has become a rather popular item although it is an expensive apple to can.

Apples for canning must necessarily be of good size which will, of course, make them a very competitive item with the fresh fruit market. The apples must necessarily be of good quality and are bought on U. S. Standards for canning apples, namely, U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2. The apples should be picked before they become too fully matured and should be handled very carefully in order to



Canned apples make delicious apple pie. Note how the dry pack stands alone when removed from the container.

prevent bruising which will be a detriment to the finished product, as it will require considerable trimming on the tables after they leave the peelers. All apples will need to be properly graded as to size and kept separately as to variety and should at all times be handled with utmost caution.

The apples when brought to the plant are properly weighed, sample graded, and paid for on the basis of the current market for that particular product.

The Canning Process

The apples are run through a grader and all one size are put through one particular set of peelers set for that particular apple in order to do a very excellent job, and the same is true of the other machines which follow. The apples are at no time permitted to be exposed any length of time to the air as oxidation will cause discoloration. As quickly as possible the apples are put into a soaking tank of salt water which penetrates the apples to expel gases—carbon dioxide, oxygen, and nitrogen. The length of time required depends upon the variety and maturity of the fruit. In many instances it may be necessary to permit the apples to be in a salt solution of approximately 3% for a period of ten hours.

The Blancher

The apples after having been properly soaked are thoroughly washed in fresh water and are ready for the blancher. This is a long stainless

steel belt under a hood in which they are exposed to a high temperature steam which gives them a preheating cook sufficiently long to make them palatable and not too soft for good consistency when used in baking or cooking. After leaving the blancher the apples are taken directly into a filler where they are filled at a temperature of approximately 180 degrees closing temperature and with a very little hot water to fill whatever spaces are left. The apples are packed dry in the can and placed immediately in the closing machine where the cover is hermetically sealed.

The apples in the can are then placed directly into a hot water cook and every assurance made that they are properly processed. The very important next process is that of cooling. This requires a considerable time as there is a large mass of material in a No. 10 tin which is very slow in conducting heat. Unless properly cooled the product will be very inferior in quality. In this process there are a number of different methods used. Some employ the use of ice and air for proper cooling.

The apples canned by our plant at New Holstein are primarily in No. 10 tins or gallon cans for the baking trade and institutional work, especially hotels and restaurants.

Small Can Planned

It is our plan to add a smaller can for home use and we have every reason to believe it will be possible to

place some of these on the market this year.

It is also our plan to purchase cider apples at our plant to permit disposition of apples that are not fit for other uses than cider.

Growers interested in finding a market for canning varieties should contact G. J. Hipke of the A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. as to his varieties and amounts. Some plans will be arranged for the disposition of all apples. The variety in which we will be mostly interested in using this year are the Northwest Greening.

THE NATIONAL APPLE CROP

In June the National Apple Institute members estimated a national apple crop of 112 million bushels. In July, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated the crop at 121 million bushels. The difference came in the improved growing conditions in the larger producing states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Washington.

Growers must face the facts squarely, prepare themselves and the consuming public to take and use the actual volume of the crop in prospect.

Wisconsin Apple Institute Plans Program

In spite of the reduced membership and income the Wisconsin Apple Institute the board of directors plans a vigorous program with what little money they have—a total of about \$1,000.00 for this season.

The Program

1. Run one large ad in the leading daily newspapers of Wisconsin, possibly Thursday, September 8th. This is after Labor Day and according to our advertising agents, the Gittings Co., Milwaukee, it is an appropriate time.

2. Employ a publicity specialist—a graduate student in journalism at the college of agriculture to work in the office of the Horticultural Society and cover the state with apple publicity telling folks about Wisconsin apples and how to use them.

Apple Recipe Booklets Available

The booklet "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples" is available for use of growers. Non-members of the institute can buy it at cost. \$4.00 per hundred. County agents and home agents may obtain a supply free. Write to the office of the Horticultural Society for a supply. Extension workers may write to the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture.

An Excellent Apple Storage Cellar



In the Emil Beyer apple storage cellar at Malone, Wisconsin. On March 21, Mrs. Beyer and daughter Linda enjoyed a tasty McIntosh and Golden Delicious which have kept in excellent condition in this practical storage cellar.

On last March 21 the editor dropped in for a chat with orchardist Emil Beyer of Malone just north of Fond du Lac. Naturally the conversation drifted to apples and we asked Mr. Beyer if he still had apples in storage because the year before I had tasted some very excellent McIntosh and Delicious in April.

Good apples are always an attraction and act like a magnet so we went into the apple storage cellar and sure enough, here were a number of bushels of McIntosh and Golden Delicious in excellent condition. Mrs. Beyers and daughter Linda came out too, and were induced to pose for a picture in the storage cellar.

No doubt the excellent keeping quality of the fruit is due to the high humidity. Note in the picture that the cellar is entirely underground; that there is sump with an automatic pump which takes out the water when it gets to a certain level. However, water stands in the sump all the time which keeps the humidity high.

We asked Mr. Beyers how he built the storage cellar and this is the information he gave us.

There is no insulation in the cellar, it is all underground. The size is 20' x 60'. Ceiling is 11 ft. high. It will hold about 4,000 bushels of apples. The walls are 10" cement blocks. The ceiling construction is of 12" I beams of steel with 6" cement roof. There is about 3 ft. of soil over the cement.

The floor is of slatted boards placed over small steel rails which are about one ft. above the clay floor. The ground floor is wet at all times and can be flooded at will. Excess water is pumped out and it is never too wet. For ventilation there are six inlets and two outlets.

Mr. Beyer finds the storage cellar very practical. There is an elevator to take the fruit up and down. The wiring in the elevator is all moisture proof.

Since the cellar was built in 1940 Mr. Beyers says that his business has increased 100%.

There is never any frost as it can be prevented by closing the inlets.

"Giant" Sports in Apples and Grapes

By John Einset

Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station

"Giant" or large-fruited sports of apples have been known for many years, but only recently have we reached an understanding of the genetic makeup of these forms. With this understanding we are becoming more and more interested in their potential value in fruit-breeding.

Fifteen or more "giant" sports of different apple varieties have been received from growers and nurseries, for testing at the Station at Geneva. All these sports have certain characteristics in common which make them quite easily identified. Part of a tree, a whole tree, or even several trees in a block have been observed to show certain "giant" characteristics. The fruits are larger, even twice as large as the normal apple of that same variety; they are usually somewhat flatter in shape, and often slightly more irregular in outline. The

trees that bear these "giant" fruits are usually vigorous growers with twigs that are thicker than those of the original variety. In shape, the trees tend to be flatter than normal and the angles of the branches tend to be wider.

A study has been made of the chromosomes of these sports, the bodies present in all cells that determine the characteristics of the individual. A very unusual condition has been found. All the varieties of which we have sports, including Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent normally have 34 chromosomes. They are known as diploids. All of the "giant" sports that we have examined are in part diploid, like their parents and in part tetraploid with certain cells and tissues that have 68 chromosomes, or twice the parental number. Technically they are called periclinal chimeras, with an outer layer of diploid cells covering the tetraploid internal parts, much as a glove covers a hand.

From—Farm Research, July '49

FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR

QUESTION: I would like information about the Flemish Beauty pear. Is it good for pickling or eating? Should it be picked while still hard?

ANSWER: The Flemish Beauty Pear is a moderately late pear. There are a number of other varieties which are considerably later. It is a fairly large fruited pear and it normally would be used for eating out of hand or for canning. I would say that normally it would be too large for what would usually be considered to be a "pickling pear". All pears should be picked when they are still quite firm, although fully developed. The pear is probably the one fruit in which the quality is improved when the fruit ripens off the plant. The time of picking could be judged fairly well by noting the color change in the skin. As the pear nears the picking stage, the skin color will usually become somewhat lighter. Flemish Beauty will not turn yellow to the extent to which the Bartlett does. However the portion which is not covered with red will take on a light greenish yellow appearance.

Answer by Prof. J. G. Moore,
Department of Hort.

FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

SPRAY MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

SPRAYS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Chlordane (For Grasshopper Control) | DN 111 |
| Parathion (For Red Mite) | Toxophene |
| Hormone Harvest Sprays | Hexamite |

ORCHARD EQUIPMENT

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Orchard Stepladders | Baskets: |
| Pointed Topladders | Pecks |
| Picking Bags | Half Bushels |
| | Bushels |
| | Half Pecks |

Write For Prices On Carload Shipment of Baskets

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Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
227 Cutler Street

Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot

Tel. 4107
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

How To Grade Apples

Important Questions Answered

By Elmer L. Peterson,
Wis. Dept. of Agric.

Question: Are Wisconsin growers required to grade apples and mark containers to show the grades?

Answer: No, growers are not required to grade apples. At the present time there are no regulations which require apples to be graded, nor are growers required to indicate the grade on containers but if grade is indicated apples must, of course, meet the requirements of the grade indicated.

Question: What grades can apple growers use in Wisconsin?

Answer: The United States Standards for apples may be used in Wisconsin.

Question: Is it necessary to grade open packages on display at roadside stands?

Answer: It is not necessary to grade open packages of apples displayed at roadside stands but we believe it is only good business to do so.

Advantages of Inspection

Question: What are the advantages of grading and inspecting apples for shipment?

Answer: Apples to be shipped usually must be sold to distant buyers and it is, therefore, necessary to have a basis for contract. Grading apples and assigning them to U. S. grades furnish basis for such contracts. Grading also removes from commercial shipments inferior or low grade fruit thereby increasing the value of the shipment and apples to absorb the cost of expensive packages and high cost transportation charges must have a high value. Well graded apples also assure satisfied customers and repeat business. At the completion of an inspection, an inspector issues a joint Federal-State inspection certificate, setting forth facts about the quality and condition of the apples inspected. These certificates are admissible as prima facie evidence in all courts of the United States and are valuable instruments as basis for contracts as well as foundation for adjustments in case of disagreement and in settling claims against transportation agencies.

Question: How can growers obtain inspections?

Answer: By applying to Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin. Applications for inspection should be made well in advance of the time when the inspection is needed.

Question: What are the requirements of U. S. No. 1?

Answer: Except for minimum color, requirements for U. S. Fancy and U. S. No. 1 are the same. That is apples must be of one variety, mature but not over ripe, carefully hand picked, clean and fairly well formed. They must be free from decay, internal browning, breakdown and from scald, freezing injury, broken skins and bruises, also free from visible water core. Apples must also be free from damage caused by russetting, sunburn, spray burn, limb rubs, hail, drought spot, scars, diseases, insects or mechanical or other means. Each apple shall have the amount of color specified for the variety. The color requirements for U. S. No. 1 are rather low. In most solid red varieties only 25% of color is required. A few striped or partially red varieties also require 25% of red color for U. S. No. 1 but most of them require only 15%. In red cheeked or blushed varieties only a tinge is required and, of course, in yellow or green varieties requirements are "characteristic color." In a few words, apples to grade No. 1 must be mature, hand picked, fairly well formed and of one variety. They must also be practically free from defects which injure the appearance or which affect the shipping or storage qualities of the apples.

Over Facing

Question: What are restrictions on over facing?

Answer: In the official grades we find the following statements. The apples used for facing should not be so different from the remainder of the apples as to cause a marked contrast. This applies to size as well as to the color and other quality factors.

Question: Does the practice of over facing hurt the market?

Answer: It certainly does! We don't know of anything that will sour a buyer more than receiving apples where a beautiful face covers an inferior pack. We think it is good business to face apples. By that we mean that when apples are ringfaced the colored side of the apple should be up but that does not mean that all apples in the face should have 90% of color if many apples in the pack are as low as 15%, nor should the face be free from defects if the pack is

not a U. S. No. 1 and defective apples are included.

We are sure that everyone will agree that during the past few years we have done a lot to improve our cultural practices but very little to improve our grading and marketing practices. It seems that if we are to be successful in the production of apples we must bring our grading and marketing up to the same level that we have now reached in our cultural practices.

FINDINGS IN USE OF A PRE-HARVEST SPRAY

Writing in the magazine Virginia Fruit, Mr. Charles Wood, a Virginia grower, with three years experience in the use of Naphthaleneacetic Acid as a pre-harvest spray, makes these observations on its use:

1. The foliage of the trees on which the material is to be applied should be good and vigorous. Poor spraying results have been observed when 25% or more of the foliage is infested with scab and rust.

2. The temperature should be at least 70 degrees F. Temperatures from 75 to 80 degrees are preferable.

3. A warm rain following the applications of the spray has a tendency to make the materials react more quickly and more effectively.

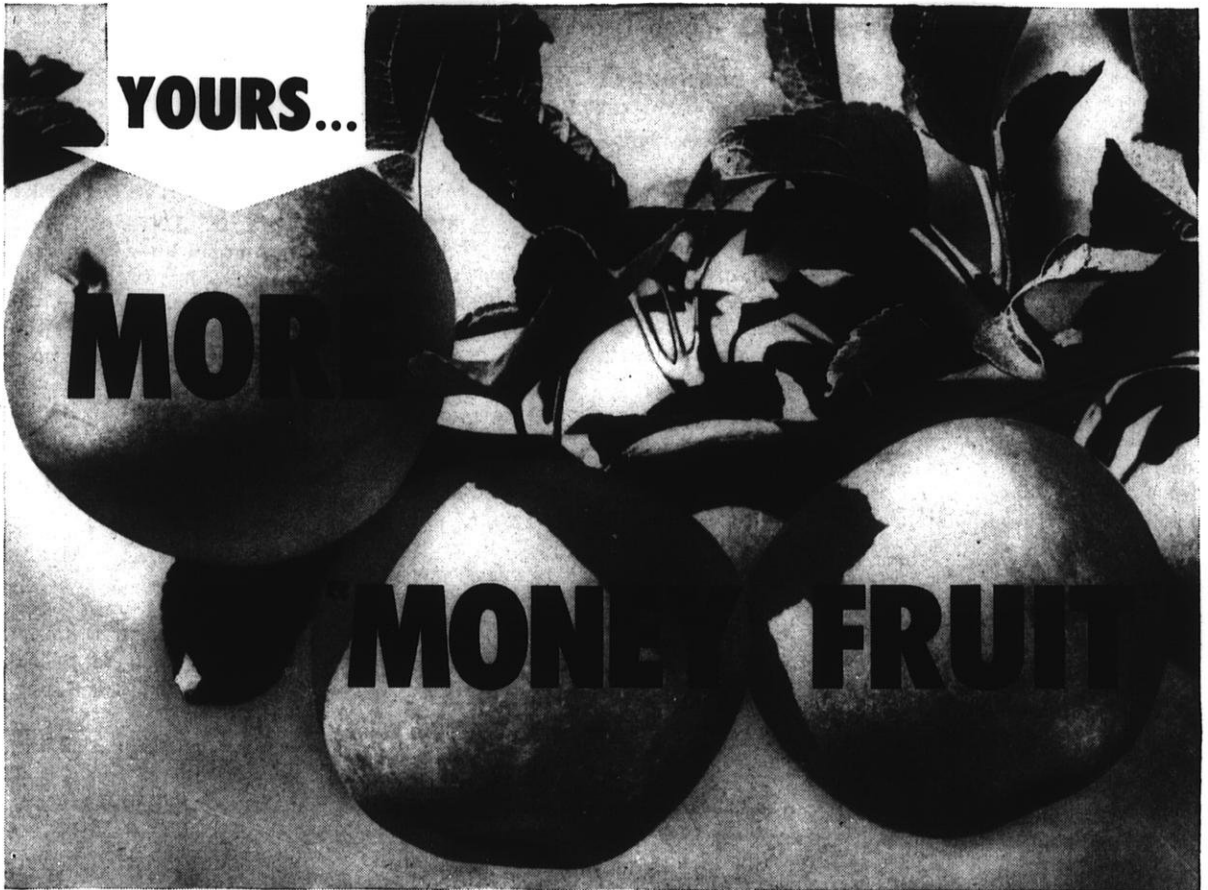
4. The spray should be applied two weeks before the fruit reaches its prime maturity for picking. If picking operations are delayed, a second application should be applied ten days after the first, in as much as the material seems to be slower in action when the fruit has matured (towards the end of the picking season.)

Mr. Wood has sprayed a large orchard of the York Variety by airplane and remarks that his ability to hold Yorks in storage as late as April—scald free—is due in part to the fact that they were properly matured before picking.

REGRETS TO LAKE GENEVA

August 12 was the day we started our trek to Little St. Germaine Lake (for a much needed vacation) so we had to miss the Lake Geneva Flower Show. We were sorry, too, because we knew it would be good. But thanks much for the attractive announcement.—Ed.

Neither adversity nor prosperity changes a man; each merely brings out what there is in him.



WITH BETTER SPRAY PROTECTION
through the season . . . to harvest time

Use:

GENITOX* S-50

50% DDT spray powder; its micron size particles go into finely flocculated suspension in the spray and tend to "stay put" where they hit on fruit and foliage giving maximum protective deposit with minimum of insecticide run-off.

GENITHION*

The leading Parathion spray material for control of mites and some other pests.

LEAD ARSENATE—Astringent & Standard

The long-time standout among the nation's "Leads."

NICOTINE SULFATE

Unsurpassed for quality and uniformity. Widely used for control of aphids and certain other insects.

MICRO-DRITOMIC* SULFUR

Particles of true micron fineness. Recommended for apple scab and peach brown rot.

FILMFAST*

Spreader sticker to "step up" performance of sprays.



Use:

STAFAST*

Pre-harvest Hormone Spray
Exclusive Plus Action!

Only STAFAST contains 2 hormone ingredients!

- CONTROL premature drop of apples and pears
- IMPROVE color, size and flavor of your fruit
- REDUCE windfall losses and harvest "knockdowns"
- CUT DOWN need for spot picking
- EASE your labor problem by stretching your picking season

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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FRUIT NEWS ITEMS

DDT TOLERANCE ON APPLES

"Will the present informal tolerance of seven parts per million of DDT on apples be lowered this year?" This question was asked of the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

This letter in reply will answer the question for our growers for 1949:

"As you know sections 402 (a) (2) and 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provide for the holding of public hearings to take testimony looking towards the establishment of formal legal tolerances for poisonous residues on food products where the residues are necessary or cannot be avoided. The informal tolerance of seven parts per million was announced in 1945 and while we are hoping that this year it will be possible to hold a hearing to establish a formal legal tolerance for DDT on apples and pears it is unlikely that this can be held in time to affect the 1949 crop of apples. Five parts per million is probably more nearly a proper tolerance than is seven parts per million but I am sure that you will be interested to know that in the past four years practically all of the many samples of apples which we have examined for the presence of DDT, have shown substantially less than five parts per million.

IMITATION CATS KEEP BIRDS AWAY FROM FRUIT

How imitation cats kept robins and birds away from cherries and berries was disclosed by Mrs. I. F. Thompson of Beloit, Wisconsin. Mrs. Thompson was formerly a member of the Racine Garden Club and is an enthusiastic horticulturist. She says that her sister took some old pieces of black fur and made two very realistic cats, complete with long tails which moved in the breeze, and with bright glistening glass button eyes. They tied the cats to the outer branches of cherry trees and the effect was immediate, the birds kept at a safe distance from the "cats." The Thompsons harvested a good crop of fruit last year.

It should keep the robins away from strawberries too.

CRANBERRY-APPLE PIE CONTEST

A cranberry-apple pie contest was held recently in Massachusetts. Prizes of \$10 for the best pie from each county were given with a sweepstake prize of \$100. The contest was sponsored by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

A part of the contest was an interesting piece of promotion—a huge cranberry-apple pie five feet in diameter and five inches deep. It was necessary to build a frame of angle irons around the pie plate to get the pie into the oven and it was removed with a block and tackle. This pie weighed 500 pounds.

The Winning Pie Recipe

- 1 cup ground cranberries
- 1½ cups chopped apples
- 1½ cups sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons minute tapioca
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine

Mix all ingredients together in a bowl. Then put mixture in a prepared pie shell. Dot with butter and sprinkle two teaspoons of grated orange rind over the cranberry-apple mixture. Put on the top crust and bake in hot oven at 450° F. for 10 minutes, then reduce the heat to moderate oven of 350°. Bake for 40 minutes longer or until the crust is brown and the apples are tender. **Crust.** 1 cup flour, 3 oz. lard, 1 teaspoon chicken fat, ½ teaspoon salt, cold water. Blend 1½ oz. of lard and one teaspoon of chicken fat (or butter) in flour until it is very fine. Then blend the remainder of lard until it is chopped to the size of peas. Moisten to a dough with cold water, until the mixture is the right consistency. Place in the icebox for several hours. Roll ½ of the pastry ¼-inch thick and line pie plate. Put in filling and cover with the remaining pastry.

Score Card

Pies were judged on the basis of the following score card:

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| General Appearance | 20 |
| Filling | |
| Flavor | 20 |
| Color | 15 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Texture or Consistency | 15 |
| Crust | |
| Texture and Flakiness | 15 |
| Color and Flavor | 15 |

EFFECT OF POST-STORAGE TEMPERATURES ON KEEPING QUALITY OF DELICIOUS APPLES

It is common knowledge that a Delicious apple left in the field after picking one day is the equivalent of losing ten days of storage life; that storage at 30° makes it possible to hold the fruit in good condition one-fourth longer than storage at 32°.

The United States Department of Agriculture found that Delicious apples picked at correct maturity, moved immediately into storage and cooled to 30° within seven days, can be stored until June 1, but at 32° they can be stored only until early April. In contrast to this, if the apples are cooled in seven days to 36° and held there, they can be stored only until January 15.

Delicious apples stored two and one-half months at 30° to 31° showed nearly 50% of the fruits mealy about ten or twelve days after removal from storage when they were held at 55° to 65°.

The Delicious stored until the middle of January (four months) began to turn mealy about the sixth to seventh day out of storage at temperatures of 55° and 65°.

From—Apple Research Digest, March '49 (Washington).

CHEMICAL SPRAYS WILL KILL POISON IVY

Chemical sprays are effective in destroying poison ivy according to Mr. Henry Lunz, in charge of the Department of Agriculture Weed Laboratory.

Amate, 2,4-D, and sodium chlorate are among the best sprays to use. Where there is deep shade 2,4-D is not effective. Sodium chlorate will destroy other plants in the area as well. Amate has been successfully used.

Mrs. Smith was sitting in the breakfast nook shelling peas when she heard a knock at the back door. Thinking it was her young son, she called, "Here I am, darling."

Silence. Then a deep voice boomed, "This is not the regular iceman, me'am."

HOLLAND FRUIT PICKING LADDERS

Pointed Top—

14 - 16 - 18 - 20 - 22 ft.....80c per ft.

3-Legged Orchard Specials Step—

6 - 8 - 10 ft.....\$1.35 per ft.

Freight prepaid if cash is sent with order.

TULIP, DAFFODIL, CROCUS, AND HYACINTH BULBS. imported direct from Holland, Europe. Write for our special low price list. Watch for our ad next month.

GLENN A. DUNN & CO.

Phone F. 2840 P. Office Box 2069 Madison 5, Wisconsin

RED MELBA APPLES VERY ATTRACTIVE

Recently Mr. Henry L. Kohl, Route No. 3, West Bend, Wisconsin, reported, "Under separate cover I am sending you a few red Melba apples which grew from scions that you sent me a few years ago."

The apples arrived and they were beautiful. They were almost completely red, of a bright lively color, the size was excellent and the flavor delicious. We believe that we can safely recommend red Melba as the early eating apple for Wisconsin.

SPRAYER FOR SALE

Friend Sprayer, 35 gallons per minute 400 gallon wood tank; Ford Motor Drive; mounted on Cab Over Engine, Internat'l 1937 truck. All tires like new. Will sacrifice. Complete for \$785.00 cash. Wachtel Tree Science & Service Company, 611 Maywood Ave., Wauwatosa 13, Wis.

Not all the tea in China—nor all the cosmetics in the world—will erase fatigue lines as quickly as good, sound sleep.



ABOVE: A large block of hardy northern grown fruit trees. Over 500 acres devoted to growing a complete assortment of hardy shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses and fruits.

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION . . .

PLANT **McKAY FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS**

FREE
Illustrated Catalog
Write "Dept. H"

McKay Nursery Co.

1919 Monroe St.

Madison 5, Wisconsin

Berries and Vegetables

Raspberry Varieties In Canada

By Prof. M. B. Davis

Latham and **Viking** have been the standards in this part of the country but are losing their popularity. Latham, which has been our most reliable hardy variety, is going out on account of being such a symptomless virus carrier that it is about impossible to rogue it satisfactorily and Viking is not hardy enough for some areas. Neither variety is liked for canning or freezing.

Four new Canadian varieties are increasing in popularity:

Trent, which produces much more fruit during the first week than other sorts, is a good bet for earliness. It is a heavy producer of very attractive large berries, firm enough to ship. It appears to be pretty free of virus trouble.

Madawaska is a variety of many merits. It also is on the early side and is the heaviest yielder in our plantations. Also it stands our severe winters better than any other variety. It is excellent for canning and tops for freezing. Not firm enough for distant shipment but it is satisfactory for local markets. Very free of virus but it is susceptible to anthracnose and spur blight.

Incidentally these two troubles have been very satisfactorily controlled at Ottawa by spraying with FERMATE 1½ pounds to 125 American Gallons. The first spray is made when the young suckers are about five inches high and the second ten days later; sometimes a third spray, ten days after the second is given. Madawaska has been highly recommended as a freezer in several parts of the continent.

Ottawa, known as the great shipping raspberry, is worthy of trial by any grower who ships to distant markets. The fruit is large and attractive, being firm and of good quality. It is resistant to anthracnose and spur blight but susceptible to powdery mildew and may take mosaic. Apparently it stands up under drought conditions better than most. The fruit is a midseason variety of heavy yielding ability.

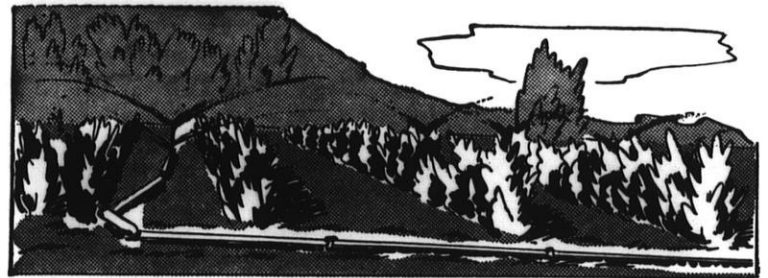
Rideau resembles Taylor being of the same parentage. It appears to do



A display of tomatoes in a modern grocery store which creates "impulse buying".

better on loamy than on heavy soils and where fertility is good it is a very strong grower, producing a most beautiful berry of considerable firmness and has been enthusiastically received for the fresh fruit trade. This variety is susceptible to anthracnose, spur blight and alkaline soils. —From Horticulture, (Mass.) July '49

It saddens us to think that our children are just as thoughtless of us as we were of our parents. —Home Modern.



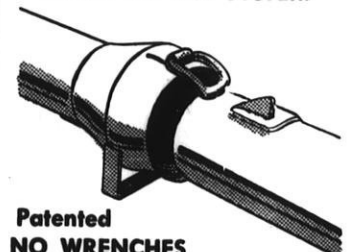
RAIN when and where you need it most

—Moulton—
Portable Irrigation Systems
are made to fit your needs!

- LIGHTER
- STRONGER
- FASTER
- MORE FLEXIBLE
- MORE ECONOMICAL

Supplied with Sturdy, Lightweight
Aluminum and Steel Pipes.

Moulton QUICK-COUPLER
"HEART OF THE SYSTEM"



Patented
NO WRENCHES
NO STOOPING—FEWER STEPS
Easily connected and disconnected
from center of pipe.
25° Angle at Every Joint.

DO IT NOW! No Obligation. Sketch dimensions of area to be irrigated. Show water source, type and distance from fields. We will send estimate and descriptive booklet.

MOULTON IRRIGATION CO.

Represented by

H. D. ROBERTS

BLACK RIVER FALLS

WISCONSIN

NOW—MILK FOR YOUR TOMATOES

From Montana State College comes the word that milk is good for your tomatoes.

Prof. Frank Harrington, Chief of Horticultural Research at Montana State College says that milk appears to act much like some of the new growth stimulating hormones. It also stimulates growth of onions according to Dr. L. H. Johnson, in charge of the experiment. He dissolved powdered milk in water until it formed a soupy mixture. Then he poured about one-third of an ounce around each plant the first week it was up. He increased the amount one-third ounce each week for five weeks. Buttermilk and skim milk act the same way.

Plants without this extra food produce at the rate of 6,829 pounds of tomatoes per acre; while with skim milk alone they yielded 9,814 pounds. Plants receiving skim milk and ammoniated phosphate averaged 12,374 pounds.

One pound of powdered milk fertilized 100 young plants in pots. At any rate it is the place to put any milk that turns sour.

—From The Alaska Farmer.

BOX ELDER BUGS ON STRAWBERRIES

Question: My strawberry patch has been infested with box elder bugs and I believe they injure the plants. How can they be controlled? Do they chew holes in the leaves?

Answer: Dr. C. L. Fluke tells us

IT'S BUILT TO DO THE WORK FOR YOU
ARIENS TILLER

Backed by 18 years of know how in the manufacture of rotary tillage, ARIENS-TILLER is equipment that today is preferred and widely accepted by horticulturists, commercial growers, and those engaged in specialized farming . . . wherever heavy tillage is required.

BACKED BY OVER 18 YEARS EXPERIENCE

ARIENS is not just another tiller . . . it's America's leading all-purpose rotary tiller, because it is the **ONLY** tiller with: full horsepower motor, 9 h. p. model B; 7 h. p. model C. Standard two speeds forward and reverse. Positive action multiple disc clutch. Full size 9/16 inch electric alloy steel tines . . . Center shoe and share assembly cuts out middle and tills entire area.

Write for complete details and prices—and name of the nearest ARIENS distributor where you may see the tiller that is built to do your job.

Write

ARIENS COMPANY BRILLION - WISCONSIN

Used Fruit and Vegetable Containers For Sale

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS, ONCE USED IN GOOD CONDITION, AT LOW PRICES

Lettuce Crates . . . Tomato Baskets—8 lbs. . . . Apple Boxes . . . Orange Boxes . . . Cauliflower Crates . . . Bushel Baskets . . . Mellon Crates . . . Peach Flats . . . Cherry Flats . . . Burlap & Onion Bags . . . Tomato Lugs . . . Hampers . . . Etc.

REGAL BOX CO.

Milwaukee 5, Wis.

1835 No. 30th St.

Tel. HOpkins 2-5472

that box elder bugs may be controlled with chlordane. Spray can be made by using two pounds of 50 per cent chlordane to 100 gallons of water or two rounded tablespoons to one gallon of water, or by using a 5 per cent chlordane dust. No, box elder bugs are sucking insects and would not eat holes in the leaves. Other cases of these insects feeding on strawberry plants have been reported.

Corn Earworm Control

By L. A. Carruth,

Geneva, N. Y., Exp. Station

The corn earworm has been more difficult to control than the European corn borer. It is more serious on Long Island and in the lower Hudson Valley, although, in 1948, it was unusually abundant in other parts of the State as well. Most of the serious ear damage occurs during the last 6 weeks of the corn growing season. Control applications must be directed toward the young larvae which hatch from eggs laid on the silks. These larvae must be destroyed before they reach the developing kernels, if satisfactory control is to follow. The "mineral oil treatment," in which a small quantity of heavy U.S.P. mineral oil containing an insecticide is placed in the "silk channel," has been reasonably effective in numerous tests but has not been generally accepted by growers because of the hand labor involved.

DDT Effective

In recent tests, excellent earworm control has been obtained following the use of two or three applications of 5 per cent DDT dust applied to the external silks. These treatments were made 4, 6, and 8 days or 5 and 7 days, respectively, after the date on which approximately 50 per cent of the silks first became visible. With a rotary hand duster, equipped with a "Y" outlet and two nozzles, it was possible to treat two rows simultaneously. Analyses of treated ears showed no DDT to be present on the husked ears, although residues were present on the discarded husks. This type of control must be used with caution on ears intended for sale and treated stalks should not be fed to livestock.

—From Farm Research July '49.

HOW MANY PER ACRE?

Experiments conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., indicate that about 14,500 plants of Golden Bantam sweet corn to the acre gave maximum yield in a rate-of-planting test carried on in 1947. The plants stood 12 inches apart in 36-inch rows. Stands varying from 7,000 to 17,000 plants to the acre were compared. At 7,000 plants, the average yield was 4.6 tons of sweet corn per acre, whereas with 17,000 plants the yield was 5.3 tons. A stand of 10,100 plants gave 4.9 tons and 13,800 plants yield of 5.2 tons to the acre.

—From Horticulture, August, '49.

LIFE IS NOT ALL CHEMICAL

An Apple Is Much Better Than A Pill

An apple may be composed of chemicals but it is far more than that. It has color, and beauty and fragrance and it is satisfying.

In these days when we teach very young children about natural and social science, they are often left confused and may think that all of life is chemical and physical. Therefore we were interested in an item which appeared in American Affairs magazine, written by George Junger, described as a distinguished German thinker.

"We can reasonably assume an apple contains a number of substances that so far have eluded the chemist and the biologist. It is likewise certain that even if all these substances could be synthetically reproduced in a pill, they could not replace the apple. For the apple embodies a principle that is higher than the sum of its parts. It is not a lifeless preparation, like the substances that have been, or could be extracted from it, but an expression of life that grows and smells and ripens.

"No doubt the wise thing to do is to eat the apple itself rather than swallow the vitamins which may be extracted from it. And I shall also show wisdom by eating the apple not for the sake of all the vitamins it contains, but because it is an apple. The difference is fundamental, for in the first instance I am acting like a sick person, in the second like a healthy one. . ."

If people are not meek when they inherit the earth, they will be before they get the mortgage paid off.—Arcadia News-Leader.

LAWNS CAN BE MADE IN FALL

When cooler weather comes in fall, lawns can be reseeded or established. If properly done, the grass will be large enough to survive the winter and be in good condition next spring.

It is most important to water a new lawn seeding continuously so that the surface of the soil never appears dry. Little seedlings are very shallow rooted at first and very easily killed by the hot sun beating upon a dry soil. Whenever the surface begins to look dry give it a sprinkling until the roots and tops are large enough to withstand surface drought.

Lawn Grasses

Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) is by far the most widely used of all lawn grasses. In sunny sections of Wisconsin one need not worry about a lawn mixture because Kentucky Bluegrass being vigorous and spreading will replace practically all other kinds. It spreads by underground rhizomes and forms a dense sod of dark vivid green. While it may languish during the dry weather in summer, it will recover as soon as late summer rains and cooler weather come. It is seeded at about 3 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet of surface.

Red Top is often used in a lawn mixture with the Kentucky Bluegrass because it makes a rapid growth while the other is slow in becoming established. It serves as a nurse crop. It is short-lived under clipping and is usually fully replaced by the Kentucky Bluegrass within two or three years. Not over 15% of the mixture should be Red Top.

I. C. PAINTER OF WAUSAU PASSES AWAY

Mr. I. C. Painter, principal of the Wausau High School for twenty-seven years passed away in late June. For twenty years he was secretary-treasurer of the Marathon County Beekeepers Association and in charge of the display at the Wisconsin Valley Fair. During the First World War he was drafted by the State Horticultural Society as a member of the Gardeners' Advisory Council.

More than one-fourth of the people of the world live in China.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Lawrence Figge, Milwaukee, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y.

Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Me-
nomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-
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Guy Sherman, Seymour
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

BEEKEEPERS SUMMER MEETINGS BRING RESULTS

Wisconsin beekeepers really work hard at their state and district meetings. The recent meetings at Jansville and Eau Claire Lakes Park were each attended by about 100 beekeepers and their wives. Every minute was spent in earnest discussion, listening to speakers and making important decisions. Relaxation came of course, when the ladies called time out for luncheon. We must say a word of praise for the ladies committees (as listed in our June issue) who had charge of the food. There was plenty for everyone and it was delicious.

The Program

Mr. John Long, Madison opened the program at each meeting with a discussion of disease control and the new labelling and grading law. While he does not believe that A. F. B. can be cured permanently and his department will continue to burn all colonies found infected with A. F. B. he did suggest that if beekeepers feed sulfa, that they feed it in pollen supplement.

"We need more county appropriations," he said. The state legislature failed to appropriate the \$30,000 requested and instead gave only \$17,000. Therefore, county appropriations are necessary to carry on the work. The state bee tax is not bringing in as much money as expected and so indemnity payments must be guarded. He does not feel he can buy out someone's old equipment by indemnity payments. From the reports of inspectors A. F. B. is on the increase in Wisconsin this year. Watch your colonies. Don't loan your equipment, such as your extractor. Watch your neighbors, especially those who have neglected colonies which die and become the greatest source of infection.

Value of State Fair Exhibits

Mr. Wm. Waterman, assistant to Mr. Long spoke on the need for more co-operation for the State Fair be-



From Left: Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, state president; Mr. John Long, state inspector and assistant Wm. Waterman, Madison; Mrs. Phyllis Huffman, American Honey Institute, Madison; Mr. Roy Grout, president National Federation, Hamilton, Ill.; and M. J. Deyell, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Medina, Ohio.

cause it is a valuable means of advertising honey. He invited all beekeepers to make the Bee and Honey Building at the State Fair their headquarters.

"Many labels are not meeting the requirements of the law," said Mr. Waterman and invited beekeepers to submit their labels for department approval. They are working on a simple honey grader which they hope will soon be available.

Don't Dump Your Honey

Mr. Walter Diehnelt, past president of the Association urged beekeepers not to sell their honey as soon as they have finished extracting. Right now honey is selling at variable prices. Those who dump depress the market. They enable packers to undersell each other and it is this competitive bidding that results in continuously lower prices.

"Extract your honey as soon as it is

taken from the hives," urged Mr. Diehnelt. It will absorb moisture in damp weather. It is better to extract as soon as the honey is well ripened than to wait until fall. Extract your light honey and leave more of the dark honey on the hive for winter.

Honey Should Be Heated

At the Janesville meeting president Ivan Whiting called on Dr. C. L. Farrar who urged that honey be heated to 150° F. before it is stored in order to prevent fermentation. Dr. Farrar has developed a system of heating and immediately cooling to 110° at which temperature it is sealed in cans. He emphasized that we must produce a better quality of honey and if we had ten times as much of it we could afford to advertise and really get consumers to use it.

Fermenting honey has been found in a few colonies this year. Dr. Farrar suggested that such honey be

placed below the brood chambers on the bottom board so that the bees will work it over. If this is done it can be prepared by the bees for winter use.

Work of the American Honey Institute

Mrs. Phyllis Huffman, assistant to Mrs. Harriet Grace spoke on the work of the American Honey Institute and the excellent results achieved during the past year. Two new booklets, "Milk and Honey" and "Lemons and Honey" were shown and many favorable comments were heard about them. Co-operative promotion of this type is always valuable. Beekeepers, after all, need the good will of other industries.

"Promotion," said Mrs. Huffman, "consists of articles in papers and magazines, radio programs and publication of pamphlets. This is a period of intense competition. The 'gravity train' has stopped and we must now get out and walk," she said.

Mrs. Huffman showed a roll of paper, on which clippings from newspapers and magazines had been pasted which reached across the entire meeting hall, the result of promotional work on "Honey For Breakfast Week" last April 17-23. Such promotion is invaluable to keep honey before the consumer.

However, the beekeepers must help by distributing booklets and recipes. "If you want the American Honey Institute to do still more work you have only to say so by your contributions," said Mrs. Huffman.

The Federation

Mr. Roy Grout, Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill., president of the National Beekeepers Federation gave an excellent talk on the objectives of the Federation. All were impressed with his sincere efforts to make the Federation a valuable organization for all beekeepers.

Mr. Grout listed as objectives of the National Beekeepers Federation the following: 1. To obtain a better price for honey—at least 75% of parity which is about 13c per pound wholesale in bulk. 2. To have honey included in the school lunch program to remove the surplus from the market and raise the price in some areas. (The Federation has been successful in this.) 3. Obtain approval for an insecticide

research program with a laboratory to be built in Arizona. 4. Established a bakery research program so bakers will use about five million pounds more honey. 5. The Federation is asking for a full-time honey marketing specialist.

The National Meeting

"The Federation needs your support," said Mr. Grout and invited all beekeepers to attend the national meeting at Biloxi, Mississippi the week of January 14.

M. J. Deyell Speaks

Mr. M. J. Deyell, editor of *Gleanings In Bee Culture*, with the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, said we have been in an extracted honey era but that we may be going back to a comb honey era. He recalled that 1938 was one of the best comb honey production years in his memory. He answered these questions.

1. Do package bees swarm if they are run for comb honey? Answer: Yes, they will, if not properly manipulated.

2. Will top supering work in the production of comb honey? Answer: Yes, it will during a heavy honey flow.

3. Can we use two hive bodies as a brood chamber in comb honey production? Answer: Yes, but we must check the brood chambers each week.

He mentioned seeing comb honey selling at 55c per section with a good demand and outlined a successful method of producing comb honey.

"In selling honey" he said, "we must first get the attention of the buyer. That is often difficult if the buyer is busy." He then told of carrying a tall one pound jar of honey on his selling trips, and would say to the grocer who might be quite busy, "Did you know we are putting a balloon in each jar of honey this year?" He would then invert the tall jar and a balloon would rise to the top. This created interest.

All beekeepers were much pleased to see Mr. Deyell again. His talks are always well received.

Need Honey Sales Force

Mr. Art Kehl of the G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown spoke at the Janesville meeting on the need for a sales force for selling honey. He said that the article "The Golden Wonder of Honey," in the *Reader's Digest* (April '49) was read by millions of people, and should have moved all the honey in

the nation but it didn't. We must become better salesmen. One of the ways of increasing the sale of honey might be through the greater promotion of granulated honey and the use of more "honey servers" by the consumers.

"Don't knock your neighbor's honey because it leads consumers to think that some honey isn't good," said Mr. Kehl. "We must promote Honey for Breakfast Week," he warned the beekeepers.

Stock Testing Project

Professor William Roberts who is working on the queen breeding project at the University said they are testing and fixing the characters of specific strains of bees. Last year over 1,000 queens were sent out and reports are now coming in from beekeepers on their quality. As soon as they have fixed the characters of the best strains they will be made available to beekeepers who can then buy them as they can now buy good strains of cattle.

Greetings to E. R. Root

Mr. M. J. Deyell reported that Mr. E. R. Root celebrated his 87th birthday in June and was in good health and spirits. A resolution to send him greetings and best wishes was adopted un-animously. Wisconsin beekeepers remember well the many inspiring talks given at past summer meetings by Mr. Root.

He Got the Bear

President Robert Knutson of Lady-smith asked that all beekeepers appreciate the need to keep the bear population within bounds because bears cause considerable damage in the north. He told about eating lunch in a beeyard when a bear walked in. (He got the bear.)

His nephew, Chester, decided to watch for another bear which was molesting colonies and slept in the truck in the apiary overnight. He heard a noise, looked out of the window of the truck and found himself looking into the face of the bear. He said in the future he prefers to have someone else with him when sleeping out.

BEEES FOR SALE

About 85 colonies of bees. Must be sold because owner passed away. Mrs. Ed Rudolph, 325 E. Main st., Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.

BEEKEEPERS VOTE ON LEGISLATION

A resolution from a county association requesting that the officers of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association introduce legislation to prohibit bringing bees on combs into Wisconsin was discussed at both of our summer meetings. Those present were asked to vote on the question as a guide to the action to be taken by the state board of directors.

Question No. 1. Shall the board of directors of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association introduce legislation to prohibit bringing bees on combs into the state of Wisconsin? On this question the vote was "No" by a large majority at both meetings.

Question No. 2. If bees are brought into Wisconsin by migratory beekeepers shall we require inspection within ten days, the owner to pay for the cost of inspection?

On this question the vote was unanimous in favor of the proposal. It was pointed out that migratory beekeepers do not pay the occupational tax paid by beekeepers in Wisconsin—10c per colony, because assessors do not find such yards, as they are brought in after assessments are made. Consequently, these bees would be inspected at the expense of Wisconsin taxpayers.

Question No. 3. Shall migratory beekeepers be required to obtain a permit to establish an apiary and if such location is within two miles of an established apiary shall the permit be refused?

This question was discussed at some length. In most cases migratory beekeepers are very careful not to locate near another yard for their own welfare. It was pointed out that it might prevent farmers who wish a large number of colonies for pollination to obtain enough if the law went into effect. **This proposal failed to pass at both meetings.**

HOW TO QUALIFY FOR INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

The state of Wisconsin pays an indemnity of \$3.00 per colony for all colonies burned by the inspectors because of A.F.B.

The state department of agriculture gives the following rules which beekeepers must follow to qualify for payment according to the law:

Annual Convention Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association NORTHERN HOTEL - CHIPPEWA FALLS FRIDAY & SATURDAY OCTOBER 28-29

The next annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will be held at Northern Hotel, Chippewa Falls on October 28-29. At the summer meeting of the Northwestern Districts of Eau Claire Lakes Park the question was asked if Friday and Saturday were suitable days of the week for the convention. Those present voted almost unanimously for these days.

The Association voted last November to hold the next convention in the northwestern part of the state.

1. Report receipt of all package bees received to the Chief Apiary Inspector, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.
2. Number all hive bodies and supers to make it possible to know which hive they were on and in which yard at all times, when they are not in use.
3. Keep all equipment belonging to infected yards out of clean yards.
4. Report all A.F.B. immediately when found.
5. Report all feeding of sulphur syrup.
6. Expose no combs or honey to induce robbing.
7. Move no bees or equipment without a permit.

BEEES FOR SALE

100 nearly new, painted, 10 frame supers with brood frames. Also 10 colonies of bees, 3 brood chambers high for winter. \$250.00 buys all. Will sell any part. Address—Postmaster, Twin Bluffs, Wisconsin.

HONEY WANTED

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

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

HONEY JARS FOR SALE

Have on hand a carload of 5 pound glass jars. Can make an attractive price on them in 100 case lots. Write Oscar Ritland, Elroy, Wis.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES

Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

EVERYTHING YOU NEED IN CONTAINERS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES
5% discount on \$ 50.00 orders
10% discount on \$100.00 orders

GLASS

1/2 lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 9 lbs. 72c
1 lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 11 lbs. 84c
2 lb. jars, carton of 12, wt. 11 lbs. 55c
5 lb. jars, carton of 6, wt. 10 lbs. 49c

TIN

5 lb. pails, carton of 50,
wt. 25 lbs. \$ 4.68
5 lb. pails, carton of 100,
wt. 46 lbs. 9.36
10 lb. pails, carton of 50,
wt. 44 lbs. 6.82
60 lb. cans, carton of 24
wt. 72 lbs. 12.00

Comb Honey Window Cartons

ALL SIZES
\$1.80 per 100 \$7.74 per 500
\$15.45 per 1000

Decorated Cellophane Wrappers

ALL SIZES
\$1.20 per 100 \$5.40 per 500
\$10.75 per 1000

We also carry a complete line of other bee supplies.

AUGUST LOTZ CO.

Boyd, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

O. B. COMBS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Professor O. B. Combs who for nearly twenty years has served as specialist in vegetable production has been appointed chairman of the Department of Horticulture. He assumed his new duties July 1. Professor Combs was born in Kentucky and did his undergraduate work at Purdue University, Indiana, specializing in vegetable production. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930.

He accepted a part time assistantship in the Department of Horticulture of the University of Wisconsin being granted the Degree of Master of Science in 1933. During this period he also did research and extension work on both home and commercial vegetable production.

Professor Combs increased both his extension and research activities after completing his graduate study and during the past two years has instructed in vegetable growing in the Farm Short Course.



O. B. Combs

COMING EVENTS

October 23-29—Annual Convention, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Northland Hotel, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

November 2-3-4—Annual meeting of Door County Fruit Growers, High School, Sturgeon Bay. Fruit exhibit will be held at this time instead of at the county fair.

November 9-10—Joint meeting, Wisconsin Fruit Growers and Minnesota Fruit Growers Associations, LaCrosse Hotel, LaCrosse.

November 15-16—Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

PRICE SUPPORT FOR HONEY PASSES HOUSE

On August 2 the House of Representatives took up HR-29 which provides for price support of honey and tung nuts. The bill passed the House by a large majority according to a letter from Mr. Roy Grout, Hamilton, Illinois who is president of the National Beekeepers Federation.

The bill then went to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Grout says that it will require a lot of support from industry members to get the bill approved by this committee.

Beekeepers should write to their U. S. Senators, urging support of the bill to give price support to honey.

ANNUAL NARCISSUS SHOW ANNOUNCED

The Horticultural Society of New York announces its Annual Narcissus Show to be held in The Essex House, New York City, April 25-26, 1950. The show is free to the public. This is the first announcement of premium lists which we have received for a 1950 show. The premium list is sent out early so that exhibitors may plant accordingly.

ORCHID AND AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

The Autumn Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York with The American Orchid Society will be held in The Essex House, New York City, November 9-12. Premium lists have already been received from the Horticultural Society of New York. The schedule includes classes for chrysanthemums, fall fruit and vegetables. The orchid classes are especially interesting. For example a total of \$1,600.00 is available for collections of orchid plants covering 50 sq. feet.

HOLLAND BULB PRODUCTION

Bulb production in Holland received attention in the February Netherlands News Letter, a publication of the Netherlands information bureau. The story stated that for more than 350 years a stretch of land covering about 16,000 acres behind the dunes between Haarlem and Leyden has been the bulb-growing area of Holland. The latest endeavor, forcing bulbs to flower in winter, has been successful, and it now is possible to bring bulbs into flower at any time between the middle of December and the following summer. Experiments as to the factors that decide the time of flowering are still continuing.

In 1938 more than 100,000,000 pounds of bulbs were exported at a value of 31,000,000 guilders, according to the story. In 1946, more than 60,000,000 pounds were exported at a value of 56,000,000 guilders.—From The Florists' Review, July '49.

HONEY BREAD PUDDING

- 2½ cups bread crumbs or cubes
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup honey
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 2½ cups milk, scalded
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla

Put bread crumbs in buttered shallow baking dish (about 1½ qt. capacity).

Beat eggs slightly. Add honey and salt.

Melt the butter in the scalded milk. Add to egg mixture gradually, stirring vigorously.

Add vanilla. Pour over bread. Bake in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 to 50 minutes or until set. Allow more time if a deep dish is being used. Six servings.

From—Milk and Honey Treasures, by the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wis.



Left, Mrs. P. A. Duehr, Madison, talks about roses with Mrs. Aline Hazard over state radio stations on the regular Homemaker's Hour program at 10:00 a.m.

THE RADIO GARDEN PROGRAM

Salute to Aline W. Hazard

State Stations Have Broadcast Garden Information for Over Ten Years

Garden programs have been broadcast on the Homemaker's Program over state stations WHA-WLBL for more than ten years and have attracted a large audience among homemakers.

Aline W. Hazard, director of the program, has taken the microphone to many places of interest to capture the appeal of certain rose gardens, vegetable gardens, flower shows, and flower arrangement displays. She and garden specialists have crossed the lake by boat, broadcasting enroute, landing at gardens on the lake shore. She has toured the State Fair flower shows and crop buildings. Each Tuesday morning during the year garden minded listeners can expect to hear some angle of gardening as they tune in to 980 KC or to any one of the F. M. stations at WHA-F.M., Madison; WHAD, Delafield; WHKW, Chilton; and WHSF, Wausau.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, has been a regular councilor, participating in garden tours and answering listeners' garden questions on his regular monthly chat.

A recent trip to the formal rose gardens of Dr. and Mrs. Peter Duehr, Middleton Road, near Madison, revealed the fact that Wisconsin rose growers can succeed if they follow some basic rules.

ABOUT MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS

I AM delighted to report that the Men's Garden Club of America is growing very well. Recently reported as joining the body are men's garden clubs in Daytona Beach, Florida; Fort Meyers, Florida; Vancouver, Washington; Mundelein, Illinois; Northport, Long Is-

land, N. Y.;—and, of course, the recently formed Men's Garden Club of Boston, Mass. Men are always better gardeners than women, so why leave gardening clubs to women? Remember the trouble that a woman caused in the Garden of Eden?—By The Roving Gardener in Horticulture, (Mass.) July '49.

EXTENSION SPECIALIST IN FLORICULTURE

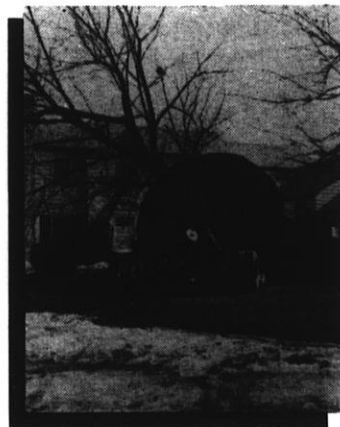
Mr. Gail Beck, a native of Wisconsin but a 1949 graduate of Michigan State College has joined the Department of Horticulture at the University as Extension Specialist in Floriculture. He will work on problems of commercial flower production throughout the state.

Mr. Beck was employed through the efforts of the Wisconsin—Upper Michigan Florists' Association. The association is providing part of the money for the project.

When a tall cowboy, wearing a 10-gallon hat, was sauntering around in a large department store, the salesgirl asked if she might help him. He replied: "No Ma'am, I reckon not. I ain't never seen so many things I could do without."

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President's Message

GRAND AWARD WINNERS AT WISCONSIN STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

Beloit, Wis., August 6-7, 1949

American Home Achievement Award will go to Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens, owners and exhibitors of Carlson Seedling No. 44-15, to be named Bridal Orchid.

High Point Winner (112) Glad Hill Farm (Mrs. Turner), Woodstock, Ill.

Second Point Winner (96) Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

Third Point Winner (92) Willis Miller, Whitewater.

Champion Spike—500 class Silverwings, Willis Miller, Whitewater.

Champion Spike — 400 class Miss Wisconsin, Willis Miller, Whitewater.

Champion Spike—300 class Mary Elizabeth, Glad Hill Farm, Woodstock.

Best Illinois Introduction Redwing, Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport, Ill.

Grand Champion Spike Coachman, Theo. Woods, Madison.

Reserve Champion Spike Fair Angel, Mary Ahrens, Beloit. (N.B. This spike was grown from a bulb donated to encourage local interest in the show and was exhibited in the novice class.)

Champion Seedling No. 60-45-1, John Flad, Madison.

Best 1949 Introduction Coachman, Theo. Woods, Madison.

Champion Recent Introduction Coachman, Theo. Woods, Madison.

Longest Flower Head Silver Star, E. Bane Snyder Jr., Madison, Wis.

Largest Floret Dieppe, Aubry Dickmann, Rockford, Ill.

Most Open Florets Laddie, Glad Hill Farm, Woodstock.

Most Ruffled Bloom Connie G., Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport.

Best Basket Spic and Span, Willis Miller, Whitewater.

Second Best Basket Redwing, Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport.

Twenty Spike Table, Willis Miller, Whitewater.

Twenty-five Spike Table, Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

Best Commercial Exhibit, Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens, Milwaukee.

Second Best Commercial Exhibit, Reliance Gardens, Oconomowoc.

Third Best Commercial Exhibit, Gladiolus of Distinction, Whitewater.

Seedling Basket No. SK 130, G. Melk Jr., Milwaukee.

THE WISCONSIN SEEDLING SHOW AT SUN PRAIRIE

The Seedling and Recent Introduction Gladiolus Show at Walter Miller's gardens at Sun Prairie, July 31, was again a most enjoyable event. It was attended by about 100 gladiolus fans and over 250 seedlings and recent introductions were shown.

The Winners

(Seedlings of three or more years)
Blue ribbons or awards of excellent (score 93-100) were given to the following:

Mr. Theodore Woods of Madison on 2-43-180 and 3-43-50 and 23-44 and 3-43-70.

Melk Bros. of Milwaukee on 175 and 185.

John Flad of Madison on 2-45-1.

James Torrie, Madison, on 46-109-3.

Cosmopolitan Gladiolus Gardens of Milwaukee on Carlson's No. 4415 which was also declared seedling champion and the grand champion of the show. It is to be named Bridal Orchid.

First and Second Bloom Seedlings

Winners in this section were: Walter Axel, Sheboygan; James Torrie, Theodore Woods, and John Flad, Madison—the latter receiving four second prizes.

Pictures of Gladiolus Show Winners

Upper Left: Ted Woods, Madison and F. X. Graff, Freeport, Ill. look very happy at the State Gladiolus Show at Beloit, August 6. Ted holds grand champion spike of the show—variety Coachman and the sectional champion pink seedling (left). Dr. Graff holds Connie G. also a Woods origination which was division and section champion and best ruffled bloom of the show. In his right he holds Red Wing 3 spike exhibit, the best Illinois introductions.

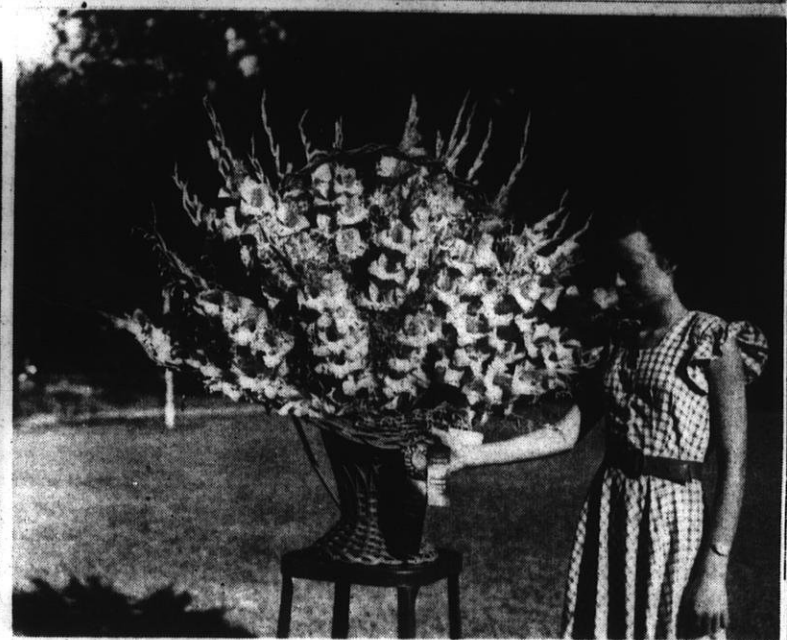
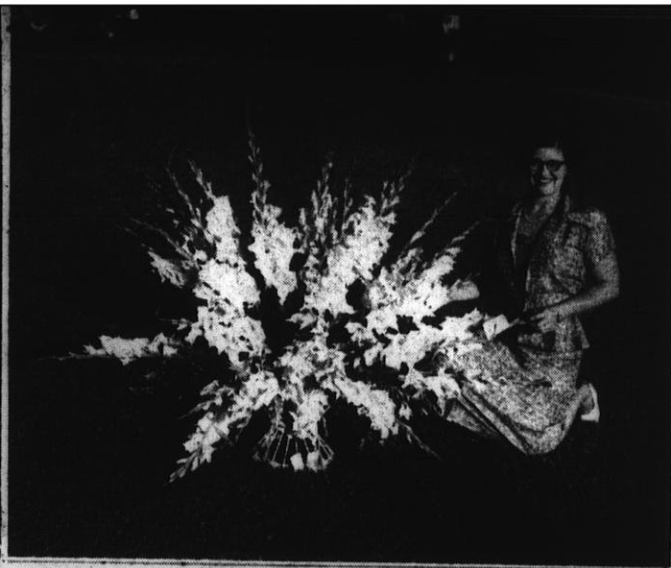
Upper Right: Mrs. F. X. Graff holds a prize winning basket of Connie G. at the state show.

Center Left: Dave Puerner, past president is very pleased with his seedling champion and grand champion spike of the seedling show which he won on Carlson's No. 4415. It will be named Bridal Orchid

Center Right: Evelyn Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Miller, Whitewater admires the champion basket at the Beloit State Show. Variety is Spic and Span, grown by her father and arranged by her mother.

Lower Left: Winners at the Sun Prairie Seedling Show, July 31 of the "excellent" award (93-100) are, left to right: Dave Puerner, Milwaukee; Mr. Melk, Milwaukee; Mr. John Flad, Madison; Dr. James Torrie, Madison; Mr. Walter Axel, Sheboygan; and Mr. Theodore Woods, Madison.

Lower Right: Miss Diane Krueger, Oconomowoc, daughter of Walter Krueger, president is shown with the first prize basket recent introduction variety Tralee at the Sun Prairie Seedling Show.



The Winners

Gladiolus Prize Winners

(Continued from page 18)

Richland Gardens, Twin Bluffs, Wis., won a championship on seedling basket with a sport of Myrna. James Torrie, Madison, placed second with No. 43-279 and Reliance Gardens, Oconomowoc, placed third with No. 1015-27.

Winners in the new introduction baskets were: First, Reliance Gardens with Tralee; Second, Willis Miller, Whitewater with Spic & Span; and Theodore Woods, third, with Ruth Ann.

Winners in recent introduction of large sizes were: White Christmas, Oriental Pearl, Cynthia, Gold Medal, Chief Pontiac, Spic & Span, Tivoli, Patrician, and Ravel. Melk Brothers' White Christmas became section and division champion and the reserve champion of the show.

In the medium size class the following won: First, Cupid, Friendship, Abbu Hassau. Section championship went to C. McAdams of Mosinee with Cupid.

THE MADISON GLADIOLUS SOCIETY SHOW

"An extravagant output of regal 'spikes' and artistic arrangements of gladiolus make up the eighth annual show of the Madison Gladiolus Society at the First National Bank", was the way a Madison newspaper described this chapter's show on August 7-8.

E. B. Snyder took top honors. His champion spike was "Elizabeth The Queen" and he won the highest number of points. Paul S. Hoppe, of Madison won second honors and Roger Russell was third.

In the seedling division special honors were given John Flad, Theodore Woods, and E. B. Snyder.

Arrangements Outstanding

As usual this show was outstanding in its artistic arrangement of gladiolus. It is possibly the leading show in the mid-west from the standpoint of beautiful arrangements. In this section Mrs. Roger Russell, Miss B. Esther Struckmeyer, Mrs. Melvin Krueger, Mrs. Clem E. Fagan, Miss Adelyn Lyster of DeForest, Miss Fay Wisniewski, and Mrs. Theo. Wisniewski, Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Mrs. George Harbort all had outstanding arrangements.

A Successful County Fair Flower Show

Jefferson County Garden Clubs Lead the Way

A letter from Mrs. J. B. Polo, publicity chairman for the Fort Atkinson Garden Club tells about the successful flower show staged at the Jefferson County Fair in August, and we are delighted to be able to publish an account of how they overcame obstacles which every organization will meet. Writes Mrs. Polo:

All credit for the success of the artistic flower arrangement exhibit at the Jefferson County Fair should go to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Edward Holberg, Route 3, Jefferson, a member of the Jefferson County Green Thumb Garden Club (its members are all rural residents covering a wide area).

Mrs. Holberg started last year talking with the members of the Jefferson County Fair board about a flower exhibit section for the fair but met with unfavorable opposition due primarily to finances and the fact that these men couldn't see how the general public could be interested in such an exhibit. A flower show section at the fair had been non-existent for years.

Plan Courtesy Show

Early this year, Mrs. Holberg started all over again and again met with the same opposition from fair officials. Finally she asked for space only — women to stage an educational display — a courtesy artistic flower arrangement display from flower lovers of the county to be open to the public and with no premiums offered this year.

This too, seemed hopeless at first but a ray of success came to her untiring efforts only 3 weeks before the fair. Mrs. Holberg then contacted a number of ladies interested in flower arrangement from various garden clubs, women's clubs, and ladies aids in the county. They met with the superintendent of horticulture and farm crops at the fair grounds and a committee was organized to represent different groups of the county. About twenty ladies composed this committee and they went to work. Telephones were kept busy, a well-written article describing the project, along with a short and simple schedule was sent

to every newspaper in the county by Mrs. E. R. Parker of Fort Atkinson.

The Result

The result was a very worth while flower exhibit at the county fair. There were about 80 arrangements with about 50 lovely artistic arrangements created from garden flowers, roadside grasses, trees and garden foliage and seed pods, dry materials, etc. There were some exhibits of named varieties of gladiolus and dahlias, and about 15 miniature flower arrangements in shadow boxes. There were also 8 large shadow boxes for the larger arrangements. Nearly all exhibits had a small placard explaining the material used, where it was best suited for the home, with the name of the club to which the arranger belonged but not the arranger's name. We wished to advertise organizations instead of persons.

At the committee's request, WCLO radio station at Janesville, broadcasted daily from their tent at the fair ground and made very favorable announcements about the exhibit. The show also created a great deal of interest on the part of the public which the superintendent of the building reported to us. The Fort Atkinson column in the Janesville Gazette had an item in on Fair days telling folks to be sure and see the exhibit. The Jefferson paper also carried news items about the show.

Next Year's Plans

What about next year's plans? Or, what prospects are there that such an exhibit can be included as a regular feature of the Jefferson County Fair with premiums? **Have fair officials been convinced that the public is interested in such an exhibit?**

Clubs represented were: Jefferson Garden Club, Jefferson County Green Thumb Garden Club, Fort Atkinson Garden Club, Palmyra Woman's Club (garden section) and individuals not in an organization.

By — Mrs. J. B. Polo,
publicity chairman

Editors Note: In our next issue we will describe some of the arrangements shown in this exhibit.

FIN WITH AFRICAN VIOLETS

By Florence Peterson, Waupaca, Wis.

Have added Pink Amazon, Blush Supreme, White Lady Supreme, and Regal Wine to my collection of African Violets. I think Double Duchess is one of my best sellers. I can hardly keep a plant until it gets to blooming size. I find some people cannot raise the white ones but have good luck with Blushing Maiden.

Don't Over Water

Some people water their plants too much during cool, rainy weather. The soil should feel dry before it is watered but should not be left dry for any length of time.

African Violets can stand high temperatures if the air is moist and they are given plenty of water and good light.

Have had many plants brought to me to doctor up that were burned by using too strong a fertilizer mixture. I use only bone meal, leaf mold, peat, and dry manure in the potting soil. I found one lady used Floralife on her plants, by mistake of course; it is only for use with cut flowers to make them last longer.

I would advise beginners to start with some of the older varieties such as Bi-Color, Blue Boy, Red Head, Amethyst, Viking, and Blushing Maiden. Many magazines contain articles on growing African Violets and it is a nice idea to start a scrapbook of them. If we do not succeed with one method we can try something else.

ORCHIDS

Orchids Are Easy To Grow, by Harry B. Logan and Lloyd C. Cooper, a new book is just off the press. (Ziff Davis Publishing Company, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill. Price \$6.00.)

The authors are two well known orchidists. The book is enriched with full color plates and black and white illustrations and a complete guide to orchid culture for those who wish to make orchid growing their hobby. Here are the titles of some of the chapters in the book: Orchids in the Home; Orchids in the Garden; Greenhouses; Composts and other items of the mechanics of Orchid culture.

Part two of the book is entitled: Orchids You May Grow. It describes various genera—12 are described.

**Imported Dutch Tulips
Daffodils, Narcissus,
Hyacinth, Crocus and other
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We believe that a notice like the following in any newspaper would probably get results: "Anyone found near my melon patch at night will be found there in the morning."

* * *

Native: "Well, what do you think of our little city?"

Visitor: "I'll tell you brother. This is the first cemetery I ever say with lights."

If there is an elixir of life, it is cheerfulness and laughter.



Mrs. W. A. Rowell cross pollinating lilies

ENJOY BEAUTIFUL HARDY LILIES

Regale, Amabile, Callosum, Concolor, Dauricum, Davidi, Henryi, Maxwill, Tenuifolium, Tigrinum.

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Grown from seed in our gardens. Stock carefully selected. No bulbs purchased elsewhere to fill orders.

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Only those types are offered for sale that have proven vigorous, strong and hardy. Planted according to instructions, they make satisfied and happy gardeners.

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Write for Price List Today

Minnetonka Lily Gardens

5537 South 15th Ave., Minneapolis 17, Minn.

The Amateur Gardener

THE AMATEUR GARDENER

RED MITE AND RED SPIDER HAVE BEEN SERIOUS PESTS ON SOME FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES THIS SEASON. If the leaves of your Kentucky wonder pole beans look grayish yellow and sickly it was probably due to one of these pests. If your rose leaves turned yellowish you might have been able to find red mites on the under side of the leaves. They have been serious pests on perennial phlox for a long time, turning the leaves yellow so that by mid-summer plants are in very unthrifty condition with the leaves on the lower portion of the plants yellow or dead.

The remedy has been dusting sulphur or a strong spray from the garden hose but it was not fully effective. This year we were able to obtain parathion dust. That was effective. Unfortunately it is considered dangerous to use and so is not now available in package form. We certainly hope that one of the new insecticides will be available soon for the amateur gardener to control these pests.

DON'T FIGHT SHADE. An amateur gardener said to us this summer, "I'm not going to try to grow vegetables in a shady place anymore." That was a decision that will save her considerable heartache. It is impossible to grow tomatoes, carrots, beets, radishes, or any type of root crop in a shady place. We must either go out into the open, select a good piece of ground to grow good vegetables, or be satisfied to grow shade loving plants in the shady place.

BEWARE OF BUYING TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS in a vain attempt to grow your own shrubs and trees. This past spring several friends purchased seeds of azaleas, rhododendrons, cherries, and various shrubs and perennials because they read a description on the package or in a catalog which said that beautiful plants could be grown very cheaply from seed.

Remember no fruit such as apples, cherries, and pears will produce a similar fruit from its own seed. We are reminded of a Minnesota apple grower who planted fifty seeds of the Northwest Greening. When the trees bore more than forty of them had red apples,



most of them of very poor quality. We do not like to discourage the enthusiastic horticulturist from growing his own perennials from seed but unless you are a real enthusiast, better buy plants next spring to have a beautiful garden.

OLD RASPBERRY CANES SHOULD BE REMOVED as soon as possible after picking. If you haven't done it up to this time, do it now. In addition to removing a source of infection from diseases, the old canes create additional shade which may prevent the new canes from forming fruit buds on the lower portion of the plant. During wet weather removal will provide better aeration and help control fungus diseases such as mildew and cane blight.

WATERING THE LAWN IS A SUBJECT WHICH IS BEING DEBATED BY GARDENERS. Some insist that soaking the soil deeply once each week is better than daily sprinkling. We do not agree, if it is a newly made lawn. Reason: the roots of young grass plants penetrate the soil only a short distance and unless the soil is high in organic matter its surface dries quickly in hot, sunny, summer weather. We have seen young grass wither and die in the months of July and August when not watered for two or three days. Water your newly made lawn every day if it is hot and dry. Of course, soak it deeply once each week but never let the surface dry out for any length of time. That is especially true if you sow lawn seed this fall, which is a good time to begin a new lawn or renew bad spots in an old one.

Not being able to understand women wouldn't be so bad if they didn't understand men.

ANTS CAN BE CONTROLLED WITH CHLORDANE. It is the material used for control of grasshoppers, too. Mr. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, says that it is the best insecticide we have for ant control.

Mr. Chambers also says that it is too late now to spray for the raspberry cane borer. Eggs are laid soon after blossoming and the time to spray is then. Go over your patch of raspberries and cut out canes that have swellings indicating the presence of the borer.

EARTHWORMS SURVIVE FREEZING

The Alaskan Farmer, published by the Department of Agriculture of Fairbanks, Alaska, states that the Department made a test to see if earthworms would survive if allowed to freeze in the ground. Some of the earthworms were planted out in the open where the ground froze down several feet. This spring, as the ground thawed they dug out the worms and found them all alive and vigorous as soon as they were thawed out. They add that the presence of earthworms has been reported from several places in Alaska and it appears that they are of more general occurrence than at first supposed.

COMMERCIAL CHLOROPHYLL

Man's quest for a longer and healthier life is about to be realized. Chlorophyll, known to "slow down" old age, is to be manufactured commercially at a plant soon to be erected in the Rockford, Ill. vicinity. Dr. Boris Berham and his sister, Dr. Sophia Berham who are responsible for this establishment, tell us that production will consist of 5,000-10,000 capsules per day, containing 0.2 grams of natural chlorophyll extracted from alfalfa, spinach and other forms of vegetation. Chlorophyll, much needed by the human body, can be administered as a preventive or corrective for either an overactive or underactive condition of the metabolism. As a result, "slowing down" of old age is promised. In addition, chlorophyll will have effects in treating arteriosclerosis, hypertension, heart disease and fatigue.—From Horticulture, (Mass.) July '49.

Don't learn traffic rules by accident.

Landscape Gossip

By Henry F. Lewelling
Landscape Architect

The Lawn

September is an excellent month to seed your lawn, because the fall rains are more reliable (?) than are the spring rains. Other important reasons are the cooler temperatures and greater amount of available time. In seeding the lawn, a good grade of grass seed should be used and the lawn bed should be carefully prepared—by spading, if necessary, and fine raking.

If you desire to mix your own lawn grass seed mixture, the temporary grass seeds should never exceed 10% of the mixture. It is quite safe to reduce this percentage of temporary grass seed. Kentucky Blue Grass is quickly shaded out by the faster growing temporary grasses, particularly Annual Rye Grass. Authorities on the subject usually recommend 10% Rye Grass seed, but experience will teach that over 5% Annual Rye Grass seed will cause difficulty and 2% Annual Rye Grass seed is enough at any time.

Use Kentucky Blue Grass

Using a good grade of Kentucky Blue Grass seed, with some Upright Bent Grass seed, is recommended. It is expensive, without a doubt, but permanent. Broadcast your seed while sowing in a circular motion, gently rake the fine soil over the seeds, and water it down. Keep the lawn well watered, should the rain be insufficient to do the job.

Lawn Needs Good Foundation

We found the lawn of our new home quite brown due to insufficient watering and drought conditions. Luckily, the water hose was long enough to reach the entire lot; and with two faucets, one in the front and one in the rear, the condition was soon remedied. A canvass soaker hose was purchased, being the cheapest and most efficient for the purpose. Our front lawn began to perk up and new growth of grass began to give the lawn a green cast, but the level lawn began to become bumpy and uneven. One section of about 2 feet caved in and revealed the story of the slow recovery of the grass. The lawn apparently was started by laying 1-inch-thick sod over a very sandy soil. This experience reveals that lawns need a

good top soil foundation, and one should request the contractor's help when building a new home, to have all the top soil for the future development of the outdoor living area.

Every year something new is observed in a nursery. A visit to the Bailey's Nursery in St. Paul, Minnesota, showed what can be done in growing material on a hilly terrain. The nursery has three farms, one of which is totally planted on a contour basis. Mr. Gordon and Vincent Bailey are very proud of the improved method and commented enthusiastically on the soil saving factor.

The HOME GARDEN magazine for July, 1949, had a very interesting article by Walter E. Thwing, "An Easy Way to Propagate Trilliums." In the opening paragraph Mr. Thwing states that it involves some surgery on the rhizome. Further experimentation would be very interesting to confirm Mr. Thwing's success. The article is well illustrated, as well as comprehensively written.

The July 15 issue of the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN had two articles that were of special note. "Maple Leaf Patterns," by F. C. Galles and E. E. Nank, gives a good description of the maples. The authors had a previous article of the same nature on oaks this past season that was excellent. The second worthwhile article was by George Graves, "Viburnums of Variable Variety." Mr. Graves mentions that the most gardenesque viburnum is the Koreanspice Viburnum, *Viburnum carlesii*. This choice is seconded 100%. A mention is made of the confusion existing in the dentate

group of the viburnum genera. Of this group, an improved Arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum*, is the most desirable, but grows much too tall for general use. The Downy Viburnum, *Viburnum pubescens*, a much publicized shrub, is too leggy, subject to mildew, and the foliage is too poor to warrant any consideration.

For anyone who is interested in reading a magazine that seems to have captured the leadership in outdoor living, the SUNSET magazine is inspiring. It is chiefly written for the western states, and those of us east of the Rockies must pay a premium in order to subscribe to it.

The Goldenrod and Purple Asters create a beautiful combination in the low areas about the countryside. The fall color is appearing in the northern sections, with the fed fall foliage of the Red Maple standing like torches of flames among the evergreens, and the yellows of the Aspens and Birches add to the general color note of approaching Indian Summer. As the month of September closes, the crisp evening air causes one to make hurried winter preparation in the garden.

VICTOR H. RIES SPEAKS FOR OHIO

The following statement by Victor H. Ries in the latest issue of "The Garden Path" (official publication of the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs) of which Mr. Ries is Secretary will be of interest to readers:

"Nineteen forty eight has seen the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs continue its phenomenal growth with the addition of 63 new clubs to give a membership of 481 clubs with a total of 14,500 members. No other state federation has as many member clubs although Texas leads us in individual membership."

Holland Bulbs For Fall Planting

Special tulip offer: 12 bulbs in two colors for \$1.00
72 bulbs of five colors for \$5.00

Also Oriental Poppies, Lilies, Peonies, and
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308 12th Street, Wausau
Membership: Mrs. George E. Flanders,
806 West Wisconsin St., Portage
Nominating: Mrs. Harold C. Kallies,
723 No. 8th St., Manitowoc
Program: Mrs. M. C. Spence,
Williams Bay, Wisconsin
Publicity: Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt,
Rt. 1, Box 63, Hales Corners, Wis.
Roadside Beautification: Mrs. Malvin
Schneider, Hales Corners, Wis.
Scholarship: Mrs. Alfred J. Kieckhefer,
1250 W. Dean Rd., Milwaukee 11
Year Book and Awards: Mrs. H. G. Har-
ries, Rt. 1, Box 31A, Hales Corners, Wis.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Garden Club Friends:

With this extremely hot and humid summer we have learned of different results from our gardens, how excessive heat and excessive humidity (yet dry subsoil due to little rain) affects our flowers. My petunias were not good—too hot. Tomatoes were not juicy but our phlox is fine. By watching results we learn to know our gardens better and no amount of reading is equal to personal experiences. Prof. J. G. Moore told us at Deforest, you remember, that we must learn to know the habits and characteristics of our plant so we know how to treat them.

However, books too have their value—one of our members said: "Nobody would fail the judging school courses if they did as they were told and read the Judging School Handbook before taking the course". And that is true. The prerequisite of any of the courses is, to read the Handbook. If this is done you will understand and comprehend everything the instructors tell you. (Mrs. Portman has some of the new Handbooks—price \$2.50, for anyone who wishes to buy one.)

Speaking about National Council projects—does your club want a money making idea? If so, send to National Council Books, Inc., Box 4298, Philadelphia 44, Pa., for some flower arrangement calendars, they sell for



\$1.00 each and have an outstanding full page flower arrangement for each week of the year. They must be lovely—and if your club or the State Federation buys them you get them for 1 to 49 copies 77c each, 50 to 99 copies 68c each, and 100 and over 62c each. The balance can be made by your club or the state. If you want just a few—let me know and I'll order them for all of us and give you the profit over the extra postage. Several of you have asked me, "How can we raise some money for our club?" This is a good opportunity for National Council is not a commercial firm, it is just the assemblage of all of our garden clubs and what it puts out is worthy.

Some of you have received courtesy copies of The First Twenty Years of National Council, a handsome and informing account of what our "mother organization" and its 41 state federations have done in the past 20 years. Every club as well as individual members should have a copy for it is an inspiration. Send to National Council Headquarters for your copy now.

Here we go from national to international. September 27th—2 o'clock, at the Atheneum in Milwaukee the Green Tree Garden Club will have Miss Alice Chauncey from London, England, lecture and show slides of S. and S. W. English gardens. All are welcome, admission 50c.

Hoping you all had a fine summer.

Sincerely,
Gretchen Fiebrantz

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

The nominating committee has nominated the following list of candidates to be voted upon at the annual meeting at Wausau, October 13-14.

President—Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz, Milwaukee, Mrs. George J. Portman, Wausau.

First Vice-president—Mrs. Ervin Kulow, Waukesha, Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Baraboo.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Karl Baehr, Berlin, Mr. Ralph A. Norem, Oshkosh.

Corresponding-Recording Secretary—Mrs. John Dooley, West Allis, Mrs. H. Wallin, Williams Bay.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. B. Morrow, Platteville, Mrs. Linus Roehm, West Salem

We are sorry not to be able to publish biographies of all the candidates, because some of them failed to reach us in time for this issue. Biographies will be sent to delegates on the Board of Managers who elect the officers before the convention.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

General Chairman: Mrs. Eric Martin, Edgerton.

Hostess General Chairman: Mrs. Ada Portman, Wausau.

Banquet

Mrs. C. R. Fehlandt, Mrs. Earl Beacham, Mrs. L. C. Jenson, Mrs. F. Olsen, and Mrs. M. S. Roberts.

Luncheon, Oct. 13

Mrs. C. B. Lond, Mrs. J. R. Brushert, Mrs. I. S. Horigan, Mrs. S. R. Slade, Mrs. R. W. Widstrom, and Mrs. A. G. Schueller.

Luncheon, Oct. 14

Mrs. L. R. Metz, Mrs. W. C. Loefler, Mrs. Edgar Schmutzler, Mrs. Joseph Graebel, Mrs. Carl Janke, and Mrs. H. J. Nienow.

Tea, Oct. 14

Hostess Clubs: Wausau Federated, Wausau Valley Federated, Federated Home and Good Earth Garden Clubs.

Decorations

Mrs. A. G. Anderson, Mrs. W. L. Fehlandt, Mrs. L. R. Metz, Mrs. John Farrow, Mrs. Ralph Bauer, Mrs. Roy Kelly, Mrs. Earl Beacham, and Mrs. C. P. Kraft.

Courtesy

Mrs. August Muff, Mrs. Peter Portman, Mrs. Carl Janke, Mrs. Walter Ivjue, and Mrs. Val Ringle.

Credentials

Mrs. H. W. Schaefer, Kenosha, chairman; Mrs. Chas. Brimmer, Wausau; and Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

Registration & Tickets

Mrs. Chas. Brimmer, chairman; Mrs. R. W. Widstrom, Mrs. B. F. Quade, Mrs. F. W. Podratz, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, and Mrs. L. S. Sabatke.

Reception

Mrs. R. J. Plunkett, Mrs. R. W. Widstrom, Mrs. Marion Roberts, Mrs. H. J. Nienow, Mrs. Wm. Curtis, Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Mrs. Harold Poyer, Mrs. Florian D. Hussa, Mrs. Walter Dakin, Mrs. Frank K. Quimby, Mrs. John D. West, Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Mrs. H. J. Anderson, and Mrs. Edward Wurst.

Resolutions

Mrs. Cecil B. Hake, Wauwatosa, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Kieckhefer, Milwaukee; and Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha.

Pages Mrs. C. L. Gibson, and Mrs. R. J. Warner, Wausau.

Parliamentarian

Mrs. Paul W. Hammersmith, Milwaukee.

Publicity Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt, Hales Corners.

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAM

Wausau, October 13-14, 1949

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13 — ELKS CLUB

9:00 a.m. Call for badges, tickets, etc. at Registration Desk.

9:30 a.m. to 12:45 a.m. Annual meeting board of managers, Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz, president, presiding. Address of Welcome, Hon. Herbert A. Giese, Mayor of Wausau. Response, Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz, president. Tellers: President of the Districts—Mrs. Wm. Curtis, Mrs. David Bogue, Mrs. Stephan Cushman, Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Mrs. Harold Poyer, Mrs. Florian D. Hussa.

10:30 a.m. Trip to Rib Mountain for visitors to convention. Cars courtesy members of Wausau clubs.

1:00 p.m. Luncheon, Dining Room, Elks Club.

2:15 p.m. "Today's Landscape—Grounds for Better Living", Joseph S. Elfner, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, Landscape Design, University of Wisconsin.

3:30 p.m. Board of managers' meeting continued.

6:30 p.m. Annual Banquet, Auditorium, Elks Club. "Suguaroland"—an Arizona adventure film, Mr. Karl Maslowski, National Audubon Society. Introduction of newly elected officers.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14

9:00 a.m. Board of Managers' meeting, cont'd.

9:00 a.m. Round table discussion—Program suggestions. Participation by state chairmen and club members. Mrs. M. C. Spence, Program Chairman, presiding.

10:30 a.m. "The Why of Some Cultural Practices", Dr. Burdean E. Struckmeyer, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin. Auditorium Elks Club.

12:00 Noon. Luncheon, Wausau Hotel. Scholarship report, Mrs. Alfred Kieckhefer, chairman.

1:30 p.m. "A Way with Weeds" combined with Christmas decorations, Mrs. Irwin L. Burger and Mrs. Wm. Kelly, Woodstock, Illinois. Auditorium, Elks Club.

3:30 p.m. Tea, Ballroom, Wausau Hotel.

RULES GOVERNING CONVENTION . . . 1949

A—All meetings will begin promptly.

B—Article IX, Constitution and By Laws. Members of the Executive Board, Board of Directors, Past Presidents, and delegates from each affiliated club are privileged to vote.

C—An alternate does not vote unless acting for a delegate, and wearing the delegate's badge.

D—Delegates shall wear the delegate badge at all convention sessions and must sit in the section reserved for voting members. Each delegate is entitled to but one vote.

E—Reports: Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall not exceed twenty minutes. Reports of other officers and chairmen shall not exceed eight minutes.

F—A person may speak twice on each motion, two minutes at a time. Debate on any question shall be limited to thirty minutes, unless extension is granted by unanimous request. One who is not a delegate may have the privilege of the floor only by consent of the assembly.

G—Two copies of a motion from the floor shall be sent to the platform: one for the Secretary and one for the President.

Myrtle B. Hammersmith,
Parliamentarian

SHEBOYGAN DISTRICT FALL MEETING

The fall business meeting of the Sheboygan District will be held at Sturgeon Bay, September 14, beginning at 10 o'clock. Following the business session luncheon will be served at 12 o'clock at the Bay Shore Inn (\$1.50 per plate). Reservations should be sent by Sept. 7 to Mrs. Vernon Olson, 532 S. Third Ave., Sturgeon Bay.

The afternoon program will include a visit to the Boynton Chapel at Bailey's Harbor and the Boynton Estate and gardens. Mrs. Boynton, who recently presented an outstanding program at the Sturgeon Bay Woman's Club will talk to the group at the Chapel.

TOUR TO GREEN LAKE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Members of the Federation and their friends will tour the grounds of the Northern Baptist Assembly at Green Lake, Saturday, September 24. The Ceresco Garden Club of Ripon will act as host.

The Northern Baptist Assembly is one of the more unusual show places in Wisconsin. Its history goes back to 1902 when a Chicago man named Victor F. Lawson bought ten acres of land on the north shore of Green Lake for a summer home. By the time the property was acquired by the Baptists during the second World War, the holdings had increased to 1,040 acres and ten million dollars had been invested. Hundreds of varieties of trees and shrubs foreign to Wisconsin are now to be found on the grounds. It is an ideal place for a tramp through the woods in the bright days of September.

We meet at the Tea House on the Assembly grounds for a picnic lunch at twelve o'clock noon. You bring your own food and dishes. The committee will furnish coffee. After lunch a guide will conduct us through the grounds.

Would you like to make the tour? If so, write to Mrs. Herbert Chaffin, 534 Scott Street, Ripon, and tell her how many you expect to have in your party. She is chairman of the local committee on arrangements and would like to have some idea about how many to prepare for. She will send you a marked copy of a map of the Assembly grounds which will show where we are to meet.

Green Lake is not far from Ripon, and anyone in Green Lake can tell you how to get to the Assembly grounds.

You pay 75 cents for each car as you enter the Assembly grounds. This money goes to the Northern Baptist Assembly. After you reach the Tea House you pay a registration fee of 50 cents for each adult. The registration fee is collected by the local committee on arrangements, any proceeds from the registration fees collected will be applied to some project in which the Federation is interested. If you have a project suggestion, Mrs. Chaffin will be happy to receive it.

If it rains on September 24, the tour will be postponed one week to Saturday, October 1. Such a postponement will be announced in the press.

—Ralph A. Norem,
Chm. Garden Tours

FLOWER SHOW—BOSTON STORE, MILWAUKEE

The Milwaukee District Garden Clubs again extend to all of you a most cordial invitation to visit the Boston Store during our flower show on September 22, 23 and 24. The show will be held in the China, Linen and Garden Furniture Departments (5, 6 and 8th floors) and the Model Home of the Boston Store. The Standard System (competitive) of judging will be used and National Council Accredited Judges will judge, thus enabling some of our judging school students to obtain a credit toward their judging certificate.

Mrs. Stephan M. Cushman, Racine, is chairman and Mrs. Carl F. Hofstetter, Wauwatosa, co-chairman.

Other chairmen include Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt, chairman of the rose Tea, which will be served after the annual district meeting on September 23rd on the Boston Store Dining Room; Mrs. John Engler, horticulture, Mrs. Wm. Holz, conservation, Mrs. Howard Higgins, bird lore, Mrs. William J. Armitage, hostesses and Mrs. Alfred J. Kiekhefer, judges. Sectional chairmen include Mrs. H. G. Harries, Mrs. H. W. Schaefer, Mrs. Mark F. Pfaller and Mrs. Edward Wurst. Mrs. Julius Riese of the Boston Store Hospitality Corner will serve as staging chairman.

During the three day show a program will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Eugene Muenzberg, program chairman. Interesting personalities will present subjects on the 8th floor and all programs are open to the public.

A NEGLECTED PRIVILEGE

One of the least used privileges our federation extends us is the privilege of winning awards. Many of them are available to us. Ask the Awards Chairman about them; also about the requirements for winning them. Above all ask her about the deadline.

Readers of *Organic Gardening* are invited in the June, 1949, issue of the magazine to help its editorial staff to write a book on flowers. What is wanted is articles on various garden annuals based on actual observation and experience by the writer, accompanied with glossy photographs, for

consideration in a new publication of flowers. Each article should be limited to the discussion of one kind of flower only. Those accepted will be paid for at the journal's regular rates. No mention is made of length of article desired.

MADISON DISTRICT MEETING

The Madison District Garden Clubs will hold their annual fall meeting on September 21st at Okee Lodge on Lake Wisconsin. Election of officers is an important part of the business meeting, which will begin at 10:00.

Following the luncheon at 12:30, the roll call of clubs will introduce three groups who have recently affiliated with the Madison District: Westfield Garden Club, Mrs. Herbert Thalacker, pres.; Poynette Garden Club, Mrs. J. R. Keiton, pres.; Mendota Gardeners, Mrs. Earl Antoine, pres.

A surprise program follows the roll call, and arrangements are being made for an interesting speaker, to be heard at 2:00.

The thirteen clubs in the Madison District are asked to make reservations as groups with Mrs. Wm. Groves, R. R. Lodi, president of the Lodi Garden Club, Hostess group for the meeting, by Monday noon, September 19th. Bring club yearbooks for display and one flower arrangement for table decoration.

Registration will begin at 9:45.

BLUE SKY GARDEN CLUB

Dear Mrs. Rundell:

Our club, "The Blue Sky Garden Club" of Colby, has just joined the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. We have been in existence for two years, had joined the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and have now affiliated with the Garden Club Federation and are full fledged members. I think we will be in the Fox River Valley district.

Our present officers are:
President.....Mrs. Emma Zillmer
Vice President.....Mrs. F. J. Schwierske
Corresponding Secretary.....Miss Mabel

Neumister
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. N. L. Dessloch

Treasurer.....Mrs. W. W. Payne

Sincerely yours,
Emma Zillmer

The Federation welcomes the Blue Sky Garden Club into membership.

September, 1949

A WAY WITH WEEDS!

By B. H. Paul, Madison

I wish there were no weeds — and who doesn't? Weeds are like dirt—they keep coming back. Some weeds can be killed with the new chemicals, but the chemicals kill plants that are not weeds so we have to be extra careful, which involves a lot of extra work. One of the most provoking habits of weeds is that they grow under all conditions, hot and dry, or cold and wet. If weeds have to be pulled it is easier to pull them when the ground is wet. If weeds are to be killed by hoeing or cultivating, then they are most successfully eradicated on a hot sunny day. Well, then, how shall we get rid of weeds?

A way that I have been using for the past ten years is to smother the weeds; that is, in places where I can get in with my smothering mulch. The mulch is usually old leaves which were raked up in the autumn and piled in an out of the way place until time to use them. Use the leaves just as they happen to come from the pile—wet or dry, sometimes soggy and partly decayed. After final cultivation of beds and borders—zinnias and marigolds etc—and hilling up of corn and tomatoes, I spread in a liberal covering of leaves. If I have no leaves, the marsh hay used to cover perennials does very well. This year, I put the marsh hay, as far as it went, between the tomato rows and finished with leaves. As a matter of fact, I kept the tomatoes and sweet corn mulched with hay from early spring until planting time. This prevented weeds from starting on ground spaded last fall, and held in the moisture, as well. For the tomatoes, I separated the hay for each row when setting the plants and pitched it from one row to another when cultivating and hilling. A good deep mulch of hay or leaves between the rows also makes the tomatoes and corn accessible in wet weather, and the same holds true if it is necessary to wade into the large zinnia beds to cut a special color for special arrangements.

Mulching is especially useful with purslane and crab grass in the garden. Purslane is not easily destroyed by hoeing, as any pieces left on the ground are likely to root, thus making more weeds than were there at first. This is worse if it rains before

the weeds are completely withered, or if parts of them get covered by earth. Take care to cover all the soil with the leaf mulch or the weeds will grow along the rows. They have a habit of growing close to the zinnia stalks where it is difficult to uproot them without pulling out the young plants at the same time.

After the leaves are spread, I find I get real assistance, in working them over, from the robins and brown thrashers looking for grubs. Earth worms, too, take some of them into the soil, so the mulch becomes a busy place for biotic activity of many kinds. As a result, there are many advantages of the mulch beside the smothering of weeds. This is my way then, with weeds; so—AWAY WITH THE WEEDS!



Mr. H. B. Paul, Madison, in his garden. In the rear is a 17 year old Niobe weeping willow. In the foreground are beds of zinnia, cosmos, marigold and the white petunia, Snow Storm.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Green Tree Garden Club of Milwaukee is sponsoring an address by the well known lecturer Miss Alice Chauncey of England, at the Athenaeum, 813 E. Kilbourn Ave. on Tuesday, September 27. Miss Chauncey's subject will be "England is a Garden" and her talk will be illustrated with Kodachrome stills of gardens in the South and West of England.

Admission will be 50 cents, tax included.

CHRYSANTHEMUM TEA AND FLOWER SHOW

We are sorry we live so far from Kenosha that we can't drop in September 14 and enjoy both the flowers and the tea. Maybe next year things will come our way.—Ed.

Late Summer Gladiolus Pest Control

By E. L. Chambers, Madison

The gladiolus is one of the most popular flowers grown in our garden today. Its stately spikes of delicately colored blooms of almost unlimited hues account for this popularity. Until recently, it was the easiest flower to grow since they were considered to be apparently free from pests. During the past two decades with the advent of the gladiolus thrips, heretofore unknown in this country, and the discovery of more and more fungus diseases attacking the corms, and more recently virus diseases such as the white break mosaic, the picture has changed. Today, the successful gladiolus grower must follow definite schedules of sprays and bulb treatment, and be prepared to recognize and rogue out virus infected plants. Because of its ease of culture and great satisfaction in its beautiful bloom, gladiolus will always be one of our number one flowers and we must simply learn to live and compete with its enemies.

Just because summer is coming to a close, we must not let up on our pest control effort and must continue to be alert to potential pests. Gladiolus planted in the vicinity of weedy borders are always subject to stalk borers, and this year the corn borer has been a threat. The second brood corn borer moths appeared during the latter part of July and laid their eggs on the foliage. These hatched into tiny larvae and will feed for a short period before entering the spike. Grasshoppers and crickets from neglected yards and borders also have been a serious threat to the bloom.

Along with the insects that seem to have special preference of gladiolus, however, are the black blister beetles. These will be quite easily recognized, as will their damage. The insects are slender soft-bodied black beetles about an inch long with the exposed tip of the abdomen beyond the wings. They are general feeders and migrate to the blossoms when they appear, being erratic in their feeding habits. They invade a spike by the dozens and completely strip the colorful petals from it before they are noticed.

Likewise, the corn earworm, which is very abundant and destructive

again this year to corn and tomatoes, has been causing a great deal of damage by burrowing into the flower buds; each caterpillar may destroy several buds or open flowers on the same spike. In addition to the visual damage, their presence can be detected by greenish castings near the point of feeding. Gladiolus planted near corn and tomatoes are much more likely to be attacked, these being preferred hosts of this insect.

In addition to these foliage and blossom feeders which actually devour portions of the plant, there are several species of insects which injure the plants by sucking sap from them. The most serious of these, of course, is the gladiolus thrip. Because of the small size of this insect and its habit of feeding in the leaf sheaths, its presence is frequently not detected until it is too late when the injury becomes very evident. The adult is only about 1/16 to 1/25 inch in length; at first pale brown in color, they gradually become a darker brown and finally almost black. There are a number of generations each summer. An entire generation may be completed in less than twenty days during hot weather.

The aphids and the tarnished plant bug are two other serious sap sucking insects that need attention, not only because of their direct injury, but their possibility of being vectors of virus diseases, along with the various species of leaf hoppers. There are at least a half dozen species of aphids or plant lice that may habitually feed on the foliage and several which feed on the roots. The tarnished plant bug and its close relatives during the late summer become quite numerous on the blooming spikes. They usually produce a white spotting of the flowers and buds as a result of the feeding and injecting of toxic saliva. At first these feeding punctures appear as many water-soaked circular spots, which later develop into irregular bleached areas on the bloom. In time these spots change into brown necrotic spots on the buds and foliage.

There are two types of mosaic recognized today—a mild type and a type known as the white break mosaic. Virus infected plants never recover

and should be carefully sought out, rogued, and destroyed to prevent its spread. The infected plants will appear to have foliage showing yellowish mottling, often followed by browning. The plants become stunted and dwarfed. Color breaking in the florets is the most constant symptom of white break mosaic. It consists of spotting or streaking of the florets with a design of gray or yellowish-green spots dispersed without any seeming pattern of regularity in the ground petal color.

During prolonged periods of hot dry weather, gladiolus may be attacked by the red spider mite which results in yellow specks which may be mistaken for thrip injury. Such sprays as Dow spray 17, or Dinitrol dust 269 are effective against this pest. Where a 5% DDT dust has been applied at about ten day intervals, or a spray consisting of 1 pound of the 50% wettable DDT powder to 50 gallons of water is used, the thrips, leaf hoppers, corn borers, corn earworms and blister beetles are usually kept under control. For aphids and tarnished plant bugs nicotine sulphate should be used; one or two teaspoonfuls used with each gallon of water to which an ounce of dissolved soap has been added will be found effective.

The grasshoppers can be controlled either with the standard poisoned bran bait using Paris green, sodium fluosilicate or sodium arsenite at the rate of approximately ¼ pound to 5 pounds of equal parts of bran and sawdust, moistened with 2 quarts of water and sweetened with 1 pint of blackstrap molasses. Where chlordane or toxaphene is available, a 5% dust will be found effective.

ALL AMERICA ROSE CHOICE

The American Rose Society states the 1950 All-America Rose Choice as follows: Capistrano, Fashion, Mission Bells, Sutter's Gold.

MARINETTE GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

President.....Mrs. N. S. Nelson,
Ogden Street, Marinette, Wis.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Francis
Comyne, 1813 Emma Street,
Menominee, Mich.

How I Built A Border

By Mrs. J. C. Howdle

Five years ago, I started a perennial border, literally from scratch. I had never gardened before and my only experience consisted of admiring other peoples' gardens and knowing a few common names of perennial flowers. Our back yard offered a challenge as the natural slope of the land from the porch downward, with a generous woodland at the right, was a perfect setting for a perennial border.

The Informal Border

The first step was to remove a lot of wild shrubbery on the left side of the lawn. This was mostly wild honeysuckle of which the woods were full. As we cleared it away, we discovered a small patch of neglected garden: a few peonies, iris, and a bleeding heart which had been so shaded that it couldn't bloom. Next, we took our garden hose and, starting from midway down the slope, laid it in a long sweeping curve, starting narrow and gradually widening toward the end. I used the hose as a guide for spading the contour of the garden. This original curve has never been changed and I attribute much of the charm of our garden to this beautiful line which flows with the slope of the yard. We then laid the hose in another curve on the right side, coming up the hill toward the house, in front of the woodland.

At the end, where both curved borders met, the focal point of the garden, there was a dense growth of sumac. I knew that before long I would be digging up their roots so my husband grubbed them out. Here he put up a homemade trellis fence with an arbor, and a gate under the arbor. That first fall we planted two new down climbing roses on the fence and a Dorothy Perkins rambler over the arbor.

After the garden was spaded to a good two foot depth, I took soil samples to be tested and luckily found that it was in good condition. However, we did add some manure and peat moss just to be safe. Our garden was left spaded up until late August, when I started putting in oriental poppies, iris, and Madonna and Regal lilies. Most of these were gifts from friends and relatives. I also started a seed bed in an out-of-the-way corner and planted pansy and alyssum saxatile seeds; lupine, columbine and Sweet William.

All that first winter I studied garden catalogues and books and learned more



In the garden of Mrs. J. C. Howdle, Madison.

about gardening and flowers. I could scarcely wait for spring.

Roses and Perennials

The second year we decided to have the garden continue up to the porch so, again, we used our garden hose and continued the curving line. In this new bed I planted roses, both hybrid teas and floribundas, but, as I have never liked the formal look of a rose garden, I was determined to have perennials in with them. This bed was much sunnier than the others so here I planted Hybrid Delphiniums (at the back), Mordei's Pink Lythrum, some phlox and Canterbury Bells, leaving plenty of space around the roses for cultivating. That second spring we put in a few flowering shrubs (at the back of our first border) for accent, and, later in the fall, a bargain bag of assorted bulbs: jonquils, hyacinths, tulips, etc., planted in drifts in the foreground.

The seed bed was a huge success and I had a whole row of yellow alyssum which is so effective planted in front with bulbs. More than that, I had plants to give to friends who had been so generous in giving to me.

Gardening is a creative hobby. From Spring to Fall the gardener creates pictures in his yard. Just as the artist uses brushes, so the gardener uses blooming plants to produce his picture. Gardening need not be expensive. In fact, to me, a garden is more interesting if you have collected some of your plants from friends and raised them from seed than if you merely sit down and order the whole garden from a catalogue.

My garden is full of labels that say "Betty's Choice Veronica," "Maude's Pink Poppy," "Grandmother's Regal Lilies," and so on. Each plant has a story of its own and the overall picture is gratifying.

ARRANGEMENT CLINIC

The Hawthorn, Tess Corners and Whitnall Park Garden Clubs held a floral arrangement clinic on August 24th in Valley View School, Hales Corners. The all day clinic was open to anyone interested in creative art. At 2:30 in the afternoon Mrs. Carl F. Hofstetter, Wauwatosa, orally judged the arrangements with audience participation.

SAVE TREES

COMPLETE SERVICE FOR:—

TREES

LAWNS

GARDENS

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

3373 N. Holton Street

Milwaukee

BE NOT GUILTY OF WASTE

Would you like to grow flowers and vegetables like the pictures in the seed catalogues? If so, conserve your soil and read those seed catalogues and packets giving the culture of the particular plant involved. Many nurserymen and seed firms now tell how to care for the plants and help to educate us in this field.

After reading an article on "Soil conservation begins at home" by Ralph Bailey, I became more conscious of the fact that without the "good old earth" we couldn't exist long. Soil is the basic element in our gardens, lawns, fields and byways; let us learn how to conserve it and to replace that which is worn or nearly so.

Many times have we travelled through this land of ours and seen waste fields, deep gullies washed by water, land depleted and robbed of vital minerals so necessary for plant growth. True, we cannot find lawns, vegetables and trees in the sea—where, after all, would be the ideal soil for growing such, since all town dumps, bonfires, and catch basins finally lead there.

Let us not be guilty of this waste; let us find ways of stopping it. Let us save our lawn trimmings, our weeds which have been pulled, leaves in the fall, and anything else which can possibly be used and place them on a compost heap. Do not discard them as useless. "Burn only actual wood and seriously diseased foliage." Return the decomposed plant material to your soil and help to make it fertile.

When a new home is to be built, do not let a bull-dozer excavate and cover the top soil with useless material. Rather have the top soil pushed aside first and replaced afterward for the purpose of making a better lawn, garden, and other plantings.

Conserve our soil fertility so that we may have not only food crops but beautiful trees, lawns, shrubs, flowers and ornamental plants as well. Then we, too, with the help of our seed firms, nurserymen, magazine articles, books and other sources of information, along with our own honest efforts, may make our dreams come true and raise flowers and vegetables like those seen in the seed catalogues.

Mrs. Herbert Chaffin,
Horticulture Chairman

Preparations For Winter Underway

This is the month of preparedness on the part of so many of Nature's subjects that we humans might take lessons from them to our profit.

Caterpillars are seen poking about here and there, looking for places where they may weave their cocoons and spend the winter comfortably—to emerge, next spring, as beautiful butterflies. Many varieties of insects are seeking safe places in which to lay their eggs which the kind, warm sun of another spring will bring to life.

Most insects don't live to see their children and would not recognize them if they did. However they do provide food for them in one way or another; either by placing the eggs in little cells where food is stored or by laying them on plants from which that particular insect may gain a living when it is hatched.

The Snow Tree Cricket is one of the most interesting of all of these little creatures since he is a living thermometer; he tells us the temperature accurately, if we understand his system. His song is rhythmical; no matter how many of his kind are singing they never get out of time or tune. The warmer the weather the faster come the regular notes, while on cool evenings his song slows down accordingly.

The birds, too, believe in preparedness. Some have already started in a leisurely way for their Southern homes. Many others have congregated in large flocks, ready to start on their journey at a moment's notice. Birds that do not migrate are looking for comfortable places to live during the cold months, at the same time seeking out locations where food is plentiful. Those that travel great distances in migrating are changing their gay summer clothes for inconspicuous garb. It is often hard to recognize the birds that come in the spring as the same ones that leave in the fall, their dress is so changed. This is a good time to begin feeding the birds near our homes; assuring them of extended hospitality for the winter.

Toward the last of the month we will miss the sleepy little song of the Pewee. All summer he sang—when most birds were silent—but soon he

will be leaving us to sing his song to other folks.

The Meadow Lark is very likely to begin singing again in September, and often far into October he tries to make us believe that it is again "Spring o' the Year."

Goldfinches and Kinglets, with their tinkling music, frequent our gardens in search of seeds. They are happy when the first cosmos seed pods ripen. They are especially thankful to us if we crush sunflower seeds and place them on the garden posts or put them in little pans fastened to the posts. Their delight is unbounded when they find a bed of lettuce gone to seed for this is a rare luxury for them.

Blue Jays are noisy enough this month to remind us that all the birds have not lost their vocal organs. In the moist woodlands we find plenty of Robins chirping but seldom singing.

This has been an enjoyable summer for me and my family in observing the birds about our place using the bird bath for drinking and bathing purposes. The Lincraft Rustic Products of Lincraft Inc., Burlington, N. J., with branch plants at Watervliet, N. Y. and Sunbury, Ohio, carry many articles for birds—such as feeders, shelters etc. Mr. N. R. Barger, 4333 Hillcrest Dr., Madison, can supply you with feeders that are protected against squirrels etc. Many helpful books and visual aids are furnished by the Wisconsin State Conservation Department. Have you received your supply of Audubon cards and folders from Barton-Cotton Inc? Their new address is Chester & Chase Sts., Baltimore 13, Md.

Our annual convention at Wausau should be an inspiration to all of us as a splendid Audubon program is to be one of the special features.

Elsa M. Lautenbach
State Bird Chairman

Correction: Symposium on Roses are available from Mrs. John L. Engler, 210 S. Greenfield Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin at 55¢ per copy, and not from Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt at 50¢ per copy.

Programs for the Coming Year

Many clubs are already sketching next year's programs and it isn't a bit too early; the speakers you are interested in may be available if contacted now.

The Fond du Lac Garden Club has adopted an interesting plan of carrying one theme throughout the year. This gives members a feeling of having accomplished a great deal by the end of the year. One year they studied flower arranging with accompanying displays each month. They make good use of lecturers and available films each year. Another year the club made a serious study of birds—nesting, migrations, etc. This proved to be an important choice of topic as it developed a potential ornithologist who became increasingly interested in bird banding. A third year they devoted to a study of landscaping and included the use of shrubs in flower arrangements.

Many interesting programs may be developed in this manner. Topics which might be used very successfully include: Organic Gardening, Horticulture, Botany, Bulbs, Holidays, Flower Shows, Conservation, Junior Garden Activity, Herbs, Indoor gardening, Lawns, Insects, Trees, Wild Flowers and Rock Gardens.

Much information may be had, free of charge, from the National Council of State Garden Clubs Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2108, New York 18, N. Y. Films and slides may be had for transportation charges only. Other sources of valuable information are the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wis. and the University of Wisconsin Department of Horticulture.

**By Helen L. Spence
Program Chairman.**

Gardening Suggestions:

Have you tried making "Black-gold" or a compost heap? An excellent suggestion is given in the July-August issue of our National Gardener magazine. More suggestions are given in the Home Garden magazine — July 1949 issue. (Mrs. H. C.)

The four Rose choices for 1950 are Sutter's Gold, Mission Bells, Fashion and Capistrano. (By Mrs. C. F.)

Mrs. Herbert Chaffin,
Horticulture Chairman

Book Reviews

DAGNY BORGE

Cream Hill; discoveries of a weekend countryman; with lithographs by Ruth Gannett, is an unusually goodlooking and enjoyable book. The writer is a book reviewer for the *New York Herald Tribune*, and the illustrator his wife. The Viking Press published the book this spring.

The title of the volume is the name of a town in northwestern Connecticut, where the author's great-great-grandfather once lived. This was Ezra Stiles, one-time president of Harvard College. Much of the land has since his time reverted to forest; so that the Gannetts have never been able to determine exactly where the Stiles homestead lay. In the opening chapter the author demonstrates that both flora and fauna of the place have changed since first settled before the Revolution. The land has been burned over, and new plant life has moved in. Food that certain species of birds prefer has disappeared, and other species of fowl have come to eat the new food. Many flowers and birds now commonly thought of as indigenous to our country are actually importations from Europe, Asia or the other Americas.

Although at least half of the book is devoted to gardening, the Gannetts were not primarily interested in gardening when they bought their acres. About twenty-five years ago they came to visit Carl and Irita Van Doren, who had a summer place near by, fell in love with the region, and at first thought of the place as one in which to park the children in summer. But as the children grew the interest of the parents in gardening also grew; so that they prolonged more and more the season that they spent in the country. Now, with improved roads, virtually every weekend finds at least one of the family there. The author dares not spend entire weeks at Cream Hill, lest he find so many other more fascinating things to occupy him that he fail to stick to the writing by which he earns his living. In New York City the Gannetts live in a penthouse atop a factory near Union Square, where they have a more or less accidental roof garden, including a strip of lawn about ten feet by six that they mow with a regular lawn mower. They noticed when the building was occupied by a firm manufacturing tobacco products that fewer plant pests bothered their city

garden. Although they have only about three inches of soil on the roof, an ash seedling once grew to a height of ten feet before it had to be uprooted.

At Cream Hill the Gannetts at first wanted to grow only a few vegetables and ferns, but their gardening activities have expanded in a sort of Topsy fashion until there now are several gardens of various kinds on the place.

In the chapter entitled "Let Nature Grow Her Own," the author quotes the menu of a meal an eminent botanist concocted, at considerable pains, for feeding fellow scientists at a meeting, using only wild material. It doesn't sound too delectable! In another chapter he shows from records of his great-great-grandfather how the kinds of vegetables grown in today's New England gardens differ from those of pioneer. A whole chapter gives a detailed account of the history of the tomato, originally considered poisonous and grown only as an ornamental plant in early Colonial gardens, while South Europeans were enjoying it as food in the same period of time.

The most entertaining of these chapters not on gardening is the one on "The Chins of the Nation," a history of fashions in beards.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

A call to a meeting at Eau Claire, June 15, for the purpose of organizing a new district in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, was received by the seven federated clubs and other interested clubs in the northwest area.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Florian D. Hussa, West Salem, president; Miss Bertha Schuman, 136 So. 19th St., La Crosse, vice president; and Mrs. O. G. Stocandt, West Salem, secretary-treasurer.

A Constitution and By-Laws was briefed. The president will appoint district chairmen from the various clubs in the new district, similar to the chairmanships in the state Federation. Due to the fact that the new district is wide spread geographically, discussion as to the possibility of establishing another district, also on the west side of the state, followed. This district could be the West Central District, and the dividing line between the two districts would be near Eau Claire. It was decided to let things remain as they are for a year



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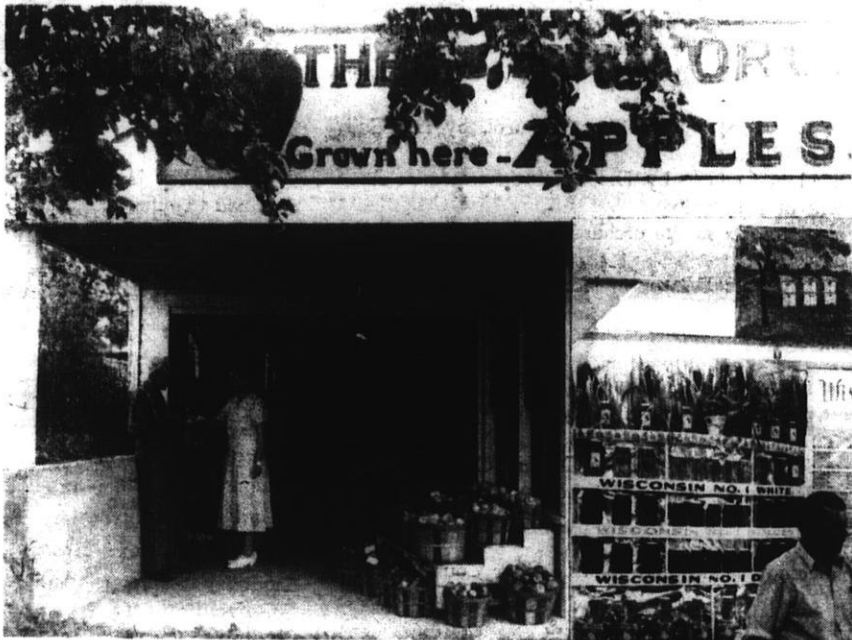
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In This Issue

ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAMS

81st Annual Convention

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

FRUIT GROWERS PROGRAM

RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC, NOV. 15-16

PROGRAM—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

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

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Gilbert Hipke. Announcements. The Use of Chemicals In Blossom Thinning, by Dr. B. Esther Struckmeyer, Department of Horticulture, Madison.

10:30 a.m. The 1950 Apple Spray Program for Insect Control, by Dr. C. L. Fluke, Department of Entomology, Madison.

11:15 a.m. Apple Insect Control in Ontario by D. A. Dever, Research Ass't. University of Wisconsin Department of Entomology.

Ten minute reports on control of insects in the orchard, H. A. Dvorak, Casco, and Murray Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.

12:00 noon Meeting Board of Directors Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p.m. Changing Fashions in Apple Marketing, by Carroll Miller, Mgr., Appalachian Apple Service, West, Virginia. Discussion by Mr. W. L. Thenell, Sturgeon Bay.

2:45 p.m. The 1950 Apple and Cherry Program for Disease Control, by Dr. G. W. Keitt and Dr. J. D. Moore, Department of Plant Pathology, Madison.

3:30 p.m. A Remedy for Curl Leaf of Sour Cherry, by Prof. A. R. Albert, Dept. of Soils, U. W., and Dr. J. D. Moore.

4:00 p.m. Experience with mulching cherries and apples. Door County Report, by Dr. C. F. Swingle.

4:15 p.m. How I Solved Some of My Orchard Problems,

ANNUAL BANQUET

6:30 p.m. Ballroom Retlaw Hotel.

Honorary Recognition Certificates to be awarded to two outstanding horticulturists.

Feature speaker to be announced.

Entertainment and additional features to be announced.

Auction. Prize winning bushels of apples will be sold to the highest bidder. Maximum bid—\$10.00.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

10:00 a.m. Joint session. Sixth Annual Meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute. Mr. C. J. Telfer, President, Sturgeon Bay, presiding. Report of the Wisconsin apple promotion program by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10:30 a.m. Union Now Among Apple Growers, by Carroll Miller, Mgr., Appalachian Apple Service, West, Virginia.

11:30 a.m. Round table. Experiences and suggestions for selling apples. By Wm. Connell, Menomonie; Sam Goldman, Sturgeon Bay; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; and Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p.m. What We Learned by Observation In Orchards in 1949. By Dr. R. H. Roberts.

2:30 p.m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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

Orchard Topics

WHEN TO PICK APPLES

To attain high quality, most fruit should remain on the tree until it has attained full size and proper color. Fruit except prunes, apricots, and peaches for evaporation—must be picked before it drops from the tree; this consideration often necessitates starting picking rather early, for there may be much to harvest with a limited amount of labor.

If picked too early, fruit never develops proper texture and flavor and may scald or wilt in storage. This may happen even though the fruit is fully covered by the overcolor. If picked too late, it softens quickly and soon breaks down and becomes mealy. Only a small percentage can be harvested when conditions are ideal; much of it must be picked a little too early or a little too late.

The real problem is to reach the best compromise and to know which varieties are most tolerant of premature or of delayed picking. Generally the wiser course is to leave most fruits on the tree as long as possible if facilities for proper care after picking are not available. Since the process of ripening and decay proceed much more rapidly once the fruit is taken from the tree, picking should not proceed faster than the fruit can be properly stored or packed

To some extent the best time for picking depends primarily on the probable disposal of the fruit. For local consumption it should ripen on the tree until softening begins. This insures the maximum size, best dessert quality, and the most attractive appearance.

Apples destined for distant markets or storage must be picked earlier and the greater the distance or the longer the storage must be, the earlier after the ground color begins to turn yellow must they be picked. In this stage the fruit is said to be "hard ripe." Much depends also on the kind of fruit and even on the particular variety.

When To Pick Apples

Making more than one picking is often advisable with the stone fruits. Summer apples, which are generally



picked for immediate consumption, soften so rapidly, even when picked green, that picking before they are fully ripe is often advantageous or even necessary. The majority of fall and winter apples should be left on the trees as long as is practicable. Jonathans, however, must be picked rather early, because if they have been left too long on the tree they develop in storage a spotting so characteristic that it is called "Jonathan Spot."

Pears

Most pears, on the other hand, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Their fine eating quality develops only when they are picked green and are ripened away from direct sunlight, although if they are picked too early they shrivel and wilt before ripening.

All over the surface of a young pear fruit are minute pores called lenticels, which are visible as small light-colored spots. These eventually become brown; when this occurs the openings have been covered by the development of a layer of cork and there is little danger of the fruit shriveling after removal from the tree and it may be picked as soon as it has reached the proper size.

In most cases, however, the closing of the lenticels occurs so early that much higher dessert quality develops if this natural "seal-pac" product is left on the tree two weeks longer. For distant shipments, immediate picking may be necessary. Some varieties if left too long on the tree become gritty, because of the development of stone cells, and breakdown may set in at the core though the outside is still sound

—From "Orcharding" by Gardner, Bradford and Hooker,

TO MOVE THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP

The National Apple Institute says apple growers can move this year's crop at a profit if they:

1. Leave in the orchard all possible drops, culls, uncolored fruit, and unwanted varieties that don't stand a chance to pay their cost.

2. Give the balance the utmost chance to pay off on attractiveness and eating quality. Consumers assuredly will respond with sustained, volume purchasing to the apples which meet them in good condition; will assuredly penalize those which do not. Probably no previous season offered greater rewards for reduced bruising, and prompt movement from picking to storage, or to consumer distribution.

3. Time sales to begin on best apples at once, to win the season's consumers at the outset, to use every available week in the season.

Let proper varietal season, and point of best condition in each lot, govern when to market. Sell then, taking the prevailing market.

4. Boost this crop with every resource, beginning with every grower's personal efforts and support, then into local campaigns right at home, and carrying right on through the respective marketing areas and the nation.

IMMATURE FRUIT HURTS THE MARKET

This year immature Greenings, Wealthies, and several other varieties were found on the market early in August. In the textbook "Orcharding" by Gardener, Bradford, and Hooker we find some pointed comments on this practice as follows:

"It has been said that a good time to sell is when someone wants to buy. Not infrequently growers extend this idea to the point where they seem to think that a good time to harvest is when someone wants to consume. This leads them to place on the market full-sized but really immature fruits of many kinds, fruits that often lack very much in quality,

if not in color. Products of this kind may bring good prices because they are earliest on the market but they are not the kind that sustain demand and they often kill the demand for late maturing, better varieties of the same kind Duchess apples that are sold green on August 1 may bring double the price of better lots of the same variety sold 10 days later but these are the fruits that make old men say that apples are not what they used to be"

MISSOURI APPLE GROWERS BEGIN PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING

Missouri is one of the smaller apple growing states like Wisconsin. Missouri has a law which assesses apple growers 1c per bushel and the income is, of course, substantial compared to ours. It is interesting therefore to note what Missouri is planning for this year. This statement appeared in Illini Horticulture for July 1949.

"Direct advertising through radio and newspapers will be aimed at consumers over the whole state, beginning in mid-August. An estimated five to eight thousand dollars has been committed to this phase of the program.

Behind the scenes there are two promotion men at work. One is traveling through Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas; the other in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. They are contacting brokers, wholesalers, jobbers, and large retailers—and their job is to tell how good the Missouri apple is.

Cooperating growers will list their offerings with the organization. The buyers contacted by the promotion men will receive each week the list of growers with apples currently available, and those expected during the next week. Names of buyers will be sent to the growers.

To back up the selling end of the campaign and to see to it that Missouri apples are as good as advertised, an improved system of grade enforcement has been set up. Inspectors will serve each of the major producing areas. The service is voluntary. Half of the cost will be met by the grower, half by the organization."

Fruit Growers' News

By J. D. Winter, Minnesota

Water sprayed under 600 pounds pressure will put out the same fire that conventional equipment will and do it with 10 times less water. Also, water damage is held to a minimum. The modern high pressure spray rig is good fire-fighting equipment.

* * *

Remember that apples showing even a small amount of sun-burn will not hold up in storage.

* * *

Decreasing the size of the disc opening in the spray gun will result in a smaller spraying cone, delivery of less liquid with shorter carry, but will not decrease the size of the spray droplets. Only higher pressure will decrease the size of droplets.

* * *

A. P. Bremer of Lake City likes the Secor apple, an Iowa production. It has good quality and keeps well, he says.

* * *

Some of the nicest strawberries seen on the Minneapolis market this year were the Dresden variety.

* * *

When a "sticker" is used in the spray mixture, be sure to use it as directed. Too much of it will cause excessive run-off and result in less spray material sticking to the foliage than if the "sticker" were omitted.

* * *

The most desirable type of sod cover in the orchard is one that develops a good soil structure. Professor Burson at University Farm say that tests show a legume gave only an 11 per cent improvement in soil structure as compared to 24 per cent for a legume-grass sod and 42 per cent improvement for a blue grass sod.

* * *

Apples and pears ripen faster after they are picked than they would if the fruit remained on the tree. The best place to keep the fruit is on the tree unless it can be placed immediately in cold storage.

* * *

Growers who are interested in making apple juice should send for a copy of Circular Bulletin 206 entitled "Apple Juice," issued by Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. This is a 68-page publication by Dr. Roy E. Marshall.

A spray machine should have a capacity of one gallon per minute for each one to two acres of orchard to be sprayed. The engine should have one-horse-power for each two-gallons-per-minute pump capacity. These data are given by agricultural engineers at the University of Maryland.

From—Minnesota Fruit Grower,
August '49.

PLUM TREES NEED MORE ROOM

Usually a 20 foot spacing has been considered enough for plum trees. But experience at the University of Wisconsin shows that's usually too crowded for American hybrid plums, reports James G. Moore.

Most of the American hybrids planted by the university horticulturists on loam soil of moderate fertility in 1940 are already so large that spraying is difficult.

Moore believes that most American hybrids, on moderately fertile soil, should have a spacing of 25 feet or more.

One notable exception is the Superion, which is quite dwarfish.

For European varieties the 20 foot spacing is satisfactory in Wisconsin. They are more upright than most American hybrids, and are likely to be comparatively short-lived in this state.

BORON DEFICIENCY IN APPLE TREES

Apple growers in southwestern Michigan have called attention to an unsatisfactory growth in trees growing on light sandy soil. O. J. Dowd, Paw Paw, Michigan, studied the problem which he reports in Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He writes that these trees show typical symptoms of "apple measles."

The bark symptoms of boron deficiency are: purplish pimples on young twigs and rough cracked bark on small twigs or very rough bark on larger twigs. The trees made a very unsatisfactory growth.

A notable growth response has been observed in orchards where borax has been applied to the light sandy soil. Growers are advised to make small test treatments before any general application is made.

PEACHES DO WELL IN RACINE

Mr. William Harvey of Racine dropped into the office on September 9 with a bag of peaches that he had grown in his backyard. His favorite variety is the Sun Gold of which he has several trees. The oldest is twelve years old and this year produced two bushels of very large and delicious peaches. The Polly peach, which has white flesh, is not liked as well.

He is growing the peach trees on the lawn on the south side of the house. There is plenty of sun and excellent protection on the north by buildings and a wood lot. This means that frost comes later in his yard than in other sections. He says that the minimum temperature is seldom lower than 15° to 18° below zero. That is the critical temperature for peaches. Peach fruit buds are killed at temperatures colder than 18° below zero F. Here then is the secret of growing peaches successfully in Wisconsin.

Mr. Harvey says he plants a peach tree each year and has never had one winter killed.

GRAPE FLOWER BUDS BEGIN DEVELOPMENT IN JULY

The Kansas Experiment Station of Manhattan, Kansas has issued a bulletin entitled 'Grape Growing in Kansas' which is very interesting. Relative to the formation of flower buds of the grape the bulletin has this to say:

"The time of initiation and the later development of the buds or eyes of the Concord grape in the station vineyard have been studied two seasons. These studies show that the first stages of floral growth can be observed under the microscope early in July and that the development is rapid for four to six weeks, after which it becomes very slow, even though growing conditions are favorable. During the period October to March the buds are dormant and show no structural changes. Growth is rapid from March 1 to early May when the shoots show their first leaves and blossom clusters. These studies emphasize the importance to the grape of liberal supplies of soil moisture and nutrients during midsummer and

early spring. It is also of interest that the buds demand little sustenance during the time when the vine is ripening its fruit.

APPLE SIGNS AVAILABLE

A large sign 28" x 22" bearing the words "Yes, we have Wisconsin apples. Buy Wisconsin grown apples here." are available, writes Mr. Lester Tans, Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, 227 Cutler st., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The co-op has had a large supply of these signs printed. They sell at 72c each, postpaid, or 60c without postage.

If several of these signs are placed in front of the orchard it will mean excellent promotion.

APPLE BOXES

For Sale: Double strength cardboard apple boxes. Suitable for storage or sales. Price per dozen \$1.80. M. W. Miller, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

SPRAY MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

PICKING LADDERS

Pointed Top Orchard Step
6-10 ft. 12-20 ft.

For Protection Against Rabbits & Mice

POISONED OATS—RABBIT REPELLENT

10 lb. bags Peter Rabbit
25 lb. bags 1 pt. cans
 1 qt. cans

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

Basket Liners—Top Pads—Fringes
Bottom Pads—Shredded Tissue—Oil Paper
Wraps

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer**For Fall Fertilization**

We Will Be Rolling Carloads in October and November. Place your orders Early for Fall Delivery.

PRUNNING EQUIPMENT

Pruning Saws Pruning Snips
Pole Saws Pruning Shears
Tree Seal—(Pints & Quarts)

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
227 Cutler Street

Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot

Tel. 4107
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OF LABOR

By James Williamson,
University of New Hampshire

The problem of getting along with people: in the world, in our country, in industry, in the home, and on the farm, is the greatest problem facing the world today.

We can standardize machines, materials, methods—we can not standardize people. We are dealing with individuals and the better we learn to know individuals and the better we know ourselves the better we will get along with people.

Causing workers to do the things we want done, how we want them done, in the quantity and quality we want done, where we want them done and at the price we can afford to pay to have them done, is the real test of one's supervisory ability.

May I suggest this program for your consideration:

1. Analyze yourself. Be sure that your own attitude is right. Make a determined effort to conquer these habits which you have reason to believe will antagonize people. Don't wish to play the part of the big boss. Be a leader, instructor, rather than a commander. Learn the value of organization of effort. Remember always you catch more flies with molasses than you do with vinegar. Encourage cooperation. Be cheerful. **You** must supply the spark of enthusiasm.

2. Take an objective point of view. What is your objective? Where do you start—how do you proceed—where do you finish—and what must be accomplished between the start and finish?

3. Organize. Have a plan of action: when will you start; when will you finish; how many workers will be required; what duties will each one perform? What is the logical sequence of their performance? Have the right materials in the right quantity of the right quality in the right place at the right time, for them to work with. Have the necessary ladders, baskets, containers, tables, etc. ready, and in the right place.

Be wise in your supervision. Set a good example. Be on the job—don't let George do it. Keep cheerful. Encourage cooperation by your friendly attitude. Maintain reasonable discipline. Remember **always** you are dealing with human beings.—Condensed from *The Maryland Fruit Grower* July-Aug.-Sept. '49.

Fruit Growers Meeting

WESTERN WISCONSIN — MINNESOTA
LA CROSSE HOTEL, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
NOVEMBER 9-10

Auspices Wis. State Horticultural Society, Minnesota Fruit Growers Assn.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Mr. Gilbert J. Hipke, president, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, presiding.

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

10:00 a.m. How to promote the sale of apples. Program of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

10:30 a.m. The 1950 apple spray program for insect control. Dr. C. L. Fluke, University of Wisconsin. Ten minute discussion of insect control by Wm. Connell, Menomonee, and Geo. W. Nelson, La Crescent.

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

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

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Mr. William A. Benitt, president, Minnesota Fruit Growers Assn., presiding.

1:30 p.m. Observations in Minnesota Orchards, by W. H. Alderman, chief, Division of Horticulture, University of Minnesota.

2:15 p.m. The 1950 orchard spray program for disease control. Dr. Thomas H. King, University of Minnesota and Dr. J. D. Moore, University of Wisconsin. Ten minute discussion on disease control by A. P. Bremer, Lake City and Fred Sacia, Galesville.

3:45 p.m. New developments in refrigeration for the orchardist. Mr. D. C. McCoy, Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation.

4:30 p.m. Question and answer period.

5:00 p.m. Meeting of directors, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

6:30 p.m. Banquet. Hotel LaCrosse. Toastmaster, County Agent L. A. Davis, La Crosse County.

The Outlook for Future Farm Production and Prices, by Prof. I. F. Hall, Department of Agric. Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Motion picture film: Power Pruning, from California, shown by Prof. J. D. Winter, Minnesota.

A trip to Hudson Bay, illustrated with slides, by Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Mr. Gilbert J. Hipke, presiding.

9:30 a.m. What the retail store knows about our apples, Linda J. Benitt, Hastings, Minn. Discussion of apple grading and packing by Professor C. L. Kuehner and Professor J. D. Winter.

10:30 a.m. What we learned by observation in orchards in 1949. Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Mr. William A. Benitt, presiding.

1:30 p.m. Orchard depreciation and losses in relation to income tax. Grower round table conducted by Mr. Benitt.

2:15 p.m. Round table discussion on blossom thinning sprays. Round table conducted by Prof. W. H. Alderman.

FRUIT SHOW

Growers are invited to bring samples of new or old varieties of apples, pears, and other fruits for display.

A prize of \$10.00 is offered for best bushel basket of apples displayed. The best entries to be auctioned at the banquet, the grower to receive the first \$5.00 with balance, if any, to be divided equally between the grower and the expense fund for these annual Wisconsin-Minnesota meetings.

"STANDOUT" SPRAY PROTECTION

In the Year-in, Year-out Experience of Commercial Fruit Growers

Fruit growers have found from experience that GENITOX S50 is *easier* to use—gives *better* results. The extremely fine micron-size particles of GENITOX S50 go into finely flocculated suspension in the spray mixture; when sprayed, these fine particles tend to *stay put where they hit*, with minimum run-off. Result: maximum "kill"—maximum *dependability*, as with all Orchard Brand Spray materials!

More Efficient in the Sprayer

- 1 *Mixes Completely* in hard or soft water
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More Effective in the Field

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|---|---|--|
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| <p>GENITHION† Contains Parathion—for control of mites, certain other insects. <small>† General Chemical Trade-Mark</small></p> | <p>MICRO-DRITOMIC* SULFUR With particles of true micron fineness; for apple scab, peach brown rot.</p> | <p>GENICOP* SPRAY POWDER DDT-Neutral copper for grapes.</p> |
| <p>NICOTINE SULFATE For aphids and certain other insects.</p> | <p>DRITOMIC* SULFUR The peach growers' "old reliable."</p> | <p>STAFAST* For drop control; pre-harvest hormone spray materials. [▲]</p> |

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CONTROL MICE NOW

All of this month and before snow falls is the time to control mice in the orchard and garden.

The best way to control them is to use the poison oats bait which is prepared by the U. S. Division of Rodent Control and distributed through various supply companies in Wisconsin.

The bait may be obtained from the following sources:

The Bayfield Fruit Growers Co-op, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

The Door County Fruit Growers Co-op, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

The Glenn Dunn Co., 2138 University ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

The Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, 227 Cutler st., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The poison oats bait should be used every fall, according to Mr. G. C. Oderkirk of the U. S. Division of Rodent Control. Look under each tree in the orchard in late October to determine the number of runways. If there are many, place a teaspoon of bait in a runway under each tree, and cover with a handful of grass or rubbish so mice can feed on it without fear. If mice are not numerous, baiting need not be done under each tree. Bait stations such as a rolled piece of tar paper or a tin can open at both ends may be used but Mr. Oderkirk says that if baiting is quickly and thoroughly done, on a day when the weather is nice, the mice will get it at once.

So place the bait in the orchard or garden on a nice sunny day, early in the morning.

THE FARM WINDBREAK

Circular 267 entitled The Farm Windbreak by F. B. Trenk has just been revised and reprinted and is now available from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

It discusses such topics as the number of trees required for a windbreak, the number of rows of trees needed, when to plant, soil preparation, setting out the trees, and care after planting.

Apples, like human beings, have to breathe. They "suffocate" and decay if stored in a place where they cannot absorb oxygen and expel carbon dioxide.

FRUIT SHOW

ANNUAL CONVENTION

**WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC**

November 15-16

Committee in charge: Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Peter Thelen, Fond du Lac, Secretary; Lenore Zinn, Hartford; Dick Hauser, Port Washington; Leroy Meyer, Hales Corners.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES

Plate of 5 Apples

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

Classes:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Milton | 7. Fireside |
| 2. Macoun | 8. Prairie Spy |
| 3. Haralson | 9. Hume |
| 4. Secor | 10. Lobo |
| 5. Kendall | 11. Redwell |
| 6. Perkins | 12. Beacon |
| 13. Any other variety | |

Premiums: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd prize, \$1.00; 3rd prize, 50c on each class.

Mr. Glenn Dunn of Glenn A. Dunn & Co., Madison has donated \$25.00 to pay premiums on the above classes.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Plate of 5 Apples

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 14. McIntosh | 17. Golden Delicious |
| 15. Cortland | 18. N.W. Greening |
| 16. Delicious—any red | 19. Snow |

Premiums on Classes 14, 15, and 16 are offered by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., J. Henry Smith representative, Waupaca.

Premiums on Classes 17, 18, and 19 offered by Mr. Lester Tans, mgr. Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, Waukesha.

Premiums on each class 14 to 19: 1st prize \$2.50; 2nd prize \$1.50; 3rd prize \$1.00.

SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT

Five Apples Not Previously Shown

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

Only seedlings of merit will be awarded prizes. Send only seedlings of merit. Bring in person or mail to Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac to arrive Nov. 15th.

PACKED BUSHEL BASKET OF APPLES

A bushel basket of apples, any variety, faced, packed.

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

The amount of \$5.00 for this class has been donated by the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Co-op, Waukesha.

SCORE CARD

Quality of apples.....75

Package and Packing.....25

The first and second prize winners will be offered at auction at the annual banquet. Proceeds will be used for the apple advertising program of the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Judges: Prof. R. H. Roberts, Prof. C. L. Kuehner, and Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

HARDY CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUT EXHIBIT

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

National Apple Week — October 29 to November 5

The Fruit Exhibit at the State Fair

The public likes red apples. That is the impression we got by watching Washington County growers under the leadership of association president, Joe Morawetz and county agent, Earl Skaliskey ran the retail stand for selling apples. Melbas, early McIntosh and Miltons were sold at 5c each or two for 5c.

Bushels of nicely packed Wolf River showing about 60% color were displayed in the Ozaukee County exhibit—a model grading room with grader and apple packing equipment provided by the Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op and association secretary Armin Frenz. It was interesting to note that some people wanted to buy a colored Wolf River or a nicely colored Red Duchess rather than the more green Melbas which of course were much higher in quality. Attendants were constantly telling folks Melbas were better eating apples than Wolf River. To have sold them a Wolf River to eat would not have promoted the increased use of apples.

Public Resents Poor Fruit

The public resents poor quality fruit.

This was evident from remarks heard here and there. Small or poorly colored apples had to be removed because Fair visitors were critical.

The Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association displayed an apple orchard scene with a sprayer and orchard equipment furnished by Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op. It was a complete exhibit designed to show consumers how apples are grown and handled.

The Apple Tray Exhibit

The Milwaukee County fruit growers entered some excellent trays of apples and received twelve awards of excellent, five of very good.

Racine County had eight trays awarded excellent and four very good.

Ozaukee County had nineteen excellent and two very good.

Waukesha County had seven excellent and three very good.

Washington County had eighteen excellent.

Learned at the Fair

One learns a great deal by listening to comments of Fair visitors. The impres-

sion is gained that the cooking habits of our people have changed—which may influence the demand for **early cooking apples**. People do not cook or bake in hot weather as they used to do.

Too, green apples hurt the market. You cannot make a good pie from a N. W. Greening picked in August. Good pie must be made from apples of good flavor.

Fair visitors like exhibits with eye appeal. Fruits must be nicely displayed and everything must be clean and neat. Fair visitors are more accustomed to neat, orderly exhibits in stores than they were 50 years ago and they expect the same type of exhibit at a State Fair.

A grower can build his own reputation and create a demand for his fruit in Wisconsin.

Bride: "What's the best way to protect a wedding ring?"

Mother: "Dip it in dishwater three times a day."—Juneau County Chronicle.



ABOVE: A large block of hardy northern grown fruit trees. Over 500 acres devoted to growing a complete assortment of hardy shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses and fruits.

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION . . .

PLANT McKAY FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

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Berries and Vegetables

WHAT WE LEARNED ABOUT BERRIES THIS YEAR

Leaf Hopper A serious Pest This Year. Increase in Acreage Indicated

There is increased interest in strawberry growing in Wisconsin—and perhaps in other states. The acreage has been increased and the crop next year will no doubt be somewhat larger than in 1949.

With increased competition growers who learn to obtain maximum yields at the lowest cost of production and carefully watch marketing will be the ones to survive in this rather highly competitive industry.

High yields are necessary to remain in business. Even pickers object to picking patches which are low in yield and want more per quart for picking them.

The men in this state who deserve credit for helping both strawberry and raspberry growers are the state inspectors who travel about the state and have the opportunity to observe insect and disease pests and methods of culture. These men are E. L. Chambers, state entomologist and assistants H. E. Halliday and P. W. Smith.

Watch Insect Pests

Leaf hoppers have been serious on strawberries this year and in some areas have deformed the leaves and turned them yellow. This prevents formation of vigorous runners and a good set of fruit buds in the fall. When this is observed the grower should dust with DDT.

Leaf rollers have been serious in some sections and inspectors report that certain patches have been ruined by the insects. There seem to be a number of generations under favorable conditions and control is somewhat difficult because the insecticide must be applied before the leaves are curled to protect the rollers.

Increase in Irrigation

There is increased interest in irrigation for growing small fruit throughout the state. In the Alma Center area this year irrigation protected patches from frost where fields not under irrigation suffered considerable loss.

Most important function of irrigation, however, it to keep the plants growing vigorously and uniformly so

Vegetable and Berry Growers Meeting

WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION
In Conjunction With Annual Convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society

RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m. Call to order by President Charles Braman, Waupaca. Topic: Experiences in Growing Vegetables This Past Season.

10:00 a.m. Recent developments in vegetable production. Varieties, cultural practices, fertilizers, weed control with chemicals, by Prof. O. B. Combs, Department of Horticulture, Madison.

11:00 a.m. Grower round table on vegetables and small fruit conducted by Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting. Report on committees. Election of officers.

12:15 p.m. Luncheon in Retlaw Hotel. Arrangements to be announced. Continuation of business meeting during luncheon hour.

1:45 p.m. How I Grow Strawberries and Raspberries, by two leading growers. To be announced.

2:30 p.m. New Developments in Control of Insects and Diseases of Small Fruit, by E. L. Chambers and H. E. Haliday, State Department of Entomology.

3:30 p.m. Irrigation Equipment and Garden Machinery by Prof. Orrin Berge, Department of Agric. Engineering, University of Wisconsin.

that the runners will set, develop a good root system and a strong crown. Small, weak runners produce small and poor quality berries which bring low prices.

Varieties

There has been considerable discussion about strawberry varieties in commercial growing sections this year. Beaver has been favored in the past because it is a tough berry which ships well. Marketing organizations have pushed it. This year, however, growers who brought in Robinson berries of good quality and large in size obtained much higher prices, to the dissatisfaction of the Beaver growers. However, some buyers claim that Robinson does not ship well. They "cry", or moisture leaks from the boxes, and the "ridges" of the berries bruise easily so that they do not look well in the retail market.

There is increased interest in Catskill. Where it can be well grown it is excellent in appearance though somewhat hard to pick. Several new varieties which show considerable promise are coming into the picture and more will be heard of them next year.

Raspberry Growing

Irrigation is very desirable for raspberries. Water in the spring and summer when needed helps the growth of new canes and assures berries with good size. Far too often berries not under irrigation suffer from drought just before and during the picking season.

Inspectors report many cane borers in raspberries this season. Watch for swellings on the canes and remove all such canes as early as possible.

Varieties of Raspberries

Latham continues to be the most popular variety of raspberry although it is subject to anthracnose and mildew, especially so this year when we had high humidity and considerable rain in summer. There has been some increase in planting of this variety.

Sunrise is losing out, according to reports. It goes down fast from mosaic; the berries are small and it produces too many new plants.

Chief is being grown in some sections because it is somewhat earlier than Latham. It does not do well in

all places which leads us to comment that growers should test several varieties because there seems to be considerable difference in the way varieties perform in different parts of the state and on different soil. The Viking, for example, seems to do very well at Bayfield but has not become popular elsewhere in the state.

The variety, June, has made money for growers who have tried it because it is early and brings top prices.

Taylor and Newberg are not grown to any extent. Taylor is very subject to anthracnose and mosaic, Newberg is resistant to these diseases but is not generally hardy. It is odd however, that it can be grown in parts of northwestern Wisconsin without much winter injury but not as well in most southern sections. It is no doubt a matter of dormancy in fall.

Dormancy and Winter Injury

There is still considerable difference of opinion as to why raspberries winter kill or suffer severe winter injury. With full knowledge that many will not agree we still venture the opinion that winter injury is largely related to early maturity or complete dormancy in fall. If the canes mature early, develop and grow well throughout the season and then become fully dormant early they are likely to go through the winter without injury.

Causes of Winter Injury

In discussion with inspectors and growers these factors stand out as contributing causes to winter injury:

1. Cutting out the earliest new

(Continued on page 52)

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ARIENS TILLER

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ARIENS is not just another tiller . . . it's America's leading all-purpose rotary tiller, because it is the **ONLY** tiller with: full horsepower motor, 9 h. p. model B; 7 h. p. model C. Standard two speeds forward and reverse. Positive action multiple disc clutch. Full size 9/16 inch electric alloy steel tines . . . Center shoe and share assembly cuts out middle and tills entire area.

Write for complete details and prices—and name of the nearest ARIENS distributor where you may see the tiller that is built to do your job.

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS, ONCE USED IN GOOD CONDITION, AT LOW PRICES

- Lettuce Crates . . . Tomato Baskets—8 lbs. . . . Apple Boxes . . .
Orange Boxes . . . Cauliflower Crates . . . Bushel Baskets . . .
Mellon Crates . . . Peach Flats . . . Cherry Flats . . . Burlap &
Onion Bags . . . Tomato Lugs . . . Hampers . . . Etc.

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Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

OFFICERS:

Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, President
Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary
Lawrence Figge, Milwaukee, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y
Treasurer

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Newton Boggs, Viroqua
Wm. E. Gross, Milwaukee
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

OCTOBER IN THE APIARY

This has been an odd year in some respects in southcentral Wisconsin. Here in Madison there was a good honey flow in June. After July 1st heavy rains and high humidity changed the picture. Scale hives lost weight every week during the month of July. They would make slight gains on some days but the losses for the week would exceed the gains.

In August and September there were slight gains from buckwheat, golden rod and other fall flowers. Fortunately there was enough to take care of the winter brood nests.

The Winter Brood Nests

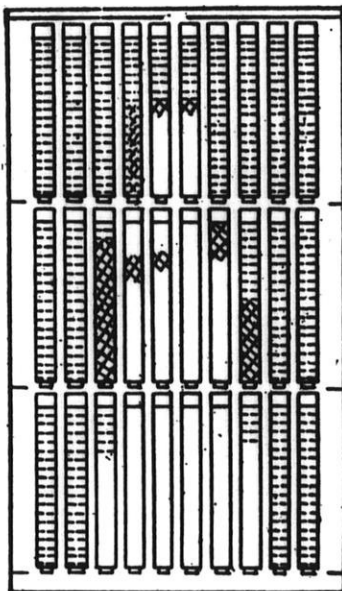
We again show the picture of how the winter brood nest should look in October or November. Note that the frames in the upper brood chamber are filled with honey, with the exception of two in the center which contain empty cells for clustering. Note the pollen in the center frame in both upper and middle brood chambers.

Some beekeepers think that the amount of honey shown in this picture is in excess of actual needs. Good beekeepers do not find it so. If the brood chamber is so organized, brood rearing will be heavy in March and April which results in increased use of stores. Only a colony that does not raise much brood, winters on a small amount of honey.

The value of maximum early brood rearing was well illustrated here this year. Only colonies with large populations in mid-June obtained a surplus of honey. All weak colonies or even packages obtained late in April or early May failed to make any surplus.

Our Cover Picture

Shown on our cover picture is the exhibit of the Kalles' apiary. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kalles of Milwaukee are shown answering questions of youthful customers.



Your winter brood nest should look like this.

ADVERTISE HONEY ON YOUR CAR

Editors of *Gleanings In Bee Culture*, Medina, Ohio have prepared decals for advertising honey which can be used on automobile windows, on the outside of your car or on the windows of your home or honey house.

The decals sell at only 10c each postpaid which is less than cost. Every beekeeper should have one on his car to promote his products. A decal is a picture with advertising which can be transferred. If placed on the outside of the car it can be varnished over for protection.

BEEES FOR SALE

For Sale—Fifty-one colonies of bees on excellent location, consisting of two brood chambers and two supers each. All deep ten frame, fully equipped, two years old. Also thirty frame radial extractor, heating tank, settling tank, electric uncapping knife, five pound pails and other equipment—all new. Also 3,000 pounds honey. Best offer takes all. Thomas D. Malicke, Route No. 3, Box 574, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

HONEY MUST BE SOLD ACCORDING TO FLAVOR

If you go to a grocery store to buy cheese, do you just ask for cheese, or do you ask for aged American, young American, brick, limburger, Swiss or some other kind? Yes, so do I.

The point is, if you didn't like limburger cheese and bought just cheese in a closed package and couldn't tell what the flavor was until you got home and found it was limburger and couldn't eat it—then what would you do about buying more cheese?

That is about the way it is today with honey. The consumer looks at the jar and sees what? Wisconsin No. 1 Golden. She can see very well that it is golden in color and so that doesn't help any. She wonders what the flavor is but there is no way of telling. She buys it and puts it on the table and she finds it has a strong flavor which most of the family does not like. So they have honey on hand for a long time and don't need to buy more.

There are many people who like buckwheat honey as well as limburger cheese. If they like it, they like to buy it. But can they? Yes, the cheese is labeled but not the honey. All they know is that the color is white, golden, or dark which they can see perfectly well anyhow, that the grade is No. 1, and it should be!

There are four very distinct flavors of honey in Wisconsin and there are many people who like one better than the other. These four are: 1. Clover honey, 2. Basswood honey, 3. Buckwheat honey, 4. Fall flower, such as goldenrod and aster honey.

Don't you think it would help the sale of honey if grocery stores and beekeepers would feature honey of different flavors for those who wanted that kind, just as they do cheese?

The worst place in the world to live is just beyond your income.

HONEY EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR

The Bee and Honey Building at the Wisconsin State Fair provides beekeepers with a wonderful opportunity to promote honey to consumers.

William Waterman of the Division of Bees and Honey, State Department of Agriculture had charge of the building this year. Mr. Waterman invites discussion and suggestions from beekeepers as to how the building may be of still more value to the honey industry.

Shown in the pictures in this issue are:

Action Stops the Crowd

Upper Picture: Mr. Charles Lang of La Crosse tells Mrs. John Long of Madison about the observation hive and how the bees crawl in and out along the rope which leads through the ceiling. Note observation frame with sign "Painted Queen, Find her", behind Mrs. Long. This exhibit was always surrounded by Fair visitors looking for the painted queen or asking questions.

The Howard Exhibit

Second picture shows the exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Howard of Milwaukee. The Howards have been exhibitors for many years and their booth was always surrounded by visitors.

The Figge's

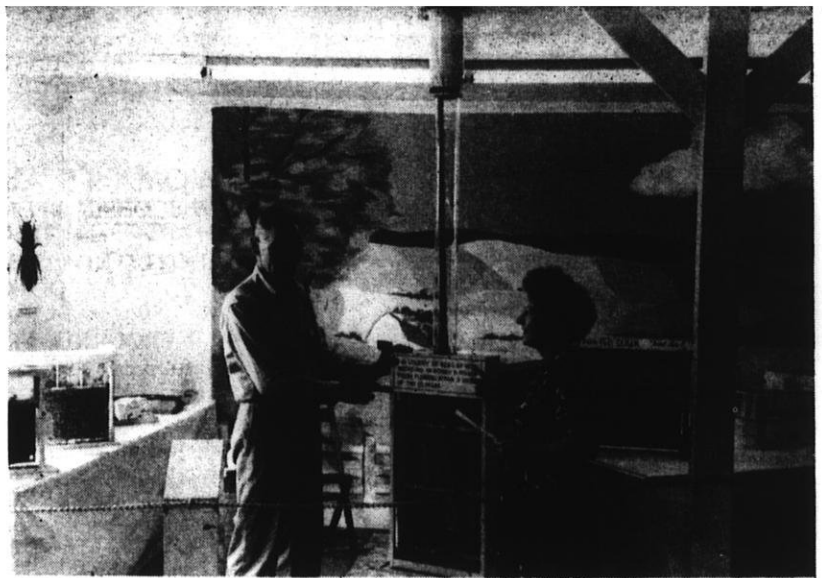
Third picture shows the exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Figge of Milwaukee. Mrs. Figge was in constant attendance at the booth answering questions and selling their honey. Lawrence, who is vice president of the State Association was always present in the evening.

A Lost Opportunity

The lower picture shows the honey exhibit at a county fair. It was excellent quality honey—sections of beautiful white comb honey and three extracting frames. This fair had an attendance of about 40,000. What a lost opportunity to promote honey to new customers. **IT IS NOT THE FAULT OF THE FAIR MANAGEMENT.** They offer premiums and the beekeepers of this county have lost an opportunity for future sales.

Other Exhibits

Not shown in the pictures: the exhibits of the American Honey Institute with Mrs. Phyllis Huffman in attendance where honey literature was sold and many questions answered. Walter Diehnelt of Honey Acres again had a very attractive booth and managed the fine honey bar where foods made with honey were sold in tremendous quantities.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE SUMMER MEETINGS

Question: How many migratory beekeepers moved colonies to Wisconsin during this year? **Answer:** Mr. John Long reported more requests have been received to move bees out of Wisconsin than into the state.

Question: Is it necessary to have a permit to move bees?

ANSWER: Yes, it is and if you know of anyone moving without a permit, notify Mr. John Long, State Capitol, Madison.

QUESTION: What shall we do if we see poor honey or mislabelled honey on sale in the stores?

ANSWER: Notify the Division of Bees and Honey, State Capitol, Madison.

QUESTION: Does Ladino clover yield nectar freely?

ANSWER: This is still in doubt among most beekeepers. Mr. Otto Koepsell, of Mayville said he placed a number of colonies in a field of Ladino in 1948 and they almost starved, although pollination and seed production was wonderful. Others have maintained they have had a good flow in 1949 from Ladino.

QUESTION: How far do bees fly to gather nectar in Wisconsin?

ANSWER: Mr. William Judd of Stoughton stated that he followed bees working on a basswood tree to an apiary five miles away, this year.

When there is a shortage of nectar from other sources and the wind blows the fragrance of the basswood tree in the direction of the apiary the bees will no doubt follow the odor for that distance. Normally, however, they prefer to gather nectar within a radius of one to two miles.

Parity

What is parity and what is the parity price of honey this year?

"Parity is a formula designed to give producers the same buying power with the money they receive for the things they sell as they had in some past base period."—Mr. M. J. Deyell, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.

Mr. Roy Grout of Hamilton, Ill., and president of the National Federation stated parity this year is about 17c per pound wholesale and that the Federation had asked Congress to assure beekeepers of only 75% of parity which is 13c per pound in bulk.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MEETING WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

HOTEL NORTHERN, CHIPPEWA FALLS
OCTOBER 28-29

PROGRAM, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

- 10:00 a.m. Call to order by the president, Mrs. H. W. Knight, Dalton.
10:45 a.m. Trend of the Times in Foods by Harriet Grace, American Honey Institute.
11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting, Woman's Auxiliary, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:45 p.m. Attend beekeepers meeting. Topic: Honey Marketing Hints by Harriet Grace.
2:30 p.m. How the exhibits were judged. Comments and discussion. Call on winners for statements about how exhibits were made. Judge, to be announced. Round table on cooking with honey.
4:00 p.m. A tea for auxiliary members and guests. All prize winning bread and cookies will be served. Tea will be furnished by Wisconsin Beekeeper's Association.

Committee: Mrs. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, chairman; Mrs. H. Schaefer, Osseo; Mrs. H. Strand, Poplar; Mrs. Wm. Feeney, Ladysmith.

BANQUET

- 6:30 p.m. See beekeepers' program for details. Attend square dance. Decorations committee: Mrs. Geo. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire; Mrs. E. A. Collins, Bloomer; Mrs. E. Grebel, Beaver Dam; Mrs. Jos. Deiser, Superior.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

- Attend beekeepers' program, shopping, or visiting.
Auxiliary officers are: President: Mrs. H. W. Knight, Dalton; Vice-President: Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend.

PREMIUM LIST

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBIT

- Class 1. Honey, Fruit and Nut Bread**, 1 loaf. Prizes: 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00. Every other entry \$.50.
Class 2. Honey cake, any kind, not less than 50% honey. 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00. Every other entry \$.75.
All cakes will be served at the annual banquet.
Class 3. One dozen honey cookies not less than 50% honey. Prizes: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd prize, \$1.00; 3rd prize, \$.75. Every other entry \$.50.
Cookies and nut breads will be served at the tea at 4 p.m. on October 27th. Attach Recipe to entry.

MEMBERSHIPS IN COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS

The constitution of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association was changed at the last convention to provide that all business of the convention be conducted by the Board of Managers. The Board consists of the Board of Directors plus one delegate from each affiliated association having ten or more members. An association can send one delegate for each 25 members paid up in the state association.

Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Association Rec.-Sec.-Treas., Menomonie Falls, sends this list of county associations with the number of paid up members.

Membership of County Associations
Rusk-Sawyer County—24 members;

Oconto County—9; Shawano County—6; Columbia County—1; Milwaukee County—7; Monroe County—31; Douglas County—23; Eau Claire County—4; Washington County 8; Southern District—21; Rock County—20; Sheboygan County—15; Juneau County—3; Wood County—10; Taylor County—8; Wau-shara County—9; Fond du Lac County—2; Vernon County—3; Dodge County—18; Southeastern District—18; Barron County—15; Sauk County—9; Polk County—7; Fox River Valley—5; Calumet County—10; Manitowoc County—20; Northwest District—3; Marathon County—9; Winnebago County—1.

Some association may wish to increase their membership so as to be entitled to a delegate.

71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association
HOTEL NORTHERN, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.
OCTOBER 28-29

PROGRAM—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

- 9:30 a.m. Registration. Set up exhibits.
10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Robert Knutson, Ladysmith. Observations on this season's beekeeping.
10:30 a.m. The A.F.B. situation and what we can do about it, by John Long, Madison.
11:15 a.m. Honey Grading, Labeling, Marketing, and Promotion, by Wm. Waterman, supervisor, Apiary Inspection, Madison.
12:00 noon Luncheon. No plans. Business meeting Board of Managers. Board consists of State officers, district presidents and county association delegates.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:45 p.m. Honey Marketing Hints, by Harriet Grace, American Honey Institute, Madison.
2:15 p.m. Observation on beekeeping methods in Minnesota, by Mr. C. D. Floyd, St. Paul, Minn.
3:00 p.m. Something to Think About. Bees, Honey, & Pollination, by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison.
3:45 p.m. The Ways of the Bees, by Dr. M. Haydak, University of Minnesota.

THE BANQUET

- 6:30 p.m. Contests, entertainment, prizes.
The Outlook of Future Farm Production and Prices, by Prof. I. F. Hall, Dept. Agric. Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Colored sound movie on beekeeping, made and showed by Henry Schaefer, Osseo. Square dance following banquet. Demonstration by Chippewa Falls Dance Club.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

- 9:30 a.m... Question and answer session on bee disease and honey marketing, by Why Exhibit Honey at Fairs, by C. D. Floyd, John Long, Madison, and William Waterman, Madison.
10:45 a.m. Present Conservation Laws on Damage by Wild Life, by Allen Hanson, Ladysmith, Area Supervisor, Wisconsin Conservation Department.
10:45 a.m.
11:15 a.m. Discussion on the Effect of Current Use of Insecticides On Beekeeping, by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison.
12:00 noon Luncheon.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers. Report of Board of Managers. Reports of committees.
2:15 p.m. Practical beekeeping questions and answers. Round table conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Answers by beekeepers and specialists present. Send in questions.

HONEY EXHIBIT—ANNUAL CONVENTION

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

- Class 1. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Fancy White honey.
Class 2. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Golden honey.
Class 3. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Dark honey.
Class 4. Three sections of Wisconsin Fancy White Comb honey.
Premiums on each class: 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00.
Two jars from each exhibit receiving prizes will be served at the annual banquet.

Score Card

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

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

EVERYTHING YOU NEED IN CONTAINERS AT THE LOWEST PRICES
5% discount on \$ 50.00 orders
10% discount on \$100.00 orders

GLASS

- 1/2 lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 9 lbs. 72c
1 lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 11 lbs. 84c
2 lb. jars, carton of 12, wt. 11 lbs. 55c
5 lb. jars, carton of 6, wt. 10 lbs. 49c

TIN

- 5 lb. pails, carton of 50, wt. 25 lbs. \$ 4.68
5 lb. pails, carton of 100, wt. 46 lbs. 9.36
10 lb. pails, carton of 50, wt. 44 lbs. 6.82
60 lb. cans, carton of 24, wt. 72 lbs. 12.00

Comb Honey Window Cartons

- ALL SIZES
\$1.80 per 100 \$7.74 per 500
\$15.45 per 1000

Decorated Cellophane

Wrappers

- ALL SIZES
\$1.20 per 100 \$5.40 per 500
\$10.75 per 1000

We also carry a complete line of other bee supplies.

AUGUST LOTZ CO.
Boyd, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

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

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

Attractive Displays for Better Marketing

Consumers are becoming accustomed to attractive displays of foods in modern stores. They expect to see the same type of display even on the farm. On this month's cover we show four attractive displays.

Shown in the upper left is the roadside stand of L. B. Irish Orchards, Baraboo on Hwy. 12. The display is always neat and attractive and attracts customers.

Upper right shows the honey display of the Kallas' Apiary at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Such a display cannot help but promote honey to consumers.

Lower left is a modern vegetable exhibit in a modern grocery store. The vegetables are kept cool and moist, the mirror back of the display case enlarges the exhibit which cannot fail to increase consumer purchasing.

Lower right a very successful wayside market near Wisconsin Dells on Hwy. 12. Growing most of their own produce Mr. and Mrs. L. Lee report that by always having on hand fresh vegetables of good quality and at fair prices they have developed a large trade not alone from tourists passing by but from summer residents of the area.

ENTRY TAGS AND AWARD CARDS AVAILABLE—REDUCED IN PRICE

So many orders have been received for entry tags and merit system award cards from affiliated organizations that we are having the tags printed in large quantities—15,000 at a time. This enables us to reduce the price as follows, postpaid:

Entry tags (2½ x 4½) per hundred—50c.

Merit system judging award cards, with a blue border for "excellent," a red border for "Very Good" and the cards for "Good" printed with green ink on the white cards. Price 75c per hundred.

Price of mimeographed sheets for show premium winners in either competitive judging or the merit system of judging are still 20c for 50.



**C. L. WACHTEL NEW PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ARBORIST
ASSOCIATION**

Mr. C. L. Wachtel, arborist of Wauwatosa was elected president of the National Arborist Association at the National Shade Tree Conference held in Baltimore, Md., in August.

The theme of the conference was how to preserve America's shade trees. More than 600 foresters, park officials, and tree experts exchanged information on the best methods of caring for shade trees. Last year the national conference was held in Milwaukee with Mr. Wachtel as general chairman.

The oak wilt is one of the serious problems being studied by the organization. This disease originated in south central Wisconsin and has now spread to adjoining states. Due to the seriousness of the disease a resolution was passed and forwarded to Federal authorities asking for assistance and research in stamping out this threat to our valuable oak trees.

We congratulate Mr. Wachtel on his election and wish him success.

William Toole, Baraboo, Wisconsin, is credited with producing more pansy seed for market than any other American grower.

NATIONAL JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 11-15

An organization that deserves the support of all horticulturists is National Junior Vegetable Growers Association. Junior gardeners in many states are finding the organization to be inspiring and helpful.

The August edition of NJVGA News states that Wisconsin is in sixth place in the number of members with Indiana first and Texas second.

Highlight of the year is the annual convention which will be held in Washington, D. C., December 11-15. There are 230 awards for outstanding work offered by the A & P Food Stores. There is a \$500 national championship award, four \$200 prizes and 33 national sectional awards of \$100 each and numerous other awards making a total of \$6,000 to be presented at the convention.

Juniors interested in the organization should write to Mr. Grant B. Snyder, 103 French Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

Did You See This Apple Recipe?

"It's hard to say which is our favorite recipe," says Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm. "When it comes to apples we have so many."

Perhaps you saw this story in your daily newspaper. It was written by Jean Erickson, this year's Publicity Director for the Wisconsin Apple Institute. One of the recipes included in the story is printed here.

APPLE CRISPY—4 tart apples, ½ cup sugar, ½ t. cinnamon, ¼ cup hot water. Batter: 1 well beaten egg, ½ cup sugar, 1 T. melted butter, ½ cup flour, 1 t. baking powder.

In a casserole: Peel, core, and slice apples. Cover with sugar, cinnamon, and hot water. Put over the top the batter mixed in the order given. Dot the top with bits of butter. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes.

A pedestrian is a man who has two cars, a wife and a daughter.

IRIS HONOR WINNERS

Each year the American Iris Society's accredited judges vote on the best varieties they have seen during the year.

The Society has just sent out the list of top ranking winners for 1949.

The Dykes Medal Winner**HELEN MCGREGOR****Award of Merit**

Cherie
Blue Valley
Distance
Desert Song
Sylvia Murray
Fantasy
Cloud Castle
Golden Ruffles
Three Oaks

HONEY COCONUT CHIFFON PIE

The American Honey Institute scores again. On Thursday, August 5, there appeared in the Madison daily papers and perhaps in many other papers in the nation an article with a large picture of a coconut chiffon pie and a story of how to make it with honey. Such wonderful publicity is appreciated by all beekeepers.

The following is the recipe:

Honey Coconut Chiffon Pie

3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
½ cup honey
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ teaspoons grated lemon rind
3 egg whites
Dash of salt
1 cup shredded coconut, toasted
1 baked 9-inch pie shell

Combine egg yolks, water, and ¼ cup of the honey in top of double boiler; mix well. Cook over boiling water 5 minutes, or until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and rind. Chill until slightly thickened.

Combine egg whites, salt, and remaining ¼ cup honey and beat with rotary egg beater until mixture will stand in stiff peaks. Fold in gelatin mixture. Add ½ cup of the toasted coconut. Turn into cold pie shell. Sprinkle with remaining coconut. Chill until firm.

To toast the coconut, spread it out thinly in shallow baking pan. Place in moderate oven (350° F.) to toast until delicately browned. Stir coconut or shake pan often to toast evenly.

AUXILIARY PROGRAM**Annual Convention****Wisconsin Horticultural Society****RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC****NOVEMBER 15-16****TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15**

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

10:15 a.m. More Chirps in Your Garden, with colored movies of birds and flowers, by Chas. Braman, Waupaca.

11:15 a.m. Business meeting, Women's Auxiliary. Discussion of articles in the exhibits.

12:00 a.m. Luncheon for Auxiliary members and guests. Arrangements to be announced. Luncheon speaker, Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh, "Looking Back Over the Years in the Horticultural Society."

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:45 p.m. "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables" by Prof. O. B. Combs, chief, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin.

2:30 p.m. Holiday arrangements using the materials we have. By Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

4:00 p.m. Tea for members and guests. Arrangements to be announced.

COMMITTEES

Exhibits—Mrs. Le Roy Meyer, Hales Corners.

Tea—Mrs. Leverenz, Milwaukee; Mrs. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Mrs. John McIlquham, Chippewa Falls.

Welcome—Mrs. A. K. Bassett, Sr., Baraboo; Mrs. Robert Erickson, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

Nomination—Mrs. R. L. Markham, Kenosha; Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Madison; and Mrs. Peter Swartz, Sr., Waukesha.

Resolutions—Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh.

Banquet Table—Mrs. C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

Decorations & Arrangement—Mrs. Art Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

PREMIUM LIST**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBITS**

Class 1. **Apple Pie.** Recipe on Page 5 of bulletin "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples".

Class 2. **Apple Pecan Cake.** Recipe on Page 8 of bulletin "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples".

Class 3. **Apple Bread.** Recipe on Page 19 of bulletin "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples".

Class 4. **Apple Jelly.** Use your own recipe.

Premiums on each class, First Prize \$1.50, Second Prize \$1.00, Third Prize \$.75. Each other entry 50c.

NOTICE: All entries will be served at the tea at 4 p.m. Copies of recipe bulletin "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples" will be sent on request by the Wisconsin Apple Institute, address 424 University Farm pl., Madison 6, Wisconsin.

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

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

WALTER KRUEGER
President
Oconomowoc

DR. GEORGE SCHEER
Vice-President
Sheboygan

MRS. A. E. PIEPKORN
Secretary
613 N. Mil. St., Plymouth

F. M. BAYER
Treasurer
4668 No. 41st St., Milwaukee 9

DIRECTORS

Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo
Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield
A. F. Scholtz, Wausau
Val White, Wausau
Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth
E. A. Lins, Spring Green
Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Archie Spatz, Schofield
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-Officio
Harold Janes, Whitewater
D. M. Peurner, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Menomonie, Mich.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As the joint task of harvesting my crop and preparing my catalogue is a heavy one, this is my final message.

Don't forget the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held at the Northland Hotel, Green Bay, Wis. on November 6, 1949, with a directors' meeting at 10:30 a.m. and the regular meeting at 1:30 p.m.

Hugo Krubsack and Gordon Shepeck are in charge of program arrangements.

The auditing committee consists of David Puerner and Charles Melk.

The excellent promotion efforts of the Beloit Association of Commerce as guided by Mr. Nelson, and with Everett Van Ness and helpers on the job, resulted in a fine financial showing, which will be reported at the annual meeting.

Our gladiolus show at the State Fair was very successful. I trust this project will be an annual one, as it is a fine promotional opportunity.

At this time I wish to thank our treasurer, Frank Bayer, for his help

ANNUAL MEETING

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
NORTHLAND HOTEL, GREEN BAY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1949

10:30 a. m. Meeting of the Board of Directors.

1:30 p. m. Regular meeting. Featured speaker, Professor Paul Krone, Chief of the Division of Floriculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Professor Krone will talk on many vital problems of gladiolus culture.

Program Committee—Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

at the shows and for his extraordinary faithful efforts in behalf of our gladiolus society. Also I wish to thank our secretary Mrs. Piepkorn, Mr. Rahmlow, and the entire board of directors for their advice, help and cooperation during my term of office.

Walter C. Krueger, president

NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS

The following members have been nominated for election to the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at the annual meeting November 6, 1949 at Green Bay, as submitted by the committee and Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, secretary.

Walter Axel, Sheboygan; Peter L. Pagter, Cedar Grove; John Flad, Madison; John Gates, Two Rivers; Chester Harrison, Waldo; Walter C. Kurtz, Chilton; Otto Kopschitzke, Sr., Sheboygan; Cecil McAdams, Mosine; C. H. Melk, Milwaukee; Willis Miller, Whitewater; Lloyd Patemann, Dousman; Roger Russell, Madison; Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; Leland Shaw, Milton; Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva; C. J. Steuber, Superior; James Torrie, Madison; G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc; Leonard Wightman, Plymouth; Theo Woods, Madison

Directors whose terms expire this year and who may not succeed themselves are: F. M. Bayer, Milwaukee; Harold Janes, Whitewater; Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth, D. M. Puerner, Milwaukee; and Paul Ravet, Menomonie, Michigan.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

It is necessary to make changes in the constitution of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. We must have representation at our meeting in Green Bay on November 6 of more than one-half of our membership. All paid-up members are entitled to vote. Please send your proxy with someone if you cannot attend.

Val White, Chairman Revision Committee

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY PROXY VOTE

I, the undersigned member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, do hereby constitute and appoint..... as my proxy and attorney in fact, to represent and vote for me at the regular meeting called for the transaction of business or any adjournments thereof, and do hereby ratify and confirm all my said proxy may do.

I hereby admit that I have had due notice of this meeting in the October 1949 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Dated this.....day of November, 1949.

Signed:.....

A SUCCESSFUL GLADIOLUS SHOW AT THE STATE FAIR

Gladiolus contributed a great deal to the success and beauty of the flower exhibit building at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Mr. E. L. Chambers, superintendent of the building expressed himself as highly pleased with the work of the gladiolus growers.

Mr. Frank Bayer, treasurer of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society says that financially the State Fair Show was profitable.

With an attendance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million people at the State Fair this year, most of whom passed through the Flower Building, it was an excellent

opportunity to advertise Wisconsin gladiolus.

Seedling Winners

Ratings of "excellent" were awarded on seedlings as follows: John Bayless, Two Rivers, on No. 44-46 and 495-B; James Torrie, Madison, on Miss Alberta; Theodore Woods, Madison, on No. 2-45-9; Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth, on No. 1-36-43.

First Prizes

First prizes on single spike entries with up to 38 entries in one class were awarded as follows: Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth, on Caribou; Reliance Gardens on Sun Spot; E. B. Snyder, Jr. on Orange Prince; Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens on Daisy Mae; Reliance Gardens on Dieppe; Melk Bros. on Conn. Yankee; John Bayliss on Mid-American; Reliance Gardens on Burma; John Flad on Elizabeth the Queen; Lloyd Pateman on Paymaster; Melk Bros. on Blue Beauty, Dusty Miller, and Robinson Crusoe.

Baskets

First prizes on baskets of one variety were won as follows: Melk Bros. on Leading Lady, Stop Light and Miss Wisconsin; Lloyd Pateman on Opal; and Melk Bros. on Minstrel.

Grand Champions

The grand champion seedling was John Bayless' No. 44-46. Melk Bros. Connecticut Yankee was the grand champion single spike. Reliance Gardens won the three spike championship on Miss Chicago. Melk Bros. won the champion basket on Miss Wisconsin and the Reliance Gardens the grand champion vase on Miss Tralee.

**SOUTHERN WISCONSIN—
NORTHERN ILLINOIS
GLADIOLUS SHOW**

The first show of the new Southern Wisconsin—Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society was held in connection with the Walworth County Fair. There was an average of over 15 spike classes. Quality was excellent for a late show and the competition keen.

The Winners

Commercial Exhibits

- 1st prize—Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva, Wis.
- 2nd prize—Metropolitan Glad Gardens, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 3rd prize—Reliance Gardens, Oconomowoc, Wis.

In the basket division, first prize went to Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens on Spic and Span, second to Dewey

Sleezer on Valley Queen, and third to Anton Koepke, Elkhorn, on Stoplight.

In the single spike division first prize winners were: Hazel Miller on Snow Princess; John Flad on White Challenge; Everett Van Ness on Lady Jane; John Flad also won firsts on Oregon Gold, Stoplight, Paul Robeson, Phantom Beauty and Miss Wisconsin. Leland Shaw won on Sun Spot; J. H. Torrie on No. 45-185-1; Aubry Dickmann on Cherry Jam; Everett Van Ness on Elwood; Dewey Sleezer on Purple Supreme; Mrs. Harold Turner on Mrs. C. W. Gannett.

John Flad's spike of Paul Robeson was the grand champion, and he won division championship in the 300-100 class on Boise Belle.

**MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER
GLADIOLUS SHOW WINNERS**

The following were the leading winners at the Marathon County Chapter Gladiolus Show at Mosinee on August 20-21.

Special Awards

Grand champion, Connecticut Yankee, by Val White; Reserve Champion, Mighty Monarch, by R. H. Juers; Second Day Champion, Big Top by Val White; Best Recent Introduction, Mighty Monarch, by R. H. Juers; Spike with Longest Flowerhead, Cover Girl, by Val White; Spike with Largest Floret in Good condition, Grand Opera, by Val White; Spike with Smallest Floret in Good Condition, Atom, by Cecil McAdams; Spike with Most Florets Open, Miss Wisconsin, by Herman Breckler and Spike with Most Ruffled Bloom, Burma, by John Janke.

Division Winners

Single Spike Open, Connecticut Yanke by Val White; Three Spike Open, Elizabeth the Queen by Val White; Single Spike Amateur, Burma by John Janke; Single Spike Novice, Mid-America by Eleanore Prah; and Recent Introduction, Mighty Monarch by R. H. Juers.

Section Winners

Single Spike Open: 500, Elizabeth the Queen by Val White, 400 Connecticut Yanke by Val White; 300 Rose Charm by Elmer Sorges; and 200, Betty Co-ed by Paul Machmuller.

Three Spike Open: 400, Elizabeth the Queen by Val White; 400, Vee Cream by Rev. Herman Schedler; and 300, Bit O'Heaven by Rev. Herman Schedler.

Recent Introduction: 500, Mighty Monarch by R. H. Juers; 400, Spic and Span by Ed Howland; and 300, Rose Charm, by Elmer Sorges.

The list was prepared by Mrs. Val White, Supervisor of Show Clerks, and sent by Mrs. Lloyd Prah, secretary.

**THE TWIN CITIES SHOW
AT MENOMINEE, MICH.**

Mr. Paul Ravet was point winner at the Twin Cities show at Menominee, Michigan on August 27-28. He had 105 points and Arnold Sartorius was second with 79. Other point winners were Mrs. Carl Hornick 74, and Rueben Erdman 45.

The grand championship spike of Alpine was exhibited by Mrs. Carl Hornick of Menominee. The amateur division championship was won by Rueben Erdman, Marinette on a spike of Corona. Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield won the 3 spike championship on Corona. The recent introduction award went to Paul Ravet on a spike of President Truman.

The Marinette Garden Club provided a colorful part of the show with an artistic arrangement section. Of the thirty-five arrangements shown in the six classes blue ribbons were awarded as follows: Mrs. Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo, living room; Mrs. Paul Ravet, Halloween; Ruth Malmsten, dining room; Mrs. S. C. Malmsten, Thanksgiving; Mrs. N. S. Nelson, Christmas; and Mrs. N. S. Nelson, wedding arrangement. The major award was won by Ruth Malmsten, Marinette.

The Marathon County Glad Society was well represented with exhibits shown by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil McAdams, Mosinee, Mrs. Elmer Sorges, Phyllis Mitchell, Frederick Schumacher of Wausau, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Spatz, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Machmueller and daughter Nancy of Schofield, Wisconsin. Other outside exhibitors were Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Christensen of Lena.

Credit for the success of the show is due to the fine cooperation of members of the Twin City Gladiolus Society. Directors of the show were Edwin Hanson, manager; Paul Ravet, assistant manager; Ervin Sommerfeldt treasurer; Arnold Sartorius, secretary; Herbert Mueller, publicity chairman, and Mrs. N. S. Nelson, president of the Marinette Garden Club.

By Arnold Sartorius

Garden Lore

HOW WE DIG OUR GLADIOLUS BULBS

Digging is begun late in September with a large crew of men and women as most of this is hand work. The bulbs are loosened with a converted potato digger that merely lifts the plants and drops them back into place again. The laborers then pull the plants, cut off the tops, and drop the plants into screen-bottomed trays labeled as to variety.

These bulbs are rough-screened in the field to get off excess dirt and then are carried to the storage where they are dried over a kiln with forced heat of about 80°-85° Fahrenheit. When the husks are dry they are stored in racks at a controlled temperature between 40° and 45° for the winter. Whenever evidence of thrips is seen in storage or in the fields, DDT dust (5%) is used. The storage is gassed three times with Cyanide gas as soon as the bulbs are all in. We try to keep the temperature and humidity at the best stage for good storage. If it gets too dry, we wet the floor down. If it is too damp we raise the temperature slightly until the condition is corrected.

Bulblets are washed in a bulblet washer of our own manufacture and the stones removed with a special machine purchased for that purpose. These bulblets are stored in a special bulblet room where the air is more moist.

We try all along the way to produce disease-free true-to-name, top quality bulbs. This takes hand labor, extreme care, and continual watchfulness.

Alfred L. Moses, Lima, N. Y.

STORAGE TREATMENT OF GLAD BULBS

As reported previously (Smith and Boswell 1948), 0.5 ounce of 5 per cent DDT dust applied with a hand duster to a bushel of gladiolus corms in a storage tray gave complete control of the gladiolus thrips during the 1946-47 storage season. A single application of dust over the top of the filled tray shortly after harvest gave protection for the full storage season equal to that obtained by two applications, one after harvest and a second after cleaning in midwinter. Treatments made later in the season



were decreasingly effective as the season advanced. By Floyd F. Smith and A. L. Boswell, U.S.D.A., Agr. Res. Admin., Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Experiments in 1948 To Control the Gladiolus Thrips.

WHAT WE LEARNED ABOUT BERRIES

(Continued from page 43)

canes in the spring in an effort to get better production on the fruiting canes. The late or younger canes may not mature early in the fall and be more subject to winter injury.

2. Drought conditions in summer retard the development of new canes so that they are not matured before winter. Irrigation to insure uniform development will help.

3. Availability of late nitrogen from manure or other sources may keep the plants growing late in the season. It is best therefore, to fertilize raspberries with a quickly available nitrogen fertilizer early in the spring, as is done with apple trees.

4. A drought period in July and August followed by rains and good growing conditions in September and October may mean the plants will not become dormant before winter. Planting on light soils, nitrogen fertilizer only in the early spring, irrigation during the dry period in July and August to enable the plants to mature early, and then sowing oats between the rows in September or allowing the seeds to grow are indicated.

What Slope For Raspberries?

Is a north slope best? Some growers think that a north slope is better than a south slope for growing raspberries. There are several factors involved which may make this opinion true. One of them is that light frosts in October may create earlier dormancy on the north slope. Send us your opinion.

IN THE BERRY PATCH

E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville, vice president of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association, reports an excellent crop of red raspberries—2100 quarts from 1600 three-year-old plants and 600 seven-year-old plants. Berries in Clintonville are sold in quart boxes. Blackberries were also very excellent at Clintonville, reports Mr. Rosenberg.

Commenting on the use of plant food, Mr. Rosenberg remarked that he has 500 laying hens which produce enough nitrogen for the four acres devoted to berries and vegetables. In addition, he uses phosphate fertilizer and lots of organic matter from leaves.

He reports that the Beaver strawberry did not sell well in his locality, but is a good shipping berry because it stands up well.

Grandma used to say to grandpa: "If God had meant for you to smoke he would have turned your nose up instead of down."—Pardeeville-Wyocena Times.

SPECIAL OFFERS

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Fourteen big spring flowering bulbs—Seven Yellow Trumpet Daffodils and seven giant flowering Darwin Tulips — \$1.00. Four fragrant Dutch Hyacinths, one each, pink, white, blue and yellow and ten spring flowering Crocus — \$1.00. Supreme mixture imported Dutch Darwin Tulips, one dozen, \$1.00, forty for \$3.50, one hundred for \$6.95. Six scarlet Lily Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily) \$1.00. Lily Tenuifolium Golden Gleam, five for \$1.00. Wild Tulips—A special collection of these delightful early spring-flowering bulbs, grouped and labelled, 25 bulbs, \$2.50. Multiflowered Hyacinths for indoor planting. Up to eight flower spikes per bulb. New, different and a distinct gift. Three separately boxed bulbs, assorted colors. \$1.50. Write for bulb list and free booklet on growing bulbs indoors and out. Garden Clubs—write for special group purchase offer. HAROLD LYKE, Box 272, R. No. 2, GIBSONIA, PA.

FLORIFEROUS FLORIBUNDAS

By Dr. R. C. Allen, Exec. Secretary, American Rose Society

Part of the great increase in popularity of garden roses can be attributed to the floribundas. Where freedom of bloom is concerned, no other type of rose surpasses them, not even the older polyantha type from which they originated. The hardiness, disease resistance, and general adaptability of the floribundas have made it possible to use roses where they have never grown before.

The floribundas have proven to be a boon to all gardeners. They were derived primarily by crossing polyantha varieties with hybrid teas. From the polyanthas they inherited their continuous blooming qualities, the cluster habit of flowering and their hardiness and disease resistance. The hybrid tea parent contributed larger flowers with better form and color.

In many respects, the floribundas are more adaptable than other types of roses. They are much more effective for mass effects because the plants are generally solid with bloom. They combine well with other material in landscape plantings and work in beautifully in shrub borders, in combination with evergreens, in foundation plantings, and even as hedges. They are suitable for cutting but, because of their clustered flowering habit, are not commonly used in mass arrangements.

No other type of garden rose blooms more constantly. To be sure, there are periods when there is a lull in the profusion, but they can be depended upon to repeat and repeat until cold weather comes.

Varieties

Since all of the floribundas are worthwhile in the garden, it is hardly necessary to suggest particular varieties. Furthermore, next season's catalogs will undoubtedly bring forth new forms and colors because hybridizing in this class is progressing rapidly. The following floribundas, however, are those that I feel I cannot do without:

Betty Prior—Pink, tall; Chatter — Red, low; Donald Prior—Scarlet, medium; Fashion—Coral, medium; Floradora—Cinnabar red, tall; Geranium Red—Geranium red, medium; Glori-

ous—Light red, medium; Goldilocks—Yellow, low; Kirsten Poulsen—Cherry red, tall; Mrs. R. M. Finch—Pink, low; Permanent Wave—Rose red, tall; Pinocchio—Salmon, medium; Rosen-elfe—Pink, medium; Summer Snow—White, low; and World's Fair—Maroon, medium.

—From Horticulture, (Mass.) September '49.

THINGS THAT I HAVE READ THAT ARE NOT TRUE

1. If a soil is kept too wet it becomes sour.

2. Charcoal put in the soil of a house plant will counteract the acidity, and sweeten the soil.

3. If you have plenty of earthworms in the soil you will have no diseases or insect pests on your plants.

4. Plant your wild flowers under pine trees so they will have an acid soil.

5. Plant your rhododendrons and azaleas under oak trees so the soil will be acid as they require.

6. Vitamin B will be beneficial to African violets.

7. Fertilize your rhododendrons with ammonium sulfate to make the soil acid.

8. Put your plants in leaf mold then you will not have to add any fertilizer.

9. You would expect the soil beneath a cherry tree to be sweet.

10. Constant watering of houseplants acidifies (sours) the soil.

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

WHERE DID THESE TREES COME FROM ORIGINALLY?

Look these up in your books and catalogs and see what you can find about each one.

1. Horse chestnut
2. Buckeye
3. Weeping Willow
4. Beech
5. Red Oak
6. Pin Oak
7. Royal Palm
8. Royal Poinciana
9. Mimosa
10. Honeylocust

ANSWERS TO—WHERE DID THESE TREES COME FROM?

1. Balkans.
 2. Are a number of species native in different parts of U. S.
 3. Are several—Thurlow Weeping Willow, Japan; Babylonian Weeping Willow, China; Wisconsin Weeping Willow, a hybrid.
 4. American Beech—N. J. to Ill. to Fla., and Texas, also a European Beech.
 5. Nova Scotia to Pa. to Minn. to Iowa.
 6. Mass. to Delaware to Wisconsin to Arkansas.
 1. Northern Australia.
 8. Scattered all through tropics. Original habitat unknown.
 9. Asia and Japan.
 10. N. Y. and Pa. south to Mississippi, west to Nebraska and Texas.
- From Country Gardeners Program

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WRITE FOR OUR COLORED FOLDER.

GARTMAN'S GARDENS

Route No. 1, Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Amateur Gardener

Protect Your Roses This Month

QUESTION: How can I protect my Hybrid Tea roses from mice?

ANSWER: If you cover your roses properly so that they will come through an average winter, no further protection is needed. Simply take a shovel, dig soil from some place in the garden where it may be obtained easily, pile it in a cone shape around the rose canes. The dirt should be mounded up at least nine to twelve inches high. It must be done before frost. After frost, from three to four inches of marsh hay or straw should be put over the exposed canes to further protect the portion we wish to save—that covered with soil. Since all growth above the soil will probably be dead anyhow from winter cold next spring we need not worry about mouse injury.

QUESTION: How can I protect hardy *Rogusa* roses and shrubs from mouse injury?

ANSWER: Buy a ten or twenty-five pound bag of poisoned oats bait. Refer to ads in the fruit growers section of this magazine for names of orchard supply companies that carry the bait. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful of the bait is placed in a tin can with both ends removed or in some other appropriate container which will keep it dry in a place where mice can get at it. This is the method orchardists use to protect their young trees from mouse injury.

SMALL TREES FOR SMALL PROPERTIES is the title of an article appearing in the Bulletin of Information from the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois. (July-August 1949). It is written by E. L. Kammerer. It describes in detail cultural requirements and desirable features of a number of small trees suitable for small property.

LET GOURDS MATURE FULLY BEFORE PICKING. Often questions come to us asking, "How can we treat our gourds so that they will not decay?" There is the impression that by varnishing or waxing, gourds can



be preserved even though immature. That is not true. This should be an excellent year for gourds because of the long growing season. In years when frost comes early, all gourds not fully matured cannot be preserved. When fully dried they can be varnished or waxed for ornamental purposes.

CAN WE SET OUT STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN FALL? The answer is no, do not try it. It has been tried many times without success excepting that clumps can be dug up with soil adhering to the roots and transferred from one part of the garden to another. Wait until spring and set out new plants as early as possible.

RED SPIDER ON POLE BEANS were controlled this summer for a time with a dust of parathion. However, this new material did not kill the eggs and within a week the spiders were back in large numbers. Control is a constant fight. If your perennial phlox have escaped the red spider, you are fortunate. They are worse in some gardens than in others.

WHEN TO COVER STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry plants should be covered before the first heavy freeze which usually occurs from November 1 to 10 in northern Wisconsin and November 10 to 20 in southern Wisconsin.

There is a long standing impression that is kept alive by articles in the older books and magazines that one must wait until the ground is frozen solidly before covering strawberries.

Under Wisconsin conditions it has

been shown that all too frequently we have a sudden cold spell about the middle of November which will seriously injure the roots and crowns of strawberry plants unless there is some protection either by snow or a mulch.

The wise strawberry grower will cover his plants early in November with at least three inches of marsh hay or straw. Follow the weather report carefully. If an unusually cold spell is predicted, cover quickly.

Do not cover too early, as in October. Considerable injury can be done to the leaves and the crowns if they are covered during warm weather when the plants are not dormant.

OUTSTANDING TULIP VARIETIES

Writing in Horticulture (Massachusetts), Arnold Davis, Director of the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, lists the following tulips as outstanding varieties for the garden.

Tulips

Single Early Tulips
Keizerkroon—red and yellow
De Wet—yellow
Prince of Austria—red
Red Emperor

Cottage Tulips

Dido—salmon orange
Mrs. John T. Sheepers—yellow
Moonlight—yellow

Breeders

Indian Chief
Louis XIV
Dillenburg
Jessey
Southern Cross

Lily Flowering

Golden Duchess
White Duchess
Yankee Girl

Darwin Tulips

City of Haarlem—red
Scotch Lassie—purple
Clara Butt—salmon rose
Insurpassable—lilac
Princess Elizabeth—rose
Pride of Swaneburg—salmon pink

Parrot

Fantasy
Gadelan
Blue Parrot

I long for the good old days when all the government gave away was seeds.—Mukwonago Chief.

October in the Vegetable Garden

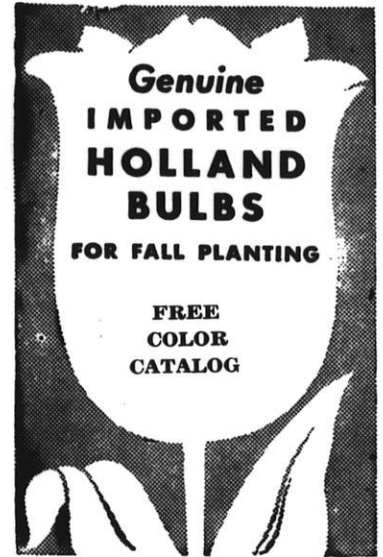
Certain vegetables, including snap beans, lima beans, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, okra, peppers and tomatoes are generally killed or severely injured by the first light frost. A large number of vegetables, because of their ability to withstand moderate to heavy frost and to grow or at least ripen satisfactorily at relatively low temperatures, are at or near their best in late September and early October. This group of vegetables includes beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celeric, celery, chard, chinese cabbage, collards, endive, kale, kohlrabi, leaf lettuce New Zealand spinach, green onions, parsley, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, sweet corn and sweet potatoes. Even rhubarb is often of excellent quality through most of October after having resumed growth in late September.

Unless suitable control measures have been applied at proper intervals during the season, fall broccoli and

Brussels sprouts are likely to be infested with aphids or plant lice. Light to moderately heavy frosts will not injure these vegetables and may even improve their tenderness and flavor. Cabbage, as well as beets, carrots, celery, chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, parsnips, rutabagas, and salsify should be left outside as long as possible to insure reasonably low temperatures when they are finally placed in storage. Parsnips and salsify will be even sweeter in flavor and tenderer in texture if left in the soil over winter. They will not be poisonous in the spring. Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, late cauliflower, late chard, collards, kale, New Zealand spinach, regular spinach, late sweet corn and sweet potatoes are especially suitable for freezing.

Storage

Storage requirements vary somewhat with the different vegetables. The root crops, cabbage, kohlrabi and potatoes store best at a temperature of around 40° F. and a relative humidity of around 80%.



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear fellow members:

Although this is being written September tenth, by the time you read it the year for which you elected me to serve you as your president will be over. It has been an eventful year for me and although the busiest year of my life, I have received much inspiration and have learned and gained a great deal. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

A president of a group such as ours acquires knowledge from our many and varied fields of activity. It is broadening. One of the most enjoyable as well as profitable contacts I have had was that of associating with National Council officers and chairmen. To sit in on such flawless meetings and conventions was a privilege. These are women you would admire. Gracious and charming, they are capable and well versed in all phases of garden club work. Their meetings are conducted with dignity and intelligence permitting neither personalities nor pettiness to mar them. All small organizations would do well to emulate this procedure. Our greatness can be expressed only through what we say and how we conduct ourselves.

As I have suggested before, garden club activities should bring out our highest cultural and spiritual emotions and inspire us to high ideals. For when we are dealing with gardens are we not in close contact with one of the most beautiful of all God's



*—While Autumn quietly descends
upon the mellow fields
And burnishes, anew,
the songless woods.*

gifts to us? Think of your garden in this connection and you will love it more, work harder to perfect it yet find greater satisfaction in your labors.

As for arranging those lovely forms of lush coloring, this brings out our creative nature, stimulates and develops our imagination and brings a wholesome pleasure into our homes.

Two years ago Governor Rennebohm said this in his Arbor Day message: "I have never heard of a boy with a dog and access to woods and stream getting into very serious difficulty. Let's not let the youth of our cities get too far away from Nature's endowments with which we in Wisconsin are so blessed".

We—through our gardens—can perpetuate these "blessings" for generations. Let us all work hard at the job.

Gretchen Flebrantz.

A LETTER OF CONSEQUENCE

Dear Mrs. Rundell:

This is the report of the Scholarship Fund up to August 1st.

59 Clubs have paid \$149.50.

Here they are listed as their contributions were received:

| | |
|---|---------|
| No. 1—Ravenswood, Wauwatosa | \$ 2.00 |
| 2—Edgerton | 5.00 |
| 3—Ripon | 2.00 |
| 4—Wausau Valley Federated | 1.00 |
| 5—Manitowoc | 5.00 |
| 6—Plymouth | 1.00 |
| 7—Town & Country Club, Madison | 1.00 |
| 8—Blue Beech, Milwaukee | 2.50 |
| 9—Home Gardeners, West Allis | 2.00 |
| 10—Waupaca | 1.00 |
| 11—Two Mile, Wisconsin Rapids | 1.00 |
| 12—Ledgeview, Fond du Lac | 1.00 |
| 13—Kenosha County, Kenosha | 1.00 |
| 14—Fond du Lac Community | 1.00 |
| 15—Williams Bay | 1.00 |
| 16—Omro | 1.00 |
| 17—Park Ridge, Stevens Point | 1.00 |
| 18—The Good Earth, Wausau | 1.00 |
| 19—Hillcrest, West Allis | 1.00 |
| 20—Hawthorn, Hales Corners | 5.00 |

(Continue on Page 59, col. 3)

Delphinium

By MRS. GEO. HARBORT

Color and stateliness combine to give delphinium the regal beauty admired by all. No other flower possesses so many different shades and combinations of blue and purple nor can any other flower so completely dominate the border as does the hybrid delphinium. This contrast is further accentuated by the different colored bees which look so much like a flower within a flower. They range from jet black to brown, cream white, purple and combinations of colors.

A hedge provides the necessary background, as it is not only a protection from strong winds, but also from the direct rays of the afternoon sun. A harmonious blend is the effect for which to strive, where the more formal types are combined with the loose spiked sorts and the broad, erect spikes are mixed with graceful, slender types. Color combinations also need attention. Pastel shades and white are very effective in the background, and the deep blues and purple tones in the foreground. Care should be taken to arrange the delphinium with other plants of nearly equal height so as to make less noticeable the blind spots which show when the first spikes disappear and before the second blooms appear.

To provide an effective contrast, I like to use *Aconitum Wilsoni*, *Artemisia lactiflora*, *Thalistrum* and, for something striking, a *Thermopsis* next to one of the deep blue delphiniums. Its long spikes of yellow pea-like bloom make a vivid contrast. *Madonna lilies*, *Croft* or *Estate lilies* and *Hemerocallis* are fine for foreground planting among the lower growing delphs. The large *Shasta daisies* are also good material for covering the blind spots.

There are several ways to increase your stock of delphinium. One of the most satisfactory methods is to make divisions of the roots. Another is to sow seeds and grow seedlings. Experienced gardeners much prefer using these methods to purchasing stock from a nursery.

The division of roots is accomplished in this manner: lift three year old plants in the very early spring, wash away all soil and divide with a sharp knife, giving each division plenty of the fibrous roots and one or more

shoots. Disinfect all divisions with Semesan or Bordeaux mixture in order to check certain diseases that might be troublesome later. These root divisions are then treated as seedlings and while they may bloom the first year, they will not be fully developed until the second season.

Cuttings are another means to propagating. They are made from the growing plant, being sure to take a piece of the crown with each shoot. Remove all expanded leaves and plant in sharp sand. Protection from strong sunlight and from too much heat are necessary to make successful cuttings. Three to five weeks are required to root the cuttings, after which they can be transplanted to small pots and changed to larger ones as they develop.

Delphiniums are easily grown from seed and will bloom the same season if sown early in the spring. As Pacific coast nurseries are producing some wonderful strains—especially in Oregon and Washington—that would be the place to procure your seeds. July and August constitute the fall sowing period while February is the accepted month for spring sowing.

Soil is your consideration, a good mixture being equal parts of good garden soil, sand and leafmold. Cover flats first with a layer of coarse drainage material, then with your soil mixture to the brim. Sterilize by pouring water over the contents and allow this to partially dry out, after which stir and allow it to aerate. Soak the seeds in water over night, then dry between cloth or paper and dust with Semesan to disinfect the seed. Press the soil in the flats to even surface. Shallow furrows are made into which the seeds are dropped. Cover lightly with sand and leafmold but do not press firm over the seeds. Good germination requires moisture and an even, rather low temperature.

After sowing the seeds place a piece of burlap on the surface and water thoroughly. Never allow the surface to become dry and after ten days or so—when germination begins—remove the burlap and sprinkle the soil as soon as it shows any indication of drying. Bring the flats out to the light but not into direct sunlight to avoid dampening off. After the first true

leaves appear lift out with a nutpick and transplant either into individual pots or into a little deeper flat. Keep them growing until weather permits planting outdoors.

Delphiniums can be grown successfully on almost any kind of soil, provided it has plenty of drainage, good fertilizer, and acidity reduced to a minimum. If the soil is heavy, peat-moss and soft ashes worked into the soil will make it more friable. Additions of sand and lime will help. When growth starts in the spring, work bonemeal and hardwood ashes or commercial potash into the soil and after the first blooming period work another application into the soil. Remove the old flowering spikes as soon as they begin to fade so that the energy will go into the laterals.

A well established plant should not be allowed to overdo itself. Some plants will send up ten to twenty spikes and certainly that number could not attain full splendor and size. They must be thinned out to five or seven spikes, if quality blooms are desired.

Delphiniums have their share of diseases and pests. Slugs, cutworms, wireworms and red spider are some of the commoner pests. Leaf spot, crown rot and mildew are some of the diseases. To take care of these diseases, I spray every week—as soon as growth shows up in the spring—with a solution of Bordeaux or black Leaf 40. Later I dust with sulphur for mildew and give a dusting of Rotenone for slugs and other pests.

Delphiniums need staking and bamboo canes four to six feet in length are excellent for this purpose, allowing one stake to each spike. I must say here, if you grow delphs in quantity, that staking is backbreaking work. You must love your delphs to endure it.

After Jack Frost has taken all bloom from the garden, it is advisable to clean the border of all garden refuse and prepare for the coming spring. By giving the ground a thin coating of bonemeal, you are providing plant food for spring when it is impossible to work in the border. Cover the crowns with sand or coal ashes to keep slugs away. A mulching of marsh hay will be all the protection the plants need to carry them over the cold winter months. Do not do this, however until the ground is well frozen over.

Four Days at Eagle River

By Allison M. Kleckhefer

The fourth Citizen's Conservation Camp sponsored by the Milwaukee Conservation Alliance was held at the "Trees For Tomorrow" camp at Eagle River August 1-4. Those who attended were supposed to arrive the evening before to register and get acquainted generally. As I had been there twice before, I did not stay at the camp and take up space that should be given to a new convert. My husband and I stayed with friends at Plum Lake and drove over every day after breakfast.

There has been an article on the camp, each year, in this magazine, and it is difficult to write another without repeating much that has been said before. The pattern remains the same.

The Conservation Department attempts in four short days to familiarize those attending with the various phases of their work. Ernest Swift had all his key men there at different times under the direction of William Calhoun and Bill Jorgenson, his assistant, to give us a graphic account of their department duties. There were lectures, talks, movies, discussions, field trips, all of which depicted the story most vividly. We visited the fish hatchery at Woodruff and the paper mills at Rhinelander. We saw many of the commercial and state

nurseries and forests, and also viewed with distress the great damage done by the deer and spittle bug. The forestry program, the deer problem, and that of water pollution are of utmost importance. I told Mr. Calhoun that, this being my third trip, I was becoming critical but had to admit that their demonstrations were better than ever. The one on forest fires was most impressive and we could easily understand why loss by fire had been much less the last few years.

It is hard not to become sentimental about the deer. Warden Bill Waggoner took us out at dusk one night—north of Trout Lake—and showed us innumerable deer, including one albino. I kept thinking of "Bambi". Then came the recollection of the terrible damage to our trees by these same deer and the realization that we are maintaining twice as many deer as there is forage for. It is a serious problem and the public—particularly the voter—must be realistic and face the fact that we can not raise precious little fawns and let them starve in the winter.

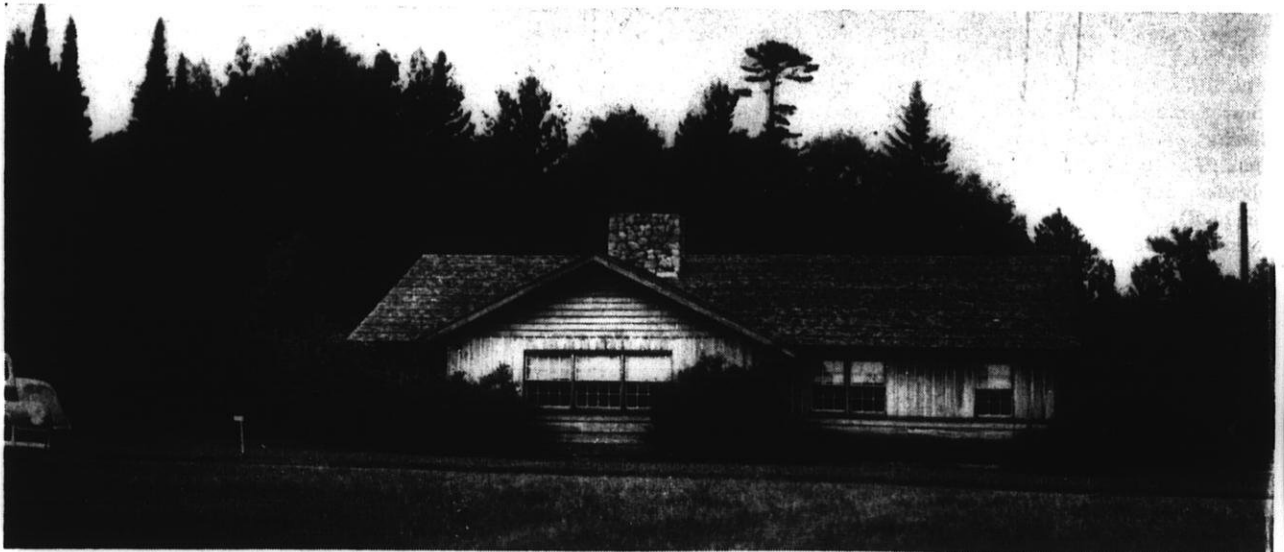
All in all it was four days crammed full of worthwhile and delightful experiences. I carried away a feeling of great respect for our Conservation Department, and hope it will always



attract such fine high-type men as it now has. If our scholarship will help, even a little, it is worth-while.

The group who attended the camp were pleasant, earnest and intelligent. There were about equal numbers of men and women. The majority of the men represented the Kiwanis club. Two young boys were there and they were much interested. Two men brought their wives and the other women were school teachers. This was gratifying as in no other way can we spread the gospel of conservation as successfully as through our teachers and our schools. Through them we reach all of our young people.

As in past years, Joe Cooley gave us delectable meals. He is the best cook in the whole north country. As we left we all agreed that there was no other four-day outing that offered and gave so much as the Conservation Camp at Eagle River.



One of the dormitories at the Trees for Tomorrow Camp, Eagle River, Wisconsin.

WHEN YOU PURCHASE BULBS

By Mrs. Herbert Chaffin

Are you buying and planting new flower bulbs this fall? Be careful when choosing them—that they are disease free and firm. It is not necessary to always buy the largest ones. Choose, rather, those which best suit your purpose. If they are to be used for show purposes or for indoor growing, buy top or exhibition size. On the other hand if they are intended for garden display, first or second size bulbs will be suitable and are sometimes preferable, especially in the case of tulips. Each may develop two or more small bulbs instead of one larger one and the result will be a clump instead of a single bloom. This does not apply to Daffodils since the old bulb is a perennial and its offsets may increase in size.

If Hyacinths are to be grown outdoors choose a bedding-size (15 to 16 centimeters) because their spikes are not so heavy and the spring rains and winds will not be so apt to mar their beauty.

In comparing prices of rival dealers, be sure to know that the stock is of the same grade. It is much to your advantage if you are situated near the seed store so you may inspect the bulbs before purchasing them. The size, weight, and firmness of the bulb can then be more readily checked: rather a small but firm, weighty bulb than a large, flabby one. Do not choose any battered or bruised ones since trouble may develop.

Should you decide to buy smaller bulbs, ask the dealer to give or sell you one; cut it in two and if it were to bloom, near its base you will find a miniature flower. Make your selections accordingly.

Bulbs work in many ways. They store nutrients and moisture for unfavorable climatic conditions (winter's cold and summer's drought); serve as a means of increase; and some have the ability to place themselves at the right depth in the soil. Crocus corms which form on the top of the old corm are pulled down by "contractile" roots and thus the new corms never reach the surface of the soil. Tulip bulbs form "droppers"—shoots which grow almost vertically downwards before forming bulbs. A Zephyr Lily, having been planted too deep, develops "risers" and brings the new bulbs nearer the surface.

May I suggest buying a few bulbs of the tulip species this fall? The miniature forms are fine for rock gardens and similar locations. However, some are

large enough to be grown in borders and all are hybrid ones. Their foliage usually is narrow and almost grass like, although some may be broad and stiff.

The flowers vary greatly among the various species. Some are cone-shaped, others bell-shaped, while still others may be star-shaped when fully open, or they may even have narrow, twisted petals. Often there are two or three blooms to a stalk. This helps to extend the flowering season of tulips. There are **earliest** and **latest** varieties.

Sometimes species tulips are hard to grow but if their living conditions resemble their original homes they will often increase and live longer than the hybrids. They are most attractive when planted in an informal group where there is plenty of sun, good drainage, and good air circulation. Bonemeal is a good fertilizer. Some species and varieties with their descriptions follow:

Tulipa acuminata. **TURKISH TULIP.** Blooms about May 1 with very narrow red and yellow twisted petals on 12 to 18-inch stems.

T. biflora. Early blooming (March) and very dwarf, its cream flowers are borne on branching stems only 3 or 4 inches high.

T. Clusiana. **LADY TULIP, CANDY TULIP, RADISH TULIP.** All three common names give an idea of its charm and appeal. One of the better known of the species, it blooms in early May with white and scarlet flowers on 8 to 12-inch stems. Plant in a warm, sunny spot in sandy soil.

T. DASYSTEMON. Blooms in mid-April, bearing yellow flowers, three to a strong 3-inch stem. The foliage is glaucous and forms a rosette about the flowering stems.

T. Fosteriana. A robust, sturdy species with immense deep scarlet flowers often 10 inches in diameter on 12 inch stems. There are a number of named varieties, including Red Emperor and Defiance, also bright scarlet. This species and its varieties are all suitable for borders.

T. GREIGE. Orange-scarlet blooms, often too large for its 12 inch or less stems. Foliage is pale, usually streaked with darker green. It must have a warm, dry, rich soil and will flower in early May.

T. KAUFMANNIANA. **WATER-LILY TULIP.** Blooms around the first of April with cream or light yellow petals marked with red. One of the easiest to grow, with many attractive named varieties.

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| | |
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| 53—Delavan City Garden Club | 1.00 |
| 54—Horicon | 1.00 |
| 55—Brandon Community ... | 1.00 |
| 56—Elkhorn | 5.00 |
| 57—West Allis | 2.00 |
| 58—Iola | 1.00 |
| 59—Baraboo | 1.00 |

\$149.50

Mrs. Alfred Kieckhefer, 1250 W. Dean Road, Milwaukee 11, Wis.

T. linifolia. April bloomer with neat, red flowers on very short stems surrounded by grass-like foliage.

T. praestans. Red flowers in mid-April on 12 inch stems with silvery green foliage. (These names taken from the Home Garden—Oct. 1948.)

Landscape Gossip

By Henry F. Leweling,
Landscape Architect

With autumn now in full sway, the memory of summer does not linger long in our minds. Mild October days find us getting out into the country, at every opportunity, and exploring and observing Mother Nature's preparations for winter. The rustling of fallen leaves brings us ghost like reminders that the processes of life keep going in a continuous cycle.

For two summers it has been a pleasure to watch the construction of a home in Shorewood Hills (Madison) which from the start impressed one as being different. Occasional glimpses at the construction confirmed the fact that this "difference" was dominating the structure more and more. The finished house has become a most pleasing abode for its owner. Nestling unobtrusively on the sloping lot it blends well with its surroundings. An off-the-center roof over the garage door leaves the impression of a little confusion but in general this uniquely designed house is pleasing. The landscaping is simple and any additional material should enhance the architectural design of the building. If kept low, the Pfitzer Juniper will not produce an eventual seediness so frequently encountered as the plant material used in landscaping reaches maturity. The Honeysuckle, if kept within bounds, will not cover up the entire wall of brick. Probably if a slower growing shrub with more seasonal interest had been selected it would have enhanced the landscaping even more.

With the modern type of structure the "Nurseryscape" theme is not appropriate. Simplicity should be emphasized in design and engineering. Plant material plays a minor role and overemphasis on naturalistic design can destroy a pleasant building with pleasing architectural features. Simplicity of additional architectural features supplemented with the best woody plant material available is the keynote for any modern home whether it be flat-top, rambler, ranch-style, hipped or gable roofed.

In the landscape architecture of a modern home privacy should be kept in mind in order to avoid the feeling of being on display to the window shopping public cruising around the more pleasing sub-divisions.

Garden Mania

By DOROTHY C. KIESLING

While I was sitting out in the bright, warm sunshine one spring morning I noticed for the first time how shabby and neglected our yard really looked. Why not take down the crippled fence, pull out last year's dried up weeds and rake up the dead leaves so we could enjoy the green grass and the little yellow and lavender crocuses trying so hard to peek through the debris. It was an excellent idea! So, without realizing it, I developed the first symptom of Garden Mania by becoming lawn and garden conscious. My husband and I went to work and presented nature with a good clean-up job. It was an exciting experience to see the delightful change we accomplished with our own hands.

I was busy arranging a few stones into a circular flower bed when a friend came to visit. She said that if I needed more rock she knew where I could find some fine specimens. So the rock hunting began.

My husband was very happy and relieved that I was interested in something that cost so little. He did not know that he was going from the frying pan into the fire. Whenever he was free I coaxed him to take me to find just a few more stones. If he showed any signs of distress, I cooked up some of his favorite dishes and we were again on our way. As I sit here reminiscing I realize how generous he was to do this for me when he had no personal interest in it.

Our rock hunting took us along the country roads. Of course we never picked up a stone without first ask-

ing the farmer's permission. This little courtesy was beneficial to us as some of the collectors had very carelessly torn up stone fences and left rock lying around for the owners to pick up. Naturally they resented this.

One day, while passing a farmyard, I noticed a pile of beautiful large rock along the driveway. I could not resist inquiring about them. The lady of the house said she had had her boys dig them out of the fields and haul them home so she could build a rockery, but, now that she had developed heart trouble, she had to forget about it. I could have them for a dollar a load!

We hauled seven loads, And what loads they were! The back end of our second hand Chevrolet was so loaded down that the front wheels only touched the high spots going home. As we were driving into our yard with the last load the car suddenly stopped. We had a broken axle! I remarked on how lucky we were. My husband looked at me and scratched his head but agreed when I added, "It could have happened miles from home."

I had learned that some of the most attractive gardens had been made in small nooks and corners, but the type I planned to build would resemble, as closely as possible, a series of outcroppings of rock in a woodland glade. I read that hundreds of flowers will flourish in such an environment without individual care or coddling. Also, if space permits, a fine collection of ferns may be included.

(Cont. page 63, col. 3)

The August issue of "Sunset" magazine had several articles of interest to gardeners. New tools for the Gardener is a well written article on how to measure the climate the plants live in. After having taken a course in Plant Ecology we found this article an excellent review on the measuring of climatic factors by mechanical instruments.

Thomas Church, who may be called the dean of contemporary architects, has captured the spirit of outdoor living in the well illustrated article *The Floor Plan is the Lot Plan*. Mr. Church has a knack for outdoor-indoor living arrangements. Many of his the-

ories could be adapted to Wisconsin conditions wherever progressiveness is the guiding spirit.

For years, articles on pools have been scarce or prosaic. The article *Patterns for Pools*, stirs the imagination. It concerns new pool shapes and their relationship to the design of the outdoor area, especially as related to terraces and differences in elevation. The article has many noteworthy illustrations.

Persons interested in traveling are not forgotten in "Sunset" magazine, nor is the fellow who enjoys carpentry. For the housewife there are many enticing menu suggestions.

AN INNOVATION IN FLOWER SHOWS

The Manitowoc Garden Study Club has a closed membership of twenty. This is a small number to stage a regular flower show and previous to now the club has joined the Manitowoc Garden Club in its show. Because of a request to decorate Maple Crest Sanatorium at Whitelaw (eleven miles from Manitowoc) for the state convention of the Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees and Superintendents Association it was decided that this was to be the club's flower show for the year 1949.

There were fifty-two arrangements placed in spots appropriate for them and although there were no technical judges and the public did not view them, the submitted material had a good sized and appreciative audience. One of the visiting convention members was heard to remark to a local sanatorium official, "This is very beautiful, but we never could afford to have a florist come in to decorate for us". To which came the answer, "Oh I have good Garden Club friends".

The local newspaper was right on the job and the following writeup appeared in its next issue:

The Garden Study Club held its annual flower show Friday and Saturday, August nineteenth and twentieth, at Maple Crest Sanatorium, Whitelaw, in conjunction with the state convention of the Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees and Superintendents Association.

Flower arrangements were planned especially for their designated positions under the direction of the show chairmen, Mrs. Joseph Zimmer and Mrs. John West and carried out by club members. Dining tables, mantle pieces, halls, lounges, nurse's home and all vantage points which might be brightened for visitors, patients and personnel were provided with decorative material.

This was the first time a flower show had such a setting and is an innovation as far as future flower shows for other clubs are concerned.

So two objectives were met: a practical use was made of the show and a motive was provided. Flower arranging for specific stationary settings became a pleasure.

Book Reviews

DAGNY BORGE

Coast Calendar, a saga in salty prose of one year of life on a Maine salt water farm, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, with decorations by the author. Bobbs Merrill, 1949.

This is a brilliant proof by one of our outstanding American poets that he is also a first rate artist. It is a beautiful picture book, and though the lines of print are not arranged as verse commonly is, nor rhymed, his way of expressing himself is essentially poetic. Some of the material has appeared in *Gourmet Magazine*.

The calendar, beginning conventionally with January, tells of the seasonal activities indoors and out, of a large rural family. The farmer is avocationally a fisherman, winter and summer, otherwise his life seems much like that on any small farm. The chronicle includes grandmother's superstitions, mother's delicious cooking, the hired man's clumsy courting, even how the bees fared during the long cold winter.

While it may be a bit too realistic in spots for reading aloud, it is a book to be enjoyed by almost any family. It would be a fine Christmas gift.

The Twelve Seasons, a perpetual calendar for the country, by Joseph Wood Krutch; illustrations by Armin Landeck. William Sloan Associates, 1949.

Not of as wide appeal as the calendar above, this begins in March, which the author considers the true new year date, when nature awakens after winter's sleep. In his opinion the voice of the spring peeper is a more reliable presaging of spring than is the return of the first robin. A chapter to a month, the volume contains as much philosophizing as nature lore. It is beautifully written, the finest description perhaps being that of snowfall in December. The illustrations are merely incidental.

Green Mountain Farm, by Elliott Merrick. Macmillan, 1948.

Experience of a Yale graduate and his nurse wife, who moved to a run down Vermont farm during the Depression. They had previously spent some time in Labrador; hence were not unused to a rugged life. With a zest for living they manage to enjoy country life, meanwhile raising a family as well as farm products. Their most perplexing problem seems to be how to contend with numerous summer visitors, whether friends, acquaintances, or complete strangers. Having become integrated into the community, they were glad to return there after an absence during the recent war.

Rustics for Keeps, by Gina Allen.. The Odyssey Press, 1948.

During World War II a young New York City chemist, whose thick spectacle lenses kept him out of the armed forces, and his city bred wife, came to an Oklahoma college town, where he served as an instructor of servicemen. The only place they found for a home was a small acreage near by. They were impressed by running water in the house and by the large number of tomato plants in the garden. Their backyard garden had boasted a single tomato vine surrounded by lettuce. By way of live stock they brought along a cat and a puppy. It was not long until, through considerable trial and error, they raised a great deal more. They had considerable pluck. Moreover they possessed a sense of humor, and sportsmanship that Betty MacDonald of egg notoriety seems to lack.

It would be interesting to learn what success gardeners have had with the small strawberry barrels advertised in the *Milwaukee Journal* this spring.

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National Council Awards

Many of our members would like to know more about National Council Awards: by whom, to whom, and for what achievements they are granted. Since National Council has certain rules and standards which must be adhered to for complete fairness to all, we shall give you, as clearly as we can, the information many of you desire.

Only members of state garden clubs or of clubs affiliated with the National Council of State Garden Clubs Inc. may compete. All applications for awards must come through the awards chairman to our state president. All applications must be in the hands of the National Council Chairman of Awards by February 1st. It follows that your state chairman of awards should receive all applications by January 1st in order to enable proper study of requests before submitting them to National Council. Only applications of unquestionably high standard and which observe the rules governing each award will be endorsed by our state officers to National Council.

Each state is entitled to two National Council Purple Ribbon Flower-show Achievement Awards. These are given by our state president, since she represents the National Council. No club or club member may receive this award for more than two consecutive years.

Scale of Points for Flower Show Judging (General)

To be used when applying for purple ribbon

| | |
|--|-----------|
| THEME, Motif..... | 20 points |
| (Theme sets type of show) | |
| STAGING | 25 points |
| (Harmony; Unity; Distinction, Originality; Beauty) | |
| DIVISIONS, As required by | |
| "Standard Flower Show" | 25 points |
| (Horticultural; Arrangement; Sponsored Exhibits; Educational) | |
| QUALITY OF SHOW AS | |
| A WHOLE | 20 points |
| (Quality of material used, quality of artistic combination of material used, artistry evidenced) | |
| STATE AND NATIONAL | |
| OBJECTIVES UPHELD..... | 10 points |
| RULES | |
| 1. A SCHEDULE of the show in- | |

cluding publicity, photographs, and complete data must be submitted.

2. List the total number of entries in the following:

- A. The Horticultural Division
- B. The Arrangement Division
(Give percentage of membership participating in each division.)

3. Use trained, responsible judges and, wherever possible, two so qualified in each show in the state that expects to apply for a National Award.

4. The same club may not win for two years in succession.

In addition to the Purple Ribbon Flower Show Awards, there are 11 National Council Awards. Each state is limited to winning two of these coveted awards in any one year. Following is a list of awards for which any individual garden club member, garden club, or group of garden clubs in the state federation may compete:

1. THE KELLOGG MEDAL FOR CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT

This medal, gift of Mrs. Frederick R. Kellogg, Honorary President, will be awarded to clubs which have done distinguished civic or conservation work, such as establishing sanctuaries, experimental forests, or making permanent improvements for public benefit in town or countryside. Applications must be accompanied by "before and after" pictures, and the project must have been completed during the year preceding making of application. All material submitted to the Awards Committee becomes the property of National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

2. GARDEN CENTER MEDALS

Garden Center Medals are the gift of Mrs. Frederick G. Fisher of Hackensack, N. J., the originator of Garden Centers. Two Garden Center Medals NAT. COUNCIL AWARDS ... TWO .. may be awarded each year as follows:

1. To the Garden Center which, in proportion to its size, has performed the greatest service to its community.
2. To the Garden Center which, in proportion to its size, has had the greatest influence with the children of its community.

3. THE HELEN HUSSEY CHAMP-LIN ANNUAL AWARD

Twenty-five dollars annually will be

awarded the Garden Club which contributes the most outstanding service toward the promotion of gardening among youth.

4. HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT—Purple Ribbon

The specified requirement is for CREATIVE horticultural achievement which makes a permanent contribution to horticulture. In the case of a new variety, a statement from the National Plant Society should be submitted.

5. CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENT—Green Ribbon

The requirements are an outstanding conservation project, that is, actual conservation of a natural resource or collection of resources. This does not refer to a study course.

6. CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This award is given for a literary production of horticultural interest in America. Books on the subjects, Horticulture or Garden Design, must be of exceptional merit and must have been written within three years of application for award. (This does not mean or include magazine articles).

7. SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT — White Ribbon

This ribbon is awarded for especially outstanding achievements which do not come under any of the other awards.

8. A BRONZE SEAL of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., may be awarded a member State Federation of Garden Clubs for an outstanding, unusual, completed project worthy of National recognition. No more than three Bronze Seals may be awarded annually, fewer, or none, unless deserved.

9. A SILVER SEAL of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., may be awarded an individual, organization or institution for some special contribution toward the advancement of the work of Garden clubs. No more than three such awards may be made annually. Recommendations of the Awards Committee for the Silver Seal must be approved by the Board of Directors.

10. A GOLD SEAL of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., may be awarded an individual, or-

(Cont. page 63, col. 1)

National Convention

"Newer Horticultural Trends in Oregon" was the subject of one evening program, at Portland.

Mr. Fred Edmunds, Curator of Portland's International Rose Test Gardens, was the first speaker. In the Gardens, which we visited later, 178 varieties are under observation.

Mr. Edmunds thinks there is too much propaganda on the difficulty in growing roses. He would welcome the selection of the rose as our national flower as a stimulus to more nationwide rose growing.

The rose which bears his name, a gorgeous flower in sunset gold tones of indescribable beauty with clean, glossy foliage, was used in the flower arrangements decorating the rostrum.

Mrs. Florence Levy of Barnhaven Gardens, Gresham, Oregon, who edits the Quarterly of the American Primrose Society presented her subject "Primroses" in a comprehensive manner. The number of attentive listeners who plied her with questions during the open discussion and following the program testified to a rapidly growing interest in the plant and its adaptability to gardens.

Dr. E. J. Kraus, formerly of Chicago University and associated with Wychwood, Lake Geneva, is now at Oregon State College. He talked of new problems in hybridizing in Oregon where wet seasons are important factors influencing hardiness.

Concluding the program, Mr. Dean Collins, Home and Garden Editor of the Oregon Journal, discussed interesting phases of his work. He voiced keen appreciation of civic projects of Garden Clubs, emphasizing the value of close cooperation of the journalist with the Garden Club program.

By Genevieve C. Dakin

AWARDS—Cont.

ganization, or institution which has made a contribution in the field of gardening, or horticulture of national or world wide significance. Recommendations of the Awards committee for the GOLD SEAL must be approved by the Board of Directors.

1. A GOLD RIBBON will be awarded the best State Flower Show conducted by a member federation. This must be a standard flower show with not fewer than 10 garden clubs exhibiting.

Seymour Club Promotes Essay Contest

By Eleanor Piehl

Seymour Garden Club members have good reason to be proud of their stimulating efforts with young people in the last few months. Although their accomplishments are yet to come under the organizational direction of the Junior Garden movement, it is definitely a strong boost in that direction.

Last January, in discussing projects for the year, considerable enthusiasm was shown by club members in tying together certain of the Girl Scout activities with the Garden Club interests. To initiate cooperation and broaden interest in gardening and civic beauty, the Seymour club first promoted a school essay contest on city beautification.

Effective cooperation was achieved in the city schools, where the teachers actively promoted the contest. Students were told to talk to townspeople, discuss it in their own groups, read about it in the newspaper, then describe the practical ways they could find for improving the appearance of their city.

The answers? A variety of suggestions flowed from the young people. Both from the number of papers and the manner in which they were written there was encouraging evidence that the "teenagers" were interested in their town, took pride in its appearance, and would like to do something about it. Sidewalks should be repaired, at least half of them wrote. An abandoned cemetery should be cleared and a wild life and bird sanctuary developed there. Could the Honor Roll have some attractive planting? Let's keep the school grounds clean, they noted. There were about fifty such suggestions.

One exasperated student asked that a meandering stream get some attention. "In some books, rivers and streams are things of beauty, but not so in Seymour. The 'Little Henry' is not a thing to be glanced at and admired at all. Heaven forbid!"

Garden club members feel the results of the contest could be far-reaching. For the present it is serving as a springboard for discussion of problems of civic improvement. A detailed report of the contest was published in the local paper and given the Seymour Garden Club for its records. Suggestions were tallied, both the ideas involved and the

number of individuals making those suggestions. Here is a fine example of the "awareness" of young people do have for "their town" and the part garden clubs can take in promoting it.

Equally stimulating has been the Seymour Girl Scout project. In this case the Seymour Garden Club offered its services to Girl Scout leaders who in turn sampled the gardening interest of the local Girl Scout troop. Enthusiasm ran high. A plot of land, ready to be planted, was offered by the local greenhouse.

Since the Girl Scouts were in the initial stages of learning, elementary gardening interests were considered. The Scouts indicated what flowers and vegetables they wished to grow. With the help of the first Garden Club committee a plan was made and the original planting done. In succeeding months Garden Club committees will oversee the project and check the progress. One group will help the girls prepare their flower and vegetable displays at the county fair. Another will assist them in marketing vegetables. Proceeds will be devoted to Girl Scout needs.

It is hoped that similar Girl Scout-Garden Club projects in gardening will be in demand in successive years. Whether the study turns to landscaping, fence plantings, indoor horticulture or flower arrangement it will mean a few more young people will have a gardening way of life opened to them. Mrs. Margaret Kuehne is president of the Seymour Garden Club.

GARDEN MANIA—Cont.

I knew the effect I wanted and it took no artistic ability to draw a sketch of my ideas. My enthusiasm was unbounded. All I needed now was strength and the courage to proceed with my project.

Fortunately our lot has a downhill grade. We leveled off the lower section and terraced the lawn near the house, thus giving the area to be used for the rockery the appearance of a sunken garden. Next, came the background of evergreens and shrubs. We grouped them to make an interesting contrast in form and texture. The pines—Virginian cedars and spruces—were moved from another plot in our garden late in the spring.

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The Kind Of Wood To Save And The Kind TO Remove In

Pruning The Wealthy

By C. L. Kuehner

WORTHLESS BRANCHES

Upper Right

Branch from inside and underside of an old Wealthy tree as at (A) in lower right. Branches of this kind have been shaded for several years, so the number as well as the size of the leaves has been reduced to a degree that the annual terminal shoots are very short as shown, and no large sized fruit can develop on them. **These limbs are worthless cull wood and should be removed in pruning.**

Center-Right

Branch from the underside of the same Wealthy tree as above, as at (B) in lower right. Branches of this kind still obtain a fair amount of light. The number and size of leaves is greater than in branch at upper right. The growth of this branch is barely vigorous enough to bear any large sized fruits. These branches should be removed as indicated by the point of the pruning shears or they may be cut back as at (X) center right, to stimulate the remaining branch near the cut as illustrated at (C) in the picture to the center left.

Lower Right

This picture shows the entire lower part of the above Wealthy tree. The weak cull wood as described above and the branches of more vigorous growth which are still capable of producing a high percentage of fruit of desirable size. This is illustrated in general by the branches that are predominantly upright or nearly so, at the top and center to the right. These branches have full access to light; the leaves are numerous and large; the spurs and annual shoot growth is relatively long and of good diameter. It is the kind of growth in Wealthy that grows good sized fruit.

DESIRABLE BRANCHES

Upper Left

The shoots in this picture show good vigor. The upper one is more than 20 inches long. Annual bearing Wealthy trees have a lot of shoots from 10 to 20 or more inches long. Shoots or terminal

growth of such vigor develop spurs of different lengths with blossom buds on some of them as illustrated by the lower shoot in this picture, and the vigorous shoots in the picture at the lower left.

Center Left

This branch of the Wealthy shows **declining vigor**. It was formed at C, as described in center right, to bring about increased growth. However, the growth is not sufficient without the use of some nitrogen fertilizer. This combination of treatments will tend to produce the kind of very desirable growth of terminal shoots as illustrated by the branch pictured at Lower Left immediately below this picture.

Lower Left

This branch shows a **vigorous limb of the Wealthy**, with many strong terminal shoots. It's the kind of growth which tends to fruit each year, because not all spurs blossom in the same year. The non-blossoming spurs of one year bear the blossoms for the next year. This branch resembles the young Wealthy trees which bear annual crops. To obtain such response in old or slow-growing Wealthy trees it is necessary that:

(1) Most of the cull branches as in Lower Right A and B be entirely removed.

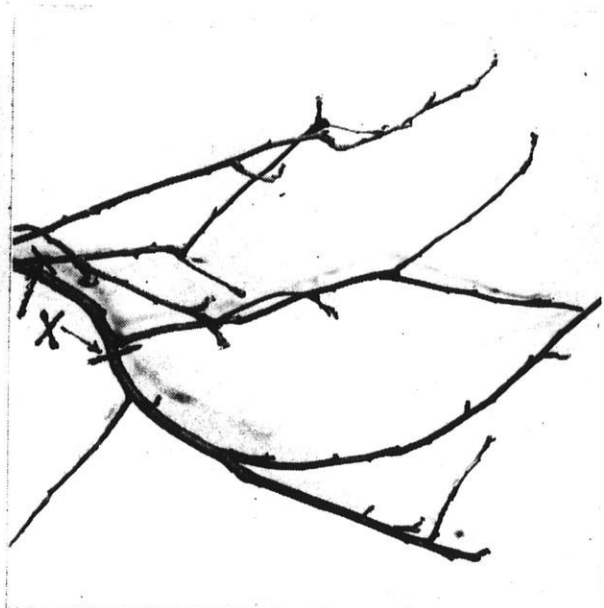
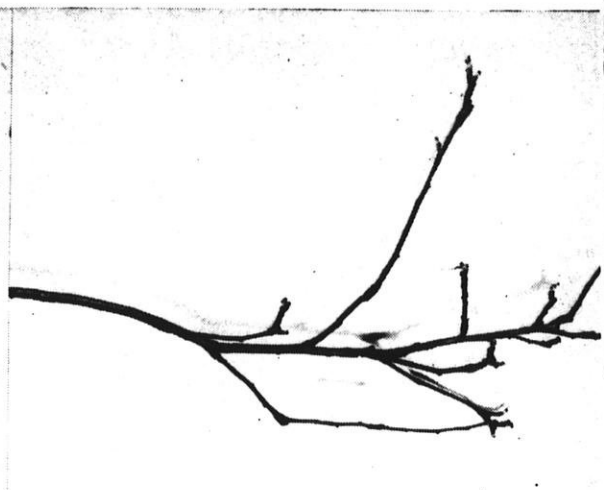
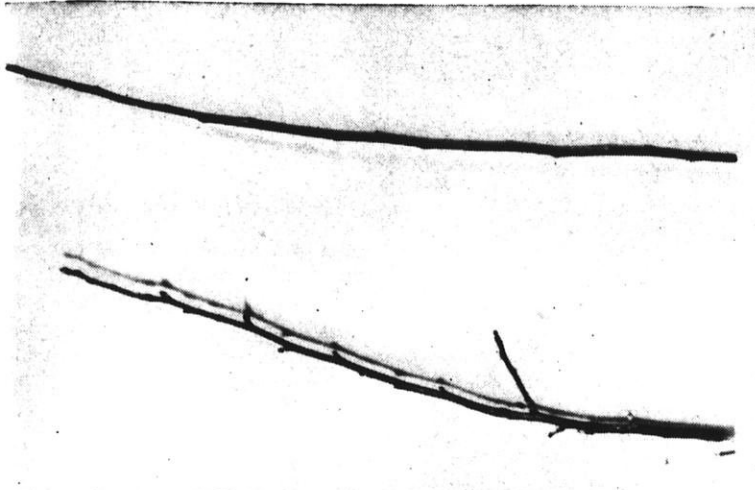
(2) Moderately vigorous branches be cut back as shown at C in Center Left.

(3) Nitrogen fertilizer be used to increase leaf and shoot growth, and that all parts of the tree be adequately open to sunlight.

(4) Adequate soil moisture conditions prevail constantly each year throughout the life of the tree.

ORCHARD TOPICS

Psylla serious in West. From reports in Better Fruits Magazine psylla has threatened injury to the foliage and fruit of Bartlett pears in the West but control has been sufficiently good to guarantee no injury. Parathion has been quite satisfactory as an insecticide. Two sprays were applied to give pre-harvest control.



Pictures at the left show Wealthy branches of good vigor. At right are branches of cull wood which must be removed to grow apples of good size and quality; the kind that people will buy.

Professor C. L. Kuehner describes how to prune the Wealthy on the opposite page.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute Sets Out To Boost Wisconsin Apples

By Jean Erickson, Madison

"I am especially interested in getting some good apple recipes," one girl said, at a meeting of our club. Others at the meeting agreed that it certainly was a problem knowing how to fix apples many different ways. They all had lots of apples.

When I heard this I sat up straight in my chair, my eyes became brighter, and I said, "Why, I have lots of apple recipes. I'm publicity director for the Wisconsin Apple Institute."

Who is the publicity director and what has the Wisconsin Apple Institute done this year? The director is a person who is hired by the Institute during the apple season "to send out news about Wisconsin apples, recipes, and information tending to increase consumer interest." I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a major in Home Economics-Journalism. Here is a detailed report of what we have done each week during the 1949 apple season:

The Program

AUGUST 15—STATE FAIR WEEK
—The opening gun was sounded by H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, when he appeared on Milwaukee's WTMJ television. He discussed and showed different varieties of Wisconsin apples and our recipe booklet, "36 Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples." As a result of this broadcast, over 250 requests for the booklet were received.

An interview with Mrs. Luella Mortenson over Madison station WKOW was Rahmlow's second radio appearance that week. They discussed the apple situation and described available apples.

AUGUST 22—The apple crop outlook, as seen by Prof. James G. Moore of the University of Wisconsin horticulture department, went out to the 41 dailies and 69 weekly newspapers in the state.

Wealthies were just coming into market and were stressed. Moore said, "They are a good all-purpose apple, tart enough for cooking, yet not too tart for excellent eating." Three recipes suitable for using Wealthies were sent along.

AUGUST 29—Mrs. Mortenson discussed apples at length on her daily homemakers program over WKOW. She told about different varieties and gave recipes.

Labor Day Weekend was approaching and in this week's story we urged housewives to make apple pies and freeze them to be ready for the holiday. We told them how to freeze most successfully and gave them two recipes to try.

Advertising

SEPTEMBER 5—A large ad appeared in 12 of the leading daily newspapers in Wisconsin at a cost of over \$600, paid from the Institute's limited funds.

Folks were thinking about "back-to-school" and wondering about fixing lunches. We urged them to use apples to fulfill the need for fresh fruit. Miss Gladys Stillman of the Home Economics Extension Bureau gave us some wonderful ideas for new uses in the lunch-pail—so many good ones in fact, that we sent out five recipes with the story.

Push McIntosh

SEPTEMBER 12—McIntosh was beginning to come in big. A special story about this apple, which is Wisconsin's leading variety was sent out.

We also wrote about the best methods of making applesauce. Did you know that a small amount of salt in your applesauce will help bring out the apple flavor? Five recipes for using the sauce were included.

SEPTEMBER 19—Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm was the important feature this week. She talked to us for nearly an hour about apples and the part they had always played in her life.

She grew up on a farm and also grew up on apples. Now, she and the Governor have a good-sized orchard of their own. When asked what her favorite recipe was, she said, "When it comes to apples, we have many." We sent out two of them along with her story.

How to Store Apples

SEPTEMBER 26—Prof. James G. Moore stores his apples during the winter in an ordinary fruit room.

With a story telling how the average family can do the same, we sent the picture of Moore watering his apples.

Many good Wisconsin varieties were available this week. We told which these were and how they could best be used, along with the following suggestions about apples in general:

1. **Keeping apples in a cool, moist place, preferably in the refrigerator.**

2. **Use the best varieties for specific purposes,—some bake better than others, some are best for salads, etc.**

3. **Eat an apple before retiring—**good for the teeth, good for the gums, leaves a clean taste in the mouth.

4. **Drink apple juice for breakfast,**—a good habit to acquire. Serve it cold.

5. **Keep a supply of applesauce and apple slices on hand.** You'll find they come in handy many times a week—when Dad brings an unexpected guest home for dinner or when you are at a loss about what to give the family for lunch, dinner, or supper.

6. **Eat an apple a day and stay healthy** the delicious, economical way.

OCTOBER 3—Northwestern Greenings were featured this week. Along with historical background and some suggestions for best uses, we gave the readers two excellent recipes.

The picture of Kay Ellen Rahmlow, daughter of John L. Rahmlow, Port-Washington, was sent out as an attention-getting feature.

Apple Fritters In 1747

OCTOBER 10—An historical story about apple usage was sent out this week. In the Agricultural Library at the University, there is a cook book that came from Queen Victoria's kitchen. Another, dated 1747, is the first cook book put out by a woman. She didn't sign her name, but merely said, "by a lady."

Her recipe for Apple Fritters was: "Beat the Yolks of eight Eggs, the Whites of four well together, and strain them into a Pan; then take a Quart of Cream, make it as hot as you can bear your finger in it, then put to it a Quarter of a Pint of Sack three Quarters of a Pint of Ale, and make a Poffet of it. When it is cool



PICTURES USED IN PUBLICITY

Upper left—Apples must be kept moist as well as cool for effective storage. Prof. James G. Moore shows Miss Erickson his method of preventing withering of the fruit. The baskets are covered with blankets to hold the moisture and are kept off the floor to allow for drainage of excess water.

Upper right—To be a child again, in an orchard where the limbs bend low with big, beautiful apples like these! Kay Ellen Rahmlow is obviously delighted at the prospect of picking the best of all in an orchard near Port Washington.

Lower left—Chef Carson Gully, who feeds 3,200 students daily at the Men's Hall dining room, shows results of some of his apple experiments. The pies were baked with McIntosh and Wolf River, examined and tasted for differences in taste, texture, and quality.

Lower right—Chef Gully and a display of baked apples. The varieties baked are (left to right) front row: Jonathan, N. W. Greening, McIntosh, Wolf River; back row: Tolman Sweet, Stayman Winesap, Snow. This picture shows very clearly why you must use the right variety of apple for baking. The dishes on the left contain Apple Crisp.

—Wis. Horticultural Society Photos.

put it to your Eggs, beating it well together, then put in Nutmeg, Ginger, Salt, and Flour to your liking. Your Batter should be pretty thick, then put in Pippins (apples) sliced or scraped, and fry them in a good deal of Butter quick."

Three recipes suitable to present day cookery were sent out in contrast to some of the above.

Store Managers Contacted

John T. Means of the Production and Marketing Administration offices in Chicago, was in Wisconsin the week of October 10, pushing Wisconsin apples. He contacted store-managers to plan apple sales programs; restaurants to urge increased use of apples; and newspapers to promote additional publicity.

He worked with us in arranging the proclamation of Apple Week, and was happy that so much had already been done in this office.

OCTOBER 17—Carson Gully, the wonderful chef at Van Hise kitchen at the University of Wisconsin, has experimented with apples and their uses. He says not enough has been done with apples, and is trying to find out new things about them all the time.

The 110 newspapers on our mailing list each received a picture of the chef and the results of his experiments. The recipes he used were also given.

Wisconsin Apple Week

OCTOBER 24—Governor Rennebohm proclaimed the week of October 29 to November 5 to be Wisconsin Apple Week, in accordance with National Apple Week. A story of this

APPLES FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Early in October the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it was ready to purchase 300 carloads of apples per week for the school lunch program. The action was due to pressure from the apple industry because millions of bushels of apples were going to waste throughout apple producing states.

The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by commercial apple growers. After meetings in Washington, Chicago, and Portland, at which growers and grower representatives carefully considered purchase plans, varieties, sizes, method of distribution and prices, the government an-

proclamation, accompanied by a picture of the Governor, Director of Agriculture Milton H. Button, and bushels of top-quality McIntosh, emphasized the importance of the event.

Stories introducing National Apple Week advised people to give apples at Halloween to "Tricks or Treaters."

OCTOBER 31—NATIONAL APPLE WEEK—We featured Johnnie Appleseed and the first Wisconsin apple tree during this week.

We hope that you read and liked our stories. The name of the Wisconsin Apple Institute did not appear on all of them. Our purpose was not to advertise the Institute, but to create a desire in the public to buy apples and to use them.

nounced that the price to be paid would be \$1.70 per packed bushel of U. S. No. 1 fruit of the following varieties: Delicious, McIntosh, Grimes, Golden, Golden Delicious, Stayman, Cortland, Rome Beauty, R. I. Greening, York, Baldwin, Ortley, Northern Spy, Black Twig, and Snow.

Industry Committee Appointed

In Wisconsin the Production and Marketing Administration of which Mr. W. F. Katterhenry is chairman appointed an apple industry committee to work with P.M.A. on arranging details in Wisconsin: C. J. Telfer, Green Bay; Art Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; Harold Schubert, Gays Mills, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

The government announced that it would purchase apples only in carload lots of one variety packed as U. S. No. 1 grade. This grade was described by Mr. Elmer L. Peterson of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture on page 6 of the September issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. It at once became evident that only commercial growers were in position to fulfill the requirements. Letters were sent to growers asking them to make offers to the committee. The school lunch program then announced these central points for shipment: Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee and Shawano.

(Continued on Page 72)

Used Fruit and Vegetable Containers For Sale

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS, ONCE USED
IN GOOD CONDITION, AT LOW PRICES

Lettuce Crates . . . Tomato Baskets—8 lbs. . . . Apple Boxes . . .
Orange Boxes . . . Cauliflower Crates . . . Bushel Baskets . . .
Melon Crates . . . Peach Flats . . . Cherry Flats . . . Burlap &
Onion Bags . . . Tomato Lugs . . . Hampers . . . Etc.

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1835 No. 30th St.

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Fertilizer Applications By Foliage Sprays

The subject of foliage sprays to provide minerals to trees was the subject of a paper by Dr. Damon Boynton of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. His talk as reported in the American Nurseryman magazine included these observations.

"Many materials have been tried as nutrient foliage sprays, including Epsom salts, urea, iron salts and others with varying results. Nutrient sprays are not always feasible, he stated, because of differences in tree requirements, efficiency of absorption of the various elements by the leaves, the cost of application and other factors.

Dr. Boynton explained that five sprays might be necessary to supply the amount of nitrogen a tree needed, while one spray might furnish the required amount of boron. The efficiency of absorption tends to vary with the tree and the nutrient element applied; urea, Epsom salts and boron will be absorbed, but iron salts are not readily taken up by the leaves. Zinc

sprays often are effective on citrus species, but not on walnut and sweet cherry. Much of the material applied as a foliage spray is wasted for it runs off the leaves and drops to the ground before it can be absorbed; often no more than twenty-five per cent is utilized by the foliage. The degree of absorption varies considerably with the leaves on an individual tree and the portion of the leaf to which the spray is applied: terminal leaves absorb much more of the spray material than do the inner leaves; the lower surfaces of the leaves will absorb more than the upper surfaces. The greater portion of the material absorbed is taken in by the leaves soon after the spray is applied; in urea sprays 22.4 per cent was absorbed within five minutes after application, 41.5 per cent within the first hour and 52.6 per cent after nine hours.

Beware of Quacks

Stressing the fact that there are many complexities in the matter of

spraying to fertilize trees, Dr. Boynton said that any nutrient spray application should be made only after careful analysis of the needs of the tree and study of the factors that might influence results. "Any shotgun spray mixtures and secret formulas designed to cure all tree troubles are quackers," he added."

RIPE PEACHES SELL BEST

Soft or ready to eat peaches of "excellent" appearance sell about six times as fast as "green" peaches of only "fair" appearance. This is one of the conclusions reached by Professors Hartmans and Cravens of Michigan State College in a study made recently in the Detroit area.

Husband—"I've got two tickets for the theater."

Wife—"Fine, I'll start dressing at once."

Husband—"Yes, do, because the tickets are for tomorrow night."

FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

For Protection Against Rabbits & Mice

POISONED OATS—RABBIT REPELLENT

10 lb. bags
25 lb. bags

Peter Rabbit
pints - quarts
gallons

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

For Fall Fertilization

We Will Be Rolling Carloads in November.

Place your order now.

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

Basket Liners—Top Pads—Fringes

Bottom Pads—Shredded Tissue

Oil Paper Baskets, Wraps

PRUNNING EQUIPMENT

Pruning Saws

Pole Saws

Ladders

Tree Seals—(Pints & Quarts)

Pruning Snips

Pruning Shears

Tree Wound Paint

Several used bean sprayers on hand now. Bargain prices. Come in and see them.

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.

227 CUTLER ST.

Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

Tel. 4107

CENTENNIAL OF THE CONCORD GRAPE

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society observed the centennial of the Concord grape at its Harvest Show in mid-October.

Writes the editor in the October issue of its magazine, *Horticulture*, "Ephraim Wales Bull, in his own words, said, 'I put these grapes (selected fruit of *labrusca*) whole into the ground . . . I nursed the (resulting) seedlings six years and of the large number obtained only one proved to be worth keeping. The seeds from this were in turn planted and from these I obtained the Concord. On the 10th of September, 1849, I was enabled to pick a bunch of grapes.' Thus, this Fall marks the Centennial of the Concord grape."

Dr. H. B. Tukey, now head of the Department of Horticulture, Michigan State College states in an article in this issue, that the Concord grape is "America's greatest horticultural hit." We quote a portion of his article.

"To the horticulturist and lover and grower of fruits, Concord, (Mass.) is the place where the Concord grape originated from seed planted on his place by Ephraim W. Bull in the Fall of 1843, and which bore its first fruit in 1849.

Until the Concord appeared, grape growing in the East had had a difficult way. To be sure, New England and the northeastern section of North America abounded with a vigorous-growing native grape known as the Northern Fox grape, *Vitis labrusca*—the same grape which, growing wild in such profusion, caused the exploring Norsemen first to christen the land "Vineland." And there were other native grapes in the South and West. But none of these carried the clear, vinous flavor recognized by Old World connoisseurs of grapes and wines. For several hundred years, Americans had tried unsuccessfully to transplant the European types, better known to Americans in the meaty, California grape, *Vitis vinifera*.

What we now recognize as mildew, black rot, and other fungus troubles, plus attacks of phylloxera root louse, spelled one defeat after another for varieties of this *vinifera* type grape. It had not yet been learned that fruits, to be successful in America must somehow carry in their blood a dash of resistance and of adaptability to the conditions of the New World."

New Apple Container Available



Paks so as to stop customers. It is an 'impulse' package. If the apples look nice the customer will pick up one even though she had not intended to buy apples.

ABOUT WALNUTS

Dr. Robert H. Gray, 510 Hoeschler Bldg., La Crosse, Wis. has a black walnut tree that produces excellent quality nuts and is willing to sell some to members who might like to plant them. So write Dr. Gray if interested.

Mr. Nick Jacobs of Sturgeon Bay has about eight trees of Crath Carpathian English walnuts which are bearing this year. Perhaps Mr. Jacobs has a favorable location and the trees may not do as well in colder sections of the state, but if they did as well everywhere they would be well worth promoting. Several of the trees bear large and excellent quality nuts. Mr. Jacobs plans on planting the nuts.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 70)

Eight Carloads Purchased

The committee made considerable effort to obtain Wisconsin's entire allotment for the season for purchase during October and early November because many apples were deteriorating due to lack of storage. However the same amount of pressure was evidently being used by all states and Wisconsin's share, based upon our proportionate crop, according to the U. S. Crop Reporting Service, was eight cars for October. These cars were allotted by the committee to these principal production centers: Gays Mills, Door County, Green Bay, and Ozaukee County with the hope that future purchases would help other sections.

While early purchases in Wisconsin were disappointing, nevertheless the purchase of 300 carloads per week throughout the nation at a price of \$1.70 per bushel helps stabilize the market, relieve pressure from other states, and best of all, gives many school children an opportunity to eat good apples who otherwise might not have been able to do so. Such a program will make future consumers of apples.

A small container for apples was exhibited and discussed by the editor at county fruit growers meetings early last spring. It was developed by the New York-New England Apple Institute and will hold about six apples. At that time we said the container was not yet available due to manufacturing difficulties.

Recently we received samples and a letter from the F. D. Croce & Co., 386 Washington st., New York 13, N. Y., stating that at the request of Mr. M. Marvin, Manager of the Institute they were forwarding samples of the BAILEY PAK and quoting prices.

Price and Sizes

The BAILEY PAK UNITS are available in 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3" sizes at \$15.00 per thousand, F.O.B. mill, Greenwich, New York. Growers should state the sizes wanted for the kind of apples they wish to sell in this container. It is necessary to have the apples about the same size to appear well.

BAILEY PAK BANDS, in size 1"x10" and 1"x11", printed in purple are also available at \$1.25 per thousand. The pack bands can be printed with the name and address of the grower or brand name. These bands are wrapped around the center of the little package to hold it together.

The package is made of cardboard and the color is purple. Red apples appear very attractively in the container. For selling in retail stores or the home market they should be excellent. We hope some of our growers will try them this fall and advise us as to their acceptance by the consumer.

We suggest placing only one variety of perhaps one or two sizes in a store. Display a large number of

HOME VEGETABLE STORAGE

By O. B. Combs

QUESTION: What is the best method of cleaning vegetables after harvest?

ANSWER: A careful washing followed by a short drying period is the easiest and most practical way of getting these root crops clean.

QUESTION: What is the best type of container for storing root crops?

ANSWER: My preference is for a large crock holding perhaps ten or twelve gallons. Crockes are easily kept clean and air tight on the bottom and sides.

QUESTION: Should the cover be put on airtight?

ANSWER: No, it should not be airtight. These vegetables are living and giving off heat, carbon dioxide, and water. If closed too tightly, moisture will accumulate and rot may result. Watch the vegetables carefully. If shriveling starts, close the container tighter; if moisture begins to collect on the roots and sides of the crock, open it a little more. I like to line the

crock, bottom and sides, with layers of newspaper, extending 6 or 8 inches above the top of the crock. The paper itself, when folded, makes a fairly good cover. An old rug, gunny sack, or board on top can be used to finish the job.

Parsnips

QUESTION: Parsnips themselves can be left out doors until spring. Are there any precautions we should use and are they poisonous?

ANSWER: If the tops of parsnips and salsify appear to stick above the soil so that there is danger of them being damaged by alternate freezing and thawing it is well to throw a few inches of soil over them after the leaves have frozen down. No, they are not poisonous in the spring, not even after growth starts. When growth starts, however, they lose their sweetness and become woody.

QUESTION: How can dried beans, peas and onions be stored to best advantage?

ANSWER: Dried beans, peas and soy beans should be in a closed container in a cool, dry place. If there is any likelihood of bean weevils, the beans should be fumigated or heated to kill these insects. Onions and sweet potatoes should be thoroughly cured and stored in a dry, cool place.

QUESTION: What is the best temperature for the storage room?

ANSWER: We suggest a temperature of around 35 to 40° is cold enough for good storage and 35° is high enough to avoid injury to potatoes. Potatoes sweeten when the store room temperature gets much below 35°.

NEW ROOT CROP HARVESTER

A root crop harvester that "scurries down the fields, roots out of the ground countless bushels of carrots, onions, and red beets and leaves as a wake row after row of filled crates" is described in the October issue of the Market Growers Journal.

A Michigan farmer invented this labor



A large block of hardy northern grown fruit trees.

Over 500 acres devoted to growing a complete assortment of hardy shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses and fruits.

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION . . .

PLANT MCKAY FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

FREE
Illustrated Catalog
Write "Dept. H"

McKay Nursery Co.

1919 Monroe St.

Madison 5, Wisconsin

saving machine which is called Dilts-Wetzel Self Propelled Vegetable Harvester. The machine tops the vegetables and deposits them in crates on the ground. It is operated by two 22HP Wisconsin Air Cooled Engines and really looks like an over-size three wheeled tractor. One engine moves the machine over the ground and the other operates the digging, topping, and elevating mechanism. The inventor is Cliff Wetzel of Ithaca, Michigan.

HOW PELLETTED SEEDS ARE PRODUCED

"The Story Behind Pelletted Seeds" was the topic discussed recently at the Michigan Association of Nurserymen's convention. A company at Midland, Michigan is engaged in custom pelleting of many kinds of seeds and incorporates such items as fungicides, hormones and fertilizers in the pelleting material, according to the wishes of the customer.

In a talk describing the process Mr. P. Vogelsang, of Dow Chemical Co., Midland said, according to an article in the American Nurseryman by F. L. O'Rourke, "Certain seedling problems with sugar beets have brought about experiments in pelleting. Formerly, more than 2,000,000 seeds per acre were used to produce 48,000 plants. At the present time the germination has been increased from approximately thirty-two per cent to more than ninety per cent, and one pound of seeds per acre will suffice where fourteen pounds were needed formerly.

The Pelletting Process

In the pelleting process seeds are whirled rapidly in a centrifuge and exposed to dust particles and a cementing material until there is a sufficient coating on each seed to bring each pellet to the desired size. The thickness of the coating must be determined both by the size of the original seed and the type of mechanical seeder used. Too thick a coat on a small seed may delay germination, and in regions of scanty rainfall, there may not be enough moisture to dissolve the coat. The pelleting material usually will dissolve with slightly less moisture than is required for the germination of the particular seed, but this ratio may be adapted to suit the user.

Irregular-shaped seeds, such as those of lettuce, can be rounded by pelleting and thus can be spaced more evenly when sown by mechanical drills. Mr. Vogelsang cautioned against too deep sowing of pelletted seeds, especially by home gardeners, who often sow the pellets deeper than they would sow naked

seeds. The planting depth should be the same.

More than ten times the amount of a fungicide can be carried in a pellet than in a naked seed which has been dusted. Therefore, damping-off organisms and other parasitic diseases may be controlled more easily. Calomel and mercuric chloride are used commonly in making the pellets. DDT and Chlordane are incorporated in certain pellets to protect them from nematodes, wireworms, corn root-worms and cabbage and onion maggots.

Fertilizing elements must be used cautiously in the pellets because an over-concentration of mineral salts, particularly those of nitrogen, may cause severe

burning. Organic acids are promising as potential pellet amendments because some of these compounds are thought to aid in nitrogen fixation and assimilation."

B VITAMINS IN WALNUTS

If you eat enough walnuts you will add appreciably to your intake of thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, according to work at the California Agricultural Experiment Station. These are all important fractions of the vitamin B complex.

From—USDA—September 26, 1949.

It's so easy to be beautiful—the way the radio commercials tell it.

IT'S BUILT TO DO THE WORK FOR YOU
ARIENS TILLER

Backed by 18 years of know how in the manufacture of rotary tillage, **ARIENS-TILLER** is equipment that today is preferred and widely accepted by horticulturists, commercial growers, and those engaged in specialized farming . . . wherever heavy tillage is required.

BACKED BY OVER 18 YEARS EXPERIENCE

ARIENS is not just another tiller . . . it's America's leading all-purpose rotary tiller, because it is the **ONLY** tiller with: full horsepower motor, 9 h. p. model B; 7 h. p. model C. Standard two speeds forward and reverse. Positive action multiple disc clutch. Full size 9/16 inch electric alloy steel tines . . . Center shoe and share assembly cuts out middle and tills entire area.

Write for complete details and prices—and name of the nearest **ARIENS** distributor where you may see the tiller that is built to do your job.

Write

ARIENS COMPANY BRILLION - WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Ivan Whiting, Rockford

Wisconsin Beekeepers Again Gather for an Interesting

Annual Convention

Chippewa Falls proved to be an excellent host city for the annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Attendance was excellent, with 135 at the banquet. The program was filled with valuable information and everyone had an enjoyable time. Holding a convention in a hotel with rooms for all sessions and with a lobby for those most important business and get acquainted gatherings is important for the success of a convention.

Finances

The Association is in a very good financial condition with a net worth of \$2,234.72, according to the report given by our capable treasurer, Mrs. Louise Brueggeman. The total paid membership was 536. The balance in the general fund is \$1,192.66; in the label fund, \$664.62 and in the advertising fund \$129.64. It was noted that the 1948 convention expenses alone exceeded the income from dues, showing the importance of income from commissions on glass, pails, and labels as handled by Mr. Walter Diehnelt of Honey Acres.

Business

Officers were all re-elected (shown at top of this page).

The Woman's Auxiliary elected: Mrs. Emerson Grebel of Beaver Dam, president; Mrs. Wallace Freund of West Bend, vice president; and Mrs. John Pagel of Medford, secretary-treasurer.

Messages of condolence were sent to relatives of the late Mr. and Mrs.

Andrew Stevens of Stockbridge and Mr. Hillmer of Baraboo.

It was voted to have an additional label design submitted for approval not bearing the words "Badger Brand".

Secretary of Agriculture Brannon will be asked to include the 1949 honey crop in the price support program.

The board of managers, (18 present) met almost continuously between regular sessions to discuss business matters. It's hard on board members but does enable the Association to get the business completed without sacrificing time from the main meeting. A committee was appointed to submit changes in the constitution.

County Delegates

The question of county association delegates was clarified. Any member of a county association who also belongs to the state association can be counted to meet the 10 required for a delegate. A member may join the state association through the county or district association or as an individual member.

Banquet Prizes

Mr. Joseph Deiser of Superior who was master of ceremonies at the banquet had solicited prizes from concerns dealing in beekeepers supplies and the results were beyond our expectation. The firms were indeed very generous in sending in items to be given away at the banquet. Ten prizes were given for those rating highest in the question and answer

contest. The following also received prizes: The two beekeepers coming the greatest distance, the oldest and youngest beekeepers present, the best looking lady beekeepers, and several others.

Premiums were offered by the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio; Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois; Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Ky.; Marshfield Mfg. Co., Marshfield, Wis.; G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wis.; Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, Wis.

Prize Winning Honey Exhibits

The honey exhibits, while not large in number, were excellent in quality this year. Never have we tasted better honey than was shown by the exhibitors.

Prize winners were:

Six 1 lb. jars Wisconsin Fancy White Honey; 1st. prize, Koepsell's Honey Gardens, Mayville; 2nd prize, Gerald Prilaman, Exeland; 3rd prize, Ray Gibbons, LaValle, Wis.

Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Golden Honey: 1st prize, Ray Gibbons; 2nd prize, W. C. Graham, Pepin; 3rd prize, Koepsell's Honey Gardens; 3rd prize, Ray Gibbons.

Three sections of Wisconsin Fancy Comb Honey: 1st prize, Knight Apiaries, Dalton; 2nd prize, Ray Gibbons.

Woman's Exhibit

Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary brought in some wonderful honey cookery and the cakes, honey breads, and candies were served at the banquet. The afternoon tea at which the

cakes were sampled was also greatly enjoyed by the ladies.

THE WINNERS: Class 1—Honey Nut Bread: 1st prize, Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo; 2nd prize, Mrs. Ray Gibbons, LaValle; 3rd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville.

Class 2—Honey Cake: 1st prize, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; 2nd prize, Mrs. Ray Gibbons; 3rd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell.

Class 3—Honey Cookies: 1st prize, Mrs. Ray Gibbons; 2nd prize, Mrs. Henry Schaefer; 3rd prize, Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Honey Price Support

A telegram from Mr. Roy Grout, president of the American Beekeeping Federation was received the first day of the convention and the information Mr. Grout sent relative to the status of the price support bill was greatly appreciated. Mr. Grout had been in Washington, conferring with leaders on the situation. His wire read in part: "Think we can expect 60% or 10.2c support level. If varying price levels are established due to freight grade, or color average price must equal support level."

The A.F.B. Situation and What We Can Do About It

John Long called our attention to the report of the Department of Agriculture on the inspection work done in the various counties. This report showed that 1516 colonies of bees were found infected with American Foul Brood. An increase of about 33 1/3% over last year. This increase can be accounted for in a large part for about three different reasons.

1. The large amount of old equipment that went back into use during the war and many of those colonies forgotten now.

2. The fact that many new beginners fed infected honey to their colonies.

3. Most of the inspection work was concentrated in those areas in which A. F. B. had been found last year.

Mr. Long also pointed out that the number of counties making county appropriations the past year was 46. With such a large number of counties taking part in the work it is no longer possible to have state funds available to match the present county funds dollar for dollar. There is no increase in funds for apiary inspec-

tion in this year's state appropriation though cost of inspections has gone up approximately 30%.

Mr. Long further discussed the various ways we may bring A.F.B. into our apiaries:

1. By bringing into our yards (a) bees, (b) used equipment, (c) honey.

2. By permitting some one else to bring in bees, used equipment or honey to our bees.

3. By having our bees located where they may bring A.F.B. home.

The first two of the above we as beekeepers can stop. The third requires cooperation from us in reporting yards in the vicinity of our bees, which may be neglected. Cooperation in keeping active our county, district, and state association. Also cooperation with the department in inspection, in reporting bees and in maintaining sufficient funds to do the proper job of inspection.

Honey Grading

Mr. Wm. Waterman said in his talk that honey grading standards have not been changed. Wisconsin white honey is still the same as it was in 1931 regulations. Wisconsin white honey includes the three grades as recommended U. S. standards. Golden is a good word. It should not mean lesser quality.

Use repeat labels, one that is distinctive. Make it possible for a person to always get your honey. After your label has become popular be sure that only good quality is sold under this label.

Selling honey by flavor is a very desirable method. Where certain sources such as basswood are available, small packers should really consider using the flower source on the label. Mr. Waterman highly approved the article in the October issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, (p. 44) entitled, "Honey Must be Sold According to Flavor."

Furnish honey for service clubs, banquets, etc. in order to make them conscious of your product. Offer some to high school home economics departments for cooking demonstrations.

Mr. Waterman recommended that the State Beekeepers Association appoint an advisory committee for the Bee and Honey Exhibit to make recommendations to the State Fair management.

(To Be Continued in January Issue)

CAN WE INSPECT COLONIES IN COOL WEATHER?

Ans. By Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison

QUESTION: Is it safe for the inspector to open colonies when the temperature is below 55 to 60° F.?

ANSWER: Either the beekeeper or state inspector can safely examine colonies at temperatures well below 55° if discretion in methods is used. It would be unwise to shake the bees from the brood combs in temperatures much below 55° or to otherwise disorganize the cluster. When working under such conditions, the brood can be examined by careful use of smoke or moving the hand gently through the bees covering the brood area. The loss of a few bees that may become stranded and chilled is of no consequence to a full-strength colony.

Upon occasion we have made major adjustments in the position of the combs that have benefited the colonies at temperatures as low as 20°. Frames of brood have been raised from a lower to an upper chamber. For example, where the cluster has been confined to a lower chamber, frames of brood have been raised to the upper chamber to bring the cluster in contact with their food reserves. In making this manipulation, frames of honey are taken from the center of the upper chamber to provide space for all frames containing brood. The remaining combs in the lower chamber covered by bees are moved to the center immediately below the raised frames of brood and the extra frames of honey put in the remaining space on either side. So long as the two masses of bees are in direct contact, those on the lower combs will move up onto the frames of honey surrounding the brood. A quick inspection for disease could be safely made even at so low a temperature.

THE KELLEYS IN EUROPE

A postcard from the Walter Kelleys in France on Sept. 2 indicates that they are having a wonderful trip through Europe. The card states, "The International Congress was excellent. Spent two weeks in France, weather about like Madison but very dry. Honey is 80c per pound because sugar is rationed. Still using horses largely for farming."

It has been said that education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.—Burlington Free Press.

Among The Bees

October weather was ideal for preparing colonies for winter. All normal colonies were able to gather enough nectar during August and September for winter needs. All extracting was done previous to August 10 in order not to have any buckwheat honey flavor the clover honey obtained in June.

July was a disappointing month in the Madison area and in many others. Evidently due to high humidity and temperature, colonies here lost weight every week during July—as much as four and five pounds per week.

Buckwheat, asters, and golden rod yielded fairly well so the amount of honey obtained during August and September was enough for winter needs.

Ready For Winter

As the nectar came in slowly, it was stored in the upper two brood chambers and during the early October examination eight out of ten colonies required no further manipulation—but were ready for winter.

Our manipulation consists of examining the center combs in the upper brood chamber to see if there are empty cells or unsealed cells in the lower third of the comb. If the combs were all sealed solid with honey, two were removed from the center and partly filled combs put in their place. If the outer combs of the upper brood chamber were empty or partly so they were replaced with full combs. It's also a good time to inspect for A.F.B. Weak colonies are killed.

The next step: determine if the brood was in the middle brood chamber or in the lower of the three. If in the lower there would be danger of the colony not moving upward onto the honey in the middle and upper brood chambers. Therefore we were careful to move all brood into the center chamber. We had to do this in only about 3% of the colonies. However, this manipulation will save a colony from starvation.

Shade Versus Sunshine

Do colonies do best in full sun or do they do equally as well in shade during the summer months? We are not positive, but some authorities claim they do best in sunshine. We have three yards in shade and one in full sunlight without any windbreak. This yard has consistently been the poorest of the four. It may be due to the lack of windbreak. It may be due to pollen sources not being close enough. At any rate we don't like this windswept yard and are looking for a

good location in a forest with heavy windbreak on the north and west. We will feel much safer there.

Queen Excluders

We hear arguments about queen excluders—whether to use them or not to use them. Unless one has developed an economical system that works without them it is impossible to give an opinion. We used queen excluders until some six or eight years ago. They are now stacked in the yards, covered with roofing paper. I doubt if we will ever use them except in special cases. Reason: we've developed a labor saving method, in which the queen does not go above the three brood chambers in more than 1% of the colonies and we find a queen excluder unnecessary, even a waste of time and effort.

Hive Covers

When nailing up hive covers this winter, place under the tin or whatever is used three or more magazines the size of the Saturday Evening Post—opened in the center. Lap them so that the center is slightly higher than the edges and you have a cover that is somewhat insulated and heavy enough not to blow off in the wind.

H. J. R.

U. S. HONEY CROP LARGER THIS YEAR

A release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, October 11, states that the 1949 honey crop is now estimated at 229 million, 11% larger than last year's crop of 206 million. Average production per colony is 41 pounds as compared to 36 pounds last year and a five year average 38.7 pounds.

In mid September producers had 115 million pounds of honey on hand for sale compared to only 97 million a year ago.

Production in the north central states is 24% higher than last year. Leading honey producing states this year are Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New York, Idaho, Ohio, and Michigan. These states produced 62% of the crop.

"Your school is not a seminary; it's a match factory," said the smart young college man to the girl student.

"You're right," said the girl. "We furnish the heads and get the sticks from the men's college."

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State
Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

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

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

EVERYTHING YOU NEED IN CONTAINERS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

5% discount on \$ 50.00 orders
10% discount on \$100.00 orders

GLASS

½ lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 9 lbs. 72c
1 lb. jars, carton of 24, wt. 11 lbs. 84c
2 lb. jars, carton of 12, wt. 11 lbs. 55c
5 lb. jars, carton of 6, wt. 10 lbs. 49c

TIN

5 lb. pails, carton of 50,
wt. 25 lbs. \$ 4.68
5 lb. pails, carton of 100,
wt. 46 lbs. 9.36
10 lb. pails, carton of 50,
wt. 44 lbs. 6.82
60 lb. cans, carton of 24
wt. 72 lbs. 12.00

Comb Honey Window Cartons

ALL SIZES
\$1.80 per 100 \$7.74 per 500
\$15.45 per 1000

Decorated Cellophane Wrappers

ALL SIZES
\$1.20 per 100 \$5.40 per 500
\$10.75 per 1000

We also carry a complete line
of other bee supplies.

AUGUST LOTZ CO.
Boyd, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

YOU WON'T HEAR FROM US IN DECEMBER

Wisconsin Horticulture is not published in December. You will therefore, not hear from us again until about January 1. We are sorry not to be able to publish the proceedings of the fruit growers convention at La Crosse, and the Horticultural Society convention at Fond du Lac until the January issue. However, we expect to have a very large and interesting January number.

NORTHERN NUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The fortieth annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association was held in September at the U.S.D.A. experiment station at Beltsville, Md.

Officers elected were: Mrs. Mildred Jones Landoc, Erie, Ill., president; J. C. MacDaniels, of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Nashville, was re-elected as secretary. Visitors from nearly every section of the United States attended.

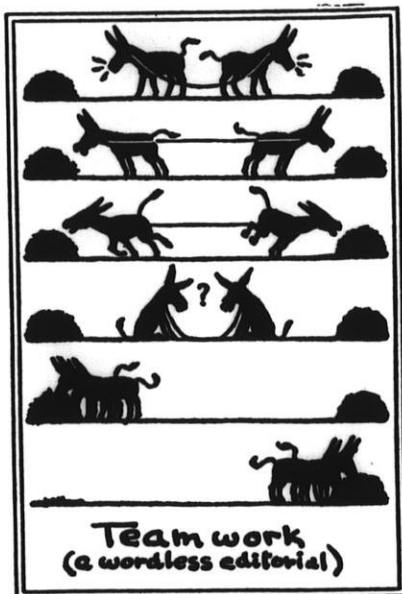
Nut Storage

Discussing the subject, storage of Chinese chestnuts, Dr. H. E. Hammar of U.S.D.A. said, "Heat of the earth and sun has a detrimental effect on both the germination and eating quality of the Chinese chestnut. They should be picked and immediately placed in cold storage. A fifty pound lard pail with one hole punched in the top with a twenty-penny nail for ventilation, or one-gallon friction-top syrup cans with a single hole is a good container."

Dr. J. W. McKay, horticulturist with the U.S.D.A., reported that top-working of promising nut seedlings on older stock speeds up fruiting by four or five years and can be recommended to obtain information on new varieties.

Roadside Planting is Not Recommended

Mr. W. H. Simonson, chief, roadside section, U. S. public roads administration, discouraged the extensive planting of nut trees for roadside landscaping. "Nut trees," he said, "require good, deep soil, space to expand their crowns, mulching, pruning, and spraying and dusting. The 'clubbing down' of nuts by the public would injure the trees and constitute a serious menace to fast moving traffic."



Our Cover Picture — Apples Galore. Miss Jean Erickson, publicity director for the Wisconsin Apple Institute, was thrilled when our cover picture turned out so well. She had made the arrangements with Governor Oscar Rennebohm and Director of Agriculture Milton H. Button (right). Three bushels of beautiful McIntosh were very generously furnished by Prof. O. B. Combes, head of the University Horticulture department. Miss Erickson arranged them on the governor's desk.

After we took several pictures, the governor threw one of his four apples to Miss Erickson. When she caught it he threw several more, until she had her arms full and called for help.

Developed the films during the lunch hour and could hardly eat for fear they wouldn't turn out well. What a lift when they were so good.

Enlarged prints were sent with a story to all the state papers having a Sunday edition just to keep apples before the consuming public and to help in the problem of marketing our big crop.

NOTICE TO GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation amended its constitution at its annual convention held October 13-14, by eliminating the statement that the Federation shall be affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Several club secretaries have asked how individual clubs may join the Horticultural Society.

The constitution of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society provides that organized clubs interested in horticulture may affiliate with the Society. If ten or more members join in the affiliate relationship, the annual dues to the Society are 75c per member which includes Wisconsin Horticulture.

Any garden club may affiliate with the Society the same as in the past except that now the dues of affiliating societies will be sent directly to the office of the Horticultural Society instead of the Garden Club Federation. Membership blanks will be furnished club secretaries by the Society upon request.

Names of members of any garden club notifying the Horticultural Society by December 15th that it wishes to continue its affiliation on an individual club basis will be continued on the mailing list of Wisconsin Horticulture. The affiliating club will have until March 15 to send in the dues of the individual members which will cover membership to December 31, 1950.

Names of members of a club now affiliated not notifying the Society by December 15th of its intention to continue affiliation on a local club basis will be removed from the mailing list. As Wisconsin Horticulture is not published in December this issue will be the final copy for those discontinuing affiliation.

One per cent of the nation's small grain acreage was still cut with the cradle seven years ago, reports the United States Department of Agriculture.

Two Gardeners Honored

Society Presents Certificates of Recognition For Outstanding Achievement At Annual Convention



Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen

ANNA RASMUSSEN

Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh is a horticulturist. She inherited the trait from both her mother and father who were expert gardeners. She could not be otherwise and be associated with a family of horticulturists.

The certificate of honorary recognition presented to Mrs. Rasmussen by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at its annual convention read in part:

"THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY recognizes the eminent services of ANNA JOACHIM RASMUSSEN in advancing the art of Horticulture, stimulating greater interest in home grounds beautification and a love of gardening and in appreciation thereof presents this TESTIMONIAL."

Charter Member of Oshkosh Horticultural Society

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen are the only living members of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society which was organized more than forty years ago.

Mrs. Rasmussen says, "After graduating from Oshkosh Normal School and teaching for one year I renewed my interest in horticulture by marry-

ing a fruit grower and gardener and have been over my head in the game ever since." She finds the work most interesting except for the countless numbers of new pests that find their way into the horticulturist's domain. It means working with all sorts of chemicals, dust guns, spray guns and is a constant fight.

With Mr. Rasmussen, who is now the oldest living president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society she came to Madison to attend the state convention about 1910. Only three ladies were present but through Mrs. Rasmussen's efforts other members brought their wives and in a few years she organized the Woman's Auxiliary of the Society. She served as the second president of the organization. The group held very interesting programs on horticultural subjects and the ladies present were pledged to organize clubs in their localities, which were called community clubs, and were probably forerunners of the present garden clubs.

Farmers Institute Work

Mrs. Rasmussen was a speaker for Farmers' Institutes during the early twenties. She traveled all over the state from Bayfield to Gratiot, and from LaCrosse to Manitowoc speaking on the subject, Making the Farm Home More Attractive; Beautifying the Farm Home; Modern Conveniences of the Farm Home, etc. She worked with the idea that if at least a few people put her ideas into practice in their locality the results would not only be gratifying but would be contagious and spread throughout the state. This occurred in the Oshkosh locality and the countryside became more beautiful due to her efforts.

Mrs. Rasmussen had charge of the fruit exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair for several years while her husband was superintendent of the Horticultural Building. She had been superintendent of flowers at the Winnebago County Fair for many years and has judged flowers and vegetables at various county fairs.

At their home the Rasmussen Fruit Farm & Nursery they have entertain-



Mrs. E. A. St. Clair

ed summer conventions of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, the Omro Garden Club and other groups.

Mrs. Rasmussen has helped grow and care for many of the new perennials and designed many borders for home owners in and around Oshkosh and neighboring towns. She has graded and packed thousands of bushels of apples.

To Mrs. Rasmussen the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society expresses appreciation for many services to horticulture and the earnest wish for many more years of service in the field of fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

NORMA ST. CLAIR

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair of Wauwatosa has been a garden club member for more than twenty years. She had an excellent background for gardening because her parents were both garden lovers. Garden club work has been the more outstanding because of her wise counsel, her sound judgement, and her harmonizing influence throughout the years.

(Continued on Page 83)

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

WALTER KRUEGER
President
Oconomowoc

WALTER C. KURTZ
Vice-President
Chilton

F. M. BAYER
Treasurer

MRS. A. E. PIEPKORN
Secretary
613 N. Mil. St., Plymouth

4668 No. 41st St., Milwaukee 9

DIRECTORS

Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo
Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield
A. F. Scholtz, Wausau
Val White, Wausau
Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth
E. A. Lins, Spring Green
E. A. Lins, Spring Green
Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Archie Spatz, Schoefield
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-Officio
John Gates, Two Rivers
Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay
Walter C. Kurtz, Chilton
Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva
Cecil McAdams, Mosinee

A Very Successful Year Reported at the Gladiolus Society Meeting

A very successful year can well be claimed by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Holding its annual convention at Green Bay November 6th, the Board of Directors elected Walter Krueger, president, and Walter Kurtz, vice president. Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn was continued as secretary and Frank Bayer as treasurer.

New Directors Elected

These five new directors were elected for three years: John Gates, Two Rivers; Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; Walter C. Kurtz, Chilton; Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva; Cecil McAdams, Mosinee.

The Business Meeting

Frank Beyer, treasurer, reported the Society in excellent financial condition. Net worth was \$938.31. Society paid membership was 353, of which 92 affiliated with N. E. G. S. and 71 with N. A. G. C. Receipts for the year were \$2,161.03 and disbursements \$1,976.22. Net receipts for the year were \$184.81.

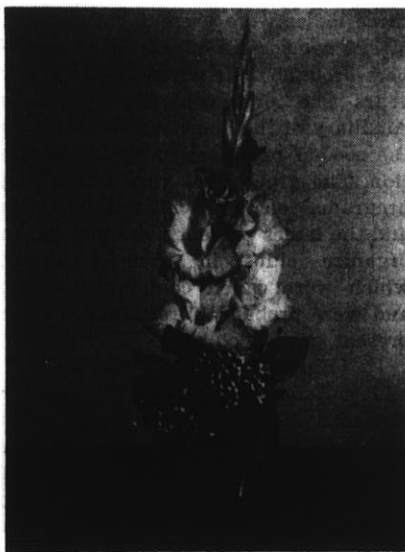
The net income of the state show at Beloit was \$50.31, with \$883.70 received from admissions.

The show at the Wisconsin State Fair brought a net income of \$117.27.

The Society voted to affiliate with N. E. G. S. and the N. A. G. C.

The application of the Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus chapter for affiliation with the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was approved unanimously.

Mr. Val White of Wausau presented a very comprehensive series of changes for the constitution and by-laws of the Society in order that they might be brought up to date and be voted on with a majority of members or proxies present.



It was pointed out that the last time the constitution was changed, not enough members were present in person or by proxy so that the voting was illegal, according to state law, as we are now a regular Wisconsin corporation.

When the votes and proxies were counted, it was found that they were six short of the number required, and action on the constitution was delayed until the spring meeting.

Mr. Val White was given a vote of thanks for his excellent work.

A motion was carried to extend an invitation to the North American Gladiolus Council to hold the 1951 annual convention in Milwaukee.

Motion carried that a committee be established to clarify and set gladiolus

show dates. The committee is to consist of the President of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as chairman and the president of each chapter as members.

Mr. Val White presented changes in the constitution and by-laws so that they will conform with the requirements of the state laws since the Society is incorporated. Mr. Frank Beyer was given a vote of thanks for a very fine financial statement, and his excellent work as treasurer.

The Society extended a vote of thanks to the committees in charge of the State Show at Beloit for doing much excellent work.

Next State Show in Madison

Mr. John Flad extended the invitation of the Madison chapter to hold the 1950 State Gladiolus show in Madison. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Walter Krueger, retiring president, was given a rising vote of thanks for a fine job as president during the past year.

Prof. Paul Krone Talks on Chemical Weed Control

Prof. Paul Krone, chief of the Floricultural Department, Michigan State College, was the principal speaker at the meeting. Weed killers was the first topic. Dow Selective Weed Killer gave success in some cases—not in others. Dow Contact Weed Killer used before emergence is still recommended. If used before shoots are out of ground and at the rate of 50 gallons per acre, it controlled broad leafed weeds and some perennial grasses.

Tests with 2-4-D

Prof. Krone stated, "This year's plots were devoted entirely to 2-4-d and plantings were made in three different soil types. Rather generally speaking, we

found that some injury is obtained when this material is used in concentration of 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in extremely light soil which contains little organic matter, and particularly when these applications are made as much as two weeks after planting. On the other hand no injuries were noted in soils that contained a considerable amount of organic matter even when applications as strong as 5 lbs. per acre were made two weeks after planting. It might be added that the 2-4-d did not give control of grasses in most instances, although it would seem to reduce the amount of crabgrass. In these plots an abundance of weeds developed after cultivation was started about 8 weeks following the date of treatment."

Insect Control

For thrips control DDT is still best. Apply the DDT as soon as possible after they are brought in from the field. We must be careful of it as it is a very potent poison. Clean and grade the bulbs and then give a good uniform dusting. Small gardeners can shake the bulbs with insecticide in a paper bag.

In the field DDT must be used a little stronger than sometimes recommended.

Three pounds per hundred gallons are better than less. Parathion gives good results but it very poisonous and should be applied only when breathing through a mask. An army surplus mask with new canister is recommended, but not an O. C. D. mask.

Disease Control. White Break

For disease control we do not have a fully satisfactory material for use on bulbs in storage, said Prof. Krone.

Prof. James Torrie of Madison remarked that a worker at Madison isolated four different viruses on plants with white break, and that we do not yet know the insect which transmits it from one plant to another.

Dr. Nelson of Michigan State College told Prof. Krone that white break is nothing compared to a new virus he saw on the west coast during a recent trip. We hope it will not show up here.

Midwest Gladiolus Conference

The Michigan Gladiolus Society invites all gladiolus growers to attend a Midwest Gladiolus Conference in East Lansing, in February. Dates will be published in our next issue.

For Commercial Growers

Too much economy in production may not lead to satisfactory profits. Mechanical equipment in production must be carefully studied, said Prof. Krone. With hired labor great saving has been demonstrated by studying labor-saving methods. Work tables at proper height for

individuals is important to avoid fatigue; avoid bending as much as possible and study duplication of movement.

Cost of Production

To start in the gladiolus business considerable capital is required. The cost of bulbs may run (at \$3.00 per thousand for No. 5 or No. 6 bulbs) \$795.00 and up to \$1,500.00 per acre. It will cost about \$10.00 per thousand to produce and harvest the bulbs and some are being sold for less than that. The cost of cut flowers is around 40c per dozen. The total cost of production is up to \$1,750.00 per acre in studies made in Michigan.

A 10-6-4 fertilizer was used in a test in Michigan and gave noticeable improvement in results on poor types of soils. A considerable increase in the amount of organic matter may increase the danger of disease.

Spring Meeting at Madison

The Society voted to hold the annual spring meeting at the Loraine Hotel, Madison. Hosts will be the Madison Gladiolus chapter, which will also be in charge of the Wisconsin State Gladiolus show in August.

Dates for the annual meeting have not yet been set but will be announced in our January issue. Since the Society made some revenue from shows this year, a bulb auction may not be held at the state meeting. Instead the chapters will probably hold bulb auctions in order to obtain money for their treasuries.

There was so much enthusiasm among the members at the Green Bay meeting

that we anticipate a very successful year in 1950.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society wishes to congratulate the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society on the very successful way in which it managed its affairs during 1949.

MANY FACTORS AFFECT GOOD SOIL TILTH

Farmers have long known from practical experience that green manuring and certain other practices help to promote good soil tilth and that heavy cropping with removal of most of the crop growth usually results in poor soil tilth.

Experiments by C. M. M. Gilmour, O. N. Allen, and Emil Troug are aimed at finding out just what effect certain treatments and management have on soil tilth and why. Three main lines of investigation they are carrying out are: (1) Influence of fertilizer treatments on granulation of soil particles. (2) The effect of organic matter, soil type and kind of mold in the granulation process. (3) The processes and principles involved in granulation or aggregation of soil particles.

The workers hope to obtain a better understanding of the various factors underlying good soil tilth. This information will help in deciding what kinds of sod crops, organic residues, and fertilizers are best to promote soil aggregations and good tilth. Good tilth, in turn, will facilitate water-intake of soils and reduce erosion.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

TO: Mr. F. M. Bayer, Treas.
4668 N. 41st St., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

Please renew my membership in the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY, WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, and send "Wisconsin Horticulture."

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Wisconsin Society Membership @ \$1.25..... | Amount Enclosed |
| Membership for wife @ 50c (no magazine)..... | |
| For affiliate membership in the N.E.G.S. including yearbook "The Gladiolus", and six issues of "The Gladiolus Magazine" @ \$2.25 for 1 yr.; \$3.75 for 2 yrs.; \$5.00 for 3 yrs..... | |
| North American Gladiolus Council dues with four issues of "Bulletin" @ \$1.00..... | |
| Check enclosed for total..... | |

Name.....

Address.....

Garden Lore

THE AMATEUR GARDENER

QUESTION: Can quack grass be controlled with chemicals?

ANSWER: There are chemicals which will control quack grass under certain conditions but the use of chemicals may not be practical in many cases. Tests are being conducted in a number of experiment stations and in a report from the New York Experiment Station we find this statement. "Sodium Trichloroacetate when applied to freshly plowed soil at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre resulted in quack control and the test crop grown a year later appeared to be normal. However, field trials are necessary before recommendations can be made for the use of the chemical in a practical way."

QUESTION: We had a great deal of trouble in our garden this year from red spider and mildew on several kinds of plants. Black spot also appeared on roses. We dusted with different materials without success. Aren't the materials any good?

ANSWER: Yes the materials are probably all right but these pests are often impossible to control after they become well established. The trouble, therefore, is one of timing the spray or dust application—it must be much earlier in the season. The best time to start dusting in the flower garden is in the spring, about the time the leaves appear. If we keep our plants clean then they may remain clean the rest of the season. The applications should be continued about once every week or ten days until almost mid-summer. In the case of red spider—they appear when hot weather comes in July and we must watch the underside of the leaves carefully then.

The first air-mail planes cost \$14,000 each. Some of those used today, the Boeing Stratoliners for example, run to \$1,700,000.

Convention Speaker: "When I got up to speak, the delegates sat there open-mouthed."

His Wife: "John, that couldn't be. So many people wouldn't all yawn at once."

COMMON HOUSE PLANT TROUBLES

By Victor H. Ries,
Extension Floriculturist,
Ohio State University

White Cottony masses on the leaves and stems are insects, mealy bug None of the common sprays are effective. Either wash off with soft brush and soapsuds, or kill with alcohol applied with a bit of cotton on end of a toothpick or small paint brush. Go over plants 2 or 3 weeks later to get the babies you missed the first time.

Leaves grayish or brownish—May be due to a tiny pest barely visible to the naked eye—red spider. They may be checked by washing off with water 2 or 3 times a week. Better still, dust the under surface of leaves with dusting sulfur.

Leaves and stems sticky—May be due to plant lice(aphis) on leaves or stem. Wash off or spray with Black Leaf 40 or dust with rotenone.

May also be due to presence of scale insects. If foliage can take it, scrub off with brush and soapsuds. Otherwise spray with greenhouse Volck.

Leaves turning yellow and drying up — May be due to improper watering, usually too little water. On the other hand it may be due to keeping plants in water or soil too wet.

Plant tall and spindly—Not enough sunlight. Put in sunny window. May also be due to fertilizing too heavily during winter months.

Gardenia leaves yellow and sickly—May be due to soil not being sufficiently acid. Give ½ cut once a month of solution either alum or copperas (iron sulfate) using 1 tablespoon to 1 quart of water. Yellowing may also be caused by repotting after September 1.

Poinsettia leaves yellowing and dropping—Due either to chilling or lack of sufficient moisture in soil or lack of sufficient sunlight.

African violet leaves wilting—not due to rough edge of pot, but usually over watering.

Cyclamen leaves yellowing—May be too warm, may be too little water, may be too dry. Water every day but do not let plants stand in water. Cover pot with paper or foil to reduce evaporation.

Armoryllis doesn't bloom—Probably you did not give it good enough growing conditions last spring and summer to produce a flower bud for this winter. Nothing you can do about it now.—From Garden Notes.

BLACKENING OF COOKED POTATOES CAN BE REDUCED

At times when potatoes are boiled, they may turn dark. That is more true for some potato crops than others. Flora Hanning and Ferne Bowman of the University of Wisconsin found such blackening can often be prevented by adding cream of tartar to the cooking water.

If the cream of tartar or acid is put in the water when cooking starts, the texture of the boiled potatoes is not as good as it should be. But if the cream of tartar is not added until the potatoes are half cooked, it will usually prevent darkening and have little effect on the texture. Sometimes potatoes darken so badly that the cream of tartar does not prevent blackening but merely lessens the darkening.

A consumer preference test showed that people actually preferred the flavor of the potatoes to which cream of tartar had been added to those which had been cooked without cream of tartar. In neither case were the potatoes darkened.

The potato crops of 1945 and 1946 had tendencies to blacken. The 1947 crop was much better, and the workers had some trouble finding enough blackened potatoes to make tests on what the black material actually was. However, they did find that the blackening caused by raw potato slices exposed to air is not the same as the blackening caused by cooking. They were not able to produce blackening in non-susceptible potatoes by using a number of chemicals.

If potatoes tend to darken, add ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar to about a pound of potatoes in about a pint of water; add when cooking is half done. For mashed potatoes, the cream of tartar may be added during mashing. Use ¼ teaspoonful to 1 or 1½ pounds of potatoes.

From—What's New in Farm Science, Wis. Agricultural Exp. Station.

TWO GARDENERS HONORED

(Continued from Page 79)

The certificate presented Mrs. St. Clair stated, in part:

"THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY recognizes the eminent services of **NORMA MATTHAEUS ST. CLAIR** in promoting greater participation in garden club work, creating a greater love for ornamental gardening and advancing the knowledge of artistic flower arrangement, and in appreciation thereof, presents this **TESTIMONIAL**."

When the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was only about five years old Mrs. St. Clair was elected as secretary and treasurer and served during the years 1935, 1936, & 1937.

In 1938 she was elected first vice president of the Federation and was a delegate to the Convention of the National Council in New York City and Bermuda.

In 1939 Mrs. St. Clair was elected president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and was chairman of the fall convention of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations held in Milwaukee. As president she was a most helpful member of the Board of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

As president of the Wauwatosa garden club and also the Blue Mound Garden Club and chairman of the garden department of the Wauwatosa Woman's Club, Mrs. St. Clair has kept alive interest in gardening in her own community.

She helped greatly in organizing the smooth operation of nearly all of the state flower shows held by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, serving as registration and schedule chairman. She was on the committee of the National Flower Show held in the Milwaukee Auditorium in 1939 and the Victory Garden Show during the war.

At the present time Mrs. St. Clair is serving as the first president of the Milwaukee Flower Arrangement Club, is a member of the board of managers of the Milwaukee Civic Garden Center and is active in promoting a central garden center for all citizens of Milwaukee County. She is general chairman of a local project of restoration of Lowell Damon house, a hundred year old house in Wauwatosa.

The interior of the house has been restored and made livable and four rooms are kept for museum purposes. The garden is being landscaped and developed and by next year there should be a beautiful old fashioned garden in a fine historical landmark. The co-chairman of this project is Mrs. Carl Hofstetter.

In her earlier gardening days Mrs. St. Clair found time to test many of the shrubs and perennials offered by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and has always been interested in trying out unusual material, making her garden more interesting as a trial and cutting garden rather than for its landscape effect.

Perhaps Mrs. St. Clair's greatest contribution towards horticulture is the creation of interest in horticulture throughout the state. For about ten years she gave lectures and demonstrations to garden clubs, woman's clubs, church circles, sororities, and book review clubs on flower arrangement and horticulture. Her work in these circles has been outstanding.

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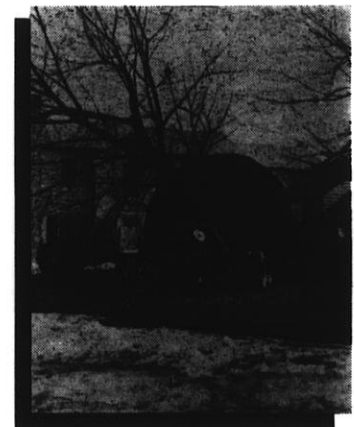
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Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Treasurer's Report As Of September 24, 1949

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION
MABEL E. WYATT, TREASURER

* * *

General Fund

| | |
|---|------------------|
| BALANCE NOV. 26, 1948 | \$1044.82 |
| RECEIPTS: | |
| Dues to September 24, 1949 | \$3190.50 |
| Regional Meetings | 144.00 |
| 1948 Convention | 51.00 |
| Vol. Sub. Nat. Gardener | 162.00 |
| Directory | 23.00 |
| Sale of Bird & Floral Notes | 47.70 |
| Addressograph | 260.00 |
| Summer Magazine Ads | 438.90 |
| Summer Magazine Donations | 46.00 |
| Judging School | 91.40 |
| Sale of Judging School Hand Books | 62.50 |
| TOTAL | \$4517.06 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | |
| Wis. Horticultural Society Dues (3137) | \$2352.75 |
| National Council Affiliation Dues (3351) | 167.55 |
| Roadside Council Dues | 10.00 |
| 1948 Convention | 44.85 |
| Board of Directors Meetings (2) | 54.16 |
| Executive Board Meetings | 45.88 |
| Regional Meetings | 144.00 |
| President's Allowance | 150.00 |
| Vice Pres. Allowance | 30.00 |
| Co-Editor's Allowance | 50.00 |
| Treasurer's Salary | 50.00 |
| Treasurer's Bond | 7.50 |
| Treasurer's Postage and Supplies | 29.73 |
| Secretary's Postage and Supplies | 25.06 |
| General Stationery (3 year supply) | 122.45 |
| Directory | 14.45 |
| Committee Chairman Expense | 24.24 |
| Flower Show Judging School Handbook | 50.00 |
| Nominating Committee | 28.86 |
| Addressograph, Plates and 1st News Letter | 297.55 |
| Second News Letter | 65.79 |
| Judging School | 80.24 |
| National Council Vol. Sub. National Gardener | 162.00 |
| Unforseen | 13.12 |
| Summer Magazine | 485.69 |
| TOTAL | \$4505.87 |
| Total Receipts | \$4517.06 |
| Total Disbursements | 4505.87 |
| Balance | \$ 11.19 |
| BALANCE IN GENERAL FUND SEPTEMBER 24, 1949 | \$1056.01 |

Flower Show Fund

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Balance Nov. 26, 1948 | \$1272.09 |
| RECEIPTS: | |
| Gift Shop at 1948 Con. | 3.00 |
| NO DISBURSEMENTS: | |
| BALANCE Sept. 24, 1949 | \$1275.09 |

CONVENTION NEWS

Reports— Editorial

Since copy for the federation pages in this issue of Wisconsin Horticulture was prepared early in October and before the expiration of my term of office I have completed the pages and—with the addition of some convention material—am turning them in for publication. I am sorry that they represent my last effort as federation editor. The work has been a pleasant experience and the friendships made during the two years, I shall always cherish. To Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fiebrantz who, in succession, appointed me, I express sincere thanks for honoring me in this way.

The federation's recent decision not to renew their affiliation with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society came as a shock. During recent years I have learned there are advantages and economy in affiliation of like-minded groups whose aims and interests are the same. So I am still wondering just what has happened here in Wisconsin. Is it possible that the federated garden clubs of our state who are eager for horticultural knowledge of the highest order, and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—with its many years of service in the interest of horticulture in Wisconsin—can't get together in a program which will benefit everyone concerned? I hope they will try. This abrupt ending of an affiliation which has brought profit and pleasure to hundreds of readers of Wisconsin Horticulture saddens many of us. It would be nice to waken tomorrow and find that it isn't true.

Abigail P. Rundell

Good weather, good programs, good food and good friends combined to make the Wausau convention an unforgettable event. Much credit is due the hospitable women in the four Wausau garden clubs who were hostesses to visiting club representatives. These women together with the efficient convention chairman, Mrs. Eric Martin, Edgerton, and her assisting committees proved their ability to perform a big task well.

The following officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation were elected for the coming year:

(Continued on Page 91)

Dried Weeds and Christmas Decorations Provide Interesting Program at Convention

By Olive Longland

The program given at the Convention, "A Way with Weeds" and Christmas Decorations, by Mrs. Irwin L. Burger and Mrs. William Kelly of Woodstock, Ill., was inspiring and received with great enthusiasm. The material used is easily available to everyone; wild weeds and seed pods of the wayside, dried garden flowers, and a few long-lasting foliage materials from the florist. Several of these dried arrangements may be used in their natural color for fall and later gilded or painted for Christmas. The addition of evergreens to the gilded and painted material make them definitely holiday decor. It is no longer necessary to use red as a Christmas color if your interior calls for more subtle shades, pastels or modern color.

An arrangement that would be effective against a pink or gray wall was made with a leafless branch of euonymus elatus painted orchid. In a deeper shade was static and darker still was dried celosia cockscomb. This is a lovely arrangement for fall, and with the addition of evergreens around the base is suitable for Christmas.

One arrangement done in shades of green was stunning. A yellow-green vase about 12 inches high was filled with large branches of Scotch pine. A cluster of magnolia leaves surrounded three Osage oranges, that had been impaled on sticks inserted into the vase.

A picture frame turned upside down and gilded was used for the stand on which was placed a needle point holder. Japanese juniper was the background material, and the rest of the material was gilded: castor bean leaves, seed pods of okra, pine cones.

A very colorful arrangement of dried material in a copper bowl was made with three colors of dock, (picked at different stages), garden yarrow (yellow), and Chinese lanterns that were spread open to show their fruit. Extra lanterns were wired to the stems to complete the lines of the stems.

A large sheet of tin, about 18" x 14", with the edges turned up an

inch or so, was used to hold an interesting weathered branch to which a little bunch of bayberries was attached. Moss, lichen, and cones were strategically placed to make this a beautiful picture.

In a modern red pillow vase, red popcorn with the husks gilded and turned back, wired to branches, made an interesting composition.

It was interesting to see that vases and containers were not needed for many of these fall and winter arrangements. Blocks of wood, upside down picture frames and stands were used—often painted to match the gilded or painted material.

To prevent celosia from becoming brown and withered when dried, Mrs. Burger suggested placing the stems in Floralife or Bloomlife, 2" of liquid being enough. Let the celosia stand in this solution (prescribed on the package) until the stems have absorbed it. Then hang the flower heads upside down until dry.

To preserve autumn foliage, place freshly cut and split stems in two parts glycerine to one part water. Only leaves in growth, not dried or falling leaves will absorb this solution. Some that have become red, such as sumac, maple, euonymus elatus, etc., do not have enough life left in them to absorb this solution. However, if you pick certain ones early enough, this method will be successful. These

are suggested: forsythia, oak leaves, rosa hugonis, flowering almond, beech.

A table for fall was set by Mrs. Kelly. She used a dusty pink cloth, Bavarian China that had brown, rust and yellow in the floral pattern, Brown Mexican glasses and a large copper tray for the flowers. On this tray she placed a small bowl with a needle point holder in it. Foliage of flowering almond that had been treated with the glycerine solution until it was very soft and pliable, was combined with two shades of bronze Chrysanthemums, red popcorn and bunches of red grapes. For Christmas: Mrs. Burger's favorite frame for wreaths is made of plyboard covered with hardware cloth (small mesh wire). This lies flat against the wall and is light in weight. Small bits of evergreen are inserted into the mesh and various types of decorations are added. One had gilded magnolia leaves around the wreath with about ¼th gilded broom. Another was made from gilded lemon leaves and wheat. Using a large square candle stick she had gilded, Mrs. Burger made a square wreath trimmed with gilded leaves of poplar.

Mrs. Kelly showed how to make small evergreen trees about 12" high. Hardware cloth was fashioned into a cone and covered with arborvitae. Silver beads on a chain and earrings were used as ornaments. She suggested sequins or any bits of bright jewelry. Around the base of this tree she placed tiny boxes wrapped in metallic papers.

A centerpiece for the table was
(Continued on Page 91, Col. 1)

Treasurer's Report—Cont.

| Permanent Fund | |
|---|-----------|
| Balance Nov. 26, 1948 | \$ 250.00 |
| (No Receipts — No Disbursements) | |
| Scholarship Fund | |
| Balance Nov. 26, 1948 | \$ 23.82 |
| RECEIPTS: | |
| Chrm. Mrs. Alfred Kieckhefer | 184.00 |
| Balance Sept. 24, 1949 | \$ 207.82 |
| TOTAL IN ALL FUNDS SEPT. 24, 1949 | \$2788.92 |

The above financial report which was presented at the Wausau convention was complete as of September 24th. It does not include a statement of convention expenses. It was impossible to have the entire report for 1949 ready for publication in this issue.

—Ed.

A Garden Directory

Dr. Ralph A. Norem, Director Garden Tours

In a supplement to his report made at the convention at Wausau, Dr. Norem presented the following list of gardens in the form of a GARDEN DIRECTORY. These were selected as being outstanding in their locality hence a No. 1 choice for garden tours.

Fox River Valley District

BERLIN—Mrs. Kleofas Cujak, 186 Liberty. Roses, begonias, peonies. Landscaping urban home. Mrs. Fred Schmoll, 239 Water St. Annuals Throughout season. Mrs. August Voeltner, Route No. 1. On Wisconsin Street just beyond city limits. Tulips, iris, delphinium. Spring and early summer. Mrs. A. A. Wawrzyniak, 589 Broadway. Lilacs, phlox, chrysanthemums. Throughout season. Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, 217 East Park.

ELCHO—Kraft Gardens. August.

GREEN BAY—Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Duket, Lazarre Ave. Driving out of city south on Highway 41 turn right on first road north of reformatory and cross railway to river. Roses, chrysanthemums, annuals. Throughout season.

GREEN LAKE—Northern Baptist Assembly. Almost eleven hundred acres, hundreds of trees and shrubs foreign to Wisconsin, cutting flower garden, picnic grounds. Open to public throughout season at small charge.

HORICON—Dr. Karsten's Lilac Garden.

MAYVILLE—Steinhorst's Tulip and Rose Garden.

OSHKOSH—Mr. William J. Alberts, 39 Ashland. Small, perennials. Mrs. Glen Fisher, Route 3. Farm flower garden, narcissus, tulips, hemerocallis. African violets. Spring and early summer. Paine Art Center and Arboretum, Algoma Boulevard and Congress Street. Trees, shrubs, roses, cutting garden. Open to the public without charge Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons from two to five. Mr. and Mrs. Phil P. Philippi, 104 Powers Ave. Phlox. Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Route 4. Landscaping farm home, annuals, perennials. Throughout season. Mrs. Henry Reepsdorf, Route 3. Landscaping farm home.

OAKFIELD—Mrs. Erwin J. Wellß. Delphinium, annual phlox, rock garden.

RIPON—Mrs. Ray Kiesling, 835



Woodside Ave. Tulips, rock garden. Early spring. Mrs. Rudy Kurth, 726 Watson Ave. Landscaping. Mrs. R. C. Labisky, 116 Lane St. After July 15. Mrs. Herman Sommerfeldt, 409 Scott St. Iris, roses. Spring and early summer. Mrs. Herman Wietie on Highway 23 on outskirts of city. Early June.

ROSENDALE—Sisson's Peony Garden.

WAUSAU—Visitors to Wausau may wish to see Rib Mountain. A number of flower gardens are to be found in the area known as Forest Park in the northern part of the city. Among these are: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brimmer. Tuberous rooted begonias, roses, gladiolus. Mr. and Mrs. John Fara. Mrs. Ray Plunkett. Tuberous rooted begonias. Mrs. H. Scholfield. Trees, flowers.

WEST ROSENDALE—Jantz Peony Garden.

WAUPACA—Whispering Pines, Waupaca Chain O'Lakes.

Madison District

MADISON—Mrs. Genevieve Dakin. Rock garden, narcissus, tulips, chrysanthemums, unusual perennials. Landscaping urban home. Throughout the season. University of Wisconsin Arboretum. Lilacs, wild flowers. Open to the public without charge.

LODI—Mrs. Herbert Gottschall. Roses, lilies. Landscaping farm home.

Milwaukee District

MENOMINEE FALLS—Mrs. Arthur Triller. Roses.

MILWAUKEE—Mrs. Erwin Rauser, 2309 N. Kensington Blvd. Vegetables, flowers, hot house.

OCONOMOWOC—Rogers Memorial Sanitarium. Roses, ferns, cactus, rock garden, shrubbery.

WAUKESHA—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Engler, 210 S. Greenfield Ave. Roses. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Kulow, Route 2. Roses.

WAUWATOSA—Mr. August Peter. Church St. Roses, tuberous rooted begonias.

Sheboygan District

KOHLER—The Demonstration House, 509 Greentree Rd. Mrs. Herbert Kohler, 441 Greentree Rd. Waelderhaus (Girl Scouts House).

MANITOWOC—Mrs. R. T. Buerstatte, 1206 S. Seventh St. Perennial home garden. Throughout the season. Mr. F. E. Grimmer, 715 N. Fifth St. Phlox, dahlias, old fashioned German garden. Throughout the season. Mr. G. H. Thompson, Memorial Drive. Truck and nursery garden. Delphinium, gladiolus. Throughout the season. Dr. S. Urban, 1425 S. Twenty-first Street. Tree peonies, yucca, and other unusual plants. Throughout the season. Dr. Harvery H. Vollendorf, 715 N. Sixth St. Dahlias, chrysanthemums. Experiments in growing these flowers usually in progress. Late summer and fall. Mrs. John West, West of the Lake. Tulips, iris, peonies, hemerocallis. Open to the public from June 1 to September 25.

WASHINGTON ISLAND—The island offers a grand opportunity for a refreshing and stimulating all day tour. Groups of gardeners desiring to make such a tour should contact the island garden club in advance.

South Central District

ELKHORN—Mrs. Charles Jahr, Sr., 312 N. Broad St. Mrs. Walter Strong, 318 N. Broad St. Mrs. Robert Alder, Sr., at Urbandale Dairy. Trees.

LAKE GENEVA—Civic plantings by the Lake Geneva Town and Country Garden Club. Wychwood, 60 N. Lake Shore Dr. Wild life refuge, wild flowers, trial gardens. Owned by the University of Chicago. Open to the public by appointment.

WHITEWATER—Mrs. Arthur Bue-ning, 111 George St. Mrs. Ed Steck, 1202 Highland St. Mrs. W. H. Parnham, 103 S. Prairie St. Early summer. Mmes. Cleland and Larson, 111 S. Prairie St. Early summer.

A Garden in the Wilderness

Genevieve C. Dakin

When we planned our Alaska visit this summer two days in the White Pass and Yukon country were included. Tickets read "from Skagway to Carcross, West Taku Arm and Ben-My-Chree."

Leaving Skagway the railroad climbed to spectacular White Pass. From car windows deep gorges, snow-capped mountains, glaciers and rocky slopes met the eye. We skirted Lake Eennett whose shores and waters teemed with feverish activity during gold-rush days. Now all that is left of the city of 10,000 is the railroad station and a deserted church.

At Carcross we boarded a stern wheel steamer, Tutshi, (pronounced Too shy) for the hundred mile cruise to Ben-My-Chree. Our course took us through the lonely grandeur of Lake Tagish and West Taku Arm. Uninhabited shores, bold rock cliffs, silent silvery spruces, snow-capped peaks and tumbling mountain streams reflected in the placid water of these mountain lakes made one aware of the silence and vastness of the Yukon.

The August sun was low when we disembarked. A path led up a grassy slope. At a turn we came upon the unexpected sight of a charming old house set in the midst of flowers. Rugged mountains with glaciers in high crevices made the background. We had come to Ben-My-Chree.

Delphiniums way above our heads, pansies three inches across, waist-high columbines, sweet peas, asters and daisies with thousands of annuals filled borders and beds. A wall held rock plants, promising spring bloom. A large vegetable garden and greenhouse completed the setting.

Otto Partridge, born in England in 1855 and reared on the Isle of Man felt the call of the sea when but a boy in college. After several years of sea-faring he returned to England where he fell heir to a legacy and married the girl who was to share his romantic life.

They sailed for California and set up their home in Santa Clara Valley. A fruit farm was the beginning of their horticultural interest.

When in 1897 the Klondike was calling, Otto Partridge and a Victoria friend set forth bent on adventure in



View of the gardens surrounding the Partridge home.

the mysterious north. With \$20,000 in currency hidden in a bale of oakum which Mr. Partridge hoped to use in shipbuilding they made the journey safely. Desperadoes like Soapy Smith were to be feared but never looted cargo. The capital, oakum and interested men made the organization of Bennett Lake And Klondike Navigation Company possible.

Mrs. Partridge, who had remained in Victoria for a year, came in on foot over the famous trail of '98.

When the White Pass and Yukon Railway was completed Mr. Partridge abandoned the Navigation Company to take over a sawmill near Carcross. For a home he built a houseboat. The navigation of the lakes was made possible when he built a yacht. He christened it Ben-My-Chree, Manx for Girl of My Heart. His love and devotion to his wife was reciprocated. They were always together. Each was the complement to the other.

The yacht took them over the lakes of the region; they fished and hunted together. In winter books were their companions and with a dog team they could get about on winter days.

Word of the discovery of gold on West Taku Arm encouraged Mr. Partridge to grub-stake a prospector. His yacht transported supplies. When other friends pooled money to permit working the property the houseboat was towed the hundred miles to the head of West Taku Arm. Cabins were built for the mining crew.

Unfortunately in the spring an avalanche started a huge rock slide which buried the mine workings under tons of debris. The disaster put an end to the mining operations.

Undaunted, the Partridges went ashore to begin construction on the permanent home they had planned. Flower gardens and vegetable areas were laid out. The home was to be suitable for a woman of culture. That they might not be cut off from the outer world Mr. Partridge asked that the steamer which came up the lake to a mine some miles below be sent to Ben-My-Chree—the name he had given to the home as well as to the yacht.

Passengers went ashore to visit with the Partridges and partake of refreshments always ready for guests. No doubt they sat around in the large living room listening to Mr. Partridge spin yarns of the old north or joined him in singing with Mrs. Partridge at the old harmonium. They learned how mushrooms were raised for the February table. They saw plants in the conservatory beside the house. Mrs. Partridge invited them to walk around the gardens. Many names in the visitors' book are well known—among them Madame Shumann-Heinke, Madame Nordica, Alma Gluck, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Cadman.

Mr. Partridge died in 1930. To his wife there was but one duty left—to stay on keeping open house as he had done for all who came. Silver-haired, dressed in velvet and lace, this lady of the wilderness greeted her guests at the door. With her servants she lived there until death claimed her.

After her passing, the old homestead was not left to decay. It has become a point of pilgrimage with

(Continued on Page 91)

Garden Mania

(Continued from Last Month)

Fortunately, the Lord was on our side. The season was wet and cool, and, with a liberal application of bonemeal and plenty of water, the pines were soon established in their new homes.

Next came the construction of rock units. From my friend I learned that the first requisite of a thrifty rock garden is perfect drainage. For this purpose we bought several yards of fine and medium sized crushed rock and sandy gravel. With a rope I outlined and staked out the basic design, keeping in mind the importance of good balance and naturalness of form. I then proceeded to excavate the staked area to a depth of two feet. As this excavation extended almost the entire length of the boundary of our yard, the digging went on day after day for over a week. My neighbors came to see what I was doing, and went away shaking their heads—convinced that I had gone completely mad.

After a short rest period, I filled the excavation a little more than half full with the large, then small crushed rock and sandy gravel, piling it highest in places where the construction would be the highest. Finally I filled in the remaining depth with the excavated soil mixed with about one third leafmold and one third fine gra-

vel. In some places I added a mixture of limestone chips. The leafmold supplied organic nourishment and lightened the mixture so it would not bake hard in sunny locations. The sand provided drainage by retaining a film of moisture around each particle, and the limestone chips counteracted the acid of the leafmold. I was told this compost would suit the majority of hardier plants used in ordinary rock gardening.

Now, being on the level of the natural grade, I was ready to start the rock construction. I put the bottom layer in place, first turning them and moving them about until I obtained the desired effect. I soon learned I could not hurry with this work. It took time to think and plan as well as to execute. I placed each stone with care and as naturally as possible, burying at least half its mass in the soil so it would not be dislodged if stepped on for weeding or cultivation, or washed down by the first heavy rains. I also sloped them inward so moisture would be carried to the roots of the plants instead of away from them. I avoided stones of equal size and shape since irregular effects were the most pleasing. Soil was tamped thoroughly around each rock and washed in with the hose to prevent air pockets. Smaller stones were used

to keep the larger ones from settling and to overcome other construction faults as I added the rocks tier by tier. To discourage rats and mice all openings and crevices back of the rocks were filled with crushed stone.

By this time I had developed a deep affection for the soil and was happy when the construction work was finished and I could begin planting. Our garden now began to attract friends and neighbors, and each one contributed a plant of some kind, including lavender and pink creeping phlox, sapphire blue veronica, dwarf anchusa, sedum, iris, daffodils, crocuses, snowdrops, grape hyacinths, lillies, countless tulips and many other flowers and shrubs which make the garden a joyful place in spring, summer and autumn. The junipers, tall evergreens and white birches add interest at all seasons.

One day as we drove into our yard we found a pile of choice rock in the center of our driveway. Some men from the Rod and Gun Club had found it while repairing a pier. Because of their thoughtfulness and kindness I was able to link the rock units in a natural, carefree manner. By the time the rockery became well established it had also become a community rock garden.

Up to this point, my husband thought of the rockery only as an added burden and responsibility. As more people became interested in it he, too, began to feel a satisfaction and relaxation in simply looking at and walking through the garden. Soon it was he who noticed the first blossom in the spring and cleaned off the tulips to be planted in the fall; it was he who insisted that we take pictures of the evergreens covered so beautifully with snow in the winter.

In the spring we added a pool to the rockery. It is the highlight of our garden, and a haven for the birds. When I sit near it—on a naturalistic seat made of rough stone slabs—and look around me, a lump fills my throat. I am overwhelmed by the beauty created with my own hands and God's very wonderful sunshine and timely showers; in creating it I have found health, happiness, better understanding and, most important of all, fine friendships.

Late spring in the rock garden. Mary Ann, the author's daughter, in foreground.



THE FIRST FROST

By Benson H. Paul

The first frost of autumn is quite selective. It visits low flat lands and pockets where there is little air motion during clear cold nights. On nights when the frost visits only the lowlands our garden escapes, as we are from 20 to 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota; the first threat of killing frost comes late in September. Frequently that one misses us so the garden continues to bloom for another month or more.

This year a good freeze arrived on September 28th. The temperature at Truax Field, (which is low ground) went down to 25 degrees. Ice froze about two tenths of an inch thick over our bird bath that night. I knew it was frozen when I looked out at 6 a. m. and saw an early morning gray squirrel attempting to quench his thirst.

But in spite of the sub-freezing temperature many of our garden plants escaped; others were partly frozen, and some were finished outright. In the latter class were all the zinnias, about 1000 plants in all—not one left—although I did find one later at the end of a row sheltered by the overhanging branches of the Niobe willow tree, pictured in the August issue.

Marigolds took quite a beating from the frost, the foliage more damaged than the blossoms. This past week with summer temperatures returning, some of the marigolds are reviving, especially those on higher ground. (Our place has a rise in elevation of about 15 feet from front to back.) These were hardly damaged at all and are now putting out new blooms. Two or three years ago we had a September frost that hit the foliage of the marigold severely, but during a month of warm weather afterward we had more marigolds than before Jack Frost's visit.

About one half the nasturtiums were nipped; the side of the bed next to a bed of giant burnt orange zinnias escaped, showing the protective influence of a little overhead cover. Heavenly blue morning glories hanging on the end of the porch received a jolt that restricted blooms for two or three days. Today, October 4th, there were over 100 fresh looking blossoms from buds that have come

out since the freeze—some of the foliage is dark and wilted. All other plants next to the house escaped unharmed. Harmony marigolds in front of the south porch, close to the morning glories, are as bright as ever. Yellow Supreme marigolds in front of the house (east side) were untouched.

Salvia plants set in the perennial border were all ruined, both bloom and foliage. Castor beans lost only a leaf here and there, but were partly sheltered on one side by a Norway maple. Tomato foliage was all burned black, but the green fruits were not harmed.

Annual flowering plants that escaped were cosmos and petunias regardless of location. Calendula and Scabiosa likewise were passed by. Of course the hardy late perennials, asters, chrysanthemums, and roses showed no ill effects of the freeze.

What we lost in one situation, we gained in another. The dozen sugar maple trees I planted to the west and south have donned the most beautiful colors ranging from gold to blood red, contrasting with the green arborvitae hedge which they overtop. Most other trees show less marked changes yet. The willow tree is superficially green with yellow leaves showing underneath. This yellowing, I think, is due to ripeness, not to cold. The Norway maples are yet rather green but yellowing and losing many leaves. Boleana poplars are as green as ever, while the Mountain Ash decorates its dark green foliage with many clusters of bright orange-red berries, like a Christmas tree offering a delightful tid-bit to the Cedar Waxwings arriving in great numbers. In the meantime the white and red oaks are gradually putting on their brighter autumn dress.

The first frost brings many other changes—for the most part our landscape becomes more beautiful; the

LANDSCAPE GOSSIP

Henry F. Leweling

November is ushered in by retreating goblins, snow flurries and the anticipation of the traditional turkey dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Deciduous trees are mostly free of their leaves, except white oaks and bur oaks which are slower in dropping their foliage. Brown and gray tones predominate in the landscape while warmer colors brighten the general drabness of hedges, marshes and fields. The colored bark of dogwood, willow, birch and poplar create interesting color combinations along with the different fruits which still cling to the trees and bushes. A branch of cockspur thorn loaded heavily with small red fruit makes an excellent composition and photographic study against fluffy white clouds and brilliant blue sky.

Now the Christmas rose and witch-hazel may be found in full bloom although one finds it necessary to protect himself securely against the increasing penetrating cold when venturing outdoors in search of them.

Winter bouquets are the flair of the season. Many unusual combinations can be made from dried vegetative material combined with pottery and colored wood backgrounds. As the holiday season approaches, evergreens are in keeping as attractive settings for the red of Santa Clauses, candles and Christmas ornaments. It is unthinkable to exclude white in the color combinations even though the outdoors may be blanketed with accumulated layers of snow.

With the Christmas season approaching, the question of gifts becomes more and more difficult to

(Continued Page 91, Column 2)

brightness of the flowers is replaced by the brilliance of the autumn colors. It is a transition we look forward to each year and that we would be sorry to miss.

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Fall and Winter Glamour—

By Marion B. Wisniewski

During the next few weeks hardy chrysanthemums will be our autumn mainstays. The large flowered sorts are especially good for simple line arrangements, the smaller for massing. The single pink Clara Curtis chrysanthemum or fall asters can be effectively used if accented with the heavier pink and purple asters. A very striking bouquet may be made by using the wildling black-eyed-susan with yellow asters.

When frost nips our blooms and leaves only the sturdier foliage we can put it to use very effectively. Swordlike iris leaves form an interesting background for the variegated funkia or sedum. For accent at the base use a rosette of mullein or one of the large house-leeks. Innumerable other interesting combinations may be made by utilizing contrast in color, form and texture.

With the first blanket of snow we can turn to dried arrangements. The pleasure and satisfaction derived from fashioning decorations with material one has collected or preserved more than compensates for the effort expended in collecting them. Most of us are well acquainted with cat-tails, milkweed pods, Indian corn, bitter-sweet, goldenrod, sumac and some grasses. If we search farther, sprays of Sudan grass, millet, oats or rye offer splendid decorative possibilities. Dock, though not a grasslike plant, is a favorite with many. These tall spikes of three-cornered seed clusters range from pale chartreuse when young to a deep rusty red. Upon drying, dock turns to a lovely reddish brown and has excellent keeping qualities. The whitish woolly stems of the horehound with its little seed baskets evenly spaced along the stem is an interesting addition to the spike group.

The tall red top grass with its beauty and grace ranges in color from yellow to red. The swaying grace of the squirrel-tail and yellow-foxtail grasses may be dried to keep this characteristic by tying and placing them in a jar with their heads up. The stout racemes of the barnyard grass ranging from pale-green to deep purple, found in rich moist soil, combine beautifully with all fall flowers. Upon drying they retain muted tints of their former coloring.

Another grass found in damp or partially wet places is the yellow-nut grass or nut sedge. The top of the sedge stem supports a cluster of flower-bearing

branches that arise from the center of a whorl of small blades resembling small fans. This grasslike weed with its dark beads is an interesting addition to many an arrangement requiring contrast in form and color. Many native flowering plants may be gathered and dried, most of them retaining their natural colors, goldenrod, wild aster, yarrow and tansy. Queen Anns lace with its umbel of flowers resembling lace is very attractive when used fresh. For drying it should be picked after the flowers are gone and the umbel with its developing seeds, draws together in such a way as to form the birds nest, another one of its common names. Teasel seed heads have bracts which are sharp and spine-like and very ornamental. Thistle, rose-hips and mullein may be collected for your winter enchantment. To keep cat-tails from fraying and spilling their fluff, try a thin coat of lacquer or shellac. The shiny fluff and seeds of the milkweed should be removed. Your garden produces a variety of brilliant everlasting, the crimson and golden crested cocks-comb, the golden ageratum and yarrow and sea-lavender or perhaps a few branches of the colorful Japanese lantern, rosy love apples, blue-black baptisia pods or the silvery transparent lunaria.

Trees and bushes offer us an abundance and variety of berries and seed pods. The beautiful mountain ash offers berries from a pale yellow to a vermilion brilliance. Barberry, thorn and honeysuckle branches with their brilliant fruit stripped of its leaves will add grace and height to an arrangement. The large fruit heads of the sumac with their rich deep red coloring retain their beauty through the winter. Clusters of the fuzzy acorns of the burr oak or the deep blue-black seed pods of the carrion vine will add weight and interest at the base of an arrangement. Cones of hemlock, spruce and pine may be used to advantage. The dainty fern fronds found in woodlands may be had in green and brown. The vivid green seed pods of the jack in the pulpit turn gradually to a brilliant red and last several weeks. Burrs of the jimson weed wired on a woody stem create an exotic effect.

Dried leaves help in rounding out a collection. Oak leaves in all their colorful glory will keep well when a thin film of glycerine is applied gently to both sides of the leaves. Silver leaved oak

branches dried, may give the right touch to an arrangement in aluminum or pewter. Sumac leaves dried between layers of paper and weighted down are a colorful addition. Small burdock leaves spread out flat to dry will curl in interesting forms, exposing the grey green underside. Many other leaves will stay green all winter picked and dried with care.

In your search for material you will train your eyes to see possibilities in a dried twisted branch or root. An unusual weathered stone may take your fancy or a cushion of moss or grey lichen.

When you have collected the basic material for your arrangements, the next step is drying it. Tie the bunches of flowers, grasses, or branches in small bundles with string at the base of the stems and hang in a dry, ventilated place with the blossom head downward. When planning an arrangement with definite lines or curves, the material to be used may be secured in position on a board or bent around a curved object. Strip the leaves in preparation for drying since most of them do not dry well and tend to clutter up an arrangement.

Containers for dried material are important and should be of metal, pottery, or wood. Flat trays, boards or other shallow containers that were useless for flowers can now be put to use; also vases that aren't waterproof. When you start your arrangement remember to have the container you are using straight in front of you. The finished piece should be at least one and a half times the width or height of the vase, for dried arrangements must have line and form even more than fresh flowers. If a leaf or bud doesn't happen to grow in the right place on a branch and hence throws a discordant note into the overall design, cut it off and graft it back somewhere else with floral tape to conceal the operation. Stems that are too short may be spliced to another stem the proper length by using wire and floral tape.

While working on your dried arrangements you will need wire, wire snippers, scissors and tape; floral clay and pin holders for your flat containers and some clean dry sand for vases. With your tools in front of you and a plan in mind you can go ahead and create an arrangement that will banish that bare winter look from rooms where formerly an abundance of garden flowers were in view.

Convention News (cont.)

Pres. — Mrs. Clarence Flebrantz, Milwaukee.

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2nd Vice Pres.—Mrs. Karl Baehr, Berlin.

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At Mrs. Martin's request we are printing the following item of Convention expense (the only item available for this issue) and at the same time giving recognition to the following contributions:

Tea, expenses\$50.00.

Wausau Federated, Wausau Valley, Federated Home, and Good Earth Garden Clubs.

Floral Centerpiece for Tea—Lund Floral Co.

Floral Centerpiece for Banquet—Leaps Greenhouse. Corsages for officers and guests at Banquet, Wausau Federated Garden Club.

Decorations for all events—4 Wausau Garden Clubs.

Registrations260

Barton-Cotton, Inc. are again sending us colorful literature on the new gifts for Christmas. Game bird Appointment Calendars for 1950 interested us greatly and we are going to order one. Game Bird Notes, Game Bird Prints, Game Bird Small Calendars and Ruddy Duck Book Plates complete the list of the novel game bird gifts. These and many other items are available for club projects and for individual purchases. As usual, special arrangements may be made with the company to procure club orders in large lots. Address 1102-28 N. Chester St., Baltimore 13, Maryland.

A GARDEN IN THE WILDERNESS

(Continued from Page 87)

caretakers and gardeners maintaining it from March until late fall. The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack are still draped side by side on the wall where Otto Partridge placed them in evidence of the friendly relations of the two nations which share the northland. Around the lonely house in the heart of the wilderness is the garden that they loved, for a memorial.



LANDSCAPE GOSSIP

(Continued from Page 89)

solve. People engaged in the ornamental plant industry advocate gifts of flowers, trees and bushes. A gift of this kind is a welcome item but if selected without thought, it can become a problem in the matter of locating a place for it.

People in this industry sell plants and little else, whereas, landscape architects sell planning and organization of your yard for greater utilization by the owner. Any landscape development of the yard does not simply mean planting trees, shrubs and flowers. Care must be taken to avoid over simplification of the landscape to just plain vegetative requirements. A plant salesman usually thinks first of the commission he gets from selling plant material for his establishment and then of the customer's needs and desires. The cost of plants varies and the costlier plant material brings a higher commission return. The landscape architect, in contrast, is not interested in a commission on the plant material but in rendering a service to the client by planning and organizing his area to meet his desires and needs. Any landscape development may be either undertaken in one season or extended over a period of years.

An article, "Microclimatology" in the March 1947 issue of the Architectural Forum is of considerable interest to the garden "hobbyist" and may be obtained at most public libraries. The October 1949 issue of House Beautiful edited by Elizabeth Gordon has a series of good articles on climatic conditions and how to influence them. Another article "Planning and Uses of Municipal Park and Playground Areas" in the April 1949 issue of the American City is excellent. Special note should be made of the section "The Park-School Concept" which should be considered by many of our

KENOSHA CLUB NEWS

In the September Bulletin of the Kenosha County Garden Club are the following interesting items (in part):

The Wilmot Fair is past history yet many garden club people will have fond and lingering memories of all its pleasantries. Enthusiasm of floral exhibitors ran high and Frieda Bruss and Mr. Ray Austin are to be complimented on the good work done. Incidentally, Ray was praised highly by Prof. O. B. Combs of the University of Wisconsin, one of the judges, for the fine progress he has made in this department. Wilmot Fair Horticulture Division ranked first in the state in county fairs.

Dr. Louis LeMieux, Elm Grove, well known Iris Hybridizer, is listed in the bulletin as speaker at the club's September meeting. Dr. LeMieux's subject was "The Iris" and his lecture was illustrated with slides.

Announcement!

Grow 'Em and Show 'Em Garden Club of Berlin Elects Officers

President Mrs. Donald Rasque
184 East Huron St., Berlin
Vice President ... Mrs. Heber Murkley
Jr., R.F.D. 2, Berlin
Secretary (reelected) ... Mrs. Benj. G. Roberts, 109 East Moore St., Berlin
Treasurer Mrs. Karl Bachs
226 North Wisconsin, Berlin

Due to resignations the new board has already taken office and all mail is to be sent to above addresses.

These are the days when birds come back,

A very few, a bird or two,
To take a backward look.

—Emily Dickinson.

DRIED WEEDS

(Continued from Page 85)

made around a large candle. A wreath of greens was placed around it and small corsages made of greens, cones and ribbon were laid on the wreath. Supplementary dried material gilded, silvered and bronzed was added. Favors for this table were small wreaths made on jar rings.

park and school boards for present and future development. Reprints of this last mentioned article are available.



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January, 1950



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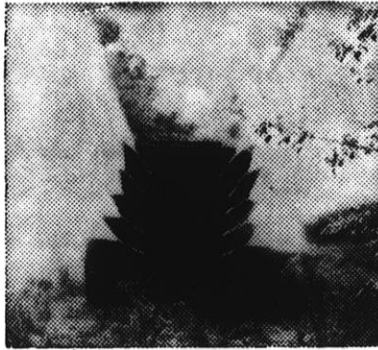
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UNION NOW—FOR GROWERS

Carroll R. Miller, Sec.-Mgr., Appalachian Apple Service, Martinsburg, W. Va., has sent us a copy of his second day's remarks at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at Fond du Lac in November. It is an interesting paper—one which every grower will wish to read. It will be published in our February issue. Watch for it.

In that connection, the Wisconsin Apple Institute has reduced its dues for 1950 so that every grower may find it possible to join.

FOREIGN POTATOES USED IN WISCONSIN BREEDING

Potatoes from Brazil and Mexico are being used in Wisconsin breeding work.

G. H. Rieman and R. W. Hougas, plant breeders at the University of Wisconsin, are trying to find if the use of foreign stocks will improve varieties now being grown here.

Rieman and Hougas think the foreign varieties may be useful in three ways.

ONE: They might be used as they are.

TWO: They may be used in breeding work to improve native varieties by crossing and the like.

Or THREE: They may be useful for scientific study to get information that can be used with regular Wisconsin varieties.

Potatoes from both countries were imported through the division of plant exploration and introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of the 50 varieties from Brazil, ten were early potatoes, 18 were medium, and 22 were late.

The 72 Mexican varieties were related to Wisconsin varieties, but some were quite unusual in appearance. Some even produced buds in the greenhouse.

ORCHARD FOR SALE

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Scientists and Growers Report Findings of Experiments and Experience, On Our

Annual Convention Program

ANNUAL CONVENTION

If you are a fruit grower and have attended the annual conventions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for a number of years, you will agree that the changes which have and are taking place are nothing short of amazing. New insecticides and fungicides undreamed of ten years ago; discoveries in science that indicate further change in methods of growing crops; new chemicals which promise to take care of that unsolved problem of fruit thinning, are some of the topics presented by speakers.

This year again two fruit growers meetings were held—one at LaCrosse, the other at our Fond du Lac convention. In this issue we will give short reports of what the speakers said. More complete reports will be given in later issues, when the topics seem most timely. The editor was better able to prepare notes at the LaCrosse meeting than at Fond du Lac because there were three different programs at the Convention, with Board of Directors' meetings, and considerable detailed work.

HORMONE SPRAYS FOR APPLE THINNING

Use of hormone sprays to thin apples is now becoming a common practice.

Dr. B. Esther Struckmeyer, horticulturist at the University, told fruit growers that naphthalene acetic acid did a good job of thinning apples and can be used up to four weeks after the petals have fallen.

The same chemical is used to keep the apples from falling in the fall.

A certain number of the apples that set fall off under normal conditions. Naphthalene acetic acid keeps them from falling until later. That's why it is used to keep ripe apples on trees longer in the fall.

Keeping more of the small apples on the trees for a while in the spring increases competition for food. This increased competition eventually causes more apples to fall than would normally. By July 15 apples are thinner on the sprayed trees than on unsprayed ones.



A tree will supply only a certain amount of food and with fewer apples to compete for it, they develop into a better product, Miss Struckmeyer explained. Her paper will be published in a later issue, with recommendations.

Why Fruit Set Will Thin Blossoms

Dr. Struckmeyer has studied the reasons why a hormone which will set the apples on the trees in fall will also thin them in spring.

Her studies indicate that what happens is that the hormone will actually SET more blossoms at first. Then there is a nutritional upset in the trees which results in greater dropping of fruit later on.

With this information further studies can be made to determine exactly when to spray different varieties to get results we want.

NEW INSECTS NEED CONTROL.

More lead arsenate sprays can be used profitably in apple spraying, Dr. C. L. Fluke, entomologist, told the growers. Several orchardists who did not spray with lead before trees blossomed suffered from bud moth injury, especially in the Door County area.

The use of nothing but DDT in all sprays after blossoming has let the red-banded leaf roller get to the point where it is often worse than the codling moth. He suggested growers use lead arsenate in the cluster stage.

Parathion has controlled the leaf roller in the east when used in the first cover spray (ten days after petal fall). However, Dr. Fluke is very cautious about Parathion be-

cause of danger to operators. It should be used with great caution.

For oyster shell scale and curculio he recommended DDT at two pounds per one hundred gallons, and also lead arsenate two pounds, with a mild sulphur in the calyx spray. **If scab control is the most important use lead arsenate at three pounds per one hundred gallons with lime sulphur.**

Codling Moth Control

In experiments on codling moth control this past year DDT, two pounds of 50% material, gave best control—with only 8% infested picked fruit. Parathion was next with 12.6% infested. Lead arsenate sprayed trees had 23% infested. In the count all stings were counted. **No sticker or spreader was used and Dr. Fluke did not recommend them. No improvement in results has been obtained by their use.**

At Gays Mills the second brood codling moth flight occurred from July 23 to August 12, with peaks at July 23 and August 6.

In Door County the peak was the same as last year, August 26. To control codling moth be very thorough with early sprays, being careful in making applications and use both DDT and lead arsenate.

Careless spraying and poor pruning with resulting dense foliage and a crowded condition was given as the cause of heavy losses from codling moth in some orchards.

Apple Maggot Not Serious This Year

There was a very early emergence of apple maggot this past season, as early as the first week of July, and again the first week in August. It accounts for earlier injury than some growers expected.

Red Mite

For red mite results this year were not as good as last year, especially with Parathion. T. E. P. is recommended because it is less dangerous to the operator.

Mr. Wm. Connell of Menomonie said that he counted over 50 leaf rollers on one eight year old tree. He used

DDT with good results, and had no serious infestation of insects this year.

Mr. George Nelson, Minnesota grower said at La Crosse there has been no problem with red mite on apples but there has with strawberries. Sulphur dust has given satisfactory control. He thinks codling moth will be a problem next year due to build up during the past season. His crop froze in '48 and so the moth population was reduced in '49.

PROF. W. H. ALDERMAN RECOMMENDS NEW VARIETIES

Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the Minnesota Department of Horticulture, said that this year it seemed growers couldn't sell apples unless they were red. Good quality yellow apples just didn't sell well. When red apples were \$1.25 to \$1.75 good yellow varieties brought only \$1.00 or less from stores. We should bear that in mind when planting an orchard. Beacon, which colored beautifully and came in with Duchess, sold readily.

Red Apples Sell Well at State Fair

At the Minnesota State Fair the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association sold apples at 5c each. Wealthy didn't sell at all but Beacon went like hot cakes because of its color.

Wealthy is a hard apple to grow and get color enough to sell well—Red Melba, Mantet and Oriole were mentioned as better early varieties. Minjon is an apple that will make money for those who can grow it—has good color and quality.

Redwell will produce a crop each year, will be red, and hang to the tree. Quality is good. Tree is hardier than Haralson and according to Prof. Alderman the best apple to plant in colder climates.

Control Scab Before Bloom

Dr. J. D. Moore, University pathologist, discussed the important subject of disease control. In the Door County area it has been almost impossible to control scab by the ordinary spray program in years when weather was favorable for the disease.

By using Fermate or similar materials we can eliminate sun scald and russetting. To be able to use Fermate in the after-bloom sprays it is necessary to control the disease before bloom which may mean the use of a ground spray in spring. Lime sulphur is still the most effective and least expensive material for pre-bloom sprays.

In sections along Lake Michigan the ground spray is still most important for scab control.

If growers control scab well early in the season—before petal fall—then they can:

1. Use mild fungicides safely, which may be desirable for insect control.
2. Work out a better timing schedule for insect control. So far we have always had to combine insect and scab control, which may result in higher costs because you must compromise between the two.

Spray injury from lime sulphur and arsenate of lead sprays may be serious if the temperature is above 85° F. Do not spray at night with it—if the wind dies down or there is dew the leaves may remain wet and free arsenic will burn them.

TREND TOWARD DDT AT GALESVILLE

Mr. Robert Sacia of Galesville said they applied two dusts of 5% DDT for codling moth in August and had excellent control this year. In 1948 the loss from codling moth was very serious. They used dust because the orchard is hard to get through and dusting their 90-acre orchard at night proved quite satisfactory. Mr. Sacia said he could see almost as good as in the daytime and dusted until sunup and covered a 20-acre orchard in from two to three hours. During a still night the whole orchard looked as if covered with fog. Robert did not wear a mask for dusting.

Remarks—DDT is not effective in the sunshine after two weeks and we should not expect it to control insects after that time.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN REFRIGERATION

Mr. D. C. McCoy of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors in the Twin Cities said there have been important developments in the use of refrigeration in commercial lines.

Fruit growers should be interested in refrigeration because it will enable them to market their crops more efficiently over a longer period. Different varieties require different temperatures for best results. Brown core of McIntosh can be prevented by storing at 36 to 40° F. instead of 32° F.

Delay in moving fruit into refrigerator storage after picking will start ripening, which cannot be stopped by storage.

APPLES IN RETAIL STORES

Mrs. Wm. Benitt of Hastings, Minnesota, reported at LaCrosse on a study on apple sales in 80 retail stores. Co-op consumers stores had a very poor display of fruit. Some small stores had a few baskets on the floor; some larger stores had bins. Most stores relied on a rapid turnover of fruit and made no attempt to cool it. Large chain stores had very good equipment for keeping up quality and kept the display attractive. Only 3 stores out of the 80 kept fruit in cooling counters, and these kept fruit in fine condition. Owners of most stores said the cost of cooling systems was too high.

Take Back Poor Fruit

The reason given by store owners for buying from wholesale houses instead of growers was "they will take back poor fruit that won't sell." That is something growers should think about, said Mrs. Benitt.

Commenting on small packages, she said consumers are still suspicious of a closed package of apples.

From December to May these stores (north of the Twin Cities) had apples from British Columbia, Virginia, and Washington, none from Wisconsin or Minnesota.

What Store Owners Think

Some statements made by store owners:

1. Some truckers and railroads handle fruit very roughly.
2. Customers like to be able to select the sizes of apples they want from a bin of mixed sizes. Some stores report no residue.
3. Some stores resented the fact that some growers were selling apples at the orchard at wholesale prices—the same as they charge the stores.
4. Some stores refuse to buy locally grown fruit because it isn't good quality.

Some did not like the bushel basket because of bruised fruit; others complained because the face was good but the rest "a gyp."

Several owners complained about the dishonest packs of Wisconsin and Minnesota apples.

(Editor's comment) Mrs. Benitt made this survey at the request of Prof. J. D. Winter as a U. S. D. A. project in marketing research. This thought came to us: "When many store owners seem so dissatisfied with the fruit they get, what an opportunity

ity for an enterprising grower to get a good market by supplying those stores with fruit that will please both consumers and storekeepers."

WHAT'S IN THE BASKET

Prof C. L. Kuehner gave an excellent demonstration of the kind of apples found packed in bushel baskets and labeled U. S. No. 1—size 2½ and up. One basket so packed and labeled had a nice face but the rest of the apples were mostly culls. Perhaps we need more inspection and law enforcement. Several baskets he displayed had good fruits from top to bottom.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE ORCHARD

The good set of apples this past year, said Dr. R. H. Roberts, was due to several days of favorable weather for fruit set following pollination. He saw some good chemical thinning of fruit.

Fruit Size Related to Length of Growth

Dr. Roberts said:

The average size of fruit produced on a branch of Wealthy or Delicious depended upon the length of growth of the branches this year, as follows:

1. If a branch grows from ½ to 2 inches, it will produce 2 to 2¼ inch apples.

2. With a growth of 6 inches, the branch will produce 2½ inch apples.

3. With a 13 inch growth, the branch will produce 2¾ inch fruit and 3 inch fruit will be produced on branches growing 20 inches or more.

Young trees produce large apples because as a rule the trees do not yet have the weak type of wood which produces small fruit.

"Thinness" of the Wood is Incidental

McIntosh does not bear on one or two year wood, but on three year old and over, and so the ends of the branches should be left alone and not cut back.

McIntosh won't take very much nitrogen because it quits putting on blossom buds if it grows more than 15 or 17 inches.

Diameter of growth depends upon leaf size and light, and not on nitrogen. You never get big apples on weak wood that has stopped growing on the ends, excepting of course if there are only a few apples on a tree, as in an off-year.

Don't Prune if Blossom Bud Formation is Poor

Crop prospects at the moment: We have a poor formation of blossom buds in many orchards. Watch this and if there are few blossom buds, don't prune them and save all the blossoms. Then fertilize next spring to increase growth and try to avoid excess blossoming.

How to Use Complete Fertilizer

The amount of fertilizer to use is based on what is happening in the orchard. If you need more growth to improve fruit size and production, add more nitrogen and watch results. Whether you need phosphate or potash also depends upon the conditions in each orchard. Apply a bagful between the rows and watch the cover crop.

How many an acorn falls to die
For one that makes a tree!

Patient: "Doctor, what I need is something to stir me up—something to put me in fighting trim. Did you put anything like that in this prescription?"

Doctor: "No. You will find that in the bill."



The new Hardie Orchard Mist Concentrate Sprayer in action.

New and Better
WAYS TO SPRAY!

hour carries the finely atomized concentrate into the tree from the hardened Stainless Steel Nozzles of the new Hardie Orchard Mist Concentrate Sprayer. One man sprays 100 to 300 trees in 30 to 40 minutes with this amazing sprayer. Other new improved Hardie orchard, row crop and weed booms, single and multi-nozzle spray guns, and advanced sprayers in a wide variety of sizes and styles delivering from 4 GPM at 300 P.S.I. to 80 GPM at 1000 P.S.I. give orchardist, vegetable grower, general farmers and stockmen a new ease, economy and speed in spraying of trees, fields and animals. Write for catalog. State what you want to spray. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Michigan. Sales and service everywhere in the world.



INCOME TAXES, BLOSSOM THINNING AND ECONOMICS ARE CONVENTION TOPICS

INCOME TAX INFORMATION

Internal Revenue Agent W. J. Reardon of LaCrosse discussed income taxes for orchardists at the LaCrosse meeting.

For deductions: Permanent improvements should not be deducted at one time but growers should take depreciation over the useful life of the business. Only the costs for the year should be taken in one year.

If you have a net operating loss in one year you first carry it back two years; next carry back one year, and then carry it forward one year and then two years.

By incorporating a business there is limited liability—its greatest advantage. In a corporation the members can pay reasonable salaries but must pay income taxes on those salaries.

The Cost of New Plantings

On planting increased acreage, growers have the option of charging the cost of care each year to the year's operating cost for the entire orchard, or adding the cost of care to the cost of land and trees as a capital investment. Then when the new planting starts to produce, depreciation can be deducted based on the entire cost up to that time. Cost of trees, land, etc., cannot be deducted in any one year but are capital investments.

BLOSSOM THINNING IN MINNESOTA

Prof W. H. Alderman reported on tests of blossom thinning and hand thinning on Haralson and Wealthy. Krenite spray was compared with hand thinning and no thinning. Cost of thinning with the spray was 10c per tree, hand thinning 75c per tree. Unthinned trees of Haralson (18 years old) produced fruit of poor color and many culls and 2¼ to 2½ inch fruit. There was no profit from these trees in 1949. The spray thinned trees produced \$15.00 worth of saleable fruit—hand thinned \$10.14 worth. In the Wealthy test there was not much difference between the checks and sprayed trees.

Grower's Report on Chemical Thinning

Mr. Dawson Hauser of Bayfield reported using 4 ounces of "Apple Set" hormone spray after petal fall (started 4 days after petal fall). Wealthy trees were well thinned—he was afraid at first too much, but at harvest time there were still plenty. He had a good crop of good sized fruit, thinks he should have used it stronger to thin Wealthy still more and that the Duchess will bear again next year.

Mr. Wm. Connell of Menomonie also sprayed with "Harvest Set" hormone spray and reported good results. He used 6 ounces per 100 gallons 12 days after petal fall. For Duchess he was able to make only one picking because the size was 2½ inches and up. On Haralson he sprayed trees six years old and had beautiful fruit. Results were highly satisfactory, according to Mr. Connell. The bloom was heavy but the crop was about right.

On Wealthy he used 8 ounces per 100 gallons and had a reduction of from 75 to 52 fruits per 100 spurs. The unsprayed trees had good color but many more small apples.

Mr. Wm. Benitt of Hastings, Minn., has been working with blossom thinning sprays since '45. This year he sprayed all Wealthy with Elgetol (1½ pint per 100 gallons), applied when petals began to fall, which was too late. After petal fall there were still too many apples. He then used the hormone spray on Wealthy. On these trees—sprayed twice, the set was just about right.

On check rows the fruit was hardly worth picking, due to small size. He reported that by chemical thinning in 1947 the trees had increased vigor and came through the severe winter of '47-'48 better than others.

FARMERS ARE IN A SQUEEZE

We appreciated very much the cooperation of our two banquet speakers—Prof. I. F. Hall at the LaCrosse meeting and Prof. Asher Hobson at Fond du Lac. Their talks on the future outlook in agriculture were enlightening and interesting.

Prof. Hall said prices farmers get for their products have been falling faster than the things they buy, and probably will continue that way.

To meet the situation farmers can cut the cost of producing each unit of farm output, Hall said. They should ask themselves how much is being produced on the farm, and how many men it takes to produce it.

But you can't judge any one farm by comparing it to what other farms are producing. You have to compare it to what it could produce under the best management.

Debts still come first. If the farm debt is becoming heavy under the present way of financing, it may be wise to think about refinancing.

Farmers who need to refinance can do it on a long term basis with regular payments.

Hall warned against false economies. It's still good business to use the right fertilizer and the best orchard practices.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THIS YEAR'S APPLE MARKET

The U. S. Department of Commerce made a study of the economic background behind this year's apple market. They find that personal incomes are within 3% of last December peak. The stability of incomes should give basic strength to markets says the "Apple Research Digest" published by the Washington State Apple Commission.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY has fallen off in recent months. That will affect our markets. However, it is not likely that a major slump will occur as long as construction activity remains high.

NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY is fairly stable and remains high. It has actually risen during recent months.

CONSUMERS ARE SAVING about 8 per cent of our economy's current income compared with 3 per cent in 1947. When consumers save more of their income, it means less will be spent for current purchases, but indicates underlying strength to the market.

FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

Order Your **AMMONIUM NITRATE** For Spring Fertilizing **NOW**—For Acceptance
At Any Time From Now To April

**For Protection Against
Rabbits and Mice**

PETER RABBIT REPELLENT
Pints — Quarts — Gallons

POISONED OATS
10-lb. Bags
25-lb. Bags

PRUNING EQUIPMENT

Pruning Saws
Pole Saws
Pruning Snips
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Tree Seal (Pints & Quarts)
Tree Wound Paint

Nursery Stock Lists will be available soon. Write for price list and order blank.

**WE HAVE SEVERAL USED SPRAYERS FOR SALE
PRICED RIGHT — COME AND SEE THEM**

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
227 CUTLER ST.

Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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A large block of hardy northern grown fruit trees.

Over 500 acres devoted to growing a complete assortment of hardy shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses and fruits.

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION . . .

PLANT MCKAY FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

FREE
Illustrated Catalog
Write "Dept. H"

McKay Nursery Co.

1919 Monroe St.

Madison 5, Wisconsin

The Convention Fruit Show

WINNERS IN THE FRUIT SHOW

Beautiful apples were displayed in the fruit show. The quality was the highest in years, and the color the best. Not as many plates were entered as in previous years, but the show was interesting, nevertheless, with a number of new varieties on display.

Outstanding was the wonderful exhibit of Carpathian English Walnuts. The first prize sample of hardy English walnuts exhibited by Mr. M. Schessler of Genoa, Wis., was a medium sized round nut with almost paper shell. The shell was so thin it could be easily crushed in the hand. Mr. N. C. Jacobs of Sturgeon Bay exhibited seven plates of English walnuts from different trees. Some of the samples were very large in size—larger than nuts from the West usually seen in our stores. There were six beautiful bushel baskets of apples exhibited and all were sold at the auction, bringing from seven to twelve dollars each.

The Winners — New Varieties

MACOUN: First prize, Thelen Orchards, Route 1, Fond du Lac; second prize, Ward Brothers, Fort Atkinson; third prize, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.

MILTON: First prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; second prize, Gilbert Pieper, Brownsville.

HARALSON: First prize, John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls; second prize, Thelen Orchards, Route 1, Fond du Lac; third prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie.

SECOR: First prize, Wm. Leonard, Fort Atkinson; second prize, Leonard Brothers, Fort Atkinson; third prize, Bill Meyer, Waldo.

KENDALL: First prize, Thelen Orchards, Route 1, Fond du Lac; second prize, Bill Meyer, Waldo.

PERKINS: First prize, Bill Meyer, Waldo; second prize, Wm. D. Burdick, Milton; third prize, Ward Brothers, Fort Atkinson.

FIRESIDE: First prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; second prize, John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls.

PRAIRIE SPY: No first prize; second prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; third prize, John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls.

OTHER NEW VARIETIES: First

The Society appreciated the help of Prof. C. L. Kuehner, who was chairman of the fruit show at the convention, and the committee members who helped him—Mrs. Peter Thelen, Fond du Lac; Dick Hauser, Fort Washington; Leroy Meyer, Hales Corners; and R. L. Marken, Kenosha, who assisted Prof. Kuehner in judging. These members handled the show very efficiently.

prize, No. 790, John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls; second prize "Joan", Ward Brothers, Fort Atkinson.

The above premiums were donated by the Glenn A. Dunn Co., Madison, Wis.

Standard Varieties

MCINTOSH: First prize, Bill Leonard, Fort Atkinson; second prize, Gilbert Pieper, Brownsville; third class, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.

CORTLAND: First prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; second prize, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; third prize, Gilbert Pieper, Brownsville.

RED DELICIOUS: First prize, Thelen Orchards, Fond du Lac; second prize, Marvin Kosanke, Ripon; third prize, Bill Meyer, Waldo.

Premiums on McIntosh, Cortland and Red Delicious were donated by Mr. J. Henry Smith, Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co., Waupaca, Wis.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS: First prize, Marvin Kosanke, Ripon; second prize, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; third prize, Wm. C. Dahlke, Pickett.

N. W. GREENING: First prize, Thelen Orchards, Fond du Lac; second prize, John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls; third prize, E. J. Klaetsch, Lomira.

SNOW: First prize, Thelen Orchards, Fond du Lac; second prize, Ward Brothers, Fort Atkinson; third prize, Bill Meyer, Waldo.

Premiums on Golden Delicious, Greening and Snow were donated by Mr. Lester Tans, Mgr. S. E. Fruit Growers Co-op., Waukesha.

SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT — No winners.

PACKED BUSHEL BASKET OF

APPLES: First prize, Cortland, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; second prize, McIntosh, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; third prize, Cortland, Gilbert Pieper, Brownsville; fourth prize, Gem City, Art Bassett, Baraboo.

English Walnuts

CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUTS: First prize, M. Schessler, Genoa; second prize, N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay, Tree No. 1; third prize, N. C. Jacobs, Tree No. 7; fourth prize, N. C. Jacobs, Tree No. 4; fifth prize, N. C. Jacobs, Tree No. 6.

THE APPLE AUCTION

The six beautiful bushel baskets of apples exhibited at the convention fruit show were sold to the highest bidder at the annual banquet. Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, acted as M. C. and auctioneer.

The first prize bushel of Cortland apples exhibited by Wm. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, were sold to Mr. Leon Miller, representative of the Bean Sprayer Company, for \$12.50. The second prize bushel—McIntosh—also exhibited by Wm. Aeppler, was purchased by Mr. H. C. Dickerson, representative of the Friend Manufacturing Company. The third prize—bushel of Cortlands—exhibited by Gilbert Pieper, Brownsville, was purchased by Sumner Larson of the Larson Canning Company, Green Bay. The fourth prize—Gem City—exhibited by Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo, was purchased by Mr. D. D. Erickson, representing the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, Sturgeon Bay.

A bushel of Cortlands exhibited by Wm. Connell of Menomonie was purchased by Mr. M. H. Ward of Durand, a director of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

A very fine bushel of Red Delicious exhibited by Meyer Orchards of Waldo was purchased by Mr. C. D. Hunter of the Hardie Manufacturing Company.

According to Dr. T. Milton Carlton of the Vaughan Seed Co., next to radium, African Violet seed is the most expensive commodity traded by man. One sixty-fourth of an ounce costs \$300.00.

Eradicate Apple Scab

Puratized* AGRICULTURAL SPRAY

Pat. No. 2,423,262

RESearch workers and commercial growers acclaim this patented formulation as an outstanding contribution for the control of scab and other plant diseases.

PURATIZED AGRICULTURAL SPRAY doubly safeguards your trees. It offers fast, effective protection before in-

fection occurs and acts to eradicate infections after they start.

This unique inactivating power, plus the usual protectant action, makes **PURATIZED AGRICULTURAL SPRAY** an invaluable weapon for combating scab. Consult your local dealer or write today for further details.

Puratized Agricultural Spray

- A low cost spray program—one gallon makes 800 gallons of spray.
- Instantly water soluble.
- Leaves no visible deposit.
- Can be applied with common insecticides and fungicides.
- Effective too, for brown rot blossom blight of cherries and peaches.

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BERRIES AND VEGETABLES

For the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Chas. Braman, Waupaca

I feel our annual meeting was a real success, mainly because of our excellent program and attendance by really interested people. I heard many fine comments on our speakers and their subjects.

Prof. O. B. Combs gave a very instructive illustrated talk on all phases of vegetable production and conducted a growers' round table on vegetables and small fruit. Many interesting questions and answers were discussed from several angles.

The new Board met in the afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

C. H. Braman, Waupaca, Pres.; E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville, 1st Vice Pres., Elmer Whitby, Chilton, 2nd Vice Pres., E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay gave a very interesting and comprehensive talk on the production of strawberries. Coming from a successful and practical grower, it was well received and his suggestions and recommendations could be well followed by the small as well as large producer. I hope we may have Mr. Barlament repeat for us sometime in the near future.

E. L. Chambers and H. E. Halliday told of new developments on control of insects and diseases of small fruit, and from the comments of members I feel that this part of our program was much too short.

The same was true of Prof. Orrin Berge's talk on irrigation equipment and garden machinery. He very ably covered all phases of irrigation, and how to best use it to advantage at present, and how to plan for expansion in the future.

To the Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary; our able speakers and all who helped make our meeting a success, a hearty thank you from our Association.



WHAT WE LEARNED AT THE BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS' MEETING

By E. L. White, Secretary

The Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers' Association had their meeting in conjunction with the meeting of the Horticultural Society in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, November 16. President Charles Braman opened the meeting and discussed the subject, "Experiences in growing vegetables this past season", which was well received by the members.

Prof. O. B. Combs, chairman of the Department of Horticulture at the University, gave a talk on newest developments in vegetable production, illustrated with slides. He mentioned a new vegetable, purple cauliflower, with a better flavor than the white variety.

The forenoon closed with an interesting question and answer session.

At the business meeting, the financial report showed \$44.45 on hand.

New Directors Elected

At the noon luncheon, the nominating committee presented the names of Miss Agnes Phillipson of Oshkosh, John Hauser of Bayfield, and Roy Rasmus of Waupaca, as directors, and they were elected to serve for three years.

Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay gave an excellent talk in the afternoon on his experiences in growing strawberries. He knew his topic and presented it in an interesting way, answering many questions.

The State Inspection Department was well represented by E. L. Cham-

bers and H. E. Halliday, who gave the latest information regarding pests of small fruit and their control. This is an annual topic that is a must. The pests are ever with us and these men have most of the answers. The information gained from these sessions is worth all the expense and time spent attending the meeting.

Those interested in irrigation listened to the final feature of the program. Prof. Orrin Berge, Department of Agricultural Engineering, illustrated his talk with slides, and gave some very valuable pointers.

The meeting was valuable for all who attended. There was some objection to holding the session at the same time the fruit growers were in session at the Horticultural Society meeting; some members wanted to attend both sessions. Should our meetings be held at a different time as during the growing or harvest season?

We Had Success With STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

By Miss Freda Schroeder

When State Inspector, Philip Smith called at our nursery at Loyal, Wisconsin last summer, he was surprised to find I had been able to dispose of all of my raspberries. He said that many raspberries stayed on the bushes this year. With the Chicago market in easy reach, there is no reason for berries remaining on the bushes because one crate or 100 will receive the same care. I have shipped berries for ten years from the Krahn-Schroeder Nursery in Loyal, and we have had somewhat poor express connections. They are rocked all the way from Spencer to Chicago in an uncooled car, but I am still able to get fancy berries to Chicago. The least I took on any shipment was \$6.00 for 24 crate pints and they sold as high as \$8.50.

Praises June Variety.

I wonder why so little is being said about the June Raspberry. I find it far superior to Latham in quality,

(Continued on Page 111)

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

OFFICERS:

Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, President
Lawrence Figge, Milwaukee, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y.

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

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

Newton Boggs, Viroqua
Wm. E. Gross, Milwaukee
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Now that the 1949 season is past, can we learn anything from our experiences?

In looking back we see good wintering last winter, good spring build up in most districts, then when we approach the crop some areas suffered quite severely from drought while others were fortunate enough to have good rains. As a result the final crop was very spotted.

When we come to the marketing of this crop we see the same influences at work that make life miserable for us. Even though the consumer market was absorbing honey at a satisfactory rate, there seemed to be some who thought they must dispose of all of their honey at once and were willing to take a very low price in order to do so. This of course set a lower price for all and instead of stimulating sales it had the effect of disrupting the market, and total sales were less than would have been the case had the price remained constant. I wonder how many realize that when the price of honey drops one cent per pound, the beekeeping industry of the United States loses \$2,300,000.

Now that honey is included in the Government price support program I think we will see the consumer price stabilized and sales will steady at a rate that will take up all we can produce. The support price will probably be just fair, but still enough to furnish a good beekeeper a modest living. Of course we must put just as much effort into producing a quality product and selling that product as we ever did, or more.

Fair Committee

Have appointed the committee to work with Wisconsin State Fair officials and the Bee and Honey Section. This committee is: Laurence Figge, Milwaukee, chairman; Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Ed Ranum, Mount Horeb;



Mrs. V. G. Howard, Milwaukee; James Gwin, Madison.

This Committee will represent the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association in all matters pertaining to the Bee and Honey exhibits at the State Fair and have authority to do whatever can be done for the advancement of the Honey Industry in Wisconsin.

We wish you all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Robt. I. Knutson, President.

Annual Meeting

American Beekeeping Federation

Biloxi, Miss., January 16-19

Headquarters—Buena Vista Hotel

Excellent Program on all Phases of Beekeeping and Honey Marketing

Beekeepers' Meeting

Southern District, Wisconsin

Beekeepers' Association

JANESVILLE Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday, February 15

10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVER 12 MILLION POUNDS OF HONEY IN WISCONSIN THIS YEAR

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service for Wisconsin has estimated that 195,000 colonies of bees produced an average of 65 pounds per colony, or a total of 12,675,000 pounds of honey in 1949. This is the July 15 report, which may be changed slightly in the December report.

The State Division of Bees and Honey estimates there are between ten and twelve thousand beekeepers in the state, with at least ten thousand active.

Have you ever stopped to think what a power for honey promotion these ten or twelve thousand beekeepers are? If each beekeeper talks to ten friends and relatives about honey and sells them each a ten-pound pail, it means 100,000 customers have been created, and a million pounds of honey sold.

When talking about what can be done in honey advertising, let's not forget what we can do ourselves, and how far-reaching it may be.

Let's not forget, too, the tremendous far-reaching effect of the American Honey Institute's publicity program. Millions of customers read about honey in magazines and newspapers through the publicity work and honey recipe service of the Institute.

Wisconsin seems to have a large crop every other year. In 1945 the total crop was a little over 14 million; in 1946 almost 8 million; in 1947 about 11½ million; in 1948 only 7½ million.

The crop Reporting Service also estimates there has been a reduction of about 17,000 colonies of bees since 1946 in this state.

EXTRACTOR FOR SALE

A Root 6 frame reversible power extractor. In good running order. Priced to sell. F. E. Matzke, Juda, Wis.

INCREASE IN BEE DISEASE FOUND

Inspectors found a small increase in American foul brood among bees during the past summer, according to John Long.

During the season department inspectors checked 3,089 active apiaries containing 38,575 colonies of bees. They found 1,516 colonies infected with A.F.B. This is 3.9% of the colonies inspected. Last year 2.6% of the colonies examined were infected.

The slight increase this year, John said, may result from an effort to check areas where the presence of foul brood was known or suspected. Some of the increase may be due to infected old equipment put into use during the past three or four years because of the shortage of new equipment. Inspection work was carried on in 62 counties.

A total of 46 counties this year made appropriations for disease control.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Manitowoc | 691 | 39 |
| Marathon | 1,178 | 8 |
| Marinette | 48 | 1 |
| Milwaukee | 725 | 38 |
| Monroe | 855 | 36 |
| Oconto | 75 | |
| Outagamie | 543 | 27 |
| Ozaukee | 357 | 6 |
| Pepin | 130 | |
| Pierce | 1,656 | 8 |
| Polk | 1,191 | 184 |
| Price | 3 | |
| Racine | 385 | 56 |
| Richland | 71 | 11 |
| Rock | 738 | 50 |
| Rusk | 836 | |
| St. Croix | 978 | 4 |
| Sauk | 945 | 62 |
| Sawyer | 1 | |
| Shawano | 779 | 9 |
| Sheboygan | 766 | 8 |
| Taylor | 742 | |
| Trempealeau | 742 | |
| Vernon | 543 | 82 |
| Walworth | 666 | 69 |
| Washington | 604 | 1 |
| Waukesha | 163 | 54 |
| Waupaca | 423 | 61 |
| Waushara | 325 | 14 |
| Winnebago | 43 | 6 |
| Wood | 948 | 48 |
| TOTALS | 36,575 | 1,516 |

This report was presented at the annual convention of the association.

1949 APIARY INSPECTION REPORT

| County— | Colonies | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Insp. | With AFB |
| Adams | 78 | |
| Barron | 1,228 | 12 |
| Bayfield | 44 | 14 |
| Brown | 643 | 17 |
| Buffalo | 606 | 35 |
| Burnett | 20 | |
| Calumet | 542 | 13 |
| Chippewa | 1,847 | 42 |
| Clark | 1,691 | |
| Columbia | 499 | 38 |
| Crawford | 416 | 17 |
| Dane | 666 | 29 |
| Dodge | 592 | 67 |
| Door | 810 | 20 |
| Douglas | 314 | 35 |
| Dunn | 452 | 14 |
| Eau Claire | 795 | 3 |
| Fond du Lac | 844 | 99 |
| Grant | 882 | 49 |
| Green | 541 | 7 |
| Green Lake | 690 | 28 |
| Iowa | 33 | 1 |
| Jackson | 888 | 20 |
| Jefferson | 603 | 37 |
| Juneau | 94 | 5 |
| Kenosha | 1,035 | 46 |
| Kewaunee | 176 | 13 |
| LaCrosse | 977 | 13 |
| Lafayette | 2,168 | |
| Langlade | 60 | |
| Lincoln | 191 | 2 |

SUCCESSFUL WINTERING

Mr. G. M. Ranum of Mount Horeb, well-known beekeeper, writes: "I am glad you reprinted in the October Wisconsin Horticulture, the picture and suggestions as to the proper arrangement of the winter broodnest and feed in relation to the colony. I had practiced some of these ideas a couple years ago and was glad to be able to check up on the information again.

In 1947, I had used only one empty comb in the upper body for clustering space, but that was not altogether satisfactory. Now I am planning to leave two light combs in the middle of the upper body with some pollen in each but no honey. Then I plan to feed five or ten pounds of thick syrup so that the bees will fill these empty cells and cover the pollen. What do you think of the plan?

Answer: Dr. C. L. Farrar says the plan is satisfactory if the upper brood chamber is entirely filled with

honey. In fact, it is advisable because, if the cluster remains in the center brood chamber and this is well filled with honey—half full or more—the cluster may remain in the center brood chamber during November and December, especially if the frames in the center of the upper brood chamber are filled.

If the cluster starts rearing brood in the middle brood chamber in January there is danger of starvation. The cluster will not move upward into the upper brood chamber once they have started brood rearing. Then if the food supply in the middle brood chamber is used up and there is a long cold spell in February or March, the cluster may starve because they were clustered tightly around the brood.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR HONEY

Through the efforts of The American Beekeeping Federation and leading beekeepers, honey will for the first time have Federal price support.

Roy A. Grout, Hamilton, Illinois, president of the Federation, gives us this information on price support:

"The law specifies, 'The price . . . of honey . . . shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price therefor.'

"Parity for honey in October was 17.7 cents per pound. The percentage of parity will be decided by the Secretary of Agriculture. Most officials think it will be 60 per cent of parity, which on the above basis is 10.62 cents per pound.

"The law states further, 'Appropriate adjustments may be made in the support price for any commodity for differences in grade, type, staple, quality, location and other factors. Such adjustments shall, so far as practicable, be made in such a manner that the average support price . . . will be equal to the level of support determined as provided in this Act.'

"Further, the law states, 'The Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, announce the level of price support . . . (for honey) . . . in advance of the beginning of the marketing year or season (January 1 in the case of commodities not marketed on a marketing year or season basis).' The interpretation of this as applied to the honey industry has not been made."

More Convention News

We think everyone in attendance at the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association convention at Chippewa Falls October 28-29 enjoyed the speakers and profited by the information they gave.

Work of the Honey Institute

Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute told about the project of furnishing food editors of newspapers and magazines with honey recipes and pictures. Over 90 newspapers asked for pictures of the honey chiffon cocoanut pie with the recipe. We saw this picture in one of the Madison newspapers, and it certainly attracted attention.

Mrs. Grace unrolled a roll of paper on which were pasted clippings from the 90 newspapers. It was almost twice the length of the meeting hall.

Last year the Institute spent \$5,000 for advertising in professional journals which reached doctors, nurses and dieticians. Many requests for information about honey resulted.

Use of more honey in industry is being promoted by the Institute and Mrs. Grace mentioned several new products made with honey which will soon reach the market.

"If a consumer likes your product, she will be a lifetime customer," said Mrs. Grace. "The use rather than the origin of the product should be advertised," she said. "It's not as good to show a beehive in your advertising as it is to show honey and how it is used in food." When butter is advertised, do you see it with a picture of a cow or in such ways as large pieces on pancakes or other food?

Sanitary Methods of Honey Handling Discussed

Mr. C. D. Floyd, State Inspector for Minnesota, gave a most interesting talk on observations of Minnesota beekeeping. He appealed for more sanitary conditions in the honey house and told about inspections in Minnesota where they have strict laws governing the preparation of food for market. Floors must be washed at the end of each day and must be made of impervious material. Nylon strainers were recommended and can be obtained from the Munsingwear Company.

The wax moth was very serious in Minnesota this year and Mr. Floyd

warned beekeepers to use repellent materials in time.

"But only attractive jars and labels for your honey," he said. "The label should fit the jar."

Advertise Honey at the Fair

In his second talk Mr. Floyd said that fair secretaries are interested in exhibits that attract attendance to county and state fairs. More people will see your honey at fairs than in any other place. A million people in the state will see exhibits at the fairs next year. They also give an opportunity for beekeepers to learn from each other about marketing and displaying honey. There are many new ideas about merchandising, and fairs can teach us a great deal about them.

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory said that the function of the Laboratory is the study of honey production methods. Nosema is a serious problem and will require considerable study. The queen breeding project is an important one.

(To Be Continued)

ORDER YOUR BESSONET BEES AND QUEENS from

Jos. C. Du Chateau
Rt. 3, Box 220
Oshkosh, Wis.
Write for
Free Price List

BEES FOR SALE

Have forty colonies of bees for sale. Reason for selling, am now 88 years of age, and will sell entire business. Address Anton A. Linn, 109 East Jefferson St., Stoughton, Wis.

WANTED — BEE EQUIPMENT

Want to buy 10 frame used bee equipment. Write to Honey Boy Farm, Baraboo, Wis., Route 4.

BEES WANTED

Want to buy bees and equipment. Adolph Moesch, Bonduel, Wis.

BROOD FOUNDATION FOR SALE

1200 sheets medium brood crimp wired foundation for standard frames with two-piece bottom bar. Will sell reasonable. Wm. Von Rooy, R. 2, Appleton. Phone Appleton 4-2210.

HONEY WANTED

Wanted, No. 1 White and Golden. Mail samples. Top prices paid for quality honey. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES

Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

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

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

To our Many Friends and Customers

We extend our Heartfelt Thanks

for the

past year's patronage

and

Our best wishes

for

A Very Happy New Year

AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

BOYD, WIS.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Bee Supplies

From the Editor's Desk

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members:

With the profound feeling of sincerity expressed by our members I look into the approaching year as one which will bear the fruits of your faithfulness.

The year 1949 has contributed its usual share of gains, upsets and reverses; but true to tradition, and like the ancient sojourner, one is never disheartened or discouraged but moves onward and forward in search of the light.

It gives me a deep sense of pride, as President of the State Horticultural Society, to be able to extend to you all a wish for a Very Happy and Successful New Year.

Gilbert J. Hipke, President.

CONVENTION NOTES

The total registration at the annual convention of the Society this year was 220, but the attendance for the two days may have reached 275.

Officers elected were: Pres., Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Vice Pres., Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; Sec., H. J. Rahmlow; Treas., E. L. Chambers.

Directors for 3 years: Wm. Leonard, Fort Atkinson; Marshall Hall, Casco; and Aloys Pfeiffer, Racine.

Women's Auxiliary Meeting Well Attended

Allost 100 interested persons attended the Auxiliary meeting held the first day of the convention, and listened to an excellent program featuring Chas. Braman, Waupaca; Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison; Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa. The tea, at which the prize winning apple baked goods were tested was enjoyed by everyone.

Officers were re-elected. They are: Pres., Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis; Vice Pres., Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. John McIlquham, Chippewa Falls.

A resolution of best wishes and hope for the speedy recovery of our President, Gilbert Hipke, who was unable to attend due to illness, and Mr. H. A. Dvorak, Casco, also ill, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh



invited the Society to hold its 1950 convention in Oshkosh. The invitation was accepted.

The Society voted to grant the requests of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association and the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society that their presidents be members of our Board of Directors.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MEETING Message from the President

The Woman's Auxiliary program of our Wisconsin Horticultural Society convention was well attended with around 100 present.

The officers were happy to have the fine cooperation of the committee members to make our meeting a success.

I can still visualize the interesting pictures shown by Mr. Chas. Braman. At our luncheon we were intensely interested in the message one of our own members gave to us, "Looking Back Over the Years in the Horticultural Society." Mrs. Rasmussen brought back to older members many fond memories and to the newer members a proud feeling of belonging to an organization that over a long period of years had carried on this fine work. Our questions concerning freezing fruits and vegetables were ably answered by Prof. O. B. Combs and interesting slides were shown.

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair of Wauwatosa gave to our group a friendly informal demonstration and each I am sure carried home many holiday ideas.

Mrs. Charlotte Buslaff of Fond du Lac judged our food exhibits. The

apple baked goods were served at our four o'clock tea. The tea was first held last year when Mrs. Wm. Connell was president, and has been greatly enjoyed.

The women of the Auxiliary are looking forward to a program of real educational help for our members in the coming years.

By Mrs. Oscar Conrad, President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBITS

Some very tasty apple cookery was displayed by members of the Women's Auxiliary. The dishes were served at the tea which was a very enjoyable affair, everyone getting acquainted and enjoying a visit.

The Winners

APPLE PIE: First prize, Mrs. C. W. Clausen, Ripon; second prize, Mrs. L. N. Meyer, Milwaukee; third prize, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

APPLE PECAN CAKE: First prize, Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis; second prize, Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo; third prize, Mrs. Elmer Whitby, Chilton.

APPLE BREAD: First prize, Mrs. Oscar Conrad; second prize, Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Black River Falls; third prize, Mrs. J. E. Paulsen, Valders.

APPLE JELLY: First prize, Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo; second prize, Mrs. John D. McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls.

MRS. CLARA DAVIS

Mrs. Clara Davis, for many years a member of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, passed away on November 30. She was a sister of Miss Anna Christensen, Oshkosh, and the late Herman Christensen, for many years an officer of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and well-known gardener. Early in November she wrote that she would be glad to furnish articles on perennials and bulbs for this magazine this winter. During the fall she presented at least fifty friends with perennials and bulbs so there will be many flowers blooming in Oshkosh gardens next year in her memory.

THE LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS' AND FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Organized in 1902 to
Promote Gardening

By Phil Robers

The Lake Geneva Gardeners' and Foremen's Association will soon celebrate its 50th anniversary. It was organized in 1902 to promote interest in gardening and horticulture. Its members are comprised of the superintendents and greenhouse men of the estates on the shore of Lake Geneva. At present there are about fifty members in the organization, four of whom are charter members—Wm. P. Longland, Wm. Wahlstedt, Sr., Michael Quinn, and Carl West. These four remaining charter members as well as many others who have passed on have done much for the organization and the welfare of the community in the interest of horticulture.

The members meet each month and discuss subjects on gardening and horticulture, and are always ready to help a fellow gardener with his cultural or pest control problems which he cannot solve. Anything new in flower or vegetable growing is always a good topic for discussion.

Our annual meeting with election is held in February, when the officers and five directors are elected to carry on the business for the year.

The Association meets in Horticultural Hall in Lake Geneva, which was built a few years after its organization. Several shows were held in this building each year during the early history of the organization but have largely been eliminated now with the exception of the midsummer show held the early part of August. This show is jointly put on by the Lake Geneva Garden Club and the Lake Geneva Gardeners' and Foremen's Association. There is a large attendance and keen interest in the show, both by the owners of the estates, superintendents and growers. All exhibits are competitive and must be grown on the estates. Only the finest fruit, flowers and vegetables on the lake-shore are shown, and people drive many miles to attend the two-day show.

Editors note: The editor can confirm everything Mr. Robers has said about this active organization. We have had the pleasure of speaking at their meetings many times. Their keen interest in all problems horti-

cultural make speaking to them a pleasure.

Mr. Phil Robers is a past president of the Association and was for a number of years superintendent of the Maytag estate.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our cover picture this month shows an aerial view of the Martin Orchards, Inc. plant and buildings, just out of Sturgeon Bay, in Door County. The picture was furnished through the courtesy of Calberne Studios of DePere, Wisconsin and was taken in May, 1949.

The picture shows about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the forty acres near the factory and about forty acres of three adjoining forty acre tracts. The total aerial view represents about 5% of Martin Orchards, said to contain the largest cherry orchard in the world.

The buildings in the background are the office, machine shop, dormitories, and cafeteria but the picture does not show the outlying pickers camps.

According to W. L. Thenell the aerial view shows the breaks in the orchard during blossom time which ordinarily cannot be seen after the leaves are on the trees. The different ages of the trees, varying under the perpetuation program from one-year resets to twenty years old are readily seen from 500 to 1000 ft. altitude. When this picture was taken there were very few blank spaces that

had not been replanted. This replanting program has been going on without interruption since 1928.

The Martin Orchards consist of 730 acres and about 60,000 trees.

A negro, listening to the speech of a perspiring candidate at a country picnic, remarked:

"He sho' do recommend hisself powerful high."

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Valentine's Day Special

Roses are red,

NOT ALL VIOLETS ARE BLUE.

Send her some

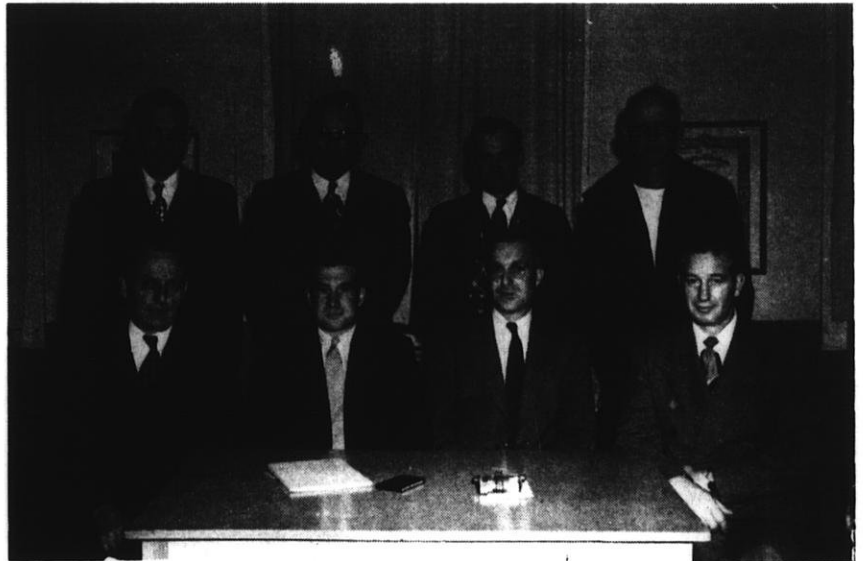
And say they're from you!

3 Assorted for \$2.75

With every five dollar order, one plant will be given FREE.

~~~~~  
Write for price list.

**MRS. O. F. ISENBERG**  
433—3rd st. Baraboo, Wis.



Officers and Directors, Lake Geneva Gardeners' and Foremen's Association  
From left to right: Seated, Charles Fleming, Treasurer; A. R. West, Secretary; Herman Bollweg, President; Ted Casper, Vice President. Standing, Members of the Board Fred Krueger, Phil Robers, Leroy West, and Cliff Esmond. One director, Gustave Meister was not present.

# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

WALTER KRUEGER  
President  
Oconomowoc

WALTER A. KURTZ  
Vice-President  
Chilton

MRS. A. E. PIEPKORN  
Secretary  
613 N. Mil. St., Plymouth

F. M. BAYER  
Treasurer

4668 No. 41st St., Milwaukee 9

### DIRECTORS

Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo  
Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield  
A. F. Scholtz, Wausau  
Val White, Wausau  
Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth  
E. A. Lins, Spring Green  
Walter Miller, Sun Prairie  
Archie Spatz, Schoefield  
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-Officio  
John Gates, Two Rivers  
Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay  
Walter C. Kurtz, Chilton  
Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva  
Cecil McAdams, Mosinee

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Well, here we are again! Your directors are indeed persuasive and I yielded to their request and shall try to serve you again.

The annual meeting in Green Bay brought out a fine crowd, but not enough to carry the vote for changes in our articles of incorporation. With many out-of-state members it is indeed difficult to obtain by attendance and proxies enough votes to meet the statutory requirements. Since changes recommended by the committee are vital, don't forget to be at the spring meeting or **make your proxy available**.

Highlights of the annual meeting other than Prof. Krone's excellent address were these: acceptance of the Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society as a chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society; action to invite the N.A.G.C. to Milwaukee in 1951; naming Frank Bayer to be our delegate at the 1950 meeting; Gordon Shepeck first alternate, Dewey Sleezer second alternate.

The following committees were appointed: Articles of incorporation, Val White, Ch., Frank Bayer, H. Krubsack; 1950 Show Committee, Val White, ch., D. Sleezer, W. Kurtz; Show Committee for 1951, Archie Spatz, ch., A. Sartorius, C. McAdams; Legislative Committee, J. Gates, ch., A. Spatz, A. F. Scholtz; Program Spring Meeting, Hugo Krubsack, H. J. Rahmlow.

### New Assignments

1950 Premium List—Harold Janes.

1950 Supervisor of Judges—Gordon Shepeck.

Don't forget to support the Midwest Growers Conference. Details will follow.

By action of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the President of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society is now a member of its Board of Directors, as per our request.

### Show Dates

There will be no Wisconsin Gladiolus Society show at the State Fair in 1950. It is our duty to avoid conflicts between our shows and those of the State Fair. We should all support the State Fair. Chapter presidents will please communicate with me concerning their show dates to avoid conflicts.

I believe it would be a real service to our fan, hybridizer and grower members to make our 1950 show a big midwest affair.

Our bank balance is sufficient to omit a spring bulb auction.

Walter C. Krueger, President

### ADVERTISING FOR GLADIOLUS GROWERS

Wisconsin Horticulture is an excellent advertising medium for gladiolus growers who have bulbs for sale. It not only reaches all members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society but more than 5,000 horticulturists—fruit grower, beekeepers, nurserymen — all prospective growers of gladiolus. Our rates are very low. More gladiolus advertising means more pages in this magazine for gladiolus growers.

Borette is a new house plant fertilizer—pure dried cow manure, all organic but deodorized and perfumed! In a container with lift-up spout like a salt box, it can be used on all plants without danger of burning.

### WE STUDY THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IN GROWING GLADIOLUS

Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo, Wis.

The longer a man lives with a garden, the more certain he is that there are a lot of things to learn, and just as many things that will always dance, will-o-the-wisp fashion, just out of reach of his understanding for the rest of his life.

These long winter evenings, when we sit snug in our living room at Pine Shadows, we often flip up the thermostat on the wall, brew a cup of coffee, and enjoy a "hot stove league" discussion with some of our Gladiolus friends. John Burke, (W. M.A.M.'s Farm Editor, John Bell) has often joined us in these discussions and while the girls have discussed their pet subjects, we've often tried to untangle some of these knots.

One thing that always plagued us is the apparent "temperament" of good gladiolus bulbs. Many times good, clean, healthy stock will seemingly fail when shipped to some other part of the country—or just across the road, for that matter. Other bulbs, from the same lots and same season will do very well. Checking shows no disease. You know the other fellow is a good grower, one that knows his business. Your own test plot from the same lot has turned out fine. So then, what's the answer? This year we tried a test based on a hunch. We shipped out 300 "Elizabeth The Queen" to a Northern Illinois grower and put 300 "Rosa Van Lima" under test in our own garden. Each of these lots was planted in groups of 100 bulbs, three weeks apart. Everything else was as nearly the same as possible.

(Continued on Page 119)



## Favorite Gladiolus Varieties

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society we passed out sheets for a gladiolus variety symposium. Members were asked to list their favorite varieties in each of the color classes and also their favorite seedling. The total votes were as follows:

**White:** Silver Wings, 3, White Christmas 3, Alpine 3, Snow Princess 2, Casablanca 2, Sir Galahad 2, Margaret Beaton 2, June Bells 2, Adonis 2, Madonna 1, Silver Court 1, Wax Model 1, White Goddess 1, Florence Nightingale 1, Queen Mary 1, Newport White 1, Cupid 1. Total 29.

**Cream:** Leading Lady 13, Connie G. 6, White Gold 3, Oriental Pearl 3, Lake Placid 3, Salman's Glory 1, Lady Jane 1. Total 30.

**Yellow:** Crinklecream 7, Spotlight 6, Oregon Gold 2, Diamond Lil 2, Oh Oh 2, Vangold 1, Yellow Paradise 1, Keepsake 1, Willy Derby 1. Total 23.

**Buff or Orange:** Orange Gold 12, Sun Spot 5, Marimba 4, Daisy Mae 3, Arethusa 2, Capistrano 1, Susquehanna 1. Total 28.

**Salmon Pink:** Spic and Span 8, Picardy 4, Coachman 3, Marion Pearl 2, Exemplar 2, Harmau 2, Bengasi 2, Pioneer 2, Junior Miss 2, Valley Queen 1. Total 28.

**Scarlet:** Red Wing 7, Mountain Gem 4, Algonquin 3, Intruder 2, Beacon 2, Hiawatha 1, Tarawa 1. Total 20.

**Light Pink:** Connecticut Yankee 8, Heart's Desire 3, Variation 3, Phantom Beauty 2, Ethel Cave Cole 2, Lipstick 2, Friendship 2, Adorable 2, Yankee Lass 1, Deborah Sampson 1, Truelove 1, Blessed Damosel 1, Eglantine 1, Pink Ribbon 1, Magnolia 1. Total 31.

**Pure Pink:** Pink Picardy 2, Fabulous 2, Mermaid 2, New Yorker 2, Pink Paragon 1, Carillon 1. Total 10.

**Light red:** Ohio Nonpareil 4, Mid-America 4, Red Cherry 3, Top Score 2, Nancy 2, Red Rascal 1. Total 16.

**Dark Red or Rose Red:** Burma 11, Red Charm 4, Spotlight 3, Mighty Monarch 2, Melrose 2, Birch Red 2,

Firebrand 2, Rodney 2, Cardinal Spellman 2, Ruffled Night 1, Pruessen's Gloria 1, Mohawk 1, Crimson Tide 1, King Click 1. Total 35.

**Rose ..Pink:** Miss Wisconsin 15, Leeuwenhorst 3, Tivoli 2, Rosa Van Lima 2, Chamouny 2, Sensation 2, Madeline Hefty 2, Mauvie Rose 2, Evangeline 1, Boulogne 1, Tralee 1, Dawn Glow 1. Total 34.

**Lavender:** Elizabeth the Queen 15, Minuet 2, Badger Beauty 2, Poet's Dream 2, Lavender Prince 2, Bluet 2, Falcon 2, Bridal Orchid 2, Myrna Fay 1, Huntress 1, Minstrel 1, Lavender Queen 1. Total 33.

**Purple:** Purple Supreme 12, Lancaster 4, Purple Beauty 3, Mrs. Mark's Memory 3, King Lear 3, Vulcan 1. Total 26.

**Light Violet:** Blue Beauty 10, Rayshen 3, Blue Ice 2, Blue Bonnet 2, Josef Hadyn 1, Lilac Time 1, Colonial Dame 1. Total 20.

**Dark Violet:** Abu Hassan 9, Blue Lagoon 7. Total 16.

**Smoky Shades:** Tunia's Mahomet 7, Beltrami 4, High Finance 3, Flying Fortress 2, Mistaya 2, Chief Multnomah 2, Misty Dawn 1, Bombay 1.

Stormy King 1. Total 23.

**Any Other Color:** Buckeye Bronze 5, Sahara 3, Color Marvel 2, Vagabond Price 2, R. B. 2, W. H. Hosmer 2, King Tan 1. Total 17.

**Seedling:** Flad's Rose 2, 7-10-43 2, Pharaoh 2, Seedling shown by Mrs. Piepkorn at Plymouth Fair 1; Queen Mary (Tonie) 1, Bridal Bouquet (Puema) 1, Bridal Orchid 1, Robert's 763-1 1, Woodstock No. 41101 1. Total 12.

### GLADIOLUS MEETING STAGED BY MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

The Michigan Gladiolus Society in conjunction with the short course department of Michigan State College will sponsor a Midwest Gladiolus Growers conference at East Lansing Friday and Saturday, February 24-25. The conference will be of interest to all commercial and amateur growers of gladiolus.

Representing the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society on the program will be Mr. John Flad of Madison, president of the Madison Gladiolus chapter, who will speak on the subject: Experiences in Hybridizing and Early Propagation of Gladiolus Seedlings. Pres. Walter Krueger will also take part.

All Wisconsin growers should plan to attend.



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY FOR 1950**

This picture was taken at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society in November at Green Bay, Wis. From left to right: Arnold Sartorius, Hugo Krubsack, Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Walter Krueger, Val White, A. F. Scholtz, H. J. Rahmlow, F. M. Bayer, John Gates, Archie Spatz, Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Dr. George Scheer, Gordon Shepeck, Cecil McAdams, Dewey Sleezer, Walter A. Kurtz.

# Soil Testing; Tree Moving; Irrigation Discussed at Wisconsin Nurserymen's Convention

To Be Continued

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association met at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, December 7-8, and elected L. L. Kumlien, Janesville, president; Howard Anderson, Wisconsin Rapids, vice-president; Thos. S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, secretary-treasurer.

The Board of Directors for 1950 are: C. L. Wachtel, Milwaukee; Robert Gieringer, Milwaukee; W. A. Dust-rude, Hartland; Max Singer, Milwaukee; Ed Eschrich, Milwaukee; and J. P. Foster, Brown Deer.

We hope to publish papers by several of the speakers including members of the State Department of Entomology in an early issue, and report here only from notes on talks given the second day of the meeting.

## Test Your Soils

Mt. Stanley Foll, connected with the Brown Deer Nurseries in research, talked on fertilizers for nurseries, and recommended that each nurseryman purchase a soil testing kit and keep close check on the needs of soils for growing various types of nursery crops.

Two good soil testing methods were mentioned, and we give the addresses for anyone wishing to purchase them. The Hellige-Truog; complete equipment may be purchased from Hellige Incorporated, 3718 North Boulevard, Long Island City, New York. The price for a set to test only for acidity, phosphorus and potash is \$56.05. Additional reagents for nitrogen may be purchased for \$7.90. For equipment to test all of the various elements, a set may be purchased for \$88.95.

The Spurway system was also mentioned and Technical Bulletin 132 entitled, "Soil Testing," may be obtained from Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

## Use of Dowax for Moving Nursery Stock

Mr. Al Wefill of Green Bay gave a very interesting talk on his experience in using Dowax for shade trees and evergreens in preparation for moving them. He has moved birch in full leaf after spraying with Dowax. The trees were sprayed two

times before digging, then planted, and given another coat. The material covers the leaves and prevents evaporation and the trees come through in good condition. Lilacs were moved with success by applying two coats. It did not work very well on junipers but was good on pine and spruce, especially Blue and Black Hills spruce, and arbor vitae. He said they transplant better if the soil is in a wet condition.

Mr. Herbert Troutman of Troutman Nurseries, Franksville, said that he had used Dowax on fruit trees—pear, cherry and plum—with success. The trees were sprayed in fall, then moved, and came through fine. Yews were moved successfully just before Thanksgiving after having been sprayed. He remarked that if the spraying is done at a temperature below 40° F. the wax will discolor the evergreens, and advised that the customer be shown a blue spruce before spraying, as the color will be green for a short time after it is sprayed.

## Irrigation Discussed

The purpose of irrigation, said Prof. H. D. Bruhn of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Madison, is to tide plants over a drought period. We used to think we had enough water in Wisconsin for normal plant growth, but actually we do not. Irrigation is used on light soils and muck soils to germinate the seed. A new field for irrigation is to control root growth. If you want a light root growth, then water lightly and often. For deep root growth, irrigate deeply and not so often.

If fertility is a limiting factor, then irrigation won't pay. To use it effectively, the water and fertilizer must be balanced.

Flood irrigation is not practical in Wisconsin due to topography and our type of soil.

A portable system can be installed at from \$60 to \$100 per acre, and can be adapted to a very large acreage. Moving the system, however, may be expensive and not a pleasant job. The portable system has no effect on the humidity of the air, and several hours afterward the air is dry so that there is little effect from it in case of

fungus diseases, which are encouraged by high humidity.

If you take water from a navigable stream, you must get permission from the Public Service Commission, said Prof. Bruhn. If we dig a well which takes water at a very high rate, we must get permission from the Public Health Department. As far as he knows, there is no law against taking water from a lake.

## Cold Water On Plants

Relative to using cold water on plants in hot weather—it seems the only people who object to it are those who have never irrigated.

Aluminum tubing for irrigation is now so light that two men can move ninety feet (three sections) at one time.

There are now companies making fertilizers to be used with an irrigation system. On sandy soils, one inch of water will penetrate 10 inches into the soil. Nitrogen fertilizer is the most practical for use in the irrigation system. Phosphates cannot be used as they may become unavailable. Potash can be applied in the case of nursery stock.

Some growers have reported a yearly increase in income of 75% of the original investment due to irrigation.

Mr. J. R. Williams, vegetable and plant grower of Montello, led the discussion on irrigation by stating that he started using it many years ago when there was very little information available on the subject. He now has 75 acres under overhead irrigation and with the addition of a portable system can irrigate 100 acres of real light, sandy soil. He mentioned purchasing his first pipes (iron) 20 feet long, at 40c each from a junk dealer many years ago.

We hope to publish additional papers in our next issue.

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## Berries and Vegetables (Continued From Page 102)

disease resistance and productivity. It is a good shipping berry and the one that brought me \$8.50 on the Chicago market. It is earlier than Latham.

### The Robinson Strawberry

Have had one more year with the Robinson strawberry in our nursery. This berry cannot take nitrogen. It will rot on the bushes even when the berry is green if too much nitrogen is given or the leaves are too dense. For best production in quality berries, every plant must have 4 to 6 inches of space; the soil must be low in nitrogen and slightly acid—5 to 6.8, with plenty of humus. We plow under too green crops and give both potash and phosphorus fertilizer. If grown under such conditions, the berries only need picking every four days. If picked the first day, the berry will bleed and mold in transit within ten hours. The second day it forms a pink center while it is all white and juicy the first day. The third and fourth day the berries get firm and will travel nicely. Plenty of stem should be allowed to remain when picked. We had one crate go from Loyal to Rockford, Illinois in the back of an auto on a hot day and it did not mold even though picked about two days before shipping. However, Robinson is different from other varieties and needs more care.

### FRESH VEGETABLES POPULAR WITH CONSUMERS

A total of 46 different kinds of vegetables were handled by three Syracuse, New York, stores and accounted for 69% of produce purchased, with fruits running at 31%. This is the report published by Professor M. P. Rasmussen, Cornell University, on "Consumer Purchases of Fresh Vegetables at Retail". The study was made in three units of a Syracuse chain system.

Potatoes accounted for 42 pounds of each 100 pounds of vegetables sold. The other 45 vegetables ranked in importance in this order: lettuce, onions, celery, cabbage, carrots, squash, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, cauliflower, turnips, cucumbers, spinach and snap beans.

These vegetables including potatoes accounted for 93 of each 100 pounds, but in dollar value potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, onions, carrots, cab-

bage, snap beans, asparagus, squash, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, peppers, spinach and cauliflower were the most important. They accounted for 89c of each dollar spent and left only 11c for the remaining 31 vegetables. The study was given in a U.S.D.A. report.

## 24 OF OUR WORST WEEDS

Professors Ken Buchholtz and George Briggs of the Department of Agronomy have written an excellent bulletin, "24 of our Worst Weeds." It is stencil circular No. 303, available from the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

On the upper half of each page describing one of the weeds is a detailed drawing of the root system, flower parts, seeds, and stems of the plant. Quack grass, Canada thistle, sow thistle, leafy spurge, field bindweed, wild mustard, crab grass, and seventeen others are illustrated and described.

Chemical control is also explained.

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# Garden Club News

## GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES

### We Go Back 21 Years

Do you know that the heading on this page was first used in the November 1928 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture?

Previous to that time we published a page of Local Club News, but now the Federation had just been organized and so more attention was given to this department. Then in the February 1929 issue we used for the first time the heading, State Garden Club Federation News, with the names of the officers underneath. Twenty-one years looks like a long time on paper, but actually it seems like yesterday.

But times change. In those days we were able to visit each organization affiliated with us, and help them if help was needed. Then came the time when we had about 150 different organizations affiliated, and in 5 different branches of horticulture.

Even though we spoke at about 100 meetings each year and last year this magazine reached 42 pages, we still could not reach all the organizations. We need more help, but there is no money to hire any.

It has been gratifying to find a large number of garden clubs will continue to affiliate with us. We can assure you of our full cooperation.

We find many garden club members do not know about the work of the Horticultural Society. Last month we sent a questionnaire to each club president and secretary containing some information all members should have.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

**Question:** How was the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society organized?

**Answer:** The Society was organized by a group of horticulturists in 1865 as an educational organization. It was later incorporated as an educational organization by state law, and given an appropriation.

**Question:** What are the duties of the Society?

**Answer:** The law states that the Society shall extend the knowledge of



and interest in horticulture throughout the state.

**Question:** What does the term horticulture include?

**Answer:** It includes the culture, use and marketing of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

**Question:** How is the program carried on?

**Answer:** In these ways: (1) By the printed word in Wisconsin Horticulture; (2) By the secretary, members or officers speaking at meetings of affiliated organizations; (3) By holding conventions with educational programs; (4) By assisting affiliated organizations in holding conventions and meetings with programs, if they so request. (5) By radio talks on horticultural subjects.

**Question:** Who may join the Society?

**Answer:** (1) Any individual interested in horticulture at \$1.00 membership dues. (2) Any group of ten or more may affiliate at 75c per member. Both memberships include the magazine.

**Question:** If an organization affiliates, does the Society have any control over that organization?

**Answer:** Absolutely not. The Society has an educational program to offer. If groups interested in horticulture wish to participate in that program they are welcome to join. The Society will help such organizations to the best of its ability. Some statewide affiliated organizations have elected the Secretary of the Horticultural Society as their corresponding secretary, thereby receiving some addition-

al services. Such a relationship, however, is entirely voluntary on the part of the affiliate organization, and does not further obligate either the Society or the organization.

**Question:** If a club affiliates with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, can it also affiliate with other state or national organizations?

**Answer:** The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society does not wish to have any control whatever over the affairs of an affiliated club. As far as the Society is concerned, you may join any other organization you wish.

## We Need Your Help

Wisconsin Horticulture will continue to serve the garden clubs affiliated with us.

We would like to have each club appoint a correspondent to send us:

1. Club News, short items about your program and projects. Send only those that are of interest and offer suggestions to other members.
2. Dates and plans for flower shows.
3. Take a vote of your members and find what kind of articles they prefer in this department. Send these in; it will help us very much in planning future issues.

## COMING EVENTS

March 4-12. Greater Cleveland Home and Flower Show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

March 5-7. American Carnation Society Show and Convention, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 20-25. 34th Annual International Flower Show by The Garden Club of America, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 20-25. Philadelphia Flower Show, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 23-29. National Flower Show, Washington Armory, Washington, D. C.

March 25-April 2. Detroit, Michigan. Flower Show at Convention Hall.



## BEAUTY IN OUR GARDEN WITH TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

By Mrs. C. H. Brimmer  
Wausau Garden Club

The most enjoyable flower we have ever raised is the tuberous rooted Begonia. It is the most beautiful flower we know of. It is odorless and if it had an odor like that of the rose, it would be perfect. Comparatively easy to grow it is free from pests and diseases.

Plants are grown from tubers which are placed in flats containing peat moss or sand mixed with some loam. The tubers should be set two or three inches apart with the concave side up. The flats should then be placed in a light room but not in direct sunlight with a temperature of between 60 to 70 degrees. Watering should be light and is only necessary to the extent that the growing medium is kept moist.

We raise about one hundred forty tubers outdoors each year. Our method of handling the tubers is to plant them in flats about April 1st. This could be done earlier but it might then be necessary to transplant them again indoors so the roots may have more space in which to spread. They will then require a final transfer to the outdoors. If allowed to grow too tall there will be difficulty in handling the final transplanting.

In the garden the plants prefer a shady place on the north side of the house. Our soil consists of loam, sand, peat moss and cow manure. It should be friable so that it will not pack down. The plants should be placed at least nine inches apart with a small amount of fertilizer like cottonseed meal or fish meal just below the plant. The beds also require good drainage and we have built ours so they are about six inches above ground level.

It is necessary to protect them from the winds. The stalks are full of water and break easily. Our garden is subject to west winds so we stake the plants as much as possible. The stakes also serve to hold up the heads of the flowers which often tend to droop. The beauty of the flower then is much more apparent. One of our beds is a hundred or more feet away from the house and we find it necessary to protect it all around with half inch mesh chicken wire. It seems that birds and other small animals are attracted

to them even before they grow up but they do not bother those near the house. Even there we had a toad dig himself in. We removed him to what we thought was a safe distance but he found his way back.

The flowers bloom from early in July until frost. Last year being a warm one our beds were protected by awnings or tarpaulins and bloomed on into November.

After the first frost has laid them low, the plants are dug up with some of the stalk attached. They are brought into the garage or fruit cellar to dry. Several weeks later after they have dried out and after the stalks have dropped off at the tuber, the remaining dirt is removed with a whisk broom. The tubers are then

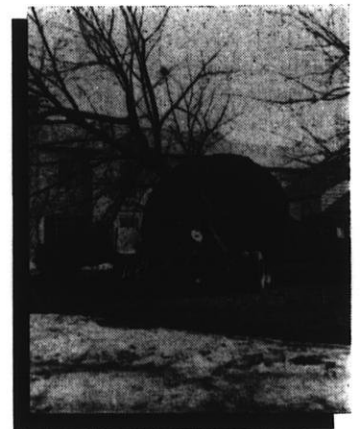
placed on shelves in the fruit room where a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees is maintained until spring. About once a month the tubers are dipped in warm water so that they will not dry out too much. There must be humidity in the storage room or the tubers will dry out. If you do not have a suitable root cellar place the tubers in a glass jar or tin can and seal tight to prevent evaporation.

" A recession is a period in which you tighten your belt. In a depression you have no belt to tighten up. And when you have no pants to hold up, it is a panic."

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## Proper Care Brings Winter Bloom of AFRICAN VIOLETS

By Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo

To begin with, let me say that to be successful in anything you do you must love it, and if you love African violets you will have the necessary patience and persistence that will bring most gratifying results. A collection of Saintpaulias, tended by skillful and loving hands, is a possession of ever increasing value and beauty. With the experience I have had in growing them the past years and hearing and reading the experiences of others, I do not believe any two people grow them alike. However, should you be one of those who has grown violets successfully, stay by your method.

I have grown violets in my home for many years, and at first it was the one and only **Blue Boy**. Maybe it was because I grew my first violets successfully that I had the longing to grow just lots of them. At present my dream is realized in my small greenhouse in which I have a few thousand growing and am propagating from about 75 varieties. They are as different in foliage as they are in bloom.

To my way of thinking, light comes first when bloom is desired. Humidity is second. Soil is less important than some people think. **Much** care should be taken in watering **always** and with tepid water (not chemically softened) and preferably from the bottom unless one is very cautious and does not carelessly water too near the heart of the plant when watering from the top.

### An Even Temperature Important

An even room temperature is important, but it does not need to be as warm as some people think; however, not below 60 degrees. I keep the thermostat set at 62° night and day. Violets love suffused light, as they were accustomed to when found growing in the jungles of East Africa. Therefore, in the winter months south or east exposure, not too near the glass, but perhaps in back of curtains is ideal. Some varieties tolerate more light than others. **Pink Beauty** for instance requires less light and then gives a much deeper color of bloom. The **White King** variety seems to do



Mrs. O. F. Isenberg of Baraboo has a small greenhouse in which she grows more than 75 varieties of African violets. Here she holds a plant blooming profusely in mid December.

best in less light, preferably in a north window. The Duponts and Amazons with their thick leathery foliage seem best in a sunless exposure but good light. In late spring and early summer shift to a west and north window regardless of variety, or the foliage will lose its beauty and turn a yellow green.

### Provide Humidity

The humidity in the average home is much too low to please the moisture loving African violet. Setting pots on trays of wet gravel helps a great deal but keep saucers under pots and water your violets individually or sometime your choicest will disappoint you and wilt, and then you will have what is called crown rot. When this happens, the plant is easily pulled out of the soil, all roots decayed. Do not throw it away but cut away the decayed root system with a razor blade and set the plant in a mild solution of water and Hyponex. Keep the water just at base of crown of plant and in a few weeks it will have grown new roots. You may then pot it in soil, keep moist but not wet,

and it will live again. Warm water spray on the foliage on sunless days or in the evening is also good for violets.

### The Soil

I think violets will thrive in most any kind of soil, best however in soil which is not too heavy. I use one-third rich leaf mold, one-third loam, and the other one-third vermiculite, coarse builder's sand and charcoal. A little bonemeal in the bottom of each pot is fine. Violets like it evenly moist, better however on the dry side than too wet. In full bloom and with the temperature right, they tolerate more moisture than in their rest period. With a good rich soil to begin with, fertilizing is not so necessary, but if they do not have good soil and bloom has been heavy, Hyponex—one-fourth teaspoon to a quart of warm water—is good, or one teaspoon of superphosphate to the quart is also good. Feeding about once in two weeks should be sufficient. It seems fertilizing plants which have not been blooming is not advisable. First try potting them in good soil and when buds appear, give them an occasional feeding. Remember, the quickest way to kill an African violet is by over-watering. If it does not die of crown rot, it can acquire a stunt which means the center leaves become deformed and do not grow and neither does it bloom. This ailment can scarcely be diagnosed from the worst of all violet pests, the cyclamen mite. Should you think that perhaps your violets have mites, or mealy bug, or aphids (the three most common pests), spray frequently with a mild solution of black leaf forty, one fourth teaspoon to a quart of warm water, on a cloudy day. This will not spot bloom or foliage and will kill any of these pests unless the plant is too infested.

Violets are not really hard to grow; they just need a lot of love to make them thrive and bloom. Can't you visualize a beautiful indoor window garden in your home of glorious Saintpaulias, that will give you so much enjoyment during the long winter months?

**ATTENTION, JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB CHAIRMEN!**

By Mrs. Henry Pochmann

As I reported my junior garden club work (for the West Side Garden Club of Madison) to my district chairman, Mrs. Earl House, of Baraboo, I wondered how many such chairmen in the state had stumbled onto the same wonderful source of ideas I had found. That source is the *Girl Scout Handbook*, 1947 edition. Of all the books I have recently read, that is the most fascinating, and surely the most helpful in planning activities for growing girls.

From the standpoint of gardening, there are four chief subjects to work on: home gardening (vegetables and flowers), bird lore, wild plants, and trees. But while the girls are taking hikes and watching slides and movies concerning these subjects, the adult gardener can distribute much information concerning conservation, community service, outdoor safety, horticulture, design, and even reptiles and insects.

There's no limit to the opportunities and ideas suggested in Part III of the *Handbook*; indeed, it is actually difficult for a leader to plan anything at all on gardening without helping the girls toward winning one of their proficiency badges, and that is, of course, an aid to their regular Girl Scout leaders as well as to the girls.

From my own experience I have found these facts to be true: first, the girls should be as young as 9 or 10 years when first taken in hand by the Junior Garden Club chairman. A year or two later, the girls are more interested in masculine nature than in Mother Nature! Second, it is best to discuss plans for hikes before undertaking them; the girls then feel they have had a part in making the program; it isn't just being stuffed down their throats, so to speak. Too, such discussion gives the girls a goal to work for along with their fun and outdoor exercise; for instance, before visiting a private garden, the girls should list the things to look for, such as birdhouses, birds, nests, larkspur and daisies, creeping charlie, aphids, and helpful garden spiders. Then they obtain that much-desired sense of accomplishment when they succeed in finding the items listed.

The third fact that I realized is that the best time to begin is in early March, when the migrant birds are

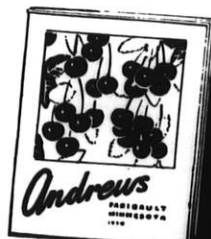
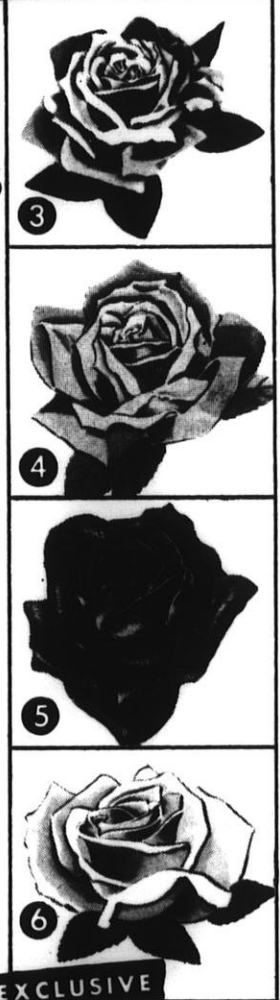


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## Junior Garden Clubs

(Continued from Page 115)

appearing and seed-planting time is not far off. However, there are many projects that call for winter, such as bird-feeding stations, collecting seed pods and acorns, protecting flowers and strawberry beds, and so on.

The fourth fact is that small groups accomplish much more and have more fun that do large groups. Six is an ideal number. (I worked at various times with from one girl to twenty girls.)

The following two dozen projects are some of the 53 on which I have worked with girls in Nakoma, a Madison suburb:

1. Identify 30 wild plants. One of the girls became so interested that she collected over 100 specimens near her parents' summer cottage in Wau-shara County. Together with her parents, she identified 176 wild flowers in a period of 3 weeks.
2. Study many kinds of seeds, and notice how they travel.
3. Sketch some wild flowers and trees to learn their shapes.
4. Identify poison ivy and water hemlock; learn precautions and cures.
5. Learn how to cut common flowers, and to arrange them.
6. Arrange seed pods and bare twigs for your own home decoration.
7. Fill a terrarium, and keep plants in good condition.
8. Visit a wild-plant garden; try transplanting and growing some yourself; learn which are protected in Wisconsin.
9. Make a list of the plant and animal life in a spot one yard square. This proved unexpectedly exciting. As two girls were listing the kinds of soil beside a log, out from his hole beneath popped a chipmunk's head! We rolled the log back and examined the little animal's home, then carefully replaced his "roof."
10. Identify 15 trees. Some girls collected leaves for scrapbooks, some for making spatterprint and blueprint designs for towels and Christmas cards.
11. Know how to plant and care for a young tree.
12. Know how to prune a tree and care for the wound.

(To Be Continued)

## Let's Make a Flower Arrangement

By Adeline E. Lyster, DeForest

The year is about to end and when this reaches you it will be the beginning of a new one—a happy one for you all. But why must I run into the middle of Christmas arranging and shopping and almost before I know it promise to make an arrangement for him to photograph, and write this article?

That is how the idea of this page came about even though it is an effort to leave tinsel, holly and pine and think of flowers. This time of the year when we have so few flowers, we rarely think of doing an arrangement but we'll prune some house plants, and do an arrangement of foliage. Foliage to me is just as interesting and beautiful as flowers. Perhaps it is because there is more foliage than bloom on plants that many of us admire the bloom more. So let's make an arrangement from what we have available.

### We Select the Container

When we start an arrangement we must first select the container. It must be of good proportion and suitability. The color must be harmonious with the flowers or leaves that we are going to use, and we must consider it part of the arrangement. Notice in the photograph the container selected for the arrangement. It was the strongest container in the group—we needed a strong container for the heavy leaves we were going to use. We wanted the weight, visual weight I should say, to be at the base of the arrangement.

Chicken wire is essential in making arrangements of plants with stems of large diameter.

In this arrangement the needle point holder is held securely in place with modeling clay. The first step in placing the long vertical leaves of sansevieria was to arrange each leaf at a different height. While the leaves are tall, the large heavy container gives it a feeling of stability.

### Important Mechanics

I am sure it is not necessary for me to spend time on promoting holders. The needle point holder is undoubtedly one of our most satisfactory and important mechanics in flower arrangement. Modeling clay is a must and can be obtained in any dime store. You know of course that the

container must be dry before we place it in position. A sharp florist knife is essential. I have found since I have been using one that I do not mutilate the stems of the flowers and therefore they are able to take water up through the stems and stay fresh longer. Remember to cut the stems of your flowers just before you place them in water—oh, yes, I almost forgot—let's use water at room temperature—not the shock treatment (ice water).

### A Contrast in Greens

Let's look at the arrangement photographed. I am sorry it is not in color—then I am sure you would recognize that when I was doing it I was playing one green against another. The yellow in the variegated leaves were the accents—sort of staccato like.

When I started to make this arrangement I wanted to give a feeling of a torch—a little fire at first and then a flame ascending upward. By the time I had completed the arrangement I can assure you I was thoroughly heat treated by the floodlights.

Those nice shadows you see in the picture were not accidental—Mr. Rahmlow carefully planned those. My arms ached from holding the floodlights. When we finished taking the first picture we were in need of a little moral support—it is so easy to call the Horticultural Department for help—Prof. Burdean Struckmeyer obligingly came over, lifted our spirits, and gave us most helpful suggestions.

**Note by the Editor: Miss Lyster and Dr. Struckmeyer were discussing plans for making the arrangement and what to show in the pictures so intently while they were being taken we were impressed with the pleasure they were obviously getting from it. We remarked, "I believe you girls really have a lot of fun arranging flowers, don't you?" They both agreed they did. It is how they first became acquainted, through a mutual interest in the art.**

**Moral: Anyone is fortunate who can find happiness in an interesting hobby.**



## WHY I LIKE THIS ARRANGEMENT

By B. Esther Struckmeyer

In this arrangement the Sansevieria (Bowstringhemp, Snake Plant) gives us the vertical line. It will give a feeling of height if you have low furniture, either as a potted plant or in an arrangement. The variety we commonly see is *Sansevieria laurenti*, with a gold band around the edge of each leaf, shown here. It is an easy plant to grow indoors, needs little water and does well where humidity is low—where many flowering plants fail.

The peperomia leaves were placed in front of the Sansevieria with cyclamen leaves on either side to break the sharp lines of the Sansevieria.

The arrangement is simple and natural. The color of green suggests spring and gives one an uplift feeling during the short days of winter.

This type of material holds up well and will last for several weeks.

## LET'S MAKE A FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

### Upper Left

Containers we like — rectangulars, round, squares—flat or high—heavy pottery or fine porcelain, brass or pewter. Notice the nice rectangular piece in the front. It has an interesting gray drip glaze and would be nice for a horizontal arrangement. Wouldn't that porcelain vase be nice for a vertical arrangement? I think the green low round piece is what I am looking for—I'll do a torch like arrangement in that.

### Center Left

Dark green pottery container suitable for using in an arrangement of heavy leaves. The ring placed in the container is florist clay—it is used to fasten the needle point holder to the container.

### Upper Right

Hardware cloth, needle point holders, florist clay and a florist knife. The hardware cloth folded like an accordion is a good holder to use in a pillow vase or any other tall vase that is not transparent. I will use the indispensable needle point holder for making this arrangement.

### Center Right

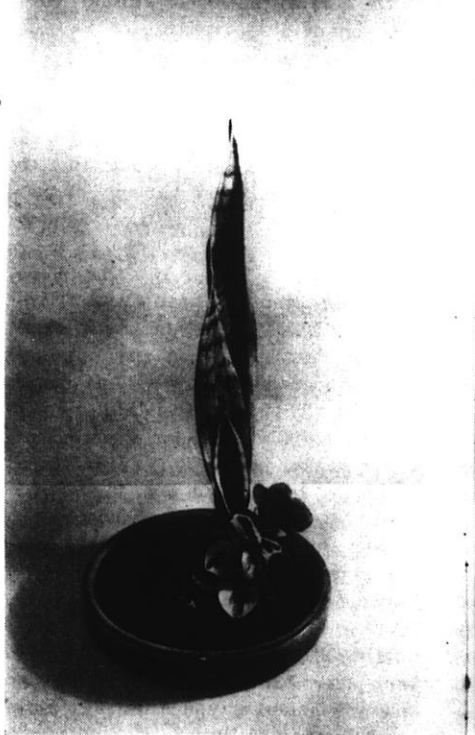
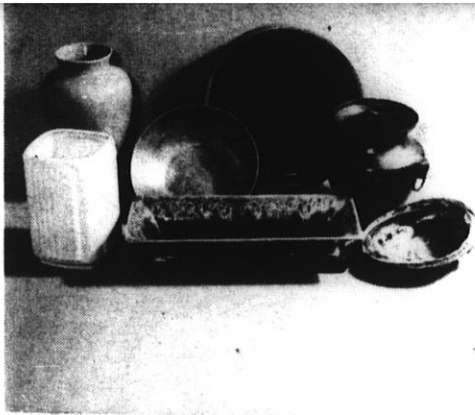
Sansevieria leaves placed in the upright position, then the main line of the arrangement.

### Lower Left

The arrangement complete — the leaves of cyclamen and variegated peperomia make a nice substitute for flowers. The peperomia is the focal point.

### Lower Right

Burdean Struckmeyer thinks the foliage I used has good substance. Perhaps I should add one more leaf. No, it is better to use too little than too much.



## The Garden Question Box

### You May Find It Here: Begonia Care; Rabbit Repellents; Garden Books; Evergreens; Pruning Blueberries.

**QUESTION:** Our tuberous-rooted begonias didn't do well this past year. They were planted near shrubs and in the shade of a tree. I thought we had plenty of rain last summer so didn't water them. Do you think they suffered from lack of moisture without irrigation?

**ANSWER:** Very likely. You do not say whether you dug the bed deeply, or trenched around it to cut the roots of adjoining shrubs and trees which are apt to rob the plants of both food and moisture. Lack of moisture is one of the important reasons why begonia plants growing in the shade of trees and shrubs do not do well.

**Question:** Are the rabbit repellent sprays that we see advertised really helpful and safe? We do have trouble with rabbits girdling young apple trees and even shade trees. Is there a better way of protecting them?

**ANSWER:** Spraying trees and shrubs with rabbit repellents is helpful if not entirely successful. There is no guarantee that rabbits will not eat the bark from trees or shrubs which have been sprayed. There are several reasons for this. First, the spray may not be effective for a long period. Secondly, if there is a heavy covering of snow on the ground which remains for some time and forms a crust, rabbits may be unable to find natural foods such as grass and become very hungry. Then they may eat the bark of young trees and shrubs even though they have been sprayed.

A very effective way of protecting young fruit trees is to wrap newspapers around the trunks and up around the branches if possible. Then tramp the snow under the trees so the rabbits cannot reach up into the branches.

**QUESTION:** Mice are a serious problem in our orchard and garden. Even in midwinter I find tunnels or runways made by mice under the snow. What can I do to control them?



**ANSWER:** Baiting should have been done in October or early November to get rid of the mice. However, if they are still numerous, get some poisoned oats bait from the companies listed in the October issue of Wisconsin Horticulture (Pg. 40) and place a teaspoonful in a runway on the morning of a nice, clear day. At that time the mice are likely to be active and will feed on the oats. Cover the oats so that other animals cannot get at it—a forkful of hay or straw, or a board, can be used.

**QUESTION:** Where can I get good garden books? We do not have a city library here, and I would like to read some books on various phases of gardening during the winter months.

**ANSWER:** Write to the Free Traveling Library, State Capitol Annex, Madison. Our state has a magnificent library with a great many books on gardening as well as other subjects. They are available free of charge, may be kept for a period of three weeks, you paying only return postage. If you do not know the name of a book on a certain garden subject, just mention the subject and the library will send you what they have best adapted to your needs.

**QUESTION:** Our evergreens were bent over badly by heavy snowfall last winter. Do you think it does any harm?

**ANSWER:** It certainly doesn't do any good and has a tendency to destroy the ornamental shape of some evergreens. It is not difficult to shake the tree or run a snow shovel up and down the branches, removing most of the snow.

**QUESTION:** Manure on the Lawn. Quite often I see lawns covered with manure in winter or early spring. Is the manure valuable as a fertilizer for the lawn and is it recommended?

**ANSWER:** We see no reason why commercial fertilizers and organic matter such as peat moss would not be as valuable and much easier to apply than manure, which is likely to smother the grass if it isn't removed early enough in spring. Then there is the labor of raking it off, and the weed seeds introduced. Certainly good results can be obtained with the use of commercial fertilizer and peat.

**QUESTION:** Time to Prune. Can I do some pruning during the winter months? I have heard that it is best to wait until spring to prune fruit trees, but I have more time to do it now.

**ANSWER:** Most Wisconsin fruit growers start pruning in the late fall and continue all winter until they are through. We have never seen any injury as a result of fall and winter pruning. In the coldest sections of Northern Wisconsin it may be best to wait until spring.

**QUESTION:** Southwest Injury. Here in Northern Wisconsin our fruit trees sometimes show injury on the southwest side of the trunks. Cracks develop which are quite serious at times. What is the cause and what can be done?

**ANSWER:** Southwest injury is caused by the sun shining on the southwest side of the trunk during midday in late winter. The sun may warm up the side of the trunk enough to cause the sap to flow. Then if it freezes suddenly soon afterward, the cells are killed with the result you describe.

Provide shade from the sun on the southwest side of the tree by leaning a board against it or wrap the south side of the trunk in newspaper.

**QUESTION:** Best Vegetable Varieties. Where can I get a list of vegetable varieties best for Wisconsin?

sin conditions? I would like to order my vegetable seeds soon, but don't know quite what varieties to get.

**ANSWER:** Prof. O. B. Combs, chief Department of Horticulture, U. W., has promised an article for our February issue, giving recommendations on best vegetable varieties for Wisconsin.

**QUESTION: Multiflora Rose Fence.** I have seen newspapers and magazine articles about the value of a fence of the Multiflora Rose. Will this do well in Wisconsin, and where can I get the plants?

**ANSWER:** According to all reports, the Multiflora Rose is not reliably hardy in Wisconsin, and therefore should not be used here. Supposing it grew well for two or three years, but then winter-killed during a severe winter! It would present a serious problem.

**QUESTION: Blueberries for the garden.** Hardy highbush blueberry plants are highly recommended in advertisements in various magazines and newspapers. What variety would you recommend for our garden? (from Milwaukee)

**ANSWER:** Blueberries have been tested for many years in this state but we do not know of any plants that have survived our conditions for very many years. Highbush blueberry plants are not any more hardy than peach trees and will winter-kill during severe winters, and furthermore require very acid soil to grow well. Even though we acidify our soil properly, it seems that lime comes in through soil moisture and then the plants fail to thrive. So at the present time we would not recommend them. A great deal of money has been spent in testing highbush blueberry plants in Wisconsin.

### IT WAS NEWS TO US

Mr. Walter Krueger, president of the Gladiolus Society, was the principal speaker at the annual fall meeting of the Iowa Gladiolus Society, held in conjunction with the 84th annual convention of the Iowa Horticultural Society. He spoke at a joint meeting with the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa. Subject: How to Grow Gladiolus.

### THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND THE CLIENT

R. S. Sturtevant, M.L.A. Nashville

Mr. H. F. Leweling's presentation in the April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture (Page 234) is excellent in its expression of the standard approach but my experience has proved that no plan is static and that the average client develops new interests and needs. Often some sort of consultant service is not only mutually valuable but can be worked out for so small a charge that it will appeal to many home owners.

At present both the new owner and the one with an established planting is at the mercy of his own bright ideas or those of a plant salesman. The Landscape Architect can tell at a glance that an existing planting will require replacement within a few years at best; that the thrifty young tree will block a view or make a lawn impossible within a few years, or that a grill far from the kitchen is rarely used or that there is no really good location for a dream of a rose garden. In other words his advice as to what not to attempt may or may not convince you of a waste of money but at least you will be fore-warned. Your love of roses may be satisfied by some husky climbers or dwarf cluster roses in a location that adds to the picture and suits their needs.

The best of plantings require intelligent maintenance through the years and with current labor difficulties a new planting may more than pay its way in ease of maintenance and appearance within a few years. There are an infinite number of these recurring problems and the wise consultant can be prepared by experience to handle a whole group of clients for a moderate fee for each.

The L. A. must naturally eliminate as much office work and overhead as practical and the client must assume much of the responsibility of time consuming ordering of plants and daily supervision thus gaining not only an added appreciation of the value of such advice but also a greatly heightened enjoyment of his yard and its beauties.

#### The Small Place

With this beneficial epidemic of garden visitations sweeping the country there is a realization that it is usually not the show place but the small individual, home maintained yard which remains in the memory.

No landscape design can be at its best unless it suits the owner and shows his loving care in its maintenance whether such is the development of a color scheme in his border or the preservation of a distant vista through the natural growth of a hedgerow.

### GLADIOLUS

(Continued From Page 108)

sible. Here's what happened in Illinois:

Earliest Planting—  
Disappointing

Planting No. 2—  
Surprisingly fine production  
Planting No. 3—

Not bad, but not up to No. 2.

And here's what happened here in North-Eastern Wisconsin:

Earliest Planting—  
Results poor

Planting No. 2—  
Fair results

Planting No. 3—  
Excellent results.

Now allow for the difference in weather south of us. For the first planting, both Northern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois may have been too cold. It was warm enough in Illinois to produce the best lot of the test, three weeks later, but not quite right yet in Wisconsin, where the test didn't show maximum results until the third planting six weeks from the first. Note, too that the third test (No. 3) in Illinois was not up to par, perhaps because of higher temperatures all through the bulb's growth. Temperatures don't maintain these steady maximums here.

Conclusions? Well, inasmuch as both these tests were conducted by professional growers, with all factors except planting time as constant as possible, it looks like the Gladiolus is much crankier about the temperature levels during its different stages of growth than most of us expected. Perhaps it explains the occasional seeming "failure" of certain lots of bulbs, and the unwarranted blaming of the bulbs for poor showing, and it may even explain the sometimes contradictory results that certain tests have produced in testing different soils, fertilizer and watering schedules.

Again, it may be "just one of those things". Anyway it has furnished us with a lot of conversation.



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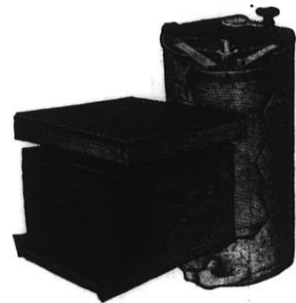
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# *Wisconsin* **Horticulture**

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*February 1950*



# **Let's Talk Turkey**

## **About This Threat To Your Welfare**

**Some time ago the anti-trust lawyers from Washington brought suit to put A&P out of business.**

**They asked the court to order us to break up our stores into seven groups and sell each group to new owners; to sell our factories to still other new owners; to disband the Atlantic Commission Company; and to close all our central buying offices, including the National Meat Department, the National Dairy Department and the National Egg and Poultry Department.**

**Since that time, thousands of farmers, as individuals and through their organizations, have been adopting resolutions, writing letters and running ads expressing their opposition to this suit.**

**The Farm Bureau Federation, at its recent annual convention in Chicago, adopted a resolution that did not specifically refer to the A&P suit but condemned current interpretations of the anti-trust laws. The resolution said in part:**

**"Regulations should not be used to eliminate the possibility of integrated systems that are efficient and competitive. Such systems have the possibility of bringing about a badly-needed reduction in the margins that now exist between the producers and consumers of many items."**

**The reason farmers are taking a stand against this suit is because they recognize that it is a threat to their welfare; a threat to all agriculture; and a threat to our national economy.**

**Have you figured out how much this suit could hurt you?**

## **A Threat To Better Distribution of Your Products**

**A&P is the largest and most efficient distributor of farm products.**

**Obviously, this attack is a threat to the welfare of all the farmers who sell to A&P, for they will have to seek new outlets for their products.**

**That will mean greater sales efforts and higher sales costs for them.**

But it will have an adverse effect on millions of farm families who don't sell to us at all.

For the great amounts of food we move into consumption, the great merchandising effort we put behind food sales, tend to strengthen farm markets and boost the income of all farm families.

Everyone wants the farmer to get good prices for his products. After all, we can't have a prosperous country unless we have a prosperous agriculture.

The price you receive for your product is the retail price, less the cost of distribution.

To maintain good prices to farmers, therefore, we must eliminate unnecessary in-between handling costs and operations.

A&P was founded and has operated for 90 years on the theory that the best way to attract and hold customers and build bigger markets for farm products is to give the public more good food for their money.

In order to do that, and at the same time do a good job for agriculture, we have had to work constantly to find better and less expensive methods of distributing food.

As a result, we have narrowed the spread between farm and retail prices.

The methods we pioneered have been adopted by other food distributors.

All agriculture has profited from them.

Today farmers get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. Their sales are higher. Their income is greater.

This suit threatens to wipe out many of these gains.

Don't you think agriculture will be hurt by this attack on its most efficient marketing outlet?

## **A Threat To Your Living Standards**

The farmer is a consumer as well as a producer.

His "real" income is determined by how much he has to pay for all the things he buys.

This applies to food, as well as clothing and other necessities. For today, with the development of cash crop farming, practically no farm family produces all the food it needs.

A&P was the first of the nation's chain stores. Together with the other chains and mail order houses, it has worked to keep living costs down and living standards up.

The public has shown that they like our method of distribution by giving us and other efficient distributors their patronage. We are big because the public made us big.

If the anti-trust lawyers win this suit, a legal precedent will be established that can be used to attack anybody who tries to do a better job, give his customers a better deal, and grows big in the process.

Don't you think your living costs will go up if the company that has done most to keep them down is destroyed?

## **A Threat To Our National Economy**

That is why we say that the big issue here is not whether A&P engaged in some practices that allegedly violated the anti-trust laws. We know we didn't. We know that we have always tried to run a good, clean business. Even if there were something wrong with our method of operation, it wouldn't be necessary to burn down the barn to get rid of the mouse.

The real question here is whether the anti-trust laws, which were designed to preserve competition, can be turned around to reduce competition.

The real question is whether we are going to continue to encourage people to do a better and more efficient job; or whether we are going to let the lawyers in Washington blow the whistle on anybody who gets a little bigger than his competitor.

Frankly, we admit that nobody needs worry about the owners of A&P. They could make a great deal of money by breaking up this company and selling off the parts as the anti-trust lawyers wish.

But we think you and every other American should worry about the kind of economic policy the anti-trust lawyers are trying to impose on this country—not by way of Congress, as it should be, but by way of court decrees.

**You may not sell to A&P or buy from A&P.**

**But this is your problem, too.**

**You don't have to believe us.**

**Think it over and talk it over with your friends and neighbors.**

**Decide for yourself.**



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# How and Why We Mulch Fruit Trees

## In Door County

By Charles F. Swingle

In Door County we use mulch on apple and cherry trees primarily for two reasons: to bring back sick trees of any age; and (especially on young trees) to take the place of three or four hand weedings a year. In few instances is mulch used as a method of adding plant nutrients.

Of course, a permanent grass cover in the orchard is one type of mulch, but we need not go into that further than to say most of the bearing apple trees in the county and an increasingly large percent of the cherry trees are now maintained in sod. Maintaining an orchard in sod will not answer all a grower's needs, but many orchardists are convinced this is at once the easiest and best type of orchard management, and the fact that some of the highest yielding orchards in the county are in sod shows that this is definitely one good way to handle cherries.

### Mulching Materials

Door County was formerly a big pea producing area, and pea vines were available for mulch. However, this is a thing of the past, and straw is now the most popular mulch, with no thought given to its direct fertilizing effect. Other commonly used mulching materials are: sawdust; shavings; cedar bark peelings; marsh hay; apple pomace, cherry pits; manure; cornstalks; paper sugar and fertilizer bags; and leaves. One orchardist at least is using stones for a mulch. This is one material of which we do not expect a shortage for some time in Door County, and it has other advantages.

Primarily mulch helps the tree by smothering the competing weed growth and thus makes such water as is there available to the tree itself; mulch also prevents runoff of heavy rains and slows down water loss by evaporation from the surface of the ground; by maintaining the soil warmer in winter and cooler in summer in the top few inches, where many of the cherry roots are concentrated; by somehow helping make the added

(Continued on page 126)

### WHAT WE SEE IN THE PICTURES

1. Hay mulch on young apple trees in orchard of S. S. Telfer, Sr., Ellison Bay. Mr. Telfer mulches heavily with hay or straw for the first three years. Then this leaves enough protection to carry through into sod and with no more general mulching.

2. General view of S. S. Telfer's young apple orchard. Shows grandson Lee.

3. Young orchard of Mr. Frank Reische, Ephraim, mulched with stones. This is the only mulching material available in unlimited amounts in Door County. Like the cherry pit mulch, and fertilizer bags (not shown), stones add little or no plant nutrients but do provide protection against heat, cold, evaporation, and weed competition. Apparently Mr. Reische has the only orchard in the county mulched in this manner.

4. Straw mulch in young cherry orchard of Erickson Bros., North Bay. This is the most preferred type of mulch used in Door County, but there is not enough straw to go around. These trees suffered because mulch was not applied when the trees were planted.

5. Sawdust mulch in young cherry orchard of Erickson Bros., North Bay. Phil and James Erickson shown. This type of mulch is commonly used and has proven satisfactory, but if the trees are short of nitrogen, sawdust may make this shortage still more pronounced.

6. Cherry pit mulch in Reynolds Brothers orchard. Although Door County has abundant supplies of this mulching material, it is not much used. Of course very little actual fertilizer or humus is furnished by cherry pits, but they do smother weeds, shade the ground, protect the soil from excessive cold in winter and heat in summer, and add to the water available for the tree.





Many kinds of mulching materials are being used.  
To be of value it must be put on thick and wide. (Wis. Hort. Soc. Photos)

## Mulching Fruit Trees

(Cont. from page 124)

or natural nutrients, especially potash, more available; and by discouraging too close cultivation, an important contributing factor in curl leaf of cherry. Some mulches add fertility.

### Use Plenty of Mulch

Most growers who are mulching their young trees are very well satisfied with this treatment if they have been using ample amounts of mulch. This means some 4 to 6 inches after settling, and 3 or 4 feet out from the trunk, with newly set trees; farther as the roots extend. Apparently if mulch is added in the second and third years these three mulchings will be sufficient so that no further treatment is needed, and the orchard can then go over into sod.

Severe difficulties have been experienced by merely stopping cultivation, if the trees were not big enough to cast a good shade. When trees 4 to 8 years old are being put into sod, unless there is sufficient shade cast, it is very important to use a good mulch, or the trees will suffer the first two years after cultivation is stopped. In other words—MULCH UNTIL THE

## TREES ARE BIG ENOUGH TO CAST A GOOD SHADE.

One important point about mulching has not yet been solved. In spite of all we can do some weeds still grow through or on top of the mulch. Perhaps the easiest way this is being met at present is one trip a summer with a pitchfork to lift up the entire mulch, and separate the weeds from their roots. In some cases a small amount of hand pulling seems necessary.

### Weed Killers

Some growers, and the Experiment Station, are working on another means of killing these weeds, mostly quackgrass. Based on results elsewhere, mostly with cranberries, trials are being made of the so-called fortified Stoddard solvent weed killers, which seem to have a fairly high killing power against grasses at certain times. About all we can say at present is that those tested are relatively but not completely harmless to cherry trees, and are not too successful in killing quackgrass in midsummer. Although they knock the quack down, it comes back in a few weeks. We plan to repeat these tests next spring before the grass gets firmly established, to see if one or two sprays of the fortified solvent might not be a simple

and easy solution to the small amount of weeding now required with mulched young trees. We are also testing other grass killers, including 2,4,5, T; and TCA both of which are definitely not recommended at this time because we do not know about their toxicity to cherry trees. Of course these materials are not being considered for general orchard eradication of grasses—only for getting those few important weeds near the trunk of the young trees.

### Use Care in Mulching Old Trees

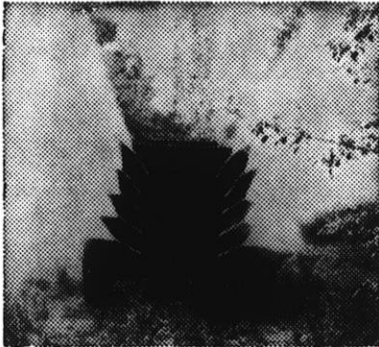
As for mulching old trees, this is being done only occasionally. Mulch is a good general booster for sick trees, but the basic cause of the trouble should be eliminated—nutrient deficiency, rodent damage, humus lack, disease, plain old age, or whatever it is. Obviously in such cases mulching can at best help only a little, and not in itself cure such troubles. On the other hand, the addition of large amounts of mulch to trees making maximum growth may well cause over growth, delayed ripening of fruit and delay hardening of the wood with consequent winter injury. Of course such results from mulch are to be looked for more from manures and high nitrogen mulches than from materials like paper bags. And such damage is more frequent with apple than cherries.

Most of the effects of mulching can be obtained with materials which make available very little if any plant nutrients. Hence the high regard for which paper bags, cherry pits, and sawdust are held, and the line of reasoning that such effects can also be obtained from stone mulches. We hope to be able to report in a few years just how successful this stone mulch system has proven, for this is the only mulching material of which we have unlimited quantities in Door County.

### Sawdust Mulch

Just a word about sawdust. I have found no orchardist who has had effects from its use. In general orchardists are using ample nitrogen so it is not a question of running in a nitrogen deficiency when the sawdust rots, as has been reported in other states. If there is any question add some 20 or 30 pounds of additional ammonium nitrate per ton of dry sawdust. While we have a lot of sawdust in Door County, we have a still greater demand for it, so that we must look ahead towards the use of other materials.

## HALE SPRAYERS



The Hale Centrifugal Orchard Sprayer has been thoroughly tested and approved by leading growers.

The action picture gives you some idea of the excellent coverage you can obtain from the Unit. The Sprayer will pump any desired capacity or pressure up to 100 U.S. G.P.M. at 600 lbs., with ample reserve.

## New Type Jet Agitation

A simple and trouble-free system of jet agitation is provided to keep the spray solution thoroughly mixed.

A single control lever enables the operator to premix the spray solution while adding it to the tank.

Continued agitation while spraying is controlled by the same lever; and circulation of the spray solution thru the centrifugal pump also helps to provide a homogeneous mixture of spray. The above features eliminate any danger of putting a concentrated mixture on some of the trees and a diluted mixture on other trees.

Ten Spray guns (specially designed for the Unit) are mounted on the rear of the Sprayer and can be individually adjusted for direction, reach and volume.

The pump requires no relief valve. It has few moving parts and such parts are easily and inexpensively replaced.

Users who keep accurate comparative cost records find that the Hale Sprayer not only requires less time to operate but also greatly reduces the cost of spraying.

### ORCHARD CONTRACTORS, INC.

123 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Wisconsin Distributors Hale Orchard Sprayers and Hale Pumps.

Please send me Bulletin No. 302 on Hale Centrifugal Orchard Sprayer.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ACRES OF FRUIT TREES .....

# FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

## FERTILIZERS

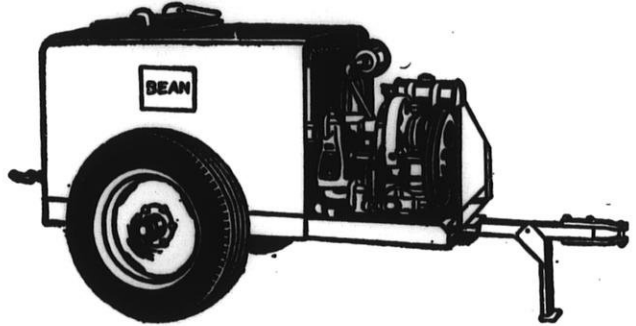
Ammonia Nitrate — Vigoro — Mixed Fertilizers

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Pruning Saws  
Pole Saws  
Pruning Snips  
Tree Seal  
Tree Wound Paint



### USED SPRAYERS ON HAND

1—3206A—With 150 gal. Wood Tank  
1—06T—With 150 gal. Steel Tank

### JOHN BEAN SPRAYERS

We Have All Model  
and Pump Capacities  
VISIT OUR SHOW ROOM

## Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

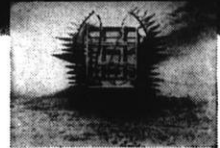
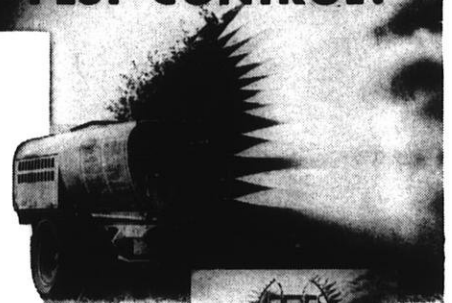
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Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot  
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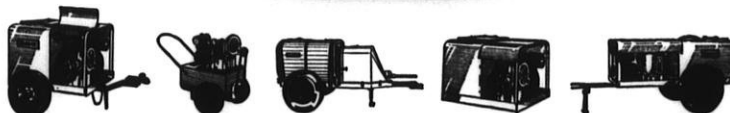
*One man* PEST CONTROL!

**LABOR** and Time to get the spraying done no longer are problems for orchardist, vegetable grower, general farmers and stockman. Hardie sprayers today are equipped with specialized booms, nozzles and application devices that enable one man to do as much spraying as formerly required the labor of several men. Hardie builds advanced sprayers in many sizes and styles for both concentrate and dilute spraying of orchard, row crop, cattle, hog and sheep, weeds, corn and grain fields. All are specially designed, constructed and equipped for fast, efficient spraying by one-man control.



**Hardie**  
Dependable Sprayers

Write for catalog. State what you want to spray. The Hardie Mfg. Co., Hudson, Mich. Sales & Service everywhere in the world.



## PRUNING THE OLD WEALTHY TREE

By C. L. Kuehner, Department of Horticulture  
University of Wisconsin, Madison,

### Before Pruning

1. Numerous branches in the lower third of this tree are no longer valuable because they are shaded and have made very little growth for as many as three to five years. Most of these branches are marked with a strip of white tape to indicate their location and position in the tree. These branches will continue to produce small poorly colored fruit. Good pruning eliminates them.

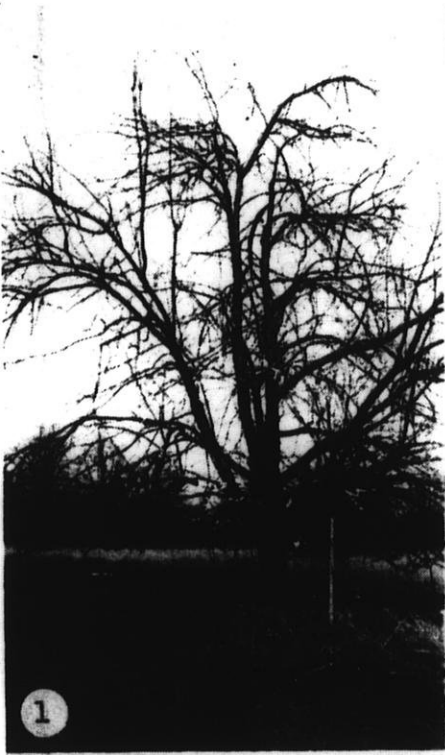
### After Pruning

2. The marked branches have been eliminated. In this way the tree has been freed of wood which produces the bulk of the small poorly colored fruit. In turn, the remaining branches are vigorous and open to sunlight. They respond to the use of fertilizer and moisture and produce fruit of desirable size and color.

The upper portion of the tree was opened moderately wherever it happened to be somewhat dense.

3. The Brush Pile—the place for the “small apple.”

4. This branch of an old Wealthy has desirable growth from the yardstick to the right, except for the “downhanging” branch indicated by the arrow. This part of the branch belongs in the “brush pile.”



### SPRAYERS FOR SALE

1 Bean Power Model. 35 G.P.M. 500 gal. steel tank. 1 Speed-Sprayer. Orchard Contractors, Inc., 123 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.



### "NO RESIDUE PROBLEM"

Hazards in the new sprays aren't so much as they exist on foodstuffs but to the growers that use them in controlling insects, R. H. Robinson, Oregon State College chemist, pointed out to members of the Oregon State Horticultural Society at the organization's 64th annual meeting in November.

"Every precaution must be taken by the grower in the application of parathion and the other organic phosphates," he said. "On the other hand, as far as the public is concerned, danger from parathion or other organic phosphates as spray residues is practically nil. Like nicotine and rotenone parathion decomposes or volatilizes so that our analyses of the food crop seldom show over a few tenths of a part per million. There should be no residue problem with parathion and the Food and Drug Administration should not even set tolerances for it."

No person has ever eaten enough of a pesticide in normal consumption of food to be made acutely ill, he continued.

### ELIMINATE POOR VARIETIES FROM ORCHARDS

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society passed the following resolution at its recent annual convention and recommends similar action by other societies throughout the country. They believe that consumption of apples could be increased if growers will eliminate the poor varieties from their plantings.

#### Resolution

"WHEREAS, the highly interesting talk of Mr. Henry W. Miller, Jr., Vice President, Consolidated Orchard Company, Paw Paw, West Virginia, covering apple varieties for the future created discussion and interest of the entire society to determine which varieties of apples should be considered and recommended to be placed on an approved list.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the incoming president appoint an industry committee composed of five members, four growers, and one nurseryman to study apple varieties and report at the next annual convention for action.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Horticultural Societies and to the Apple Institutes throughout the country."



Up to harvest time  
it cost 33 cents per  
bushel to grow  
these apples

### PRODUCTION COST TO HARVEST FOR VARIOUS BLOCKS OF APPLES

(From trees varying from 15 to 40 years old)

| Yield per acre (bushels) | Cost per bushel (cents) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 330                      | 88                      |
| 390                      | 76                      |
| 700                      | 43                      |
| *900                     | 33                      |

433 bushels per acre average yield for 145 acres

73 cents average cost per bushel for 145 acres

THESE New York State apples were grown in an orchard of about 145 acres which has averaged better than 400 bushels per acre for the past four years. The grower has used Kolo products continuously ever since they were available. His experience has proved that Kolo protection programs can maintain high yields of better fruit... and the bigger the yield per acre, the lower the cost per bushel. Here are some representative 1949 yield cost figures from his orchard, based on accurate records.

Dust and spray materials for use in this orchard are selected with care and are properly applied... on time. This grower regards his protection program as an important factor in keeping his yields and quality consistently high. Strong emphasis is placed on fungicides and insecticides that offer the best in protection and the minimum chance for injury to the leaves—thus encouraging fruit bud production for the next year's crop. Ninety per cent of this 1949 crop was 2½ inches and up. Less than 1% showed fungus or insect damage.

Other factors contributing to the success of this orchard were *systematic pruning*, to insure better quality and larger fruit; *good soil management*, to supply nutrients in the proper proportion as well as adequate moisture; *pollination assistance*, including the use of bee colonies, cross-pollinating bouquets, and hand pollination.

The right selection and application of insecticides and fungicides such as these can favorably affect your yield per acre and your growing costs per bushel. So important is this matter of selection and application, that Niagara maintains a staff of

highly trained field representatives who work with growers in every part of the country. Widely experienced, the Niagara representative in your area can be of major assistance to you. It will pay you to get in touch with him now.

The major protection materials used by this grower in 1949 were the following Niagara products:

**KOLO DUSTS AND SPRAYS**  
**NIATOX 50 SPRAY**  
**LIQUI STIK • DINITRO DRY**  
**SPRAYSRED • HEXAMITE • PHOSKIL**  
**SUSPENSO LEAD ARSENATE**



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fmc

# Conditions and Methods Change To Save The Industry We Must Have Union Now - For Growers

Carroll R. Miller, Sec.-Mgr.  
Appalachian Apple Service, Inc.

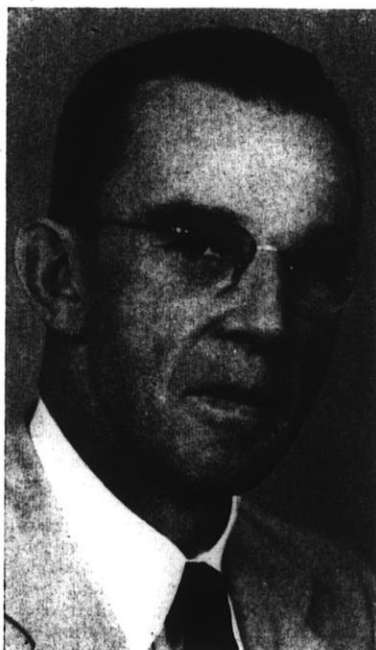
A hundred years ago there was superb organization in fruit-growing. For instance:—my grandfather grew fruits. He and his family harvested them; hauled them to nearby towns; and, sold them, mostly house-to-house. The entire job, from soil to consumer, was under one control—Grandfather's. And he knew what his customers wanted; shaped his year's work to their wishes. He had to, to sell them. There it is:—a single plan or control, start to finish: and that control directly answerable to the consumer. That is Business Organization.

## Selling Methods Change

Some 50 years ago we began to lose that organization. The nation became urban instead of rural. Grandfather began to ship his fruit to the cities. He planted larger—much larger acreages. He sold now to distant wholesalers. His neighbors, the consumers, faded out. And his control of his product lessened. He worked now to meet the preferences of his wholesalers. They wanted the fruit, not to sell to consumers, but; (1) picked and packed to withstand the necessary handling and time-lapse while in their hands; and (2) "faced" for strongest appeal to the retailer.

Since then other divisions of this apple-manufacturing job have come: seasonal labor, community packing houses, storages, the processors, sales agencies. Someone described them recently as "the water-tight compartments of the produce industry." Every one of these increased the distance between grower and consumer. Each lessened the unified control, soil to consumer, that Grandfather held.

Grandfather's place is still producing fruit. It is a company now. The fruit is harvested by seasonal aliens; hauled by contract truckers to a community packing house; stored in a commercial storage; sold by a sales agency; sent out to processors and wholesalers and retailers over several continents: all neatly done for it is a



Carroll R. Miller

well managed place. But . . . there is no over-all plan or cooperation, soil to consumer; and consideration of the consumer is remote indeed.

To establish the point:—"manufacturing" a fruit (bringing it from soil to consumer) is one job; just as manufacturing an automobile is one job:—from steel mill through a half-dozen plants and assemblies right on to the consumer. Hundreds of men work on the auto, at many different places. There must be a single control, organizing these several steps; or the carburetor doesn't fit the motor; the motor doesn't fit the frame nor the frame fit the body, and the auto is an unworkable joke. Picture the auto if the carburetor makers each used their preferences instead of the blue-print; and the motor and bodymakers likewise. A "Rube Goldberg" machine, a mis-fitting monstrosity, would result.

The evidence says that too frequently in Agriculture we are putting before the consumer the ill-fitting, unworkable product, but without over-all organization;—a blueprint and management. That is confusion. The

reward is in kind and inevitable.

Strange and unbelievable, it is still a fact that never, anywhere, have all the branches of Agriculture come together, around a table, to probe what could be done to better our production and marketing. The grower, his labor, the processors, the carriers, the supply manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers, the bankers and Government:—these have never even tried together, to find the methods that would bring to the consumer the product as she wants it at a price she can afford. That is unbelievable, but true.

## Need Connecting Links In Organization

Certain it is that Agriculture is very confused as to Organization. Most farmers (and fruit men) assume that by joining one or several farm associations they are becoming organized. True in part. These different groupings are very necessary. But each applies to specific jobs:—business education, political action, merchandising, etc: or, as with The Farm Bureau and The Grange, only to the producer, who is but one link in the chain. Strong links are essential. But equally essential is connecting these links into the complete chain solidly, smoothly.

We have some links forged. California Fruit Growers Exchange has worked out the pattern from 40 years' experience. Within the past 15 years, growers of apples, cherries and peaches have banded themselves together; have set up their own market-promotion and intra-industry work; and have moved on to join spasmodically with the retailers, and in a case or two with the processors. They have proved the benefits from connecting the links solidly. They have proved it is not difficult; that the machinery is simple and the blue-print at hand. The wholesalers, are "organizing" with the retailers, for better handling and sale of more produce. We are moving. We can do our own jobs, if we work under today's business rules.

But we still have a long way to go before we can say to the Consumer

"This is the product you wish, in the price-range you can afford." That can come only when growers, and labor, and distributors, and processors and package-makers and transportation and bankers, Government and research:—when all these sit down together and say: "How can we, by working closely together, do this job better?"

**Our Problem**

Consider these 2 facts:—a century ago Agriculture was the nation's most esteemed industry; as Washington said: "Agriculture is the noblest occupation of man:" while the past third of a century (except for War's abnormal years) the "plight of Agriculture" has been a constant, serious national problem and The Treasury has poured into Agriculture literally billions of dollars in subsidies, supports and grants. In those early days, the job was organized under a single management that answered directly to the consumer. We have lost that. We are moving ahead in Organization. But until we see more clearly what Organization really is, we can only stumble ahead half-heartedly; losing much time and effort in going up blind alleys. Shall we think this through?

**County Fruit Growers Association Meetings**

All fruit growers are invited to attend any one of the annual meetings of the county fruit growers associations listed below.

All meetings will begin at 10:00 A. M. and run until 4:00 P. M. with a noon potluck luncheon arranged by local members and their wives. These meetings have always been very interesting and well attended.

**The Time and Place**

**Tuesday, February 28.** Racine County Fruit Growers Association meeting at County Agricultural School, Rochester, Wis. Luncheon by school.

**Wednesday, March 1.** Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association meeting in Mequon Hall in Mequon. Luncheon as usual.

**Thursday, March 2.** Washington County Fruit Growers Association meeting in Village Hall, Jackson, Wis. Potluck at noon as always.

**Friday, March 3.** Waukesha County Fruit Growers Association meeting.

**Tuesday, March 7.** Jefferson County

Fruit Growers Association meeting in the City Hall, Fort Atkinson.

**Wednesday, March 8.** Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association meeting in Greenfield Town Hall. Luncheon by church group.

**Thursday, March 9.** Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association meeting.

**Friday, March 10.** Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association meeting in the City Hall, Plymouth, Wis. Bring your lunch. Ass'n will furnish coffee and doughnuts as usual.

Interesting programs are being arranged by officers of each county association cooperating with the county agent.

**SPRAYERS FOR SALE**

Good used sprayers ready for spring work. 1 Friend Power Takeoff. 35 G.P.M. 450 gal. steel tank. 2 Friend Power Takeoff. 35 G.P.M. 400 gal. wood tank. 1 Bean Power Model. 35 G.P.M. 500 gal. steel tank. 1 Speed-Sprayer. Orchard Contractors, Inc., 123 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

**Used BEAN Sprayers at 40 - 50% Savings**

- 1—with ROYAL 15 gallon per minute pump and 200-gallon tank. Power Takeoff.
- 1—with ROYAL 20 gallon per minute pump and 300-gallon tank. Power Takeoff.
- 1—with ROYAL 35 gallon per minute pump and 600-gallon tank. Engine and 8-gun Automast.
- 1—with ROYAL 35 gallon per minute pump and 500-gallon tank. Power Takeoff.

**All completely overhauled, and guaranteed same as New Sprayers.**

**SAM GOLDMAN**

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

# BERRIES AND VEGETABLES

*For the Wisconsin Berry and  
Vegetable Growers Association*

By R. H. Roberts

## NEW WISCONSIN STRAWBERRY Experiment Station Releases No. 537 for General Trial

One of the strawberry seedlings which we have selected from known crosses has received favorable comment from commercial growers who have tried it. As a consequence we have decided to release it for general trial. It is a mid-season berry of good freezing quality. The fruit is smooth, solid red outside and inside, and attractive in appearance.

This variety needs more nitrogen fertilizer than most kinds which makes it a good home garden berry as the soil is apt to be of above average fertility there. The habit of setting all blossoms results in small berries at the end of the season after other kinds are through fruiting. No. 537 is a good plant maker but is not very vigorous unless well nitrated. It may develop some hereditary yellows in cool seasons as is true of any cross of Premier such as Blakemore. The other parent of 537 is the poorly adapted but high quality variety Corvallis.

Plants of 537 may be secured from several growers:

Murray Bingham, Route 1, Sturgeon Bay.

Janke's Berry Home, Route 3, Antigo.  
Hans Pedersen, Warrens.

Oscar Rankinson, Route 1, Brule, Bayfield County.

H. D. Roberts, 610 Harrison Street, Black River Falls.

The Swartz Nurseries, Route 4, Box 390, Kenosha.

The Zimmerman Nursery, 973 2nd Street, Baraboo.

## A MECHANICAL RASPBERRY PICKER

Prof. J. D. Winter writes this item in the November issue of *The Minnesota Horticulturist*:

"According to reports, Paul Names of Puyallup, Washington, has invented a semi-mechanical raspberry picker which he says does the work of eight hand pickers. Bushes are shaken by hand and the berries fall into the picker. A fan blows away leaves but is not strong enough to damage the berries. Any grower visiting in that region should drop in to see Paul."

## Annual Spring Meeting

Wisconsin Berry and  
Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

CITY HALL AUDITORIUM  
Appleton, Wis.

Thursday, March 23  
10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Program in next issue

## STRAWBERRY INSECTS

By H. E. Halliday, Madison

### Annual Convention Report

Because of the increasing acreage of strawberries which is being planted each year, it will be necessary for commercial growers to produce as high quality berries as possible. This means using good cultural practices and being alert to notice and control any insect or disease outbreak in the patches before they can do any damage.

### Leafroller Injury Serious

One insect which has caused very severe losses in the western part of the state this past summer was the leafroller. Some fields were killed almost one hundred per cent, and in many others the loss of plants and berries was extremely high. Two species of leafrollers were responsible. The obsolete banded strawberry leafroller did the greatest damage and it was ably assisted by the ordinary strawberry leafroller. The larvae of the obsolete banded species is a bronze color. This is a comparative new comer to this state, at least as far as heavy injury is concerned. The larvae of the other species is usually a greenish color.

The damage is done by the larvae which fold or roll the leaves, fastening them together and feeding within. Winter is passed in the larval or pupal stages in silken masses or cocoons in the folded leaves or trash under and about the plants. The adult moth emerges and lays eggs on the

underside of the leaves about the latter part of May.

### When To Spray

At the first sign of folded leaves, the field should be sprayed or dusted. After many of the leaves are folded, it is extremely difficult to reach the insect with any type of insecticide.

Arsenate of lead two pounds to 50 gallons of water, or 3 pounds of 50% wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water, or a 5% DDT dust are all very effective. Do not use these insecticides while the plants are in bloom because of the danger to bees. Also rotenone should be substituted for the above compounds if it is necessary to treat the field after the fruit has set. As there appeared to be several generations this past summer, it may be necessary to treat several times during the summer and early fall. Close mowing and burning after the fruit is picked is useful in keeping down the numbers of this insect.

### Large White Grub Beetle Flight Next Spring

Another pest which is usually troublesome in some parts of the state each year is the white grub. The spring of 1950 will see what is called the large beetle flight. The "A" brood which is the largest brood, will emerge as beetles and lay their eggs in sod land, quack grass, fence rows and many other places. Untold numbers of tiny white grubs will be hatched this next spring. The first year they will do considerable damage, but in 1951 they will do their heaviest damage. 1952 will see a moderate amount of damage as they complete their life as larvae or grubs, and 1953 will bring a very heavy flight of beetles again.

### Control

According to research by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture 20 pounds of technical chlordane per acre applied by May 15, 1950 and worked into the ground will kill a great many of the tiny grubs as they hatch. It is not as effective on older grubs. A possibility in control is the old arsenate of lead and sand mix-



ture. Five pounds of arsenate of lead mixed with 1 bushel of sand will treat 1,000 sq. feet. This could be placed on approximately 1,000 feet of row, 1 foot wide, and work it into the soil. There is a possibility of a little injury to the strawberry roots from the arsenic, but the benefit in protection from grubs would probably far offset this.

The important thing to remember, however, is to never plow under sod and plant strawberries immediately afterwards.

**Spittle Bug Control**

Spittle bug is an annoying as well as injurious pest. Pickers do not like to work in a heavily infested field, and the damage to the fruit can be very severe. If the insects appear before the fruit is set, a 5% chlordane dust is very effective. If it is necessary to control this pest after the fruit has set, a .75% rotenone dust is recommended.

If hayfields or weeds surround the strawberry field, when the hay is cut spray or dust the edge of the hayfields or weeds with chlordane, 1 pound technical to 25-30 gallons of water; used at the rate of 25-30 gallons per acre, or a 5% dust, at 25 pounds per acre.

**STOP GAMBLING WITH CROPS**  
Irrigation Pays!

VITAL WATER WHEN NEEDED with

**GORMAN-RUPP IRRIGATION PUMPS**

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



**THE IDEAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

540 Grand Ave.  
Port Washington, Wis.

**BERRY PLANTS**

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson and Arrowhead Strawberry plants. Evermore, Webster, Brunel, Marvel everbearing. Raspberry plants: Latham, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Cumberland, Morrison. Fruit trees, ornamental evergreens and shrubs.

Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wis.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

Thomas @ \$20.00 per M; \$2.50 per 100. Robinson @ \$12.50 per M; \$1.50 per 100. 500 & over at 1000 rates.

We are original introducers of Thomas and are offering them for the first time in quantity lots. Please order early. The Swartz Nurseries, Wood Road, Kenosha, Wis.

**SPRAYERS FOR SALE**

2 Friend Power Takeoff. 35 G.P.M. 400 gal. steel tank. 1 Friend Power Takeoff. 35 G.P.M. 450 gal. steel tank. Orchard Contractors, Inc., 123 N. 3rd 123 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

**SCAB RESISTANT SEBAGO POTATO**  
Developed and recommended by Wis. College of Agriculture — resistant to scab and late blight. Excellent yielder of large tubers. Cooks white. Write now for trial planting of 150 eyes, Wis. Certified Stock, to be mailed in time for planting. **\$175**  
**L. L. OLDS SEED CO.**  
DEPT. MADISON 1, WIS.

"Send for FREE Seed Book"

**ARIENS Gardeneer**

**QUICK COUPLING POWERED TOOLS—**



**FRONT MOUNTED**

**ADDITIONAL TOOLS**

- ✓ Sickle Bar
- ✓ Sprayer
- ✓ Seeder
- ✓ Bulldozer
- ✓ Snow Plow
- ✓ Furrower

The newest member of a famous family of Rotary tillers — backed by over 18 years of know-how in making rotary tillage equipment.

Precision built . . . quality performance . . . field tested and proven . . . shielded for safety and plant protection . . . front mounted for accuracy, visibility, and control . . . 2½ HP 4 cycle engine, three forward speeds. semi-automatic free wheeling. Rotary tiller is adjustable 10" to 16"—has patented tine. Complete details upon request.

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**ARIENS COMPANY BRILLION - WISCONSIN**

# Report of 3 Years of Observation of Sprinkler Irrigation For Berries

By Harold D. Roberts

This short article is a summary of three years of observations on the irrigation of strawberries using rotating sprinklers and light-weight portable pipe. Observations cover more than twenty growers, most of whom are located in west central Wisconsin. Soil types vary from light sand to heavy clay.

Portable irrigation equipment as it is used on strawberries serves four separate functions or purposes, which although not of equal importance, are each of value to the grower. These four functions are: frost protection during the blossoming period, irrigation of the growing plants and fruits, application of soluble fertilizer dissolved in the irrigation water, and soaking of the newly laid mulch or covering.

## Frost Protection

Frost killing during blossom time is one of the important hazards to the strawberry grower in Wisconsin. Such a crop loss, coming at a time when a large part of the expense in producing the crop has already been invested, can mean a severe setback to the individual. Sprinkling has protected one of the state's good producers from killing frosts for the last three years in a row. It is likely that he, like so many of his neighbors, would have been forced to turn to other work without the protection afforded by his irrigation system.

While the danger of a complete loss from frost is ever present without this protection, instances of a partial crop reduction are more frequent. Unprotected beds in west central area of the state sustained an estimated one-third to three-fourths loss from frost this past season.

How are the sprinklers used in frost protection? To what temperatures can the atmosphere drop and there still be protection to the blossoms? In three instances where the air temperatures dropped to 12°, 13° and 15° complete protection was achieved by operating the sprinklers continuously during the whole freezing period of five to six hours. The covering of ice over blossoms, plants, and ground was one-fourth inch or



Moulton system watering raspberries near Winona, Minn.  
This same equipment is used for strawberries.

more. In this connection, it should be noted that sprinklers with small nozzles are considerably more efficient in frost protection, as they generally form an ice covering more quickly than large-nozzle sprinklers. On the basis of these and similar observations, it is felt that sprinklers operated continuously during the freezing period will afford complete protection against any temperatures which could be expected during blossom time.

It should be emphasized that the situation just described is applicable only where the grower has enough pipe, sprinklers, and pumping capacity to cover the whole of his bed for the whole of the freezing period. Few irrigators have that amount of equipment; and, in general, only those growers who are in locations particularly susceptible to frost are justified in going to this additional expense for equipment.

As a rule of thumb, we have come to believe that adequate protection can be expected where one-third of the bed can be covered at one time. Several growers rely on their equipment to an even greater extent. Pertinent factors are severity of frost, rate of temperature drop, and time required to move the pipe line. In the situation where the temperature drops only three to five degrees below freez-

ing it is generally sufficient to soak down the bed, operating the sprinklers from 15 to 20 minutes in a location. In such a frost the rate of temperature drop is usually gradual. Ice may or may not be formed. Where several moves of the line are necessary to cover the bed, it is advisable to start the sprinkler operation some time before freezing temperatures are reached, especially if the temperature is dropping fast—three or four degrees an hour.

In such cases of fast drop and rapid ice formation, it is recommended to operate for the same 15 to 20 minutes to form a thin coating of ice and then move the line to an unprotected area or move the line back over previously watered areas.

It should be noted that moving a sprinkler line on a cold raw and dark night over soaking ground and vegetation is not exactly a pleasant job but it can well be the most profitable few hours spent during the season.

## Irrigation For Strawberries

Turning to some considerations of the actual irrigation of strawberries—the application of water to meet the needs of the plants—it should be emphasized that the strawberry plant requires an abundance of water to produce a good crop of berries. While a high moisture level is unquestionably necessary at fruiting time, an

oversupply of moisture can lead to a soft, poor-keeping berry. If the excess of water comes from natural rainfall, it must be accepted! To apply an excess of water by means of irrigation is inexcusable.

**When To Apply Water**

A general rule for irrigation at fruiting time is: Do not irrigate the day before a bed is to be picked. A possible exception to this rule would come when the soil moisture is very low—a condition that could not exist under proper irrigation practices. If moisture is needed, irrigate in the late afternoon or evening just after the bed has been picked. A second rule is: During harvest time do not irrigate when the sun is shining brightly or during the heat of the day. It has been stated by others that a scald will be produced on the ripening fruit—the berry that is turning color—if irrigated in the bright sunlight. To check on this we tried to produce such

(To be continued in March)

**VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR COMMERCIAL GARDENS**

By O. B. Combs,

Department of Horticulture

**BEANS:** Bush snap, green: Topcrop, Tender; green, Rival, Logan, Plentiful, Bountiful; bush snap, wax: Round Pod Kidney, Pencil Rod Black, Cherokee.

**BEETS:** Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit, Detroit Dark Red.

**CABBAGE:** Early: Golden Acre (Racine Market\*, Resistant Detroit\*, Resistant Golden Acre\*), Jersey Wakefield (Jersey Queen\*); second early: Copenhagen Market (Marion Market\*), Glory of Enkhuizen (Globe\*); late: All Seasons (Wisconsin All Seasons\*), Danish Ballhead (Wisconsin Ballhead\*), Bugner\*; red: Mammoth Rock Red (Red Hollander\*).

**CARROTS:** Red Cored Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Nantes or Coreless or Tauchon, Emperor, Morse's Bunching.

**CAULIFLOWER:** Early Snowball, Super Snowball.

**CELERY:** Golden Plume, Golden Self Blanching, Summer Pascal for green.

**CHINESE CABBAGE:** Chihili, Michihili.

**CUCUMBERS:** Slicing and dill: Cubit, Marketer, Straight Eight, Colorado, A&C; pickling: National Pickling, Snow's Pickling, Chicago Pickling, Double Yield.

**CUSHAW:** Butternut.

**LETTUCE:** Leaf: Simpson, Grand Rapids; head: Great Lakes, Cornell 456.

**MUSKMELONS:** Delicious, Milwau-

kee Market, Pride of Wisconsin, Iroquois, Schoon's Hard Shell.

**ONIONS:** Seed: Early Yellow Globe, Brigham Yellow Globe, Rochester Bronze; transplants: Yellow Sweet Spanish, Bermuda.

**PEAS:** American Wonder, Dark Podded Thomas Laxton, Freazonian, Pride, Teton, Laxton's Progress, Greater Progress, Little Marvel.

**PEPPERS:** Waltham Beauty, Merrimack Wonder, Pennwonder, Early Pimento, Early California Wonder (Calwonder, Oakview Wonder), Golden California Wonder.

**PUMPKIN:** Summer "Squash": Early Prolific Straightneck, Caserta, Dark Green Zucchini; fall "squash": Green or Golden Table Queen; pie: Small Sugar, Winter Luxury.

**RADISHES:** Cavalier, Lone Star, Cherry Belle, Early Scarlet Globe.

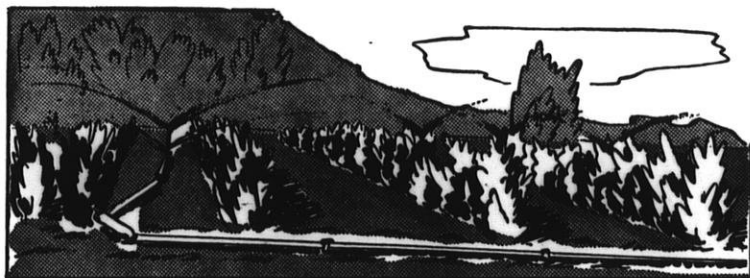
**SPINACH:** Long Standing Bloomsdale, Nobel, King of Denmark.

**SQUASH:** Buttercup, Green Gold, Sweetmeat, Green Hubbard, Blue Hubbard, Golden Hubbard.

**SWEET CORN:** Early: Improved Spangcross, Seneca Dawn, Sun Up, Golden Rocket, North Star, Marcross, Our Choice; second early: Improved Carmelcross, Gold Rush, Wisconsin Golden 800, Lincoln; main crop: Wisconsin Golden 804, Golden Cross Bantam, Tendermost.

**TOMATOES:** Very early: Early Scarlet, Valiant; early: Stokesdale; second early: Wisconsin 55; late: Rutgers.

\* Resistant or tolerant to fusarium yellows.



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# From the Editor's Desk

## McDOWELL IS NAMED DIRECTOR OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Donald N. McDowell has been appointed Director of the State Department of Agriculture by the Board of Agriculture.

He succeeds Milton H. Button, Director of the Department for the past six years, whose resignation was accepted by the board "with many regrets."

McDowell has been chief of the department's administrative division since April 1, 1947. Before coming to Madison he taught vocational agriculture at Waukesha and Spring Green. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1938.

## WISCONSIN STATE FAIR TO OBSERVE 100th ANNIVERSARY

The 100th Annual Wisconsin State Fair will be held in Milwaukee August 19-27.

Elaborate plans for the 100th anniversary are being made, according to Mr. Jack Reynolds, manager. The opening day will be devoted to a proper observance of centennial of state fairs in Wisconsin. Other anniversary features are also planned.

The first state fair paid out \$140 in premiums. The budget for the 1950 fair includes approximately \$105,000 for premium payments.

The first state fair, held in October 1851, was held at Janesville on a six-acre tract overlooking the Rock River. The State Agricultural Society which sponsored the fair had no money in its treasury, starting the venture entirely on faith. Total receipts amounted to \$570.31. Expenditures, including premiums, were \$484.86, leaving a net cash balance of \$85.45

There were 461 entries at the first fair, including cattle 58, horses 68, farm implements 43, dairy 7, flour and corn meal 4, needlework 23, fruits 40, and flowers 12.

Best man (seeking the bridegroom after the ceremony): "Where's Angus?"

Guest: "He's at the back of the car trying on the old shoes."



## NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS

Location of the beekeeping section was changed this month to the last three pages of this issue. Please turn to those pages.

## FOUR NEW ROSES

"Cedric Adams," "Dick Wilcox," and "Henry Field" are four new roses to be introduced next spring by Walter Brownell of Little Compton, Rhode Island. The roses are known as sub-zero hybrid tea, and all have superior vigor, are free and persistent bloomers, and are hardier and easier to grow than the regular hybrid tea roses, according to the Minnesota Horticulturist. A number of Minnesota rosarians have tested these varieties.

The four new varieties are selected from fifty thousand crosses of Pink Princess, a well-known variety, and Crimson Glory, recognized as one of the best reds among hybrid teas.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society this past summer, Mr. Walter Brownell was presented with a gold medal in recognition of his achievements in hybridizing and creating these new varieties of hardier hybrid teas.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION

(EDITOR'S NOTE: At the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association annual convention in December, we asked the newly elected president, L. L. Kumlien of Janesville, for an article telling about his work and experience. The following is a portion of the letter received.)

Dear Henry:

Yes, Henry, it is a fact, I have been chosen as the head man for the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association. This has been going on since the early part of December and here it is nearly two months and nothing has happened yet, either to me or to the Association. Just what I expected I do not know exactly but at least nobody has yet met me on the street or written in asking any profound questions about me or the nursery business. This leads me to believe that I should not take myself too seriously. The nursery business has been going on for many generations here in Wisconsin and will still be a part of our great state long after I am listed as a former president.

However, I notice I am also now a member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. I have been on board of directors different times and generally we used to get a fee or expenses or something that would make it worth while. Here I have been on boards of directors different nearly two months and no check yet. Better look into that, Henry.

On the other hand I am very fond of the ladies and it may be you could work me in on the garden club department. My grandmother used to run a garden show every year in her own house which was a big success. She didn't have anything but flowers. There were no table settings, no fancy glass antiques, no aprons, no pot holders, and no cup cakes and tea. Just flowers in great abundance. I may be wrong, but it seems to me you ladies have got off the beam somewhat.

Yours truly,

L. L. Kumlien



**WINNING ENGLISH WALNUT AT CONVENTION CAME FROM OHIO**

A fine sample of so-called Carpathian English Walnuts from Mr. S. M. Shessler won first prize at the annual convention of the Society in November. The address on the entry tag simply said "Genoa," so we assumed it was from Genoa, Wisconsin, and had difficulty in locating the owner.

On January 16 we had a letter from Mr. J. C. McDaniel, Secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association, Nashville, Tennessee, stating that the nuts came from Mr. Shessler of Genoa, Ohio, and that they were of German descent.

Mr. McDaniel had received a sample of the nuts and wrote Mr. Shessler, "I think that the sample you sent me was one of the finest I have ever seen."

**C. L. ADAMS**

Just as we go to press we hear the sad news that C. L. Adams, Wauwatosa, for many years chief apary inspector, horticulturist and iris grower, passed away on January 30. He was a fine man, a friend to all beekeepers and gardeners.

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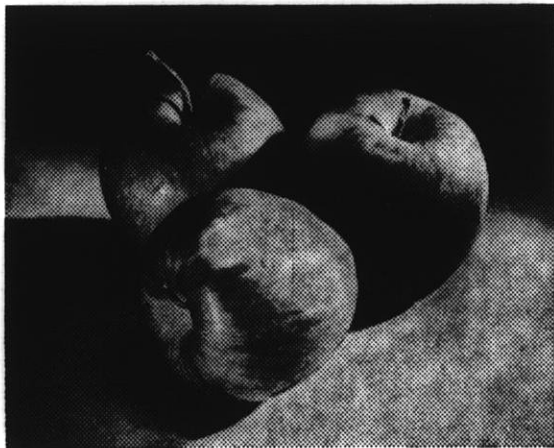
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**VICTORY**—"A Better McIntosh." This apple has the same aromatic qualities of the McIntosh and the Cortland, but much hardier.

**MINJON**—"A Minnesota Jonathan." A very attractive, good eating, medium-sized, all-red apple, resembling Jonathan.

**FIRESIDE**—"A Minnesota Delicious." A new Delicious, medium to large winter apple.

**MINNESOTA No. 790**—"A Minnesota Rome Beauty." An unusually large dark red apple, great for baking and dessert.

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# Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Walter F. Miller of Sun Prairie, our friend and co-worker, passed away on December 26.

Since I considered him a friend and one of the pioneers in growing gladiolus in this state, I would like to pay tribute to his memory for his great service in pioneering flowers and gladiolus growing, for his contribution to the organizations of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, and for his distinguished service in nurturing the young society through the depression years.

Over a year ago he told me that he had grown gladiolus for 50 years, and noteworthy he grew them on the same soil for all those years.

We will miss him as a person, as a judge, and as a host to our seedling shows in his Rainbow Gardens at Sun Prairie.

Unless I hear contrary opinions from the directors, I shall appoint a director to fill his unexpired term on the W. G. S. Board of Directors.

The Midwest Growers Conference at East Lansing on February 24 and 25 is worthy of the attention and attendance of Wisconsin growers.

Don't forget that the rose and the orchid attained their prestige rating by sound advertising. Why can't we put the most beautiful flower of all in the top spot in the public mind? The most beautiful flower and the king of summer flowers belongs in first place! Do give of your most beautiful specimens to friends, hospitals, churches, etc. Never give a poor specimen, never give in excess, never sell at cut-rate prices. These can be your contribution to the proper and sound promotion and advertising of the king of summer flowers.

Walter C. Krueger, President.

## MICHIGAN CONFERENCE

February 24-25, Friday and Saturday.  
Michigan Gladiolus Society and Michigan State College, short course and conference for Midwest Gladiolus Growers.  
East Lansing, Michigan.

## ANNUAL MEETING

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

Lorraine Hotel, Madison

Sunday, April 16

## RAMBLINGS

By the President

Every time I look into the trade publications devoted to the florist industry, in which gladiolus have a part, I see such names as Berty Snow, Dr. Bennett, etc., introduced in the twenties. These publications are not to be confused with the wholesale price lists of gladiolus cataloguers, nor those of the "growers" who function in between the cataloguers and the "trade."

There are several reasons why such "old timers" constitute an appreciable bulk of the bulb supply. While it is true that one reason for this state of affairs is, of course, availability and cost, that does not explain how and why these "oldsters" got there, nor entirely what keeps them there.

## Color Most Important

In the florist trade color is the most important trait of a flower. A variety of gladiolus to have any hope of living through the cataloguer stage must have a bright lively color that is harmonious with the accessories common to a florist shop, and blendable with other flowers used normally by the florist. Dull, somber and off shades do not meet the requirement.

Next to color in importance is consistency of bloom production of spikes of good height. Since all glads are not grown under irrigation, a variety that produces a consistent flower head, even though but 20" is far better than one which produces 30" heads with superb

growing, and 10" stubs with a water shortage.

The rate of increase of the variety must be positive.

Other factors enter into the picture to determine the length of life of a variety besides its worth, and that is the resistance of many persons in the trade to any change.

Many growers whose forbears stem from the old world bulb countries have a loyalty preference for introductions from the lands of their forefathers.

What is the point to be gleaned? There are at least two. Unless you as a hybridist are producing introductions for the "ribbon fans," the "size of collection enthusiast," and the "brand new" fan, which vie in competition with some 300 or more annual introductions for a like purpose and which can give you but a very small money return and a bit of flattery for the ego, center your efforts on those seedlings of "florist appeal" and "grower habit." Don't expect to find one in every color, every year, for the rate of change in stocks in the trade is not that rapid. With a good one at hand you can, if persistent, overcome the hurdles of resistance and prejudice for some small return for your labor—though I am moved to suggest that selection within a coming standard might pay a better return.

W.C.K.

## REGIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW AT TWO RIVERS

The Two Rivers Regional Show, comprising Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Calumet Counties, held at Two Rivers August 21-22, was marked by excellent quality of bloom and a large number of entries.

**Boldface** was the grand champion of the show, by Joe Pitsch of Manitowoc. Champion recent introduction was **Spice and Span** by John Bayless of Jamboree Creek Gardens, Two Rivers. The three-spike 500 class champion was **Leading Lady**, by Joe Pitsch, and in the 400 class Dr. L. C. Dietsch of Plymouth won with

Susquehanna. Mrs. John Froelich won with **Brightsides** in the 300 class.

Excellent ratings in the seedling division went to Mrs. Archie Woodcock on 4171 and 4182; also Jambo Creek Gardens with 495-B and B10-46; and Dr. L. C. Dietsch on 1-36-43.

Seedling champion was Mrs. Woodcock's 41-10-1. She also had the three-spike seedling champion with 4171.

John Bayless had the highest number of points, with Dr. L. C. Dietsch second, and G. H. Thompson third.

### HOW I GROW GLADIOLUS

By A. F. Scholtz, Wausau

While I have always had a small vegetable and flower garden in the back yard it has only been during the past three years that I became interested in raising gladiolus. About three years ago I purchased an 85 by 250 foot lot outside the city limits which I have partly planted to strawberries and raspberries, the rest being vegetables. Last spring I planted approximately 2,000 gladiolus bulbs, but due to dry weather at blooming time and no water for irrigation, I had only a fair lot of flowers and none to show.

Having started with small stock and in trying to get my soil in shape, I have done very little experimenting with my gladiolus. Figuring that I have had fairly good success with the method being used in planting and care of bulbs, I have not attempted to make a change. For a bulb dip before planting, I use one teaspoonful of Lysol to one quart of water in which I leave the bulbs about three hours. I plant at a depth of 6 to 8 inches with a layer of about 2 inches of peat moss, with a small amount of commercial fertilizer mixed in. During the growing season I spray with a DDT mixture and also use a DDT dust for winter storage.

In order to build up the soil, from now on I am planting only half of the lot, the other half to be sown to rye in early spring which will be plowed under in July and then another green crop plowed under in fall. This half will be planted the following summer and green crops will be planted on the other half. I also make up a compost heap of material I get from the lot and garbage from the home.

There is nothing new in my system of raising gladiolus but hope it may be a little encouragement and help to beginners.

The actions of men are the best interpreters of their thoughts.

### BENEFITS DERIVED FROM GROWING GLADIOLUS

By Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield

Have you given thought to the benefit to be derived from loving and growing Gladiolus?

Who among us will not admit that we are repaid many times over for the work and care and the many anxious hours spent awaiting results when we plant a bulb, but we must have faith and patience!

The friendships formed because of a mutual love of Nature's beauty; the light of appreciation in the eyes of a sick or troubled person when presented with a bouquet of choice spikes; the joy and relaxation we find while working among our beloved flowers, should make us aware of a special gift bestowed on us from above and fill us with gratitude!

For us who love Gladiolus, each color and size has something special, but few if any possess all desirable qualities; yet we grow many sizes, colors and shapes, and love them all, meaning we have learned to be tolerant!

If working and loving our Glads has taught us patience, gratitude and tolerance, the benefit derived has been great. Let us then live our daily lives with these good qualities holding forth and the world will be a better place because of us!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We all appreciate the truth in Arnold's remarks. In a letter with this article he wrote, "I have

an idea that if we really love nature and beauty, it somehow changes our thinking so that jealousy and intolerance are eliminated and we become aware of the great good we can do—if we always look for the best in our fellow men.")

(Continued on page 148)

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- Connie G.** Heavily ruffled Cream. Nationally acclaimed as very outstanding.
- Ruth Ann.** Beautiful Lavender.
- Adorable.** Very beautiful Light Pink, Lavender overcast.
- Adonis.** Huge White with 24 buds, one of the largest whites.
- Coachman.** Salmon Pink, Wisconsin Grand Champion 1949.
- Falson.** With its 7½" floret and unusual Lavender shade will be much in demand.

#### —1950 Introductions—

- Madeline Hefty.** Rose Lavender, winner of many awards at Wisconsin shows, including American Home Achievement Award.
- Fieldmaster** Beautiful Cameo Pink with Yellow lip. Very strong grower. Watch this one.
- Diamond Lil.** Very outstanding Medium Yellow with a small Red diamond on lower lip.
- Panama.** Light Rose with a Blue blotch on lower petals. Seedling Section Champion at Beloit 1949.

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# Garden Club News

## EVERGREENS IN SUN AND SHADE FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

By George Ziegler, Landscape Specialist, Wisconsin College of Agriculture

Evergreens, particularly those used for foundation planting, are very touchy about sun and shade.

Not long ago on a farm home grounds tour in one of Wisconsin's southern counties, I found three homes with Pfitzer Juniper planted on the north side and Japanese Yew planted on the south side of the house. The story was the same at each place—"My evergreens, especially the Junipers, live only a couple years and never look healthy." The answer, of course, is that Junipers love sun and should never be planted in the shade. Japanese Yew, on the other hand, thrive in partial shade. These three families all got their advice from the same source. Too bad, as many precious growing years, not to mention a few dollars, were lost.

There is no sense in planting any plant where it cannot grow.

The only evergreens we can grow in Wisconsin which will thrive in the shade are those in the Yew family, either Japanese or Canadian. Hemlock and American arbor vitae will stand partial shade, but all Juniper family need sun and lots of it.

Some discussion has recently come up regarding whether or not Japanese Yew are hardy all over Wisconsin. They are, if not used in full winter sun. They prefer a location in which the plant has partial shade, both in summer and winter.

## AFRICAN VIOLET CLUB

The Minneapolis African Violet Club was organized in January, 1949, according to The Minnesota Horticulturist. The first African violet exhibition ever held in the midwest was held in Minneapolis in April and brought out so many enthusiasts that a number of other local clubs have been organized. These will hold at least one joint meeting each year. The program includes plant and leaf exchanges, visits to violet collections, and study of topics on violet culture.



## INTERNATIONAL ORCHID SHOW

The Sixth Annual International Orchid Show will be held in the Auditorium, Miami, Florida, February 24-27.

## WE WELCOME THE MAUSTON GARDEN CLUB

A new garden club was organized in Mauston last fall and the members voted to affiliate with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. We welcome this club to membership. The editor had the privilege of speaking to the club on December 1. The attendance was more than 50 and all seemed to be very much interested in gardening.

Mr. Charles C. Remington is president, and Mrs. Charles J. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

## NEW MOVIE ON HOW TO GROW ROSES

A new movie in natural color entitled, "How to Grow Beautiful Roses," is available free of charge from the Better Gardens Institute, 593 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

The purpose of the movie is to demonstrate to home gardeners the proper year-around care in growing the rose under western climatic conditions. It starts with the fall cleanup and proceeds with fall planting, pruning technique, dormant spraying, spring and summer spraying and dusting and damage caused by common pests. The majority of the shots were taken in the rose garden of Mr. John Paul Edwards of Oakland, Calif., and the Oakland Municipal Rose Garden. Bookings are now being made for the 1950 season.

## RECIPE FOR GROWING MORE SCILLAS

Scillas require so little care that they are a very satisfactory early blooming bulb. If you want to increase your field of blue and give nectar to the early roving bee, here's how.

When the bulbs are in full leaf and when the ground is wet, scatter sparingly, some vigor or other fertilizer on the soil.

Watch carefully when the seed is nearly ripe in order to gather it before the pod opens and drops its treasure. However, some of the seed should be left to fall, so as to increase the field of blue. Scillas do not seem to mind crowding.

To start a new field, sow the seeds soon after gathering in rows, on a light soil, and not very deep. Sow on land that will not be disturbed for several years. I mark the rows with petunia plants. These are left as a winter covering and can be removed in the spring. In the Fall a slight sprinkling of bone meal will help.

The little spears of scillas appear the following spring. Repeat this process and by the third year some blooms should appear. It is best to move the bulbs at that time to the place where they are to be permanently, as it is rather difficult to find the bulbs after the leaves have disappeared. Plant the bulbs one and a half or two and one half inches deep depending on the size.

On the north side of an old home in Oshkosh under some oak trees the ground in spring is blue with scillas that have grown in the same place for many years. In Doctor's Park, Milwaukee, there is a hillside of scillas which makes a beautiful patch of blue. In early spring a fringe of scillas around and among the shrubs in the foundation planting of a house is a pleasing sight. Here's for more scillas and more nectar for the bees!

Clara C. Davis, Oshkosh.

(Editors Note: This article was written especially for this magazine by Mrs. Davis just before she passed away and was submitted by her sister, Miss Anna Christensen.)



## Wausau Garden Club Completes 16 Years of Service

The Wausau Garden Club was organized March 15, 1934. Since that time three new clubs have been organized and all members are inspired by the work they have undertaken.

Flower shows have been held annually since June 1935 excepting during war years. Radio program material has been sent to local stations, and "Garden Club Notes" to the Wausau Record Herald every Saturday evening since 1941. A garden center was opened in April 1941 and conducted for that year. A survey of the city of Wausau was made and suggestions given for beautifying unsightly spots. Perennials and shrubbery were distributed to help in the work. All streets were inspected and a great amount of interest and good results followed.

A home beautification contest was held in connection with the Wausau Centennial. Living snow fences were planted on four roadsides. Bluebird houses were placed along roadsides from Stevens Point to Merrill, and have been kept in repair (50 of them).

In 1940-1941 we had radio garden broadcasts each week in which helpful suggestions were given on gardening by our club members. A garden poster contest was held for school children and free seeds distributed to them for both flower and victory vegetable gardens. Wreaths and 100 or more glasses of jelly were sent each year to the Veterans' Hospitals designated during the years requested. Annual contributions were made to patients at Mount View Sanitarium.

We established a garden club library. In the "seeds of peace" project we sent \$87.00 to the National Council from the Wausau area.

We have heard some very fine speakers during the years we have been organized. They included Mr. Alfred C. Hottes of Better Homes and Gardens, assisted by Mr. Lindsay Field; an annual visit from Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society; Mrs. Dorothy Biddle was guest speaker on two occasions; Mr. Wakeland McNeil lectured on conservation; Mr. W. J. Rogan, county agent, gave soil testing demonstra-

tions; Miss Eunice Fenlon of Weyauwega gave us lectures on trees and landscaping; Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, was guest speaker and flower show judge; Mr. Cleveland Grant gave an illustrated lecture on wild life; Mr. H. Sonn of Oakfield demonstrated at a flower judging school; and we held a flower judging school at the Wausau Club at which Mrs. J. W. McAllister, Winnetka, Ill., demonstrated in 1940.

The third judging school of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held in Wausau in 1948, sponsored by our club, and assisted by the Good Earth, Valley and Home Garden Clubs.

A state convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held in Wausau in 1949.

In 1939 the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held a two-day summer meeting in Wausau, with 200 persons in attendance.

**Editor's Note:** The Club was first organized by Mrs. Peter J. Portman, and data for this article was submitted by Mrs. Portman and Mrs. J. N. Doyle.

### FLOWER GARDEN FOR THE AMATEUR

A delightful book which every amateur will want to have: Flower Garden for the Amateur, by Alfred Carl Hottes (Midland Publishers, Forest Park, Ill. Price \$2.95).

Everything that goes into the making of a well-planned flower garden has been included in this helpful volume. Packed with practical, useful information, it tells exactly what you want to know about flowers.

Alfred C. Hottes is an old friend of

the amateur gardener. He has written some very practical books—A Little Book of Annuals, A Little Book of Perennials, A Book of Shrubs, A Book of Trees. The contents give us an idea of the information we may obtain from this book: Annuals — Flowers Grown from Seed Each Year; Continuous Bloom Perennials; Bulbs Are Packed With Wonder; The Rose is Queen; Vines—Nature's Drapery; Garden Shrubs and Trees; Is Your Soil Living or Dead? It's Fun to Grow Your Own; The Garden Medicine Chest.

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Foliage Plants - Old And New

Here are 20 Kinds You Will See at Your Florists and in the Homes of Friends

By James G. Moore, Department of Horticulture, U. W.

It is well known that in the unfavorable conditions for plant culture found in many of our homes that as a rule plants grown for their foliage effects are more likely to do better than those grown for flowers. However, just because the foliage of a plant has some feature which makes it desirable is no assurance that it is well adapted to growing in our homes in winter.

Secretary Rahmlow took a number of pictures of foliage plants which he found available at the florists and asked me to give some information concerning them. There are 20 of them and the space available makes it impossible to do much more than give their names and the briefest sort of statement as to their adaptability and cultural requirements.

SUCCULENTS

"Succulents" is a term used by culturists to designate a rather indefinite group of plants of several different botanical families, genera and species which for the most part are characterized by quite thick leaves or fleshy stems which may serve both as stems and leaves or fleshy stems bearing rather rudimentary leaves. Many of them are well adapted to growing in rather dry atmospheric conditions and at temperatures commonly maintained in our homes. They may vary widely in character, but some belonging to different genera may be so very similar that their botanical relationship can be determined only with considerable uncertainty. Pictures 1 to 6 are succulents belonging to five genera of two families. No. 1 is a *Sedum* of which there are a variety of kinds. No. 2 is *Crassula Dexteri*. A more common plant of this type is *C. portulaca* which we often see exhibited at fairs as "rubber plants." It is at times incorrectly called "Japanese rubber plant." No. 3 is *Crassula lycopodioides*, or **Club-moss Crassula**, so called because it is somewhat similar in appearance to some lycopodiums or club-mosses. No.

4 is a *Sempervivum* or **houseleek**. Although placed in another genus than No. 6 which is *Echiveria*, some members of the group are so similar that only an expert can properly classify them. Another very similar group is *Cotyledon*. To most of us the best known forms of each of the three groups are likely to be known as "hen and chickens".

No. 5 is *Aloe Humvir*. Aloes belong to the lily family and may be had in considerable variety. The better kinds are among the most attractive succulents. No. 7 is *Dieffenbachia picta* var. *magnifica*; **dumb cane or mother-in-law plant**. Free lists *diffenbachias* in the "toughest kinds" group. They do well in subdued light of north, east or west windows. They have a tendency to become leggy and top heavy. Those with white or yellowish spotted foliage are probably most attractive.

No. 9 is *Peperomia obtusifolia*, **oval-leaf peperomia** and No. 8 is a variegated form of it. They have fairly thick, rather leathery leaves and therefore do better in dry atmosphere than most of the thin leaved plants. They are quite in vogue at present. Another *peperomia* which has been popular for a long time because of unusually marked foliage and which does quite well under adverse conditions is *P. sandensi argyreia*. The other day a florist salesman assured me that it was a watermelon begonia. It is neither a watermelon nor a begonia, but the regularly white striped, rounded leaves may be ample excuse for the use of that common name.

No. 10 is *Aglaonema simplex*, **China-green or Chinese evergreen** and No. 11 is a variegated form. This is another of the "toughest kinds" group. Part of its popularity is probably due to its adaptability to water culture and its ability to thrive in dim light and dry air.

SOME TOUGH VINES

No. 12 is *Cissus rhombifolia*, **grape ivy**. It has largely replaced English Ivy as a potted vine. It is equally well

adapted to heat and dry air but needs a fair amount of light to make best growth. No. 13 is *Philodendron cordata*, heart-shaped *Philodendron*. Like grape ivy, it grows readily in subdued light. When small, it can be grown in water culture. While the leaves are small when the plant is young and when grown under less favorable conditions, it is a rampant grower with large leaves when conditions are very favorable.

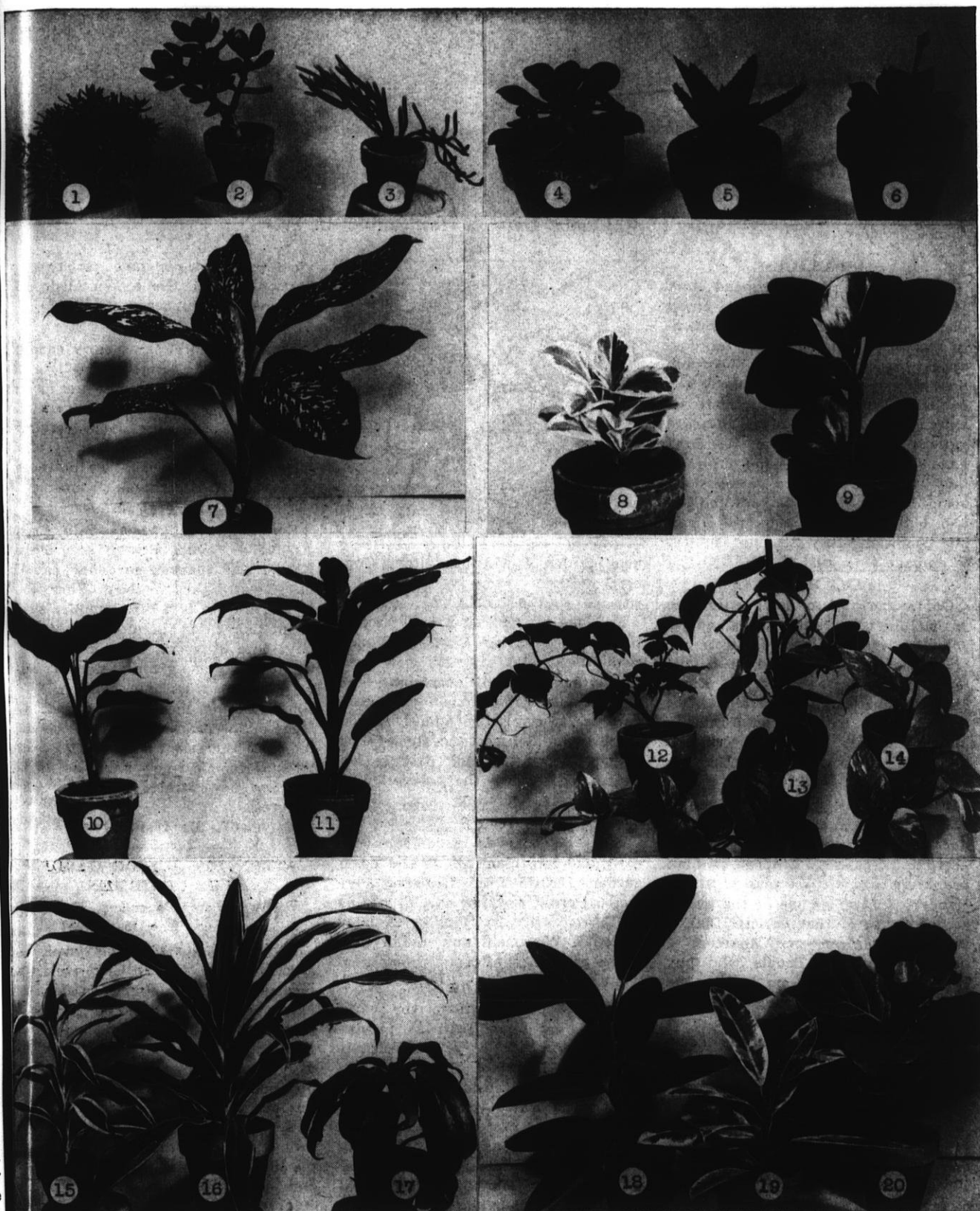
No. 14 is *Scindapsus aureus* or **ivy arum**. Its more common name is **Pothos**, properly pronounced as if spelled Poh-thoss. This plant is quite similar to *Philodendron cordata*, possibly a little coarser and has yellowish variegated markings on the leaves. While they can be grown successfully in subdued light, the variegations will be more pronounced if they are given more sun light.

SHE-DRAGONS

Nos. 15, 16, and 17 are different specimens of *dracena*, female or she-dragon. Florists use the name *dracena* for two closely related genera, the other being *condyline*. The best known of the "dracenas" is the slender leaved *condyline australis*, **fountain dracena**, so frequently seen as center plants in urns or in window or porch boxes. The broader leaved types such as are shown here are more decorative as house plants. Those with variegated leaves need rather strong light to bring out best leaf color.

RUBBER PLANTS, OLD AND NEW

No. 18 is *Ficus elastica*, **India rubber plant** or fig, one of the old standby foliage plants often used as a substitute for palms. Its heavy dark leathery green leaves make it quite attractive. It grows quite rapidly and soon becomes too large and gangy for home decoration. No. 19 is a more recent variegated form of the "India rubber plant." No. 20 is *Ficus pandurata*, **fiddleleaf fig**. The figs or rubber plants belong to the "Toughest kinds" group and seem to adapt themselves to a wide range of air-moisture and temperature conditions.



1. Sedum variety.. 2. Crassula Dexteri. 3. Clubmoss Crassula. 4. Sempervivum or houseleek. 5. Aloe Humvir. 6. Echiveria. 7. Dieffenbachia. 8. Variegated Peperomia. 9. Oval-leaf Peperomia. 10. Chinese evergreen. 11. Variegated Chinese evergreen. 12. Grape ivy. 13. Philodendron. 14. Scindapsus—ivy arum, or Pothos. 15, 16 and 17. Species of Dracena. 18. India rubber plant. 19. Variegated India rubber plant. 20. Ficus pandurata, fiddleleaf fig.

(Plants for pictures courtesy Rentschler Floral Co., Madison. Wis. Hort. Soc. Photos.)

For Best Results in the Small Garden, Grow These

Vegetable Varieties

By O. B. Combs, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

ASPARAGUS

We still prefer to recommend Mary Washington, especially for larger plantings. Paradise, the most commonly available of the new varieties, does appear to develop very rapidly and possibly the spears are slightly larger. but Paradise is not as resistant to asparagus rust as is the older, standard variety, Mary Washington. We don't have very much first-hand information about the two new varieties developed in California, No. 499 and No. 500, but we understand that under our conditions they are also subject to damage from rust.

LIMA BEANS

Our suggestion to home gardeners is that they grow either the standard, small-seeded, Henderson Bush or one of the newer, large-seeded, bush varieties such as Fordhook 242, Early Market, Peerless or Triumph. Our trials thus far indicate that Fordhook 242 and the very new variety Triumph are perhaps superior to the others in yield and eating quality.

Varieties of Lima Beans for Cannery

Wisconsin ranks fourth in the production of limas for canning, and grew more than 7000 acres of lima beans for canning last season. Either Henderson Bush or one of the green-seeded forms of that variety, Clark's Bush, Thorogreen or Cangreen is used for canning. People who buy canned limas don't seem to like the thick-seeded types. Strangely enough the thick-seeded varieties are used quite commonly for freezing. Lima beans are seldom grown as a market garden crop in Wisconsin.

SNAP BEANS

For green snap beans the round types and Logan and Tendergreen are two of the best varieties. Many of the seed catalogs this year will be listing two new varieties, Rival and Top-crop. We've had both of these varieties in trials and they appear to be just as high in quality and productivity as Logan. The plants are somewhat taller, too, so the beans are not so likely to touch the soil. For my



own garden I will use either Top-crop or Rival.

WAX BEANS

Still like Round Pod Kidney (sometimes called Brittle Wax) or Pencil Pod Black Wax. Of the new wax beans, Cherokee and Cooper both look very promising. Wisconsin bean canners use two varieties almost exclusively, Idaho Refugee and Round Pod Kidney Wax. And this past season we ranked third in the production of snap beans for canning.

BEETS

Early Wonder is good for both early and late plantings in the home garden. Detroit Dark Red and Perfected Detroit or other special strains of Detroit are very popular as later varieties. Wisconsin now ranks first in the production of beets for canning.

CABBAGE

For the home garden, the early Golden Acre types such as regular Golden Acre or a yellow-resistant strain like Resistant Detroit, Racine Market or Wisconsin Golden Acre. If a second early variety is desired, use Marlon Market and for late, use Wisconsin All Seasons or Wisconsin Ballhead. For a late red cabbage use Red Hollander. Market gardeners will use about the same varieties only they are even more careful about getting yellow-resistant strains wherever there's the remotest chance that the yellow disease organisms are in their soil. Those who produce cabbage for kraut commonly use such heavy-

yielding, yellow-resistant varieties as Marion Market, Globe, Wisconsin All Seasons, and Bugner.

CARROTS

Nantes or Coreless as early carrots and Red Cored Chantenay for late. If my soil were a little lighter and looser I would likely grow a few Imperators or Morse's Bunching. Seed catalogs this year will list a number of new, bunching type carrots. Two of these, Nancy and Airliner, look promising.

LETTUCE

For the home garden, both Crisp As Ice or White Boston and Great Lakes. The market gardener should use Great Lakes or New York 456. New York 456 is a little smaller than Great Lakes and therefore might perhaps be a little better for muck soils. Great Lakes has given somewhat better crops on most muck soils in Wisconsin during the past two seasons. None of the head lettuce varieties did too well this past season. Those interested in super-new varieties might try two new strains, Pennlake and Progress.

(To Be Continued)

ATTENTION JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB CHAIRMEN!

By Mrs. Henry Pochmann, Madison
(continued from last issue)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interesting article on Junior Garden Club work was prepared by Mrs. Pochmann for the November issue, but could not be included at that time by Mrs. Oliver Rundell, Federation editor. As it had been set to type, we are pleased to have had the opportunity of publishing the article in this and the January issue. In the last issue Mrs. Pochmann stated, "The following two dozen projects are some of the fifty-three on which I have worked with girls in Nakoma, Madison." (The first twelve projects will be found in the January issue.)

13. Know which shrubs and trees the birds like for nesting and for food.

14. Identify 3 native nut trees and 3 fruit trees.

15. Learn some of the harmful in-

sects and diseases in garden and forest; learn how to control them; learn 3 helpful insects for gardens.

16. Explore the edge of a lake or stream and list the different things found. This jaunt was particularly enjoyable, for gorgeous water lilies, a dangerous snapping turtle, thousands of tadpoles in various stages of development, and some modeling clay, which the girls made good use of on the spot.

17. Identify 25 flowers grown in gardens and houses. Make a "slip." root it, and make it grow for at least 2 months. (I was amazed to discover that many of the mothers had not a single house plant; accordingly, my own 15-foot ivy dwindled to 6 inches!)

18. Maintain a bird-feeding station in your own back yard, and keep a record for 4 months of the birds that visit it.

19. Help with a soil erosion problem at home or in your community. One girl helped her father tie brush into a stream to protect a clump of big basswood trees from which the soil was being washed away. The other girls saw the water build up a sandbank in and beyond the brush, eradicating the danger to the trees.

20. Repot some plants, and plant some sunflower seed in your own garden. Harvest the seed and give to the cardinals and chickadees during the winter.

21. Make a window of potted flowers, or a window box.

22. Recognize five weeds that must be kept out of flowers.

23. Identify 15 birds, and learn which are winter residents, summer residents, migrants, and permanent residents.

24. Make a birdhouse and hang it in your yard or that of a neighbor's, and study habits and diet of the birds that occupy it. Watch for the young.

25. Study Audubon's life and paintings.

A young college graduate asked a successful business leader for some good advice.

"Tell me, sir, how can I make a good start in the great game of business?"

The business man offered this advice:

"Sell your wrist watch, young man, and buy an alarm clock."

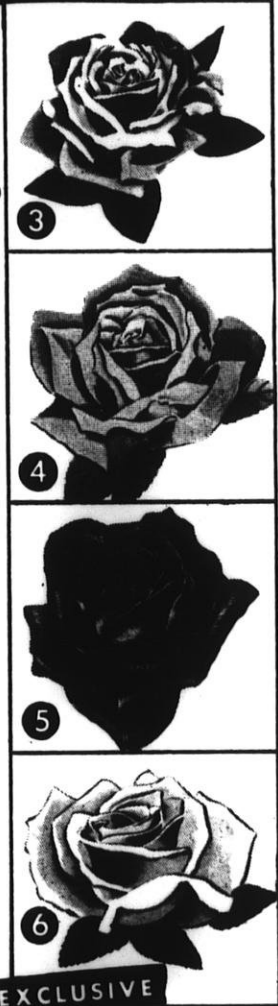


for "truly hardy"
NEW INTRODUCTIONS

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No diving beauty could show greater fullness of grace, brilliance and elegance of form, or color more beautiful than this charming crimson queen of flowers. 2 yr. plants **2.00** each postpaid.
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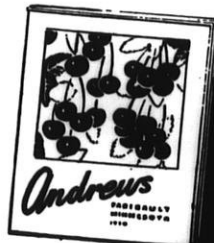
THE NEWEST IN PERENNIALS

Our New 1950 Catalog lists only the best and newest of hardy perennials; sensational new baby's breath, *FLAMINGO*; 3 new phlox, *ADONIS*, *RED BIRD* and *SPITFIRE*; 4 new asters and *QUEEN O' HEARTS* a new coralbell. Write for our Free Color Catalog.



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The Amateur Gardeners Corner

Tips On Violets; Hardy Roses; Lilies; Everbearing Raspberries; Worms

QUESTION: My African violets do not seem to bloom during the winter. We turn down our furnace at night and the temperature frequently goes below 60° F. That seems to be all right for many kinds of house plants. Is it all right for African violets?

ANSWER: African violets like a temperature above 60° F. Since most folks keep room temperatures at around 70° F. in winter, which is rather warm for many kinds of flowering house plants, African violets have become very popular because they like it.

QUESTION: Are the so-called arctic hybrid tea roses hardier than common hybrid teas? Will it pay to grow them in preference to the standard kinds here in central Wisconsin?

ANSWER: Yes, the arctic or sub-zero roses produced by Brownell, varieties like Pink Princess, Curly Pink, Ann Vanderbilt and others, are somewhat hardier than standard hybrid teas and so would likely survive severe winters that would kill others to the ground unless thoroughly protected. These sub-zero roses should be mounded with soil and covered with hay, but will not kill back as far as the other kinds and the bushes will be taller and more vigorous the next year.

QUESTION: Would like to grow lilies and have been told to grow them from seed. Is that important, considering the amount of work involved, and how should the seed be planted?

ANSWER: Since older lily bulbs are often infected with yellows or mosaics and may not do well, it may be advisable to grow the varieties you like from seed, as they will be healthy and no doubt do well. It is not difficult to grow them from seed, which may be purchased from a number of flower seed dealers. Such varieties as the Regal lily will bloom the second year from seed. They should be planted about three-quarters of an inch deep in soil containing considerable organic matter and in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation. The seedlings can be left in the bed about two years, and several varieties will bloom the second year.

QUESTION: Can we grow ever-bearing raspberries in central Wisconsin? I have heard that there are some ever-bearing varieties. Will they produce a crop in the fall?



ANSWER: The variety Indian Summer, which was introduced as an ever-bearing variety several years ago, has not proven satisfactory under Wisconsin conditions because the fall crop matures too late and the berries usually freeze before they get ripe. The two new varieties, Durham and September, just introduced, may ripen earlier and we hope will be tested by Wisconsin growers this year.

QUESTION: Will you tell me what a rhizome is? Is it proper to call the roots of the iris rhizomes?

ANSWER: A rhizome is any underground root-like stem which may send up leafy shoots from the upper surface and emit roots from the lower side. The underground root-like stems of the iris are therefore called rhizomes, and they emit roots from their lower sides.

English Walnuts Growing

Mr. Walter H. Sprangers of Waldo, Wisconsin reports that he has two trees growing very nicely from nuts planted in 1939 of the Crath Carpathian English Walnut seeds sent out by this society. One tree is 12 feet high and has never been damaged by cold; it yielded 28 nuts in 1949. The second tree is 10 feet high and has had some young growth winter killed by cold winters. It produced 7 nuts this past year.

Success with Brownell Roses

By C. Eugene Pfister

Nothing we have grown in our garden has given us more joy than the Brownell roses. Every fall when I check the plants I know beyond question that these varieties will be alive and ready to go when spring comes.

Our favorites—and we can recommend them—are: Ann Vanderbilt, "V" for Victory, Pink Princess, Lily Pons, Tip Toes, Curly Pink, Lafter, and several

others. We like them for the performance of the plant and the amount of bloom we get from them.

I had the pleasure to observe varieties growing in Minneapolis on several occasions this past summer, and agree with Mr. Richard Wilcox and Mr. Charles Doell that they are truly the outstanding roses for the colder parts of the country.

(NOTE) Mr. Pfister is chairman of the Rose Test Program, Men's Garden Clubs of America.

MORE ABOUT EARTHWORMS

The debate about the value of earthworms continues. Scientific investigations, however, are beginning to show the true value of earthworms. Writing in the October issue of the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, Mr. Richard E. Widmer of the Division of Horticulture, University of Minnesota, writes in part as follows:

"Scientific Investigations"

"The results of several recent, scientifically controlled experiments indicate that the action of digestive secretions of worms favor a more rapid decomposition of the organic matter and of soil minerals. The end product contains a lower concentration of plant food than the plant residue, but a higher concentration than the soil. Basically, the higher chemical content of the castings is due to the redistribution of the nutrient material present in the soil body as a whole.

"Investigators at Ohio State University found that at least some of the so-called 'hybrid' earthworms are actually specimens commonly found in compost heaps, manure piles, and similar decaying materials. The hybridization of earthworms is exceedingly difficult and few scientific reports on this subject are in evidence.

"The Ohio workers conducted experiments to determine the effect of an earthworm population in the soil on the growth of such ornamentals as zinnias, phlox drummondii, annual chrysanthemums, annual dahlias, Pachistima canbyi, Taxus cuspidata, and Viburnum molle. The authors concluded that under the conditions existing in their experiments, earth-

worms were not sufficiently beneficial to the production of herbaceous and woody ornamentals to warrant their purchase.

"Effect of Fertilizer"

"Do chemical fertilizers kill earthworms? The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station conducted a five-year experiment to determine the answer. They found that earthworms are no more sensitive to chemical fertilizers than are the root hairs of plants. Dr. Firman E. Bear concluded, 'If temporarily disturbed by an overdose, a worm can move but a root hair can't. In general, the heavier the application of fertilizer within limits, the greater the growth of crop residues that are left behind in the soil. These provide the food for earthworms.'

"The Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. D. A. tested the tolerance of earthworms to high concentrations of fertilizer. It was found that the worms remained healthy when quantities equivalent to 10 tons of a 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer per acre were added to the soil. This amount of fertilizer is definitely in excess of the average commercial application and indicates rather conclusively that the use of commercial fertilizers does not destroy earthworm populations.

"The absence of worms in a soil is a fairly good indication that planted earthworms will not survive, unless the soil is especially prepared for them by incorporating organic matter and lime. Consequently, good agricultural practices will maintain a thriving, natural worm population in the soil. Such agricultural practices also produce good crops which are the primary goal; therefore, why waste labor by importing and planting these much-discussed inhabitants of the soil."

RECOMMENDS AN APPLE PARER FOR THE HOMEMAKER

My apple parer is wonderful for medium-sized apples. It pares, cores and slices in one operation. First I place the apple on the fork, turn the handle, and in a jiffy the apple is ready for the pan. In just a few minutes you have enough ready for a big bowlful of snow-white applesauce. When I first received it, I thought I could remove the slicer but that and the coring device are in one piece so if it is removed the apple is only pared. However, we have more

New Petunia Wins Award



First Red Petunia Wins All-America Selection Gold Medal

Fire Chief Petunia, actually spectrum red and with the glow of scarlet, is the only flower to achieve All-America Selection honors for 1950. It merits the first Gold Medal award for flowers, since 1938 brought forth the first red Morning Glory, named Scarlet O'Hara.

Home gardeners, as well as seedsmen and greenhouse growers, have wanted for years a real red petunia, rich and vivid in color. Plant breeders have crossed, selected, selfed, back-crossed and otherwise worked with this most popular of all annual flowers to create a red. And, here it

is, with velvet depth and brilliant warmth.

use for it for apple pie and applesauce than for cinnamon apples, and it shortens my work a great deal.

The parer is made by the Goodell Co., Antrim, N. H. The name is White Mountain.

Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

is, with velvet depth and brilliant warmth.

Fire Chief grows just about twelve inches tall and wide, covering itself with large, plain-petaled flowers from early spring until killing frosts in late fall. In the lower South or indoors it lives on through the winter. Petunias are, after all, tender perennials although treated and grown as hardy annuals over most of America and Canada.

Hybrida nana compacta, or dwarf compact hybrid, is the type to which it belongs. The compact plant holds its uniform bushy shape well through the season instead of dividing its center and sprawling over the ground. Fire Chief thus is ideal for bedding, low borders, edging gardens and walks or drives. For potting and window or porch boxes, the everblooming, glowing mass of red is striking against a white or light-colored house or background. Its use gives life to stone and brick, complements masses of green.

Gladiolus Tidings

(Continued from page 139)

SYMPTOMS OF BULB TROUBLES

Question: Can you tell by looking at gladiolus bulbs what kind of disease they might have?

Answer: With the exception of virus, most gladiolus diseases leave characteristic symptoms on the corm although some of these are so similar in appearance it requires an expert to identify the disease indicated.

The following diseases and their identifying corm symptoms have been taken from a chart of gladiolus diseases prepared by the U.S.D.A.

FUSARIUM YELLOWS AND ROT. Symptoms vary from a slight discoloration at the base to complete rot. Brown rot begins at basal plate, spreads upward into the core and outward through the water conducting tissues. Complete rotting of the core may occur.

BOTRYTIS BLIGHT AND ROT. In the earliest stages only the core is affected with a brown rot. In later stages the rot travels along the water-conducting tissues and spreads rapidly when it reaches the surface. The internal rot may be very spongy and brown to dark brown or almost black.

DRY ROT. Surface of corm has reddish-brown to black circular spots with definite or slightly elevated margins varying in size from a pin-point to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. These are usually very shallow, but in severe attacks the spots coalesce to form larger lesions and the decay may penetrate deeply into the flesh along the water-conducting tissues.

RIZOCTONIA NECK ROT. Occasionally long, narrow, brown lesions develop on corms where infected husks are attached. These lesions give the corm a horizontally-striped appearance.

HARD ROT. Small reddish-brown to brownish-black, water-soaked spots, chiefly on the sides and lower halves of the corms. Later the lesion becomes larger, irregular and the surface wrinkled. Usually decay does not penetrate more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, although corms are sometimes reduced to hard, shriveled mummies.

PENICILLIUM ROT. Reddish-brown sunken spots. The surface is hard and irregular concentric rings are often present.

SCAB. Husk lesions are brown to black, circular or elongated. In late stages the husks split, become ragged, and look as if they had been burnt. The spots on the corms are circular, sunken areas, yellow

HEAVY LOSSES FROM

Oak Wilt

Many fine Wisconsin Oak Trees Dying from Disease.

In speaking on the subject of Tree Diseases before the Wisconsin State Nurserymen's Association December 8, Mr. C. L. Wachtel stressed the peril of diseases doing extensive damage to our Oak trees. Mr. Wachtel is president of the National Arborist Association.

Mr. Wachtel said of the various insects and diseases that adversely affect oak trees, the so-called **OAK WILT DISEASE** is the most serious. The first known case was reported in Wisconsin some twenty years ago; since that time it has spread through the southern half of that state, southeastern Minnesota, eastern Iowa, northern Illinois, and into Missouri and Indiana.

Known to be caused by a fungus, **CHALARIA QUERCINA**, **NO CURATIVE TREATMENT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED**, nor has it been ascertained how the disease is transmitted from an infected to a healthy tree. From field observation and experimental inoculation, it is known that at least 28 oak species are susceptible to the oak wilt disease. It is considered doubtful that any of the native oaks will prove to be immune.

NO SATISFACTORY CONTROL MEASURES HAVE YET BEEN DEVELOPED. Present treatment, directed toward curtailing spread of the disease, consists of removing the infected tree below the ground line. Correct cultural practices such as pruning, spraying, and fertilizing will increase the tree's vigor and it will be less susceptible to the disease.

Symptoms

Symptoms of the disease differ on the two major groups of oaks, the white oaks and the red oaks, though in both the first signs of infection occur in the foliage at or near the top of the tree. The leaves of an infected red oak become dull or muddy in appearance, may curl or cup upward slightly, turn bronze or brown, and fall. These symptoms appear

low to brown or black and horny. They are easily removed and leave shallow pits.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT. The angular brown spots on the corms are neither sunken nor raised.

From—Gladland News, by the Indiana Gladiolus Society.

progressively downward throughout the tree. Most of the leaves may drop while still in the muddy-green color stage. An infected tree may be completely defoliated within two to four weeks, and dead within thirty to sixty days, from the time the first symptom of the disease appears. In an infected white oak the leaves may turn bronze or brown, but more often tan in color. They tend to remain attached to the branches longer than do the leaves of infected red oaks. White oaks may live several years after infection becomes noticeable.

As with most fungi-caused diseases, leaf discoloration and other external symptoms cannot be relied upon entirely in diagnosis. Such symptoms serve as indicators; positive identification of the disease can be made only through laboratory tests.

Mr. Wachtel urged the members to support a resolution urging the establishment of research and control by federal agencies since the disease has become a serious interstate problem.

IN LONDON

"You ladies ought to sit a little closer," said a male strap-hanger in the bus. "According to the Act of Parliament—every passenger is entitled to 18 inches of seating space."

"You can't blame us," replied a matron tartly, "if we are not constructed according to the Act of Parliament."

Empty talk produces like results.



Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

HONEY SHOULD BE HEATED WHEN EXTRACTED

Did you heat your honey at extracting time this past season? If you did not and the honey is still in good condition, you are lucky—you are located in an area where the humidity was not high during the main honey flow. It may not happen that way next year, however.

Many beekeepers in Wisconsin found honey inclined to ferment in the combs before it was extracted this past July and August, no doubt due to high humidity which prevented bees from ripening the nectar properly.

Sometimes a strong colony will bring in considerable nectar during the main flow and then swarm. That leaves a smaller population to ripen the nectar already brought in. The result: thin nectar which may ferment soon afterwards.

Such honey should be extracted as soon as possible, heated immediately, and placed in sealed cans. It will then be perfectly all right.

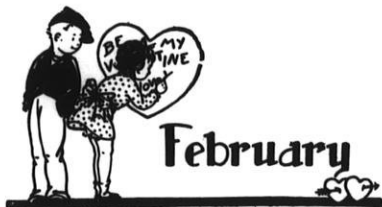
As most beekeepers know, when honey granulates the liquid portion between the crystals is thin or of low sugar content and may ferment. That happened to many beekeepers this year. Sixty-pound cans started to bulge and when opened gas escaped. Fermentation produces alcohol which is quickly driven off when the honey is heated to 150 degrees leaving it perfectly all right for use as food. However, the flavor is impaired and it should be sold for commercial uses.

Better examine any sixty-pound cans you have on hand that have not been heated. The longer they are left unheated, the greater the amount of fermentation and resulting change of flavor.

"Have you ever wondered what you would do if you had Rockefeller's income?"

"No, but I have often wondered what he would do if he had mine."

Mud thrown is simply ground lost.



WHY WE CHANGED THE LOCATION OF THIS SECTION

From now on we plan to publish the section for Wisconsin Beekeepers on the last pages of the magazine, and we hope beekeepers won't mind the change.

The reason for the change is that with more articles about small fruit and vegetables, we were compelled during the past year to jump across the beekeepers' section and continue articles in those departments beyond the middle of the magazine. This will now be unnecessary.

Incidentally, too, the ad of the A. I. Root Company, which has been with us for so long, is on the last page and therefore closer to the beekeeping section.

IMPROVED QUEENS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE

Plans are under way by the Honey Bee Improvement Cooperative Association to release breeding stock produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Bee Culture, to queen breeders in the South. During the past year test queens were sent to honey producers and reports of their quality are highly favorable. If breeding queens are now released to southern queen breeders then the hybrid stock may be available to Wisconsin beekeepers for re-queening this coming summer. Such queens, however are not suitable for continued breeding, the same as hybrid seed corn produced on farms.

This interesting question will be discussed at our coming meetings.

THE HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

U. S. D. A. Urged to Give 75% of Parity Support

Mr. Roy Grout, president of the American Beekeeping Federation, sends us this information about the Washington conference on price support.

Twenty-four representatives of the industry were present January 9-11, a majority being producers.

They urged that the purchase-agreement program be made available to all producers, and the loan-type program as well. They requested the support level be 75% of parity or a minimum of 12c per pound for honey of Grade C or better. The conference agreed that the cost of honey production is much the same throughout the United States, and need for pollination also extends throughout the entire country, and so seeking a simple basis for administration, they agreed to ask for one price level nation-wide.

Other recommendations: That the program be restricted to extracted honey and in bulk containers of 5-gallon size or larger.

That the loan program be established on minimum carload quantities, but to include as little as 3,000 pounds. In case of a purchase agreement, it was requested that no producer be restricted regardless of size.

It was finally requested that the 1949 crop be included in the price support program.

Mr. Grout advises, however, that until the Department of Agriculture makes any official announcement of the details of the price support program, we will not know the final answers. This applies especially to the 1949 crop, the price support level, whether or not we will have price differentials, and other details. These will be reported as soon as the information is released by the government.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR QUEEN?

Dr. M. H. Haydak tells us more about the Queen and how she carries on her work.

Dr. M. H. Haydak of the University of Minnesota has sent more details about his paper given at the annual convention of the Association at Chippewa Falls. He said:

"We proved that the queen is a female only slightly over 200 years ago. We can be reasonably sure that a worker larva becomes a queen because it is fed abundantly, which causes an increased development of her ovaries. The latter presumably secrete the substance which causes the queen characteristics to appear in the adult. Observations have shown that the queen just before swarming is fed abundantly and lays many eggs. Shortly before the swarming time a surplus of nurse bees appears in the hive. They build many queen cups and force the queen to deposit eggs in them. The larvae in the queen cups are fed abundantly but the queen is neglected. She gradually restricts her egg laying and becomes smaller—the fact that enables her to fly out with the swarm.

"The old queen not only 'looks old,' but there are changes inside of her body. Her oenocytes become filled with a dark greenish-brown granular matter; her kidneys—Malpighian tubules—become dark green; her poison sac is usually filled with a substance of jelly-like consistency and is usually reddish-brown or even black. Apparently she cannot defend herself, being devoid of poison, and usually becomes the victim of a young, fully armed, queen."

WINNERS IN THE STATE 4-H CLUB BEEKEEPING PROJECT

Charles Nieman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Nieman, Route 2, Cedarburg, a member of the Elm Tree 4-H Club, was the outstanding 4-H Club boy in the Wisconsin Beekeeping Project in 1949. Charles also carried on a fruit project in his 4H Club work.

Second prize winner in the beekeeping project was Almond Meyer of Berlin, a member of the Loyal 4H Club, who is in his third year of beekeeping.

Third place went to Allen Lietzke of Milwaukee County, who also gave a very interesting demonstration at the Wisconsin State Fair on three different days. When he put on his bee veil and started demonstrating, the fair visitors clustered around him in

large numbers. The title of his demonstration was: Starting Right with Bees.

There were a total of 188 4H Club members who took the 4H Club beekeeping project in 1949, of which 159 were first year members, and 29 second year members.

ANNUAL CONVENTION TOPICS (continued from last issue)

Dr. C. L. Farrar emphasized the importance of large populations early in the season to obtain maximum yields from the clover flow in June.

Testing different methods of management have shown the value of the two queen system of production. At Madison this year the honey flow was about 25% of normal. Two queen colonies with large populations averaged about 160 pounds per colony as against one queen colonies with about half as much honey. There were only 8 days of good honey flow in June this year, so that only colonies strong at that time produced a crop.

Dr. Farrar expressed the opinion that we do not yet produce enough honey to really interest the consumer—that perhaps 90% of the honey is consumed by 10% of the people, leaving a great untouched market. He gave figures to show that as bees normally range over an area of from 2 to 2½ miles there is little danger of overstocking. In Wisconsin honey bees range over only a small percentage of the crop land of the state.

Farmers are cutting their crops earlier and with power machinery, which means we must improve our methods by having strong colonies earlier because the honey flow is now shorter in duration.

Insecticides in Relation to Beekeeping

Dr. Farrar in his second talk spoke on the subject of insecticides in relation to beekeeping. Insecticides will direct more and more attention to the honey bee. Wild pollinating insects will be killed to a larger extent than honey bees. He advises against leaving colonies in an orchard the entire season, because of danger of picking up poisons from sprays.

"We must work together," he said, "in search of a harmonious program for the control of harmful insects and one which will not destroy those that are beneficial."

The Nutrition of the Honey Bee

Dr. M. Haydak of the University of Minnesota talked on the nutrition of

honey bees. It is actually the amount of food given to the larva which determines whether it will be a worker or a queen. The nurse bees which take care of the brood also feed the queen. She gets the food from a number of bees and sometimes they almost force her to eat, by offering her food. "I have sometimes seen a queen put her head in a cell to avoid the nurse bees," he said. In summer, if there is a shortage of cells for the queen the bees may force her to lay in queen cell cups.

It's only about one hundred years ago that beekeepers learned that the queen is a laying female and not the "king." Up to that time it was thought that a "king" ruled the colony and sent the workers out to gather nectar.

Dr. Haydak said that a young queen usually kills an old queen, and the reason may be that the old queen does not have any poison while a young one has plenty—in addition to being more active.

Discussion of Bear Damage

Mr. Allen Hanson of Ladysmith, representing the State Conservation Commission, gave an interesting talk on control of wild life. He said that Wisconsin is one of the few states that pays damage caused by wild life. The bear damage law was passed in 1939 and an effort was made to reduce the bear population. By 1941 it was evident that the numbers were increasing and claims for damage were very high. Resort owners and others want bears and other animals to be protected, so tourists can see them. We must therefore work out a plan to satisfy both groups.

The law now provides that the owner of the land may trap bear at any time. The last legislature provided an appropriation of \$40,000 for claims on bear damage.

Mr. Henry Piechowski of Red Granite answered a question on how to prevent pilfering. He has posted signs offering \$50 reward for information leading to the arrest of anyone molesting the hives in an out-yard. This seems to take care of that problem.

There are people who roll out the carpet for you one day—and pull it out from under you the next.

If you make a friend by lending money, you often lose a friend trying to collect the debt.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

February 15 (Wednesday). Southern District Meeting. Y.M.C.A., Janesville. 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Luncheon in cafeteria.

March 22 (Wednesday). Fox River Valley meeting at Stockbridge, Calumet County, Legion Hall, in honor of the late Andrew Stevens. Free luncheon by Stockbridge business men. Music by High School students.

March 28. Southwestern District Meeting, Richland Center, Wis.

April 12 (Wednesday). North Central District meeting at Marshfield, Wisconsin Central State Bank Building.

May 2 (Tuesday). Northwestern District meeting at Barron.

Program For Beekeepers Meeting

- 10:00 A.M.** Call to order by District President, with discussion and round table about marketing, wintering and other questions.
- 10:30 A.M.** By John Long, Bee and Honey Section, Madison. Our Plans for Disease Control in 1950.
- 11:15 A.M.** Honey Advertising. The Price Support Program. What is the future Outlook? By H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison.
- 11:45 A.M.** Business meeting and election of officers.
- 12:15 P.M.** Luncheon.
- 1:15 P.M.** The Chemical Weed Control Program in this area. Large Scale Insect Control and its Effect on Bees. Outlook for Clovers in the Farming Program. Special problems. Discussed by local county agents and beekeepers.
- 2:15 P.M.** Report of Survey on How Honey is Being Sold in Wisconsin. By Wm. Waterman, Bee and Honey Section, Madison.
- 3:00 P.M.** How to Get that Early Clover Honey Flow in June. Bee management problems. By H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN NUMBER OF BEES

A total of 5,591,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1, in the United States, according to a preliminary estimate by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on reports from about 4,000 beekeepers covering farm owned and non-farm owned bees. The number of colonies is 2 percent below the number on hand a year ago, and marks the second year of decrease following 4 successive years of increase.

The light death loss, due to the very mild winter and favorable spring enjoyed by States east of the Mississippi River, was one of the main factors in maintaining colony numbers. Win-

ter losses in these States were about 12 percent compared with 20 percent last year. West of the Mississippi the winter was more severe and bee losses were about 20 percent.

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

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To check your equipment

To list materials needed

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Everything in Beekeeping Supplies

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The Beauty of Flowers

March, 1950



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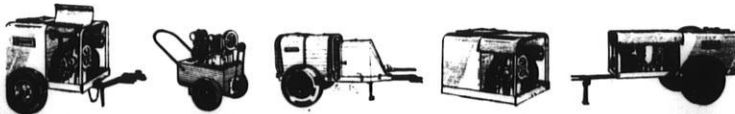
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LESS MATERIAL



LESS EQUIPMENT



APPLE PIE

When the winter wind's a howlin'
 And the snow is driftin' high,
 There's naught will warm yer innards
 Like a piece of apple pie!
 With a good hot cup of java,
 You can sit back with a sigh;
 There's downright satisfaction
 In a piece of apple pie!

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Friend Sprayer, mounted on 1936 Ford Truck. 800 lbs. pressure, Wis. air-cooled motor. 200-gal. tank. Friend tank filler. 2 guns. Mrs. George Wunsch, R. 1, Box 476, Sheboygan, Wis. Co. Tr. A, one mile west of Haven.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE
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Economical!

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In 1948, dusting in the rain with Kolodust was a completely successful operation for a record number of growers against that stubborn enemy, apple scab. Hundreds of growers have relied on Operation "Kolodust" for years and the proof is in higher producing orchards and better packs of apples.

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Plan now for Operation "Kolodust" next spring.



THERE ARE KOLO MATERIALS FOR MANY USES Kolodust is available in various combinations with other materials. You'll find it an excellent carrier for such insecticides as DDT, BHC and Lead Arsenate.

Use KOLOFOG* and KOLOSPRAY for your scab-protection sprays.

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Fertilize Cherry Trees

BUT ACCORDING TO
THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

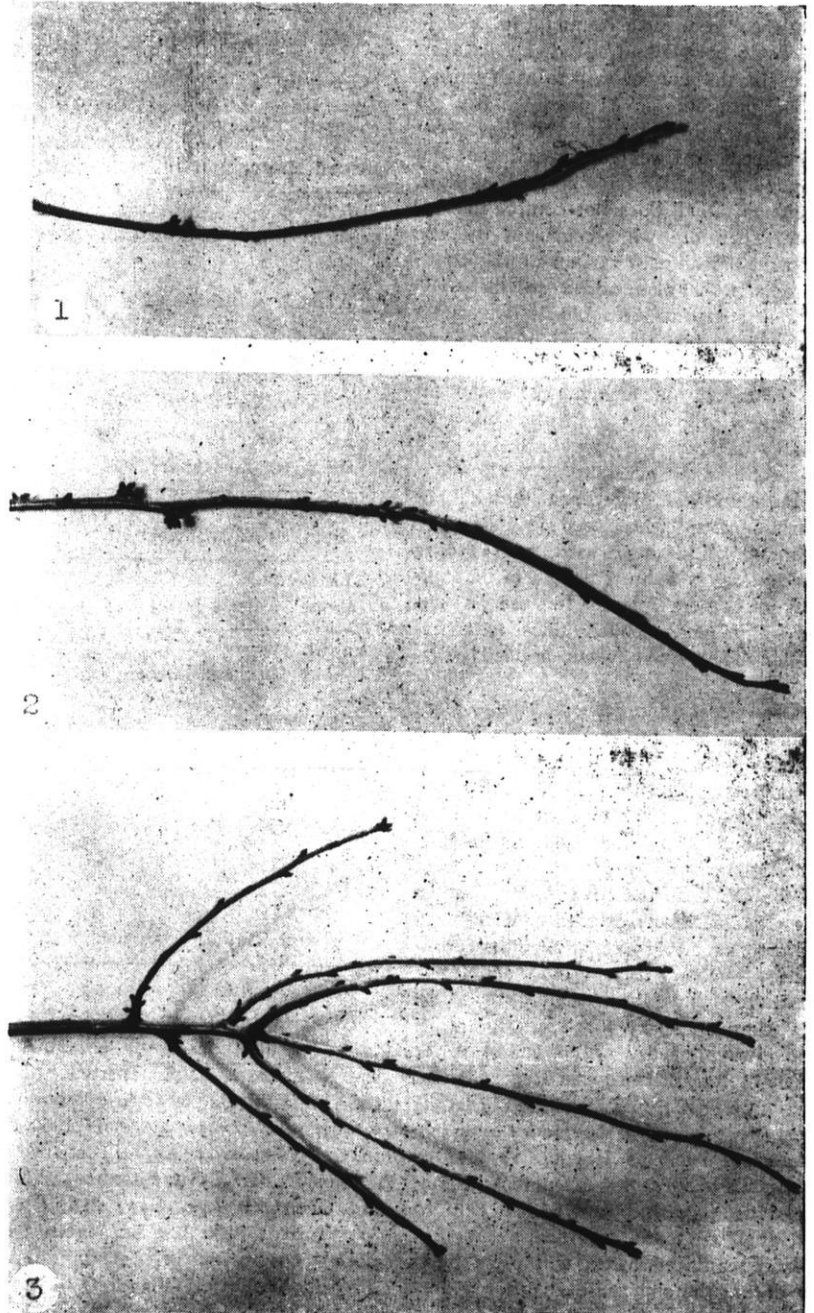
By Chas. F. Swingle, Horticulturist, Sturgeon Bay.

The aim of our combined fertilizing and pruning program with mature trees should be to maintain annual growth sufficient to provide a maximum of fruit spurs. Keep in mind severe pruning is a partial substitute for nitrogen fertilization—the heavier the pruning the less nitrogen is needed. Remember, not all trees in the orchard need the same amount of nitrogen—try to give each tree what it is asking for. Don't over-fertilize some and under-fertilize others and feel you have averaged about right. Make more cuts with the hand pruners and fewer with the saw.

1. Too little growth. See that this limb gets more nitrogen than it did last year. With only 7 inches of growth made in 1948, all the buds were flower buds, which may or may not have produced fruit in 1949, but which surely can never make spurs or branches for future production.

2. Just right. Try to give this limb the same amount of nitrogen it had last year. With growth in 1948 of 9½ inches, about half the buds formed then set no fruit in 1949 but instead these seven developed into short spurs. Spurs are more resistant to cold than the fruit buds on last year's wood, and will persist for several years, yielding good crops of fruit buds until the outward growth of the tree shades them out.

3. Too much growth. Give this limb less nitrogen than it had last year. Although growth in 1948 was just about right, and most of the buds formed then were potential spur producers, the 1949 growth was so strong that instead of remaining as fruit-producing spurs, the top 5 buds were forced out into branches. This means fewer fruit buds and also calls for a lot of extra pruning to thin out the brush thicket—which will in itself stimulate more growth next year.



Future production depends upon correct pruning and fertilizing.

(Wis. Hort. Society photo.)

The Apple Spray Program

IN RELATION TO INSECT CONTROL IN WISCONSIN

By C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U. W.

Last year DDT was suggested to the Wisconsin fruit growers for codling moth control, recommending its use in all cover sprays and added to lead arsenate in the calyx or petal fall spray. This program gave good control of codling moth but where it has been continued for several years the red banded leaf roller built up to significant numbers. DDT does not control this insect. Therefore we recommend the use of lead arsenate in certain of the cover sprays. It is also added to the open cluster spray to help check bud moth, red banded leaf roller, and other foliage feeding insects.

Tolerances on amounts of some insecticides allowed on fruits may be changed. If so, the spray schedule will be modified as necessary.

Parathion has increased the kill of codling moths when used in the spray program and where used with proper precautions is a direct benefit in the control of several pests. Its use is not generally recommended since it is especially hazardous when applied overhead.

Growers should consult their plant pathologist on the use of ground treatments for the control of scab and follow their recommendation in selecting the proper fungicide for tree spraying. Lime sulfur should not be used with DDT since it masks or lowers the effectiveness of the DDT. In the cover sprays one of the wettable, finely divided or micronized sulfurs, or ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate (fermate, carbam, etc.) should be used.

A dormant spray for insect control is not always needed. A dormant oil of 3% will control European Red Mite but the entire tree: trunk, limbs, and branches must be thoroughly covered. A dinitro compound such as Elgetol, Krenite or Dow's DN-289 at 1% strength will control mite eggs and it will also help to kill aphid eggs and case bearers.

European Red Mites will often build up during the summer even after a dormant spray. If this occurs one of the phosphates, tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) or one of the newer compounds such as "Dimite" or "Arathane" should be used.

Suggested Apple Spray Program for 1949

| Time of Application | Materials and Amounts Per 100 Gallons |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Green tip | Lime sulfur, 8 qts. |
| Closed cluster | Lead arsenate, 2 lbs. & lime sulfur, 8 qts. |
| Open cluster | Same as above |
| Calyx | Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and 50% DDT 2 lbs. and a micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs. or ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate (Fermate, Carbam, etc.) 1 lb. If scab is not well controlled by calyx time, use liquid lime sulfur 7 qts. as the fungicide and leave out the DDT. |
| First cover (about 10 days later) | Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and Fungicide ¹ |
| Second cover (about 10 days later) | 50% DDT 2 lbs. and Fungicide |
| Third cover (about 10 days later) | Same as above |
| Fourth cover (about 10 days later) | Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and Fungicide ² |
| Fifth cover (about 10 days later) | 50% DDT 2 lbs. and Fungicide |

If there is considerable second brood codling moth activity, make an additional DDT spray on late varieties. A fungicide at this time may not be necessary.

¹ If DDT was not used in the petal fall and if oyster shell scale is a problem add DDT.

² If Red banded leaf roller is not present use DDT instead of lead arsenate.

WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE
Membership Honor Roll for March
 Mr. Arnold Nieman, treasurer of the Wisconsin Apple Institute, sends the following list of fruit growers who were the first to pay their 1950 dues in the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Earl R. McGilvra, Baraboo; Wisconsin Orchards Inc., Gays Mills; Aloys W. Pfeiffer, 2809 21st St., Racine; Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg; Arno Meyer, Waldo; Willard O. Wagner, R. 1, Cleveland; Ski-Hi Fruit Farm, Baraboo; Arthur Kittinger, Caledonia; Frenz Orchards, Cedarburg; Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; M. B. Pennebecker, Waupaca; W. O. Powers, Elli-

son Bay; Goff Orchard, Sturgeon Bay; Rasmussen Farms, Oshkosh; Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; E. F. Nordin, Bayfield; John C. Bremer, Adell; O. Bolliger, Bayfield; Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg; Joseph L. Morawetz, West Bend; Bayward Sprengel, Waukesha; L. B. Irish, Baraboo.

With the dues now reduced to \$5.00 membership, plus 50c per acre for apple promotion work, every commercial fruit grower in the state should join the Wisconsin Apple Institute, and take part in the 1950 promotional program. Send your dues to Mr. Arnold F. Nieman, Route 2, Cedarburg, Wis.

Parathion News[®]

EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW PARATHION INSECTICIDES ESTABLISHED BY INTENSIVE RESEARCH

The high degree of protection afforded by THIOPHOS[®] Parathion against most insects attacking fruit and vegetable crops has been established by the three-year research program behind the development of this modern insecticide ingredient.

Participating in the program were state and national agricultural experts, and while the success of parathion on many crops has been firmly established, the program continues to uncover the ability of parathion insecticides to protect many others.

It has been definitely established that, when used according to directions, insecticides containing parathion give outstanding protection against most insects and mites attacking such fruits as apples, grapes, peaches, pears, prunes and plums, strawberries and walnuts. And on vegetables, it kills most insects common to beans, cabbage, celery, corn, cucumbers, squash, peas, peppers, tomatoes, potatoes and most root vegetables.

Be sure to consult your local agricultural authorities on your own insect problems.



PEACHES PROTECTED throughout their growth by THIOPHOS Parathion insecticides show lush foliage, no insect damage.

Thiophos Parathion Insecticides made by National Manufacturers

Insecticides made from THIOPHOS Parathion are available in dust and wettable-powder formulations from reputable manufacturers.

Weather, Timing, Method of Application Important Factors In Successful Use of Parathion

To profit fully from the efficiency of parathion as a pest killer, farmers and fruit growers are being urged by Federal and State agricultural experts to observe carefully the manufacturers' instructions for applying parathion to specific crops. Such factors as weather, timing in relation to the development of the crop and insects, and method of application are known to be just as important as the correct dosage in achieving best results. For this reason, users are advised to consult with local agricultural experts or manufacturers' representatives to be sure of getting the most complete pest control and crop protection with this remarkable insecticide.

Use Parathion Safely

Any insecticide toxic to insects is also hazardous to humans if used carelessly and in defiance of certain common-sense precautions.

These precautions are stated explicitly on every container of parathion insecticides. They must be read carefully and observed strictly to avoid accidents.

It is urged that work crews who are given parathion to apply be fully advised also of the necessity of observing these precautions.

Be sure to write for Growers' Manual on Parathion

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

Agricultural Chemicals Division

30-A ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Please send me Growers' Manual giving latest recommendations for using Parathion.

Name _____

Address _____

How To Prune

ELIMINATE OLD WEAK WOOD, ADMIT LIGHT

By C. L. Kuehner, Department of Horticulture, U. W.



1. Rejuvenation of the top of an old apple tree is nearly completed. Most of the old, weak growing wood as at upper left has been eliminated by pruning and vigorous well branched sucker wood on lower limbs as at right has replaced the weakly growing branches which were removed. Annual crops of well sized fruit can now be expected.



2. This McIntosh top is too dense for best fruiting. Better light conditions within the tree will improve fruiting conditions.

3. The same McIntosh after the top was moderately pruned to make fruiting conditions more favorable. Better set and better color of fruit result from pruning of this type.



4. An "over-pruned" Northern Spy. This tree had started to bear fruit but was thrown out of bearing three years ago when it was pruned very heavily "to admit light." If only about one-third as much had been removed by well distributed pruning, sufficient light would have been admitted and the tree could have remained in fruiting. Over-pruning usually results in greatly increased growth of vigorous suckers or upright shoots. These vigorous shoots do not come into bearing until two or three years later when their yearly growth is only one-third to one-half as long as the first year.

MANY GROWERS PRUNING CLOSE TO THE GROUND

Hundreds of old Wealthies, Bens and Baldwins, and peaches, are biting the dust all over Western New York. The high price of coal plus the low price of apples, plus the efficiency of the power chain saws and the big dozers, is reducing acreage fast, especially in the more intensive areas. A little Production and Marketing Administration money here might help future apple purchase programs.

From Bulletin of the New York Horticultural Society.

Do Nitrogen Fertilizers Influence Scab Control

"What do fertilizers have to do with apple scab control?" is the question put by Prof. D. H. Palmer, in the January issue of *Farm Research* (by New York and Cornell Experiment Stations). "Probably more than we realize," he concludes.

Here are a few of the statements made in the article:

"Experiments have shown that a tree over-fertilized with nitrogen to the point where it produces green apples is much more susceptible to scab on both leaves and fruit than an underfertilized tree.

"In 1914 some experiments were started in Oregon on spraying nitrate of soda on apple trees in early spring to increase fruit set. This led to the idea of applying nitrogen sprays to McIntosh following bloom to improve quality and disease control.

Extensive experiments were set up in a McIntosh orchard where scab control was a problem. Soil applications at rates of 2½, 5 and 7½ pounds of Uramon (42 per cent nitrogen) were compared with foliage applications of Nu-Green (a soluble form of urea developed by the DuPont Company for spray applications) at rates of 3, 5, and 8 pounds to 100 gallons of spray applied in combination with wettable sulfur and arsenate of lead in the first three sprays following bloom.

"Two sets of unfertilized trees were included in this test. One was sprayed with sulfur, as were the fertilized plots, and the other was sprayed with Fermate, 1½ pounds to 100 gallons of spray, throughout the season each year.

Sprays Prove Effective

"After six years, the results of this experiment indicated that foliage sprays of urea were able to maintain production as well as soil applications. The amount of fruit infected by scab increased from 17 to 30 per cent as the rate of soil nitrogen was increased, while the urea-sprayed trees showed little increase in fruit scab over that on unfertilized trees.

"Unfertilized trees in this experiment that were sprayed with Fermate instead of wettable sulfur out-yielded all of the fertilized plots in both total yield and yield of picked scab-free fruit. This emphasizes the importance of factors other than nitrogen that may affect apple production: Spray injury is one of these limiting factors.

"Even though visible foliage and fruit injury are not evident, the efficiency of

the leaf in food production may be lowered to a point where yield is reduced. Fermate in combination with arsenate of lead appears to be less injurious on McIntosh apples than sulfur and arsenate of lead. When liquid lime-sulfur was the common fungicide, more nitrogen was needed to produce sufficient leaf surface to maintain yield than is the case with the milder fungicides used today.

"Perhaps even less nitrogen will be needed if fungicides and insecticides that cause no injury can be found."

MONROE—A PROMISING LATE-KEEPING APPLE

New York Station Introduces Cross Between Jonathan and Rome Beauty

The latest addition to the family of new fruits developed at the Experiment

Station at Geneva, New York, is a high-quality, late-keeping apple recently named "Monroe," a cross between Jonathan and Rome Beauty. It combines some of the good points of both parents. Trees appear to be hardy, healthy and have produced blossoms annually since 1931. The crop has been medium to good about one-half the time with a light crop in between. The fruit has some of the characteristics of Jonathan. Color is almost solid dark red and very attractive. The flesh is yellow, tender, juicy and pleasantly subacid to eat—very good quality. Fruit hangs well to the tree.

A few trees are now available from the New York State Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, New York. It may be worth testing in southern Wisconsin.

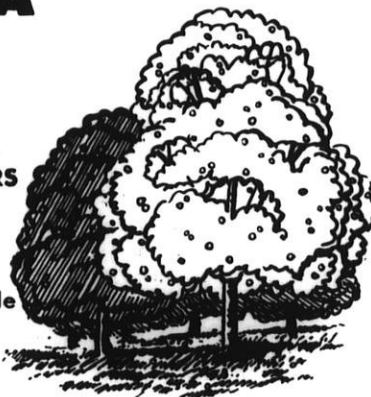
From Article in *Farm Research*, by the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, and Cornell University.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS. MOORESTOWN, N. J.

What's New In Orcharding

WILL WE HAVE AN INSECTICIDE THAT CAN BE "INJECTED" INTO THE TREE?

Don't laugh! Likewise don't forget to order standard spray materials and overhaul the old sprayer. Such a revolutionary change in bug control will not arrive, if it does, overnight.

In all seriousness, people are thinking of it and some are working diligently on the problem. According to Dr. H. S. Telford, Acting Chairman of the Entomology Department, State College of Washington, a promising advance in this direction is the development of Pestox III by the Pest Control Laboratory, Cambridge, England. The full chemical name of this insecticide is bis, bisdimethylaminophosphorous anhydride. This should scare the pants off any bug coming near it.

The idea of controlling injurious insect pests by a chemical which can be taken up in the sap has been entertained by entomologists for many years. Most of the so-called systemic substances tried so far, while they may kill the insects, however, have been found either injurious to plants or to warm-blooded animals, who may eat products of plants injected or sprayed with them. Then there is the problem of finding the right chemicals, and determination of their proper concentrations, that will kill undesirable insects but will not harm beneficial ones, such as honeybees, for example. Moreover, methods will have to be worked out for their injection into the plant sap and ascertaining of the duration of their action. If a systemic insecticide could be found that will remain effective for a long time within the plant, and will act fairly fast on harmful bugs, then a big step forward will be made in more economical control of orchard and other pests. Indirectly by destroying or keeping under better control certain insects, several plant diseases, particularly those of virus origin, may be largely eliminated.

Dr. Telford thinks that in Pestox III we have the beginning of promising insecticides that act systematically, will kill all susceptible insects feeding on treated plants and possesses selective properties. Complete spray coverage, therefore, will not be necessary. The Washington Experiment Station is planning to make a thorough study of this and similar insecticides.

A. E. Murneek in Horticultural News, by Missouri Horticultural Society.

DOES HEAVY NITROGEN FERTILIZATION OF OLD TREES PAY?

At Present Prices, Old Trees May Be Unprofitable

By A. E. Murneek, Missouri

Experiments have been completed in one of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station orchards, on fertilization with more than the usual amounts of nitrogen on old Rome and Jonathan trees. The results may be of interest to some apple growers.

At the beginning of this test, the trees, growing in bluegrass sod on soil of medium fertility, were 34 years old and of declining vigor. Several had died already or had broken down. In short, these trees were in a condition where either they had to be removed or invigorated drastically. Pruning was found insufficient to improve their growth and productivity.

Starting in the spring of 1943 and continuing for 6 succeeding years, alternate blocks or rows of these trees were given the usual, twice usual and three times usual amounts of nitrogenous fertilizer. There were no visible symptoms of shortage of other soil nutrients, such as phosphorus or potash. Pruning was moderate and spraying satisfactory during this period.

Results of Nitrogen Application

The results were somewhat disappointing. No marked increase in vigor or productivity came about because of the extra nitrogen that was supplied. As a result of increased soil moisture (good rainfalls) all trees improved somewhat in vigor, the Romes more than the Jonathans. Just as many trees have died or have broken down during the 6-year period with normal fertilization as with extra supply of nitrogen.

Considering the present high cost of fertilizers and the usual difficulties of spraying, pruning and harvesting the fruit crop of tall trees, it is highly questionable whether it is worth while to maintain apple trees beyond a certain age, say 35 years. Exceptions to this may be where the soil is very deep and fertile, the trees are set far apart and, above all, the price of apples is unusually high.

Some growers believe that apple trees between the ages of 12 and 25 years are most profitable to grow. They certainly are easier to manage at that age and, what is just as important, they produce

fruit of better quality. Moreover, by replanting blocks or rows of trees in one's orchard at the earliest possible time there is a chance for the grower to change to new varieties or to increase the acreage of desirable ones.

A FUTURE MARKET FOR APPLES

"HERE IS A MARKET FOR MILK" is the heading of an article on the front page of the January 7 issue of The Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer. We would like to apply what the editor says about milk to apples as well. He says:

"Dairymen have no trouble getting customers. The tough job is to hold them.

"New babies come squalling into the world every minute of every day of every year, each one a confirmed milk drinker from his first try at the bottle.

"It is later that we have to worry about keeping him on the milk wagon. Often we lose our steady customer along in the growing school years. Then it is hard to win him back.

"This is why we would like to see a noon lunch program in every American school. The school lunch meal is built around milk."

We are told that fewer apples are being eaten per capita in America today than was true fifty years ago. So fruit growers also have lost consumers due to competition. Yes, it is hard to win them back after you lose them in childhood.

We believe this year's program of providing apples in the school lunch program as carried on by the U. S. D. A. and the school lunch people was very valuable for the industry. Wisconsin provided a total of about 40 carloads for Wisconsin schools. All over the nation children were given apples to eat and we hope will become future apple eaters.

"Apples need brushing," writes Carroll R. Miller, manager, Appalachian Apple Service, in a January news letter. "A good set of brushes is a must today in apple packing," he says.

A few years ago some growers argued that the natural bloom on the apple improved its appearance. That is no longer true. Today the highly polished fruit from the Northwest attracts the eye and to meet that competition our apples must also be polished.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHERRY GROWERS

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Orchardist on Seneca Lake in New York State, writing in the August issue of the "American Fruit Grower", gives these suggestions of interest to cherry growers: "A stunt we use in our cherry orchards is to **throw the prunings** up under the trees and cover them with about a foot of mulch. The prunings hold the mulch off the ground and thus make it last several years longer.

Starling or bird damage has been pretty well controlled in our cherry orchards. We planted a scattering of Early Richmond throughout the Montmorency orchards. When cherry picking time approaches, the public in nearby towns and cities is invited to pick its own fruit. As a result, there usually are several families scattered over the orchards during the entire season and this activity seems to discourage the birds.

Experience is necessary in the growing of fruit. Without it the enterprise might become costly. But there is opportunity for all who have the spirit of adventure, for there still are frontiers to cross in agriculture."

APPLE JUICE —A GOOD OUTLET

This year's large crop and the market situation has made the lack of a strong processing industry more obvious than ever to growers. It cannot be denied that a few healthy processing plants can play an important part in stabilizing the fresh market.

Juice has been considered one of the most promising kinds of processing outlets for apples. The production of fruit juices has expanded rapidly in the last few years. From 1939 to 1949 it increased about five times. However, the bulk of this increase is due to greater consumption of orange and other citrus juices.

Apple juice consumption has never averaged more than .6 of a pound per capita, which was reached in 1944. In 1948 it was only half that amount. The failure of apple juice consumption to increase must mean that some plants at times **fail to control quality so that consumers do not receive the satisfaction they expect.**

From Apple Research Digest. By Washington State Apple Commission.

ROCK COUNTY APPLE GROWERS SET UP THEIR OWN MARKET STAND

Under the leadership of County Agent R. T. Glassco apple growers in Rock County sold their apples in their own market stands in Janesville this year. They first obtained permission from the city council to set up the stands, which were open every Thursday during the season from ten until four, each farmer selling his own apples in the stand.

Mr. Glassco reported that the growers sold most of their apples and had no trouble getting rid of the rest on their farms. About ten farmers sold apples at three stands. He expects the market to be open next year if the crop is good.

Some folks have enough memory to recall to the tiniest detail what has happened to them, but not enough to remember how many times they've told it to the same person.

SMALL SPRAYER WANTED
Wanted — Used 5-gallon hand operated barrel sprayer, with or without the barrel. J. Buchel, Route 1, State Road, Box 2B, LaCrosse, Wis.

**FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES
FERTILIZERS**

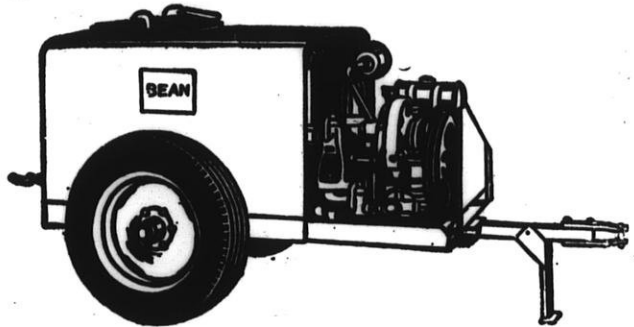
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FOR THE WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Berries and Vegetables

FORTIFIED STODDARD FOR QUACK GRASS IN RASPBERRIES

By R. H. Roberts

Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

Quack grass can be successfully removed from raspberry plantings by thorough and timely applications of Fortified Stoddard. This is the weed killer which was developed for use on cranberries. It is also used on carrots which are infested with ragweed or other weeds which are too tough for regular Stoddard.

Make the application just as the first new raspberry shoots are coming out of the ground. By this time all of the quack rhizomes should be advanced enough to have sufficient top to absorb considerable solvent. Thoroughly wet the grass plants. This will take from 50 to 150 gallons per acre depending upon the amount of grass present.

Quack can also be taken out of other rows as grapes and fence rows. Do not delay applications until new rhizomes are forming as these are not killed and only the tops of the grass will be burned off leaving the new shoots to appear later.

EXPERIENCE WITH BERRIES IN 1949

By Stanley Hall,
Elmwood, Pierce Co.

This past season gave us some surprises in small fruits. Arrowhead and Robinson strawberries were out in front of standard varieties. The season was dry and both varieties produced large firm fruit and the general quality was much better than in the previous season when both varieties were promising. As far as ever-bearing strawberries were concerned Evermore, Webster and Brunel were the best producers and Webster and Brunel were by far the best in quality. The Webster variety looks very good. Evermore is a good producer of large, soft berries and quality is very poor.

Plums

Like everyone, we had an enormous crop of plums which sold readily. As we have sold Saps, Superior, Fiebing and Ember for several years cus-

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association City Hall Auditorium Appleton, Wis.

Thursday, March 23

- 10:00 A.M. Call to order: announcements, by Chas. Braman, Waupaca, President.
10:15 A.M. How we Grow Berries, by Mr. Harry Barlament, Green Bay.
11:00 A.M. Review of Fertilizer Tests on Small Fruits. What does the Horticultural Society Do?, By H. J. Rahmlow, secretary, Madison.
11:30 A.M. Business Meeting.
12:00 M. Luncheon.
1:15 P.M. Some Recent Developments in Vegetable Production. Varieties and Cultural Methods, by Prof. O. B. Combs, chief, Department of Horticulture, U. W., Madison.
2:15 P.M. Small Fruit Insect and Disease Control for 1950. The Plant Inspection Service, by H. E. Halliday, Supervisor of Nursery Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Madison.
3:15 P.M. Observations on Berry and Vegetable Growing in the Fox River Valley, by N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh, and County Agents V. W. Peroutky, Oshkosh, and Fred Magnus, Appleton.
3:45 P.M. Question and Answer forum.

tomers know these varieties and seem to have an equal preference for each.

Beacon apples were by far the best seller. The fact that blossoms were early gave Fireside a chance to color up well but for some reason the Minn. 790 seems to sell better than Fireside or Prairie Spy with us.

Raspberries

Ottawa raspberry proved to be the best of the Canadian varieties. However the Madawaska has been very good each season but Taylor seems to do as well or better. Ottawa seems to be the finest looking and firmest raspberry variety we have ever grown here.

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**THE IDEAL
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540 Grand Ave.
Port Washington, Wis.

LIGHT BULBS FOR HEATING THE HOTBED

A 25-watt light bulb is best for heating hotbeds, according to Westinghouse engineers. The cost of burning these 25-watt lights is 30% less than the cost of soil heated by electric cables and only half the cost of manure. The heat from manure cannot be controlled as can the lights.

A three-feet by six-feet hotbed can be built with about \$10.00 worth of material, and will require sockets for eight bulbs. These are wired onto wooden crosspieces and the bulbs suspended 19½ inches above the soil. To hold the heat, use regular plastic screen or glass-covered sash. A thermostat bulb planted just below the soil surface will automatically control the temperature.

BERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson and Arrowhead Strawberry plants. Evermore, Webster, Brunel Marvel everbearing. Raspberry plants: Latham, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Cumberland, Morrison. Fruit trees, ornamental evergreens and shrubs.

Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Certified strawberry plants from new ground. 11 proven varieties. As low as \$1.50 per 100. Thousands—price list free. Variety Gardens, Mauston, Wis.

The only pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is the one put there by yourself.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Gov't. Inspected—Shipment Guaranteed
Delivered prices (one variety only)

Robinson, Premier, Tennessee Shipper, Arrowhead and Blakemore. Price per thousand plants: 10,000 @ \$13; 5,000 @ \$14; 1,000 @ 15. 500 @ \$8; 250 @ \$5.75; 100 @ \$2.75; 50 @ \$1.70; 25 @ \$1.10.

(Everbearing) Superfection proved to be the most outstanding at our nursery. A free runner and large berries. Superfection: 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.35; 100 @ \$6.75; 250 @ \$13.50. Evermore: 25 @ \$2.25; 50 @ \$3.50; 100 @ \$5.00; 250 @ \$10.00. Streamliner: 25 @ \$2.40; 50 @ \$3.75; 100 @ \$5.75; 250 @ \$11.00.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Latham, Sunrise and June
12 plants @ \$2.40; 25 @ \$4.00; 50 @ \$5.00; 100 @ \$7.50

Growing Strawberry and Raspberry Plants is our Specialty.
Miss Freda Schroeder
Krahn-Schroeder Nursery
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The following varieties for sale: Beaver, Robinson's Premier, Catskill, Senator Dunlap; also Wis. No. 537.

Write for Prices. H. H. Pedersen, Warrens, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Dunlap, Warfield. 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$6.25; 1,000 for \$12.00. Improved Dunlap, Fairfax, Jewel, Virginian, Beaver. 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$7.25; 1,000 for \$14.00. Catskill, Temple, Premier. 100 for \$2.50; 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$15.00. New Everbearing, Superfection. 100 for \$3.50. F.O.B. Baraboo, Wisconsin. Charles W. Hein Nursery, 1134 Fourth Street, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Strawberry Garden: 25 Gem (Everbearing); 25 Streamliner (Everbearing); 25 Evermore (Everbearing); 25 Beaver (June); 10 June Rockhill (New June). 110 plants for \$5.00 postpaid.

Raspberry Garden: 10 Sunrise (Early); 10 Chief (Midseason); 10 Indian Summer (Everbearing); 10 Latham (Late). 40 plants for \$6.00 postpaid.

Both Garden offers sent to one address \$10.00 postpaid.

Vine Street Gardens, 622 Congress St., Eau Claire, Wis.

NEW STRAWBERRY

WIS. 537 strawberry plants for sale. M. H. Bingham, R. 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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QUICK COUPLING POWERED TOOLS—



The newest member of a famous family of Rotary tillers — backed by over 18 years of know-how in making rotary tillage equipment.

Precision built . . . quality performance . . . field tested and proven . . . shielded for safety and plant protection . . . front mounted for accuracy, visibility, and control . . . 2½ HP 4 cycle engine, three forward speeds. semi-automatic free wheeling. Rotary tiller is adjustable 10" to 16"—has patented tine. Complete details upon request.

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OZARK MOUNTAIN STRAWBERRIES

By E. L. White, Fort Atkinson,
Secretary, Wisconsin Berry and
Vegetable Growers Association.

It may be of interest to some of our Wisconsin growers how strawberries are grown in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas.

On an auto trip last October we decided to take a day's rest and spent the time loafing around Marshall, Arkansas. The owner of the auto court suggested we go into the hills and see how they grow strawberries on stones. So we wandered over a red clay road and, sure enough, as we got up into the hills there were strawberry fields on the top and sides of the hills. Very luxuriant, too—nice solid green beds. We examined some and found them covered with pieces of limestone so close together that one could not see the soil. The stones averaged about the size of a fist, some as large as two fists.

Planting among the Stones

We found the owner of a field and questioned him about his methods.

First they clear off the trees; then plow, maybe five or six times, sometimes ten or twelve times, until the weeds and suckers (tree roots) are killed. Then they set the plants, just how he did not say, but I suppose they push aside the stones and insert the strawberry plants between them. The stones act as a mulch and keep the berries clean and prevent washing. Some of the hillsides are so steep the pickers must work uphill while picking the berries.

This owner had lived in the Ozarks all of his life and admitted that he had "done a right smart lot of trapping" in his day. There would be pretty hard times around there if they did not have strawberries. The owner said he got about \$2,000 an acre from the berries.

What varieties do they plant? I asked and found they are just "strawberries"—no name. They are not ever-bearing.

They do not have to go to market with their fruit. The market comes to them. The growers take their berries to the town and truckers come from Chicago, Benton Harbor, Michigan, Detroit, St. Louis, etc., and bid on the berries at auctions—the demand exceeding the supply. I heard of one man who expected about \$6.00 a crate and the bidding went to \$16.00.

Vegetable Varieties

By O. B. Combs

(Continued from Our February Issue)

MUSKMELON

For the home garden the early variety, **Delicious**. **Honey Rock** is good, of course, and so is **Pride of Wisconsin**. For the commercial grower both **Pride of Wisconsin** and **Honey Rock** are commonly used, but **Schoon's Hard Shell** and **Craig** are increasing in popularity. **Craig** doesn't hold up in handling as well as we would like but its quality is excellent. Fortunately, improved strains of **Craig** are now available. **Schoon's Hard Shell** is sometimes a little larger than might be desired but it has good quality and handles well. **Iroquois**, the fusarium resistant variety of the **Bender's Surprise** type, is used by some growers. **Craig** in its present form is quite similar to **Pride of Wisconsin**. **Milwaukee Market** is a fine melon. Unfortunately it's next to impossible to get seeds of a good true-type, old-fashioned **Milwaukee Market** melon.

GREEN ONIONS

If available, the longer, bottle-neck type, **Golden Globe**, but either the regular short, yellow variety, **Ebenezer**, or the white type, **Silverskin**. Buy the smaller sets rather than large ones, because you'll get more sets per pound and fewer of the resulting plants will form seed stalks.

ONIONS FROM SEEDS

Prefer not to sow seeds in the home garden but to use sets and transplants instead. For those who do use seeds, either **Early Yellow Globe**, **Yellow Globe Danvers**, or **Southport Yellow Globe**. For the commercial grower, early **Yellow Globe** and the **Brigham** strain of **Southport Yellow Globe**. The new strain, **Rochester Bronze**, looked very good in trial planting on organic soils here at Madison and around the state last season.

ONION TRANSPLANTS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

For late summer and fall, **Bermuda seedlings**, but for late fall and winter, **Sweet Spanish**, because they store longer than Bermudas.

PEAS

Pea varieties certainly are plentiful but **Little Marvel** leads the list for all-round performance in home gardens. **World's Record** is a little earlier and very productive. **Greater Progress** is also excellent. A new variety called **Wando** is appearing in some of our seed catalogs—an excellent dwarf variety for freez-

ing. Many of the pea varieties considered best suited for freezing fail to produce satisfactorily in Wisconsin. **Thomas Laxton**, for example, is one of the best but is generally a poor yielder under our conditions. A large number of new varieties developed especially for freezing are being listed by seedsmen.

PEPPERS

Early Giant and **Ruby King** are still good but gardeners might consider changing to some of the newer varieties like **Pennwonder** and **Merrimack Wonder**. The **California Wonder** type peppers are the most popular with housewives. The early strains of **California Wonder** are generally earlier and more productive than the regular strain in Wisconsin. Some of the early strains are listed by different seedsmen as **Harris' Wonder**, **Calwonder**, **Oakview Wonder** and **Fordhook**.

PUMPKINS

For summer "squashes," **Dark Green Zucchini**; for fall use, **Green or Golden Table Queen**; for late fall and early winter, **Small Sugar** or **Winter Luxury**. The new **Caserta** is excellent for summer use. The new **Uconn**, bush, green, **Table Queen** type is productive but small and flecked with lighter green instead of being a uniform dark green.

RADISHES

Cavalier is perhaps a little more uniform than **Scarlet Globe**. The new **Cherry Belle** is especially nice and **Lone Star** looks even nicer yet. For winter radishes, **Chinese Rose**.

RHUBARB

Anyone starting a new rhubarb planting should use one of the new varieties such as **McDonald**, **Canada Red** or **Valentine**. They are all rich red, relatively tender and of good flavor.

SPINACH

Long Standing Bloomsdale is a favorite. **King of Denmark** is very good.

SQUASH

Buttercup is preferred. **Green Gold** is good and so is **Sweet Meat**. **Red Banana** is also very good. Butternut "squash" is not really a squash, but a cushaw. That's nothing against it, but a true squash such as **Buttercup** is preferred for good eating.

SWEET CORN

At least one early variety chosen from **Our Choice**, **Marcross**, **Golden Rocket** or **North Star**. Also grow either **Gold Rush** or **Improved Carmelcross** and either **Golden Cross Bantam** or **Tendermost**.

Sprinkler Irrigation

By Harold Roberts

(Continued from February Issue)

As a check we tried to produce such a scald this past year but were unable to do so. However, we might be successful next year, so caution is advised. It is a good practice to have a high level of moisture before the picking season starts. This will reduce the amount of irrigation needed during the early part of harvest.

At Planting Time

Another time when water is especially desirable is at planting time. Under irrigation planting can be done without regard to natural moisture conditions and with assurance of a good stand of plants. Later in the season irrigation is very useful in aiding the new runner plants to set roots quickly and develop rapidly. The more rapid the development of the new plant, the earlier and more advanced will be its internal differentiation of fruiting structures for the following spring. This important period in the development of the plant coincides with the usual late summer drought period, and for this reason it is this very time that is often the most critical one for the Wisconsin strawberry grower. Lack of moisture at this time results in poorly developed roots and tops which give little promise of a good crop. Thus, plants grown under irrigation are generally preferred for planting because of their extensive root system.

Just Before Freeze-Up

Just before freeze-up in the fall the beds should be soaked down to assure a high level of ground moisture at the start of winter.

The third use to which the strawberry grower puts his irrigation equipment is application of soluble fertilizers in the irrigation water. A completely uniform distribution can be achieved at the lowest rate of application. The application is made cheaply and quickly. The depth in the soil to which the fertilizer penetrates is determined by the amount of clear water following. While any fertilizer which is completely soluble in water may be used, at the present time only the soluble nitrogen compounds are commonly applied in this manner. After broadcast applications of the ordinary fertilizers, the sprinklers can be used to wash the fertilizer off the leaves.

It is a rather odd sight to see an

irrigation system in operation late in October or early November soaking down the newly placed straw cover-

ing. Loss or shifting of mulch due to wind is materially reduced by such a soaking.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Thomas \$20.00 per M \$2.50 per 100

"A very late variety, large, firm, excellent shipper, vigorous plant growth, requires little nitrogen, ripens week later than Robinson."

Robinson \$12.50 per M \$1.50 per 100

"Best mid-season berry, too well-known to need description."

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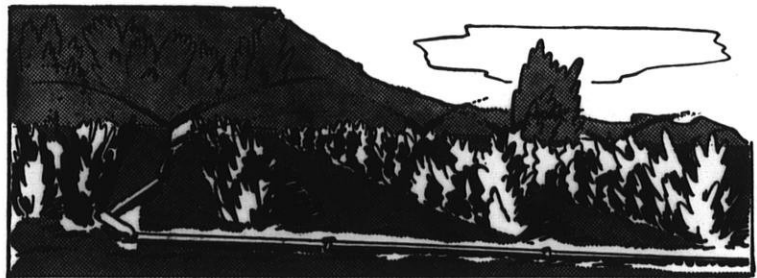
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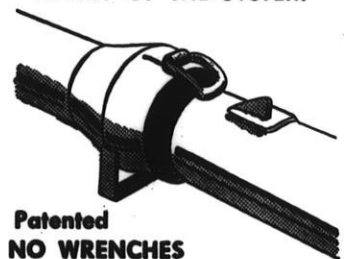
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Portable Irrigation Systems are made to fit your needs!

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Easily connected and disconnected from center of pipe.
25° Angle at Every Joint.

DO IT NOW! No Obligation. Sketch dimensions of area to be irrigated. Show water source, type and distance from fields. We will send estimate and descriptive booklet.

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WISCONSIN

From the Editor's Desk

CHERRY TREE SURVEY MADE IN DOOR COUNTY

A survey has been made of the number of cherry trees in Door, Kewaunee and Brown Counties by the University Department of Agricultural Economics. There are 594 cherry orchards in the three counties, with an average of 99 trees per acre. By 1955 there will be about 10% more cherry trees of bearing age in this area. There are 956,708 cherry trees in Door County alone. Peak production was reached in 1948 with an all-time record of 50 million pounds of pie cherries. Due to late freezes the 1949 crop was reduced to about 22 million pounds.

JUNIORS INVITED TO JOIN NATIONAL VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

By Prof. Grant B. Snyder,

Adult Advisor, Amherst, Mass.

To Wisconsin Vegetable Growers:

The National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, now started on its sixteenth year, sponsors educational projects for boys and girls who are interested in the vegetable business. It promotes good cultural practices, efficient marketing methods and better appreciation of the vocational possibilities in this industry.

It has three distinct projects: (1) a production and marketing contest where each member reports on his or her own gardening activities; (2) a demonstration contest where the individual tells and shows the how and why of production or marketing practices; and (3) on judging, grading, insects, weeds, grade defects and grade requirements. Over \$10,000.00 are presented as awards (cash, prizes, trips) each year to those youngsters who do the best job in these activities.

This Association works very closely with 4-H and F. F. A. and, therefore, the projects we sponsor and awards we provide are simply an added incentive for any youngster to do the best possible job with his or her garden.

May I suggest that you encourage your sons and daughters to take an

FIRST ENGLISH WALNUT TREE IN WISCONSIN



This is the first English walnut tree of the "Crath" strain to be planted in Wisconsin. It was a gift from the late Prof. Neilson of Michigan State College to the Editor in the early 1930's. It bears nuts of medium size, which are the delight of numerous squirrels.

active part in the Junior Vegetable Association as a preparatory step to becoming members of the adult association.

This past year we had better than 2,000 members from 46 states. Five hundred delegates attended the 15th annual convention in Washington, D. C. We have the active support of most youth leaders in the nation. We also want the wholehearted support of the vegetable growers, the parents of the young people, that we are working with.

Mr. David Pratt, Maple Grove Place, Ithaca, New York, is Secretary-Treasurer, and anyone interested may write to him.

Our cover picture this month shows an arrangement of Margaret O'Brien Sweet Peas, new introduction by W. Atlee Burpee Co. last year.

**LECTURE BY
CHARLES GIBBS ADAMS
MADISON, APRIL 17**

The Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects is pleased to announce that Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams, landscape architect of Pasadena, California, will lecture in Madison on Monday evening, April 17. The title of the lecture will be "If You and I Were to Make a Garden to Live In."

The meeting will be in West High School Auditorium on Regent Street, at 8:00 p.m. Tickets at the door, or from the Program Chairman, Prof. J. S. Elfer, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W., Madison. Admission 80c.

As one of the foremost landscape architects on the West coast, Mr. Adams has produced a great number of outstanding gardens of varied character. He numbers among his clients such outstanding names as Mr. Cecil B. DeMille, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, and Miss Loretta Young. Arts and Architecture magazine has said of him, "Whoever desires to make the land finer and handsomer will find in Mr. Adams a model and inspiration."

Arrangements are being made by Pro-

fessor G. William Longenecker, President, Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects.

HOW OBSERVING ARE YOU?

If you aren't more observing than we were you will say that the letter "f" appears only once in the three lines below. If you are observing you may find more. How many times does the letter "f" appear?

No brand of flakes without
The signature of W. K. Kellogg
Is genuine. Accept no other.
Over 90% of the people who casually read these lines say that "f" ap-

pears only once. You know, of course, it appears three times. Try it.

**SAVE YOUR FEBRUARY
MAGAZINE**

We have received many expressions of appreciation from gardeners on the picture of house plants on page 143 of the February issue. Save this page to help identify plants you may obtain or see in the future.

One-fourth teaspoon of Dreff to a quart of water is said to preserve cut flowers longer. It has high reducing power of surface tension.

NEW MOCK-ORANGE

Minnesota Snowflake
(Plant Patent 538)

A *Philadelphus*, superior to virginian, with very double, fragrant white flowers; perfectly hardy.

18" - 24" size \$1.25 postpaid.

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Send for our complete list covering all orchard and garden supplies.

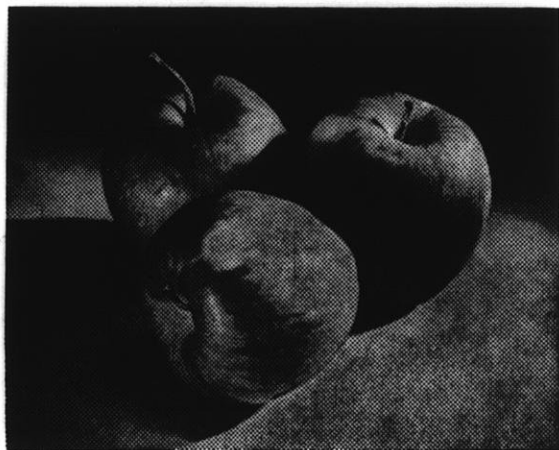
Quantity discounts for large users.

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Fond du Lac, Wis. Established 1900

For Better Fruit - and Hardiness

Plant These McKay

APPLES



We are happy to introduce these tested and proven superior varieties from the Minnesota Fruit Bearing Farms—fine, hardy producers.

ORIOLE—Minnesota No. 714. A large summer apple of the highest quality for eating or cooking.

VICTORY—"A Better McIntosh." This apple has the same aromatic qualities of the McIntosh and the Cortland, but much hardier.

MINJON—"A Minnesota Jonathan." A very attractive, good eating, medium-sized, all-red apple, resembling Jonathan.

FIRESIDE—"A Minnesota Delicious." A new Delicious, medium to large winter apple.

MINNESOTA No. 790—"A Minnesota Rome Beauty." An unusually large dark red apple, great for baking and dessert.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Remember the date, **Sunday, April 16, 1950**, for the spring meeting of our Society. The place—Madison. Directors meeting 10:30 a. m. General meeting 1:30 p. m. More details in April Horticulture.

In addition to setting show dates, there is that important matter of the revision of our articles of incorporation which, even though no dissenting votes were cast, fell short of the legally required number at our meeting at Green Bay. This should not happen again as these changes are vital. Please see to it, if you cannot attend in person, that you mail your proxy (see this issue) to someone who will be in attendance.

The Madison members are very busy getting all details for the 1950 show ready for our final approval. I met with the Chapter the evening of January 22 and told them of the hope of many of us that this show be a great Mid-West invitational exhibition, and without a heavy drain on our treasury. All details, plans, and hopes will be presented April 16. Mr. Flad has given generously of his time in our interests.

N. A. G. C. Meeting

The 1951 N. A. G. C. meeting will be

held in Los Angeles. Our invitation received less support than the chosen city.

Your president has written both of our U. S. Senators on the subject of imported bulbs selling here for less than American cost of production in many cases and generally creating a surplus of stock, causing financial loss to our growers, even when prices are comparable. If this subject concerns you, why don't you tell it to your congressman?

It won't be too long before we can again plant the "King of Flowers."

Mr. Director, has your article reached Mr. Rahmlow as yet? If it has been sent, many thanks. If not, what shall I say?

Walter C. Krueger, President

NORTH AMERICAN GLADIOLUS COUNCIL MEETING

The fifth annual convention of the North American Gladiolus Council was held in Atlantic City in January. The North American Commercial Gladiolus Growers held a separate meeting. The total attendance was about 250.

Fun and education were forecast

for the convention to be held in Los Angeles in 1951.

A membership of more than 3,500 was announced.

Officers elected are: Dr. H. W. Stevens, Waterbury, Conn., president; Leo Matthews, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary; Ray Moss, Waterloo Ia. treasurer.

The bulb auction netted almost \$1,500. The annual achievement award for outstanding service in the gladiolus field was awarded posthumously to Clarence D. Fortnam.

Various speakers at the meeting made these observations. DDT has provided control for the majority of insects on gladiolus. Benzene hexachloride has given satisfactory control of thrips. Chlordane has been used to control soil insects with success and may be applied with fertilizers. New Improved Cerasan is perhaps the most satisfactory material for dipping bulbs.

SPRING MEETING

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society
Lorraine Hotel, Madison

Sunday, April 16

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

12:00 M. Luncheon.

1:30 P.M. Call to order by the President. Announcements of action by Board of Directors. Plans for Mid West Glad Show at U. W. Field House, Madison.

2:00 P.M. Use of Electrically Heated Hot Beds for Gladiolus Seed and Bulb-lets. Demonstration by Mr. John Flad, Madison.

2:30 P.M. Movies: Machinery Used in Michigan in Growing Gladiolus, by G. E. Beck, Extension Horticulturist.

3:00 P.M. New Information on Glad Troubles, by H. E. Halliday, Nursery Inspection Supervisor, Madison.

3:20 P.M. Review of Gladiolus Insect Control. Dr. John Medler and Dr. James Torrie, Department of Entomology.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

It is necessary to make changes in the constitution of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. We must have representation at our meeting in Madison April 16 of more than one-half of our membership. All paid-up members are entitled to vote. Please send your proxy with someone if you cannot attend.

Val White, Chairman Revision Committee

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

PROXY VOTE

I, the undersigned member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, do hereby constitute and appoint as my proxy and attorney in fact, to represent and vote for me at the regular meeting called for the transaction of business or any adjournments thereof, and do hereby ratify and confirm all my said proxy may do.

I hereby admit that I have had due notice of this meeting in the March 1950 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Dated thisday of March, 1950.

Signed:

**FROM SEED TO BLOOM
IN ONE YEAR**

By **John J. Flad, Madison**

The breeding of gladiolus for new varieties affords the hybridizer mixed surprises. Some experiences are very disappointing and some are very gratifying.

Most annoying is the length of time required to produce a high percentage of blooming size bulbs from seed. The writer therefore decided upon an experiment which would prolong the growing season. Two hot beds, 3 feet by 60 feet, were constructed, consisting of surrounding side walls by 1/4 inch by 12 inch asbestos board. This frame was covered with glazed sash 3 feet by 3 feet in size.

In the fall, before the ground froze, 6 inches of fresh soil was placed in the bottom of the bed after the old soil of approximately 12 inches was removed. Over this bed of soil lead covered heating cables were placed approximately 6 inches, o. c., over which an additional 6 to 8 inches of fresh soil was placed. This heating element was then connected in series to a main feeder wire and controlled by a ground thermostat, which maintained a ground temperature of approximately 70°.

Seed was planted the early part of March in rows 3 feet long and about 12 inches apart. In planting seed one must be careful not to plant too thick so the growing bulbs have ample room for expansion. We encountered some difficulty in maintaining proper moisture

in these beds. Due to excess heat generated by the heating cable, the moisture would evaporate very rapidly. In order to maintain proper moisture, the seed beds were soaked down every three or four days.

Subsoil Irrigation

This coming year I plan to place a row of drain tile down about 14 inches below the surface the entire length of the seed beds for subsoil irrigation.

The results of the experiments have been most gratifying as most of our

bulbs were much larger in size at the end of the seed growing season and produced more typical spikes from first year bulbs.

A very high percentage of the plants from seed bloomed the first year and we were able to eliminate many undesirable blooms, which otherwise would be discarded the second year.

A point the grower must keep in mind is that disease may destroy many plants. It is advisable to spray thoroughly at least once a week to control diseases.

Beauty and Charm Reign Supreme

Planting Time is Near. You surely don't want to miss out on Wisconsin's outstanding originations.

BETTER ORDER NOW

- Connie G.** Heavily ruffled Cream. Nationally acclaimed as very outstanding.
- Ruth Ann.** Beautiful Lavender.
- Adorable.** Very beautiful Light Pink, Lavender overcast.
- Adonis.** Huge White with 24 buds, one of the largest whites.
- Coachman.** Salmon Pink, Wisconsin Grand Champion 1949.
- Falcon.** With its 7 1/2" floret and unusual Lavender shade will be much in demand.

—1950 Introductions—

- Madeline Hefty.** Rose Lavender, winner of many awards at Wisconsin shows, including American Home Achievement Award.
- Fieldmaster** Beautiful Cameo Pink with Yellow lip. Very strong grower. Watch this one.
- Diamond Lil.** Very outstanding Medium Yellow with a small Red diamond on lower lip.
- Panama.** Light Rose with a Blue blotch on lower petals. Seedling Section Champion at Beloit 1949.

The above originations are introduced and catalogued by:

ELMER GOVE
Burlington, Vt.

R. B. RUSSELL
Old Middleton Road, Madison 5, Wis.

F. X. GRAFF
Freeport, Ill.

THEODORE WOODS
Originator of Modern Glads

1238 E. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.



Gladiolus seedlings bloom first year in electrically heated hot beds. Mr. John Flad, Madison, shown (left) in early April, 1949, about to water bed—very important when artificial heat is used. Seedlings about 4" high.

Right: About August 1. Plants receiving heat bloomed. Those in foreground of left bed were check plants; received no heat, and very few bloomed in 1949. Bulbs averaged much smaller than others. (Wis. Hort. Soc. Photo.)

TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

At the regular meeting of the Twin Cities Gladiolus Society held January 18 all officers were re-elected; president, Hugo Krubsack; vice president, Edwin J. Hanson; secretary, Arnold Sartorius; treasurer, E. A. Sommerfeldt. Mrs. Fred Colburn and Jos. Doyle were elected as directors for two years.

A 4-H Club Project

This year the Society plans to stress Glad promotion among the youth of the Twin Counties. The Society will not hold a bulb auction but will donate bulbs which will be given to 4-H Club members carrying Home Beautification and Gardening projects. A special novice section for these members will be part of the Society-sponsored County Fair show so that the youths may have the opportunity to exhibit their blooms before the public and also learn good sportsmanship through competition.

We feel that this is a great opportunity to teach the youth that there is still beauty and good fellowship in the world if one will search for it.

This idea may be of some use to other clubs when programs are being planned.

By Arnold Sartorius, Secretary
Porterfield, Wisconsin.

MADISON CHAPTER MEETING

The Madison chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society enjoyed a dinner meeting on February 21.

The following officers were elected for 1950: President, Roger Russell, Madison; Vice President, Ed Lins, Spring Green; Secretary-Treasurer, James Torrie, Madison.

On the Board of Directors: John Flad, retiring president; Adeline Lyster of DeForest; W. Vandervest and John J. Magasco of Madison.

Plans for the coming Midwest Gladiolus Show were discussed and a very instructive talk was given by Mr. H. E. Halliday, of the State Entomology Department, on Inspection and Control of Gladiolus Diseases.

Mrs. Theo. Wisniewski gave an interesting demonstration of how to arrange glads, and Dr. H. S. Bostock entertained with "magic" in cards.

A vote of appreciation was extended Mr. Flad for his two years of service as president.

GLADIOLUS SEEDLINGS

Developed by

Wisconsin Hybridizers for Introduction
in 1950

By **Walter E. Krueger**, Reliance Gardens,
Oconomowoc, Wis.

Keepsake (Crinklecream and Lois) —
clear yellow.

Cooney Miss—a clear medium pink.

By **Theo. E. Woods**, Madison, Wis.

Diamond Lil (Lady Winsom and Monecta)—medium yellow with red diamond in throat.

Field Master (Margaret Beaton and Vredenburg)—cameo pink with yellow lip, white midrib.

Panama (Surfside and Corona)—light rose with deep purple throat.

Madeline Hefty—rose lavender.

By **H. L. Woods**, Richland Gardens,
Twin Bluffs, Wis.

Ivory Tints (sport of Myma) — ivory white with red line on yellow feather.

By **Geo. Meek, Jr.**, Milwaukee, Wis.

Golden Crown (Snow Princess and Orange Seedling)—clear deep yellow.

By **James H. Torrie and John J. Flad**,
Shorewood Hills, Madison, Wis.

Miss Alberta (Picardy and Rosa Van Lima) — pure white with lavender throat.

Queen Mary (Picardy and Elizabeth the Queen)—deep ruffled salmon.

By **Dave Puerner**, Cosmopolitan Glad
Gardens, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bridal Orchid (Elizabeth the Queen and Oriental Pearl)—pastel lavender. (This was developed by Carlson of Minnesota, but purchased and introduced by Puerner.)

WHAT IS THE CORRECT NAME FOR PERSIAN (English) WALNUTS

What is the proper name for *Juglans regia*?

Mr. J. C. McDaniel, secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association, of Nashville, Tennessee, writes in answer to this question:

"I think it was about 20 different common names I counted for *Juglans regia* in Bailey's 'Cyclopedia.' The Persians certainly had no monopoly on it. 'Persian,' however, is the official designation in this country. The U.S.D.A. often writes it thus: Persian (English) Walnut.


"There has been a tendency by some, particularly nurserymen, to use the name 'Crath' as synonymous with Carpathian.

There is a Crath variety and of course the Reverend Paul C. Crath did collect most of the Carpathian Persian (English) walnut seeds which were imported to North America. In the N. N. G. A., we are trying to be accurate and call 'Carpathian' only such walnut varieties and seedlings as actually have their ancestry in the Carpathian mountains. Also, we should not use the name 'Crath' except for varieties and selections to which it properly applies."

FERTILIZER FOR AFRICAN VIOLETS

Now is the time to fertilize your African violet plants as well as other house plants that may be in need of it. According to growers who relate their experience in the African Violet Magazine published quarterly by the African Violet Society of America (address 4030 McCalla Ave., Knoxville 15, Tenn., dues \$3.00 per year), Hyponex seems to be the preferred fertilizer. This is an all-soluble fertilizer that will dissolve readily and is used to water the plants about once every ten days. Other types of soluble fertilizer will do as well, no doubt. In fertilizing with a liquid fertilizer the eye of the owner must be used as a guide. Learn to know when the plants show increased vigor from fertilizer and when it is time to quit using it.

Beat Summer Drought NOW!



FLEX-O-SEAL PRESSURE TIGHT PORTABLE IRRIGATION PIPE

Don't wait until your crops are burning up to buy FLEX-O-SEAL Irrigation Pipe. Do it NOW - and be ready to supply water where and when it is needed. A patented flexible coupling makes it adaptable to level or rolling ground. Available in Aluminum or Galvanized 3, 4, 6 or 8-inch diameters. Write for FREE folder.

THE IDEAL EQUIPMENT CO.
540 Grand Ave.
Port Washington, Wis.

FLEX-O-SEAL

Garden Club News

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING AND PLANNING

The Ripon Garden Club reports that their special project this year will be the study of trees native to North America.

The Shorewood Hills Garden Club of Madison plans a project of beautification of village triangles and sponsoring outdoor Christmas decorations—an annual affair, the garden club offering cash prizes each year. The club publishes each month helpful hints for gardeners which are sent to Shorewood Hills residents.

The Secretary of the Blue Sky Garden Club of Colby writes, "Right now we are preparing our year book. Some of our projects are 'Peony Sunday' in all the churches, a flower show, garden tours, and planting flowers in city parks."

The New Holstein Garden Club has purchased 100 evergreen trees which members are planting in their gardens. They will be transplanted when large enough to desirable locations in the city as a beautification project. The club will also plant and care for two large flower beds in prominent parts of the city. The members will cooperate with the city utility board in planning and planting the grounds at the new pumping station, and help with the care of the county roadside park just outside of the city, according to Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Sr., secretary.

What is your club planning?

GARDEN LECTURE

The Evansville Garden Club announces that Mr. A. Edward Partridge will present his lecture, "Dream Gardens of the South", in Evansville on April 23. All interested gardeners and garden club members are invited. Further announcement in our next issue.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL FOR AMATEURS

Iola, Tuesday, June 6

The Iola Garden Club is planning a flower arrangement school for amateurs on Tuesday, June 6, from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The school will be open to neighboring garden clubs and home-makers clubs. Further details in later issues.



"The winds of March clearing away the debris before April can appear."—Cole

SHRUBS FOR THE FOUNDATION PLANTING

By George A. Ziegler
Landscape Specialist, U. W.

Now is the time we start dreaming, thinking, and I hope, planning, landscape improvements for our home grounds. One big question always is, "What plants should I use for the foundation of my home?" That, of course, depends almost entirely on the house itself. Remember, the home is the main part of the picture, the material planted around it is there only to dress it up, not to hide it or compete with it as a center of interest. Above all, it should fit the house. *Low, one-story houses get low foundation plantings such as Andorra and Pfitzer Juniper, Mugho Pine, Globe Arborvitae and spreading or dwarf types of Japanese Yew for evergreens. Fragrant sumac, Alpine currant, dwarf types of ninebark, quince, winged wahoo, spirea, hydrangea and viburnums for deciduous shrubs.*

For two-story houses, upright growing varieties of evergreens such as Juniper, Yew and Arborvitae may be used. Viburnums, dogwood, cotoneaster, common ninebark, Virginal or Snowflake Mock orange, lilac, spirea, flowering plum are all fine for taller plantings of deciduous shrubs. For those of you located in the milder climatic zones of Wisconsin, Weigela and Forsythia might also be considered.

If you have a home which is two-story in one section and one-story in another—give the two story section the taller plants. Foundation plantings

should, as much as possible, conform to the general outline and dimensions of the house.

The shrubs mentioned here compose a very incomplete list, but all of them are worth consideration.

Heaviest Plantings at the Corners

For general rules—Use the heaviest and tallest mass plantings at the corners of the house and always emphasize the entrances by plantings on both sides. What you plant between these two groups, namely, entrance and corner plantings, is not too important. You may leave it open, fill in with flowers, use an adequate ground cover, such as Vinca or Euonymus colorata, or very low shrubs or evergreen plantings.

When planning your foundation planting, ask yourself these questions: How big is the shrub at maturity? Is it hardy in my section of the state? Does it like sun or shade? Will it thrive in my present soil or will it need special soil preparation? Good luck!

NOTICE

This will be the last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture you will receive unless your dues are sent in before March 20. This applies to garden club members whose memberships expired in January, February or March. Membership dues sent in late will miss the April issue.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOWS

Do you wish to plan an African Violet show? The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has premium schedules, score cards, entry tags, and award cards for affiliated organizations to use. Write for information.

BEGONIA BULBS

Imported Belgian Begonia Bulbs. Camellia type in 8 colors. Very large bulbs at \$2.50 per doz. Fimbriata type and Bouton de Rose in all colors at \$2.50 per doz. Mrs. J. Cabaret, 2133 N. 36th St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

FOR SALE

Penstemons: White (albidus), Lavender (grandiflorus), Blue to Pink (unilateralis). 6 Rosettes \$1.00. N. E. Schmidt, R. 1, Sarona, Wis.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS FEATURED AT WAUPACA COUNTY FAIR

An attractive flower show offers an opportunity for county fairs to provide an interesting feature that will attract women from both the farm and the city.

Mrs. J. L. Larson of Iola, superintendent of the flower show at the 1949 Waupaca County Fair at Weyauwega writes: "Our 1949 flower exhibit at the county fair was a complete success, thanks to the cooperation and interest of fair officials, exhibitors, and committee members. We had a large number of visitors. For the first time in the fair's history the floral department had an artistic arrangement section and for the first time also the flower show was given ample room to properly display the flowers. A large tent was provided for the show, properly furnished with display shelves and tables. About two hundred exhibits were entered.

"The favorable comments received on the show were very encouraging as was also the interest expressed by exhibitors in their desire to learn how to arrange their flowers more pleasingly. Fair visitors showed a keen interest in the flower arrangement demonstrations on the last two days of the fair given by Mrs. Sam Salan and Mrs. Ted Peterson of Waupaca."

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society congratulates the members of Waupaca County garden clubs in taking this step to modernize the county fair flower show and make it both educational and attractive for fair visitors.

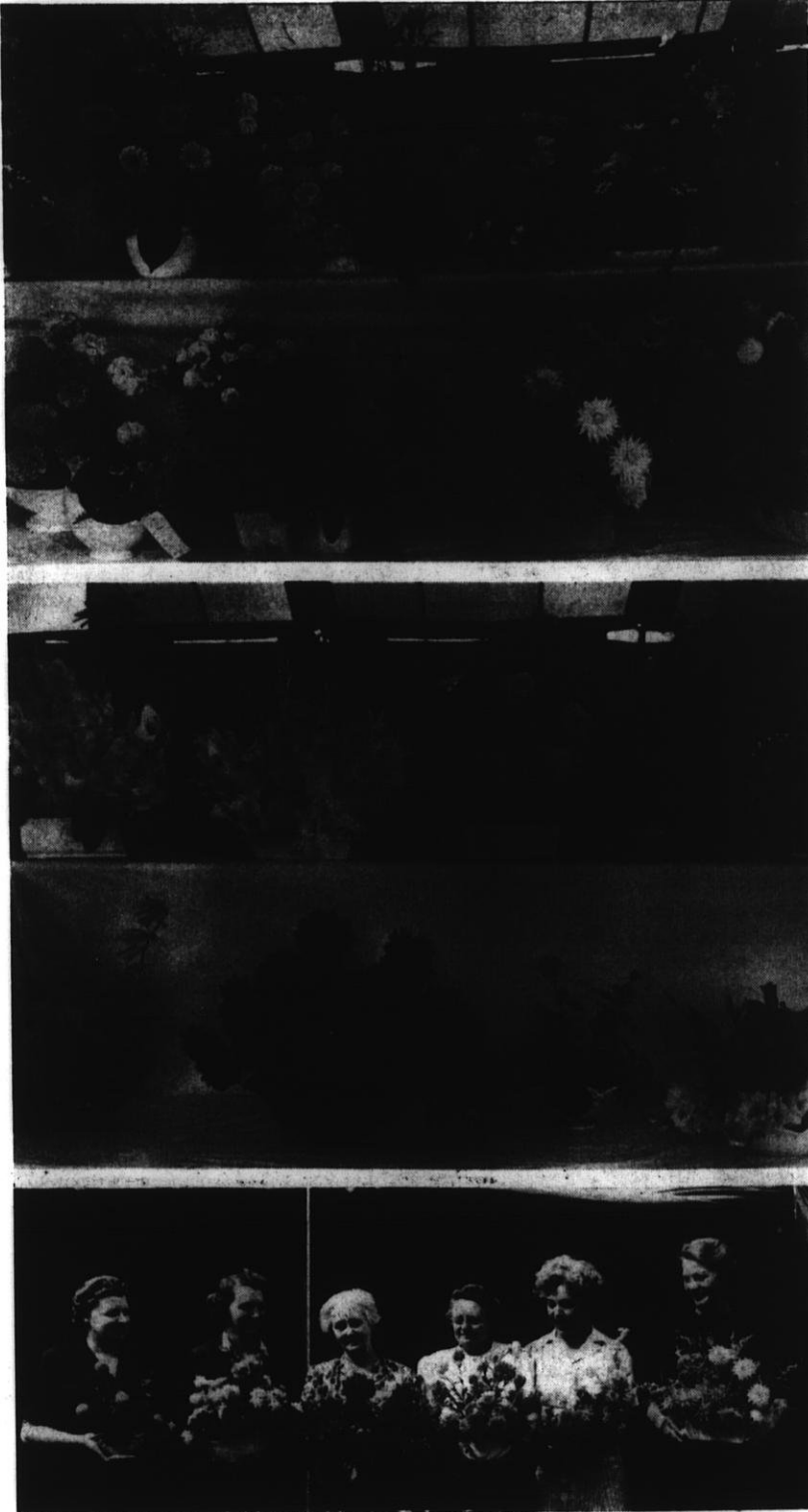
JEFFERSON COUNTY CLUBS HELP FAIR

Jefferson County garden clubs have cooperated for several years in creating very attractive flower shows at the fair in Jefferson.

Clubs in both Jefferson and Waupaca Counties approved the County Fair Flower Show Schedule on the next page. Some variations are necessary in parts of the schedule due to local condition and accommodations.

Slogan: Adopt worthwhile projects of help to your own community.

Leisure is most enjoyable when there is plenty of hard work both before and after it.



WAUPACA FAIR DRESSES UP ITS FLOWER SHOW

Two upper pictures show arrangements at the Fair Flower Show, housed in a special tent.

Below: Waupaca County Fair Flower Show Committee with some prize arrangements. From left: Mrs. Melvin Romon and Mrs. Franklin Geer, Weyauwega; Mrs. J. L. Larson, Chairman, and Mrs. Harris Amundson, Iola; Mrs. Sam Salan, Waupaca; and Mrs. Marion Leer, Iola.

Flower Show Schedule

FOR YOUR COUNTY FAIR OR LOCAL FLOWER SHOW

A schedule which may help organizations planning to build up the County Fair Flower Show. Designed to promote increased interest in arrangement and a more beautiful show.

FLOWERS

Open to Everyone

A Bouquet of One Variety

(Varieties usually grown in a community should be listed)

To be judged by the following score card:

- 1. Quality of Flowers50%
- 2. Arrangement30%
- 3. Suitability of the container20%

Premiums in each class:

1st \$..... 2nd \$..... 3rd \$.....

Varieties

Class 1. Asters (annual China)

- 2. Asters (perennial)
- 3. Calendula
- 4. Cleome (spider plant)
- 5. Cosmos
- 6. Dianthus
- 7. Gaillardia
- 8. Larkspur (annual)
- 9. Marigold Dahlia Flowered
- 10. Marigold, French type
- 11. Petunia, single
- 12. Petunia, fringed or ruffled
- 13. Phlox (annual)
- 14. Roses
- 15. Salvia
- 16. Scabiosa
- 17. Straw Flowers
- 18. Zinnia, Midget or Lollipop
- 19. Zinnia, Dahlia type
- 20. Zinnia, California Giant type
- 21. Chrysanthemums
- 22. Any other variety of annuals
- 23. Any other variety of perennials

Gladiolus Show

One or three spikes in one container

Premiums: 1st \$..... 2nd \$..... 3rd \$.....

- 24. White, cream or buff
- 25. Pink or rose
- 26. Yellow or orange
- 27. Shades of red
- 28. Any other color

Arrangements of Gladiolus

Premiums: 1st \$..... 2nd \$..... 3rd \$.....

- 29. Artistic arrangement in low bowl
- 30. Artistic arrangement in tall vase
- 31. Artistic arrangement of gladiolus in vase with other flowers.

CLUB FLOWER SHOW

Open to garden clubs, homemakers clubs, or other organized groups.

A committee representing the organization sets up the display in the name of the organization.

Group of Arrangements

Class 1. Five artistic arrangements in vases or bowls on a table. To be judged as a unit.

Tables

Class 2. Luncheon table. Set for four with appropriate arrangement of flowers. Table to be furnished by committee. Includes dishes but not silver or napkins.

Class 3. Special occasion table. Set for four. No silver or napkins.

Arrangements

Class 4. An arrangement of fruits and/or vegetables suitable for table or buffet.

Class 5. Arrangement in vase. Any type of flower with one variety or color as "point of interest."

Class 6. Arrangement of zinnias in low container.

Class 7. Arrangement of petunias in low container.

Premiums in Club Classes

Classes for organized clubs will be judged by the "merit system." Those given a score of 93-100 will be given a blue ribbon and rating of "Excellent." Score 85-92, red ribbon and rating "Very Good." Score 75-84, white ribbon and rating, "Good."

Premiums: All scoring "Excellent" \$..... "Very Good" \$..... "Good" \$.....

QUESTION: We planted tulip and daffodil bulbs on the south side of our house and because of the mild weather we have had, they have started to grow and have now appeared above ground. Will they be killed by freezing weather?

It is not likely that damage would occur although the tops may be frozen.

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 Plenty. Soft blue. Semi-dbl.65c
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 Shasta Daisy. Wirral Pride.
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Look To The Future

BUT DON'T OVERLOOK THE LESSONS OF THE PAST

Mrs. R. Malisch, Hales Corners (First State President)

This year the Hawthorn Garden Club, (Hales Corners) is celebrating its 25th anniversary. As a charter member of the club you have asked me to serve as president and Mrs. Arthur Sperber, also a charter member as secretary. Mrs. Sperber and I had the pleasure of working together harmoniously as the first secretary and president of our State Federation.

Twenty five years is a long time. If you say to a child, I was there when that happened twenty five years ago, you are instantly labeled as a very ancient person. And yet it seems like yesterday. The garden clubs function in the same manner now as they did at that time. To me it is amusing to have some of the new comers in the clubs label us "the old hierarchy" and "antiques." I find that most of us have an open mind for new developments. The future is still a shining path ahead with the past to guide us. To have a complete picture of any situation, one must look backward as well as forward. The best of the past should be retained and carried into the future. In other words, why live if you do not learn anything in the process of living?

One mistake so many of the new members make, especially if they hold an office, is that the whole new world begins with themselves. They utterly disregard the past history of their organization. Many of their would-be original ideas have been discarded as impractical in the past. The sad thing about it is that they are absolutely ignorant of that fact.

This is why it is so important for each club to have a complete history of its organization. This eliminates much repetition, leaving a straight path to go on from there.

The World Of The Future

The undiscovered worlds are ahead. If this little earth planet becomes too small and narrow the undiscovered worlds that are dotted like grains of sand throughout the universe should offer a challenge. However, we have a long road ahead right here on our earth planet before all the fundamental laws are discovered.

The main interest of a garden club

being horticulture, it is important to keep abreast with the latest discoveries in this field. The definition of the word "horticulture" is, "The cultivation of a garden or orchard: the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers or ornamental plants." The study of horticulture is never complete. New scientific discoveries appear almost daily in horticultural magazines or newspapers. In the Oct. 28th Milwaukee Journal appeared an article telling that scientists have found a way to produce fruits and flowers double their natural size. This article was written in connection with an account of the convention of the American Society for Horticulture Science. A horticulturist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture said, that with the system of plant breeding, called polyploidias we soon will have fruits and berries that are not only larger but of superior flavor.

This was the explanation of polyploidy; (I quote) "Most cultivated plants (as well as humans and animals) are diploids that is, they have two sets of chromosomes in every cell for every set found in a reproductive cell. The chromosomes carry all the characteristics of the plant or animal.

Every time a cell divides in growth, each chromosome splits and two new cells have the exact number of chromosomes as the parent cell. In nature, the wall between the two new cells sometimes does not form and a cell with double the number of chromosomes results. Scientists have found a way of making this occur artificially, with a chemical called Colchicine."

I give this as an illustration of the wonderful possibilities in the future. There are many other fields open for experiment like soil chemistry, hybridization etc.

Even in flower arrangement, don't hesitate to try new ideas even though some of the set rules are broken. If you can create a beautiful picture that is all that is necessary.

As the new president of our club I suggest that we go forward, keeping

an open mind for new ideas. Try them yourself. It is lots of fun. Five years ago I pollenized some *Amaryllis* which produced an abundant amount of seeds. This year the new bulbs had their first flowers. You cannot imagine the thrill to see one of the most magnificent flowers I had ever seen open on Christmas Day.

Let us really accomplish something this year.

GARDENING QUESTIONS

Answered by Prof. J. G. Moore,
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

QUESTION: I have been advised to use peat moss for rooting slips or cuttings of house plants. Could I substitute barnyard manure or chicken manure or leaf mold from oak trees, since I do not have the peat and do have the others? (From Arlington, Wis., R.F.D.)

You should not substitute either manure or leaf mold from oak trees as a medium in which to root cuttings. Use plasters' or torpedo sand which you can secure from builder's supply firms.

QUESTION: Can I grow *Gloxinia* and *Primula* from seed in my home, which has stove heat, and what type of soil should I use?

Yes. It will require 7 to 8 months to grow *Gloxinia* to flower from seed. Send to the College of Agriculture for a leaflet. Soil for both *Gloxinia* and *Primula*: 2 to 3 parts rich light loam, 2 parts of leaf mold, peat or well rotted organic matter. If heavy loam is used, add sharp sand to give desired texture.

QUESTION: I have been advised to buy a medium sized pear and apple tree for planting. What is a medium sized tree?

Trees sold on diameter basis, about 9/16".

QUESTION: I wish to plant 2 rows of raspberries along the fence of our lot. the balance to be a garden. How far apart should the plants be set in the rows and between rows?

Reds, 2 to 3 feet apart in rows. Blacks and purple canes, 3 to 3½ feet. Distance between rows about 6 to 7 feet.

THIS IS THE STORY OF THE

Seven Little Spruces

THAT GREW FROM SEED TO MATURITY

By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch, Wauwatosa Garden Club

It was about thirty years ago when my employer sent for some Colorado blue, red, and purple spruce tree seeds. The Colorado spruce is often called "the aristocrat of the spruces" because of its unique type of beauty. Its branches grow out in symmetrical whorls as if constantly asking for rain. These sprays are longest near the ground and successively become shorter toward the top forming a perfect pyramid. Its unusual form and color together with its hardiness make it one of the most popular trees for ornamental planting.

After the seeds came and my employer had planted as many as he wished he said to me one day: "Do you want to plant some too?"

Came the most refreshing season of the year—Spring. And since I had accepted the seeds, there was nothing for me to do but plant them.

My parents always had their own home, and some of us children had our own garden plot, so I had no problem as to location. In the basement I found a long narrow box, a cigar box, and a square one. I now had three boxes for three different kinds of seeds.

Seed Planting

With the regular soil from our back yard, I mixed a small amount of sand, filled the boxes three-quarters full, then sprinkled the red spruce seeds in the square box, the blue in the cigar box, and the purple in the long narrow one; then added more soil (about a half inch) and watered them well.

The boxes were placed in the shade on the north side of the neighbor's house between some ferns and violets. Each day my footsteps were retraced toward the would-be trees. Each day the unseen received their drink of water. Finally, the seedlings appeared—dozens of them,—the prettiest little green spindles radiating from the stems like the spikes of an umbrella, that your eyes ever saw. They looked delicate, but it was surprising how sturdy they really were.

With a mothering interest I covered them each fall with dried leaves.

Then when spring came they were uncovered. Each time it was just as delightful to see these tiny spindly shoots just a little larger than the year before. There were less each year, but as they decreased in number they increased in strength and size. Spruce trees grow very slowly making the most progress in the spring when the new growth is a very beautiful light green.

Time Marches On

After about six years I began transplanting them out in the yard. More of them died. Perhaps they weren't kept moist enough. Or, did their youth rebel against the sunlight? I have found out since, however, that spruce trees like plenty of water.

When they were about ten years old I had a number of sturdy trees which showed the effects of crowdedness, so I planted two on my mother's front

lawn and hoped for the day when I would have a back-yard of my own in which to plant them.

That day finally came. They were planted in my own yard in the fall of '37. In transplanting, the holes were dug deep and wide so that the roots could spread naturally. Plenty of dried leaves and old grass were mixed with the dirt from the holes and filled in around the roots. Then they were given a generous soaking of water. They still receive generous soakings from spring until late fall.

Ten years ago I was offered fifteen dollars for a single tree. They are trimmed every other year and thus kept shapely. They range in height from six to ten feet. Occasionally they have enjoyed nests of robins in their hair in spring and given shelter to smaller birds in winter.

(Continued on Next Page)

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THE VIRTUES OF SOME FAMILIAR ENIGMAS

Medicinal Weeds

By Mrs. Frank Courtenay, Blue Beech Garden Club, Milwaukee

To me is given the commission of extolling the virtues of those familiar out door enigmas "weeds." The word virtue I use in the sense of the old fashioned gardener and pharmacist. I am to unfold to you the medicinal values of weeds, hence I say Medicinal Virtues.

Bouncing Bet

Once considered a garden flower but long since gone astray is Bouncing Bet, suggestive of old colonial days, *Saponaria Officinalis*. It can be and is being used as a decorative plant but has very weedy proclivities. One name given this "stout, buxom, exuberantly healthy lassie" is Soapwort. The bruised leaves and stems churned in water will make a Suds. The juice of the plant is somewhat poisonous and it is said that "a decoction of the leaves will cure itch." It was the widespread belief in the medicinal virtues of Bouncing Bet that placed it in so many early home yards. It was used to treat venereal diseases in those good old days. Modern Herbals say it should be used with care, intimating that the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. The saponin content of the weed is very poisonous to some people. The name *Saponaria* refers to the soapy nature and *Officinalis* refers to apothecary's shop,—this word has the same origin as the word office.

The Dandelion

What of the dandelion,—surely a pest in our lawns. This beautiful bloom was brought from England and is truly most beautiful,—truly a weed. It is indeed not lacking in virtues; more than a thousand pounds of dandelion roots are imported by the United States each year by pharmacists, to be used in tonics and liver remedies. The flowers are used in making dandelion wine and leaves for greens. Dandelion is a laxative and increases the flow of urine. It is prescribed for jaundice and sluggish liver, for affections of the spleen and kidneys, also in dropsy, constipation, as a purifier in diseases of the skin. The dandelion is a virtuous weed.

Burdock

Burdock—a biennial, and, in the

first year stores in a long root all the food its broad leaves can make. These leaves are from six to eight inches broad and from fifteen to eight inches broad and from fifteen to eighteen inches long—they are spread so as to get all the sunlight and carbon dioxide it is possible to get for the manufacture of sugar that goes on in them. After a year of such preparation it is not strange that a treelike stalk can be sent up from that sugar-filled root. It is its food-filled root that puts the burdock in Pharmacopoeia. The roots are raised for the markets of Europe and the United States imports 25 to 50 tons of dried lappa (burdock roots) each year. Lappa is used in blood medicines and is said to have effected a cure in many cases of eczema—an almost incurable disease. Eliminates poisons from the blood very rapidly. Used in cases of gout. The root of the weed is used in medicine; its stalk is used in some parts of the world for food. When the rind is stripped off and the internal part of the stalk is cooked, it tastes like asparagus, but it is highly laxative and so very limited amounts may be eaten by most people. The same core may be candied and is said to be nutritious and wholesome.

Ox-Eye Daisy

Ox-eye Daisy is a beautiful, bad weed. Beautiful in a flower garden, but when it climbs over the fence and ambitiously tries to adorn a whole meadow it is just too much adornment. After all the cow is not sentimental and daisies in hay means just that much less hay for her, and to her keeper just that much less milk. But in a weed so conspicuous the Ox-eye daisy was found to have medicinal properties. The tea was used and perhaps still is used as a medium for whooping cough and for cases of asthma. The weed can be made into lotions and used externally for wounds and bruises.

Yarrow For Wounds

Yarrow—with white or pink flowers is one of the commonest weeds of the meadow and pasture land. This is called Bloodwort, nose bleed and Woundwort referring to the fact that

the astringent action of the crushed leaves will stop the flow of blood. Yarrow then is medicinal in nature. Its tea, made from the dried bloom is used in a tonic and is said to be a good remedy for severe colds, since it acts as a stimulant and produces perspiration. The dried yarrow may today be purchased in drug stores where home remedies are handled.

(To Be Continued)

Note: This interesting paper on weeds and their medicinal uses was read by Mrs. Courtenay, president of the Blue Beach Garden Club of Milwaukee, at the January meeting of the club. You will find it most interesting. It will be continued in the next issue.

SEVEN LITTLE SPRUCES
(Continued from Page 177)**They Are Spruces**

It appears that two of the trees are of the blue variety, and though the rest may not be red or purple, I know, nevertheless, that I have Colorado spruce trees since I raised them from Colorado spruce tree seeds. (Incidentally, my former employer met with less success as all of his died in infancy.)

On my premises seven have survived, and I like to think of them as representative of our family at home as we were seven brothers and sisters.

Constantly reaching upward they seem to say:

"Ye who pass by and would raise your hand against me,

Harken ere you harm me.

I am the heat of your hearth on cold winter nights,

The friendly shade screening you from the summer's sun

And my fruits are refreshing draughts
Quenching your thirst as you journey on.

I am the handle of your hoe, the door
of your homestead

The wood of your cradle, and the
shell of your coffin.

I am the bread of kindness and the
flower of beauty—

Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer
'Harm Me Not'."

Garden Club Directory

(Note.) We are pleased to be able to publish names of officers of garden clubs affiliated wholly or in part with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. We are sorry, however, that limited space prevents us from publishing the names of more than the president and the secretary.

Antigo Federated Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wayland Thayer, 832 Deleglise St.
Sec., Mrs. E. S. Holman, 1418 Clermont St.
Meetings—First Tuesday each month.

Baraboo Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. L. B. Schneller, 221 Eighth St.
Sec., Mrs. F. V. Racher, 1402 Ash St.

Home Garden Club, Berlin

Pres., Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 Noyes St.
Sec., Mrs. Fred Schmoll, 239 Water St.

Brookfield Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Gilbert Hartman, Brookfield.
Cor. Sec., Miss Adela Harlos, R. 7, Box 165, Milwaukee 13.

Burlington Garden Club

Sec., Mrs. R. Spitzer, 658 Lewis St.

Blue Sky Garden Club, Colby

Pres., Mrs. Emma Zillmer.
Sec., Mrs. Nathan Dessloch.
Meetings—First Friday afternoon.

Clintonville Flower and Garden Club

Pres., Earl Maldenhauer.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Frank J. Buchaltz.

DeForest Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Clarence Carter.
Sec., Mrs. Odell Cameron.

Eau Claire Garden Club

Pres., Clyde Smith, 311 N. 9th St.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. C. H. Bergman.

Edgerton Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Carl Venske, 302 N. Swift St.
Sec., Mrs. Thomas Thronson, 804 N. Main St.
Meetings—Second Wednesday.

Elkhorn Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Robert Keown, 241 W. Page St.
Sec., Mrs. DeLorme Gray, 426 W. Rockwell St.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club

Pres., Harold C. Poyer, R. 2.
Sec., Mrs. Roy Baker, R. 2.

Green Bay Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. J. R. Minahan, 2379 Jourdain Lane.
Sec., Mrs. C. E. Manthey, 1021 S. Jackson St.

Hawthorn Garden Club, Hales Corners

Pres., Mrs. R. Malisch, Hales Corners.
Sec., Mrs. A. W. Sparber, R. 1, Box 31, Hales Corners.
Meetings—Second Tuesday.

Green Thumb Garden Club, Iron River

Pres., Mrs. J. Chramosta.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Milo Myhre.

Green Thumb Garden Club,

Jefferson County

Pres., Mrs. Sylvester Froelich, Sullivan.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. John Last, Lake Mills.

Jefferson Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. George Krause.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Erwin Klug.

LaCrosse Garden Club

Pres., Miss Bertha C. Shuman, 136 S. 19th St.
Sec., William Bringe, 715 S. 4th St.

Lodi Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. T. O. Goeres.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Van Ness.
Shorewood Hills Garden Club, Madison
Pres., Mrs. Harris G. Allen, 1111 Amherst Dr., Madison 5.
Sec., Mrs. Carl Dutton, 1101 Edgehill Dr., Madison 5.
Meetings—Third Tuesday.

Manitowoc Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wm. H. Place, 1124 N. 17th St.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Herbert Pleuss, 1012 S. 12th St.

Marinette Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. N. S. Nelson, 609 Ogden St., Marinette.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Francis Comyne, 1813 Emma St., Menominee, Mich.
Meetings—Second Tuesday.

Mauston Garden Club

Pres., Charles C. Remington, 521 Elm St.
Sec., Mrs. C. J. Smith.

Bay View Garden Club, Milwaukee

Pres., Mrs. Gladys Lersch, 3574 S. Whittall Ave., Milwaukee 7.
Sec., Miss Edna A. Downer, 3059 S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee 7.

Blue Beech Garden Club, Milwaukee

Pres., Mrs. Frank Courtenay, 3461 N. Shepard Ave., Milwaukee 11.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Alexander H. Luedicke, 2379 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 10.

New Holstein Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. George Trier.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. A. Schmidt, 2112 Prospect.

North Prairie Garden Study Club

Pres., Mrs. S. Zamorski.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. W. A. Donahue.
Meetings—Last Wednesday, 2:00 p.m.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society

Pres., Marvin A. Haller, R. F. D. No. 1.
Sec.-Treas., Miss Agnes Phillipson, 1653 Ninth St.
Meetings—First Wednesday evening.

Pewaukee Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Herbert Daum.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. B. Huismann.
Meetings—First Wednesday, 2:00 p.m.

Plymouth Garden Club

Pres., Miss Elsa Lautenbach, 22 Grove St.
Sec., Henry Winn, 415 Fremont St.

Racine Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Selmer Valsvik, R. 2, Box 180.
Treas., A. E. Rood, 652 Amanda St.

Ceresco Garden Club, Ripon

Pres., Mrs. John Duzinski, Route 1.
Sec., Mrs. Ervin Koehler, 229 Scott St.

Ripon Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. E. F. Tabbert, 404 Spaulding Ave.
Sec., Miss Anna Jacobs, 557 Scott St.
Meetings—Third Monday.

Yard & Garden Club, Ripon

Pres., Miss Maud Russell, 320 Thorne St.
Sec., Mrs. Mildred Pointer, 925 Ransome St.

Rosholt Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Glen Lockery.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Norman Rosholt.

Superior Garden Clubs

(Executive Council)

Pres., Mrs. Oscar Steen, 2913 N. 21st St.
Cor. Sec., Mrs. Elmer Peterson, 2402 E. 5th St.
Meetings—Tuesday before the first Thursday of any new month.

Tess Corners Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Louis Gaulke, R. 2, Box 403-J, Hales Corners.
Sec., Mrs. Carl Hahn, Mukwonago.

Washington Island Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Claude Cornell.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Harvey Gunnaugsson.
Meetings—Second Tuesday.

Waukesha Town Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John Socha, 134 Garfield Ave.
Cor. Sec., Miss Martha Schacke, 605 Center St.

Waupaca Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harold Dushek, 302 E. Badger St., Waupaca.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. George Hathaway, King, Wis.

Wausau Home Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. C. E. Lemke, 2415 Midway Boulevard.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Maxwell, 616½ Fulton St.

Wausau Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. H. H. Scholfield, Forest Park, Wausau.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Leander Ringle, 510 Division St.

Wauwatosa Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Robert LaPhillip, 1335 S. 127th St., Milwaukee 14.
Cor. Sec., Mrs. Bertha Haasch, 8536 Watertown Plank Road, Wauwatosa.

Hillcrest Garden Club, West Allis

Pres., Mrs. R. Myers, 2177 S. 86th St., West Allis 14.
Sec., Mrs. Fred J. Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14.

Home Gardeners of West Allis

Pres., Mrs. Chas. F. Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa.
Sec., Mrs. R. Rockfield, 2166 S. 82nd St., West Allis.

Wentworth Piney Ramblers

Pres., Mrs. Ben Elewaut.
Sec., Mrs. M. Jodel.
Meetings—First Monday.

West Allis Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Henry Moody, 1101 S. 32nd St., Milwaukee 15.
Sec., Mrs. Joseph Kienzle, R. 1, Box 242, Waukesha.

West Bend Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Ida Wiebe, 156 Po St., West Bend.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Ethel M. Gill, 550 Fifth Ave., West Bend.

Whitewater Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Bentley Dadmun, 604 Main St.
Sec., Miss Grace Armstrong, R. 1.
Meetings—First Tuesday.

SEEING IS BELIEVING**Television Opens a New Opportunity For Teachers**

Because seeing is believing, television may become a most important medium for extension work and teaching.

The editor has been asked to talk over the Milwaukee Journal television station three times, the last time the afternoon of Thursday, March 2. It was an interesting and exciting experience.

During the State Fair of last August, we discussed and demonstrated the use and varieties of Wisconsin apples. Later, in October, we were asked to demonstrate how to plant bulbs, and now in March we talked on several spring planting problems, illustrating methods by actually performing the operation.

How better could one tell the home owner how to prune a shrub than by demonstrating over television? It is so much more interesting—so much more convincing—when it can be actually shown by doing. Many of the approved practices in agriculture can be demonstrated before the camera. The demonstrator can be seen as well as heard, and his personality will make the discussion interesting and valuable.

The next problem, however, will be for the homemaker to get enough time to look as well as listen to demonstrations.

HARDIER ROSES

Rose growers in the Twin City area of Minnesota are doing a great deal of work in promoting the Brownell sub-zero hybrid teas. Rose growing is becoming more and more popular in Minnesota as a result of this effort. Wisconsin rose lovers might profit from their example and plant more of these newer tea roses which will come through our Wisconsin winters with a greater degree of survival than most of the standard hybrid teas.

Write to Brownell Roses, Little Compton, Rhode Island, for a colored folder of description and list of varieties. Special prices are offered club orders.

JOIN THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Every beekeeper will agree that honey promotion is necessary to keep honey in the consumers' kitchens. We have only one organization that is doing active work in promotion of honey to keep it popular in the minds of the consumers—that is the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. Have you sent in your dues? Send them in now for 1950 at the rate of \$1.00 per ton of honey which you produced.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS MEETING

The Milwaukee County Beekeepers meeting will be held in the Granville Town Hall on Thursday evening, March 16, at 7:30 P.M. All members are invited to attend. The Hall is at 7717 W. Good Hope Road.

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION—1949

By U. S. D. A.

Honey production in 1949 totaled 226,978,000 pounds—10 percent more than the 206,305,000 pounds in 1948 and 8 percent more than the 1943-47 average.

Honey production compared with a year ago was up 34 percent in the South Central region, 26 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, but was down 17 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West.

The ten leading commercial honey states produced 141 million pounds of honey, or 62 percent of the total production. These states ranking in order of production are: Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Idaho.

The average honey production per colony was 40.6 pounds in 1949 compared with 36.0 pounds in 1948. This average production per colony is the second highest since 1941, being exceeded only by that of 1945.

The production of honey per colony in Wisconsin since 1944 is given as follows: 1944—40 lbs.; 1945—70 lbs.; 1946—37 lbs.; 1947—55 lbs.; 1948—38 lbs.; 1949—65 lbs.

An insurance company is an institution which you can't convince that life begins at forty.

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BEEKEEPING PLANS FOR THE NEW SEASON

It's March again! How the time flies. The past season can now be forgotten and the fascination of dreaming what the new season may bring makes beekeeping an exciting experience. The real beekeeper never gives up because of past disappointments. He looks ahead and anticipates the best crop he has ever had. That's why we will always have beekeepers.

The Spring Build-up

In some parts of Wisconsin, as around Madison, the clover honey flow lasted less than two weeks in June. There was a net loss in weight of colonies every week in July. Only colonies that were very strong in June produced a surplus. Many beekeepers in this section didn't extract any honey at all. It was one of those seasons that try a beekeeper's patience. There will be more like it and in any section of the country, because we can't control the weather but the weather controls the honey flow.

Feed Soy Flour

More and more beekeepers are feeding soybean flour, beginning about the middle of March. Last year colonies that were stimulated to heavy brood rearing during April and May and had a large population of field bees by early June produced a surplus crop. Weak colonies didn't have enough surplus by August 1 to take care of the next winter's needs. Such colonies were building up in June, reached their "peak" in July, and then consumed more honey than they could bring in.

Far too often we take the attitude that it isn't necessary to plan for the June crop—we will get a crop in July and August anyhow. That did happen in some sections of the state last year, notably in the Fox River Valley where we have been told colonies produced a surplus "every sunny day of the



Colonies averaged two frames with good-sized patches of brood in January of 1949, and had the same amount when inspected on February 4, 1950.

summer." Will it happen again? Well, at least we can hope.

Try This

Beginning right now in March, look into the brood nests of a few colonies on clear still days when the temperature is 32° F or over. Just pull the frames of brood out part way and study the pattern. Is the brood scattered or solid? Look for honey and pollen on combs adjacent to the brood. If those combs are empty, place some with both on each side of the brood combs. In March we may still have periods of low temperature when colonies may starve. The bees will cluster tightly over the brood during cold weather and unless they can also cover honey, may starve in a short time. If they have honey but no pollen, brood rearing will slow down. The eggs laid in mid-March produce the field bees of mid-May.

Feeding

A good way to feed sugar syrup in spring is to sprinkle it into empty combs with a sprinkling can. The syrup should be about 1½ or 2 parts of

sugar to 1 of water. It should be almost hot to the touch when sprinkled in. We use a small can of gallon size and enlarge the holes in the sprinkler with shingle nails.

Soybean flour can be fed in several ways but in Wisconsin must be placed directly over the brood combs in early spring. Any portions placed over combs not covered with bees will probably dry out and harden or become moldy. Outdoor feeding here is not practical because it will not be available when the bees need it most—during cold or wet weather. An easy way to mix the flour is to fill a pail about one-third full of sugar syrup used for feeding. Pour in the flour and stir with a strong paddle. Let stand about ten minutes when it may appear quite dry and require a little more syrup. Place cakes on waxed paper which can be inverted over the brood frames.

To Buy Flour

A letter from Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Decatur, Illinois, gives these prices for their Special X flour for bees: 5 lbs. @ \$1.00; 10 lbs. @ \$1.75, parcel post prepaid; 25 lbs. @ \$3.50, parcel post or express prepaid. Cash with order.

In 100 lb. bags, 1 or 2 bags @ \$6.68 per 100 lbs. In 200 lb. fiber drum, \$13.56 per drum. Delivered to Madison, Wis. For prices on larger orders write the company. H. J. R.

HONEY GRADERS AVAILABLE

Beekeepers have been looking for an inexpensive honey grader in order to determine the color of their honey according to the new Wisconsin grading law.

Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis., president of the State Beekeepers Association, has prepared such a honey grader and is now selling it at \$2.00 postpaid. Of this 25c will go to the State Beekeepers Association.

WE INSPECT COLONIES IN FEBRUARY

In the February 1949 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture appears an article entitled, "When Does Brood Rearing begin?" A picture was published showing the amount of brood present in late January.

On February 4, 1950, we wondered if the amount of brood present was the same as a year ago. The temperature in January had averaged 20.5° F., which was four degrees warmer than January of 1949. There had been some relatively warm days, and also some below zero. The day on which the eggs were laid which produced the brood which hatched on February 4 had, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau at Madison, a high of 24° F. and a low of 4° F.

Food Supply Most Important

We wondered if this variable and higher temperature might have increased brood rearing. Speaking about it to Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory, he gave the opinion that variation in temperature does not affect brood rearing very much because it is more dependent upon colony population, condition and the availability of honey and pollen to the winter cluster.

Inspection on February 4, 1950

Inspecting colonies on February 4, we found they averaged two frames with good-sized patches of brood the same as shown in the picture on this page, which was the condition just a year before. A few colonies had eggs and larvae in a third frame.

The temperature being about 32°, with bright sunshine, very little wind, and the bees enjoying a brief flight, we decided to inspect more colonies to see if sufficient stores were available within the winter cluster, should we have a period of zero weather during February and early March.

Out of 52 colonies checked we found six which did not have stores **within the cluster** to last until April, (when most beekeepers first check their colonies). We immediately placed a frame of honey on each side of the two frames of brood. Three colonies were found in which the brood nest was in the middle or second chamber instead of in the upper one. These were also in danger because there was very little honey left in the middle brood chamber although the upper one was full. During a period of real cold weather the bees might cluster tightly around the brood and starve on the combs with honey above them. We therefore placed the brood in the

upper brood chamber where it was surrounded by honey.

Learn to Know About Bees

At a district beekeepers meeting on February 6, a discussion of winter inspection revealed that several beekeepers present had inspected their colonies on February 4 and 5 and were feeding them as described here. It is interesting to note that Wisconsin beekeepers are becoming interested in how bees live during winter. That is the most important reason for looking at that time—to learn how they live and about their food requirements. One beekeeper reported four of his colonies had already starved.

Of course, we can easily say that if we had properly prepared our colonies in the fall, we would not need to inspect them in midwinter. That is indeed true. However, human nature being what it is, it will pay many of us to take this extra precaution.

Discussion of the best methods of wrapping and packing will continue but we will have winter losses until we learn more about that fundamental requirement—proper feeding. H. J. R.

CHANGES IN STATE FAIR HONEY EXHIBIT

The Wisconsin Beekeepers Association Advisory Committee to the State Fair Honey Exhibit met in Madison, December 17, and in Milwaukee, January 20, to formulate plans and recommend suggestions for the 1950 Bee and Honey Exhibit.

This committee is composed of Mr. Lawrence Figge, Milwaukee, as Chairman, Mr. Ed. Ranum, Mt. Horeb, Mrs. Vern Howard, Milwaukee, Mr. Henry Schaefer, Osseo, and Mr. Jim Gwin, Madison. At the second meeting held in Milwaukee, Mrs. Elizabeth Mintz-laff, Pewaukee, and Mr. Wm. Gross, Milwaukee substituted for Mr. Gwin and Mr. Schaefer who were unable to attend.

Several recommended changes were made and are to be incorporated in the 1950 Fair premium list. Among the more important changes are the addition of dark honey to the quality goods section and the inclusion of all types of honey for competition. There will be a class for chunk honey, cut comb honey and naturally granulated honey in addition to the classes that have always been offered.

The booth exhibits will be set up with the intention of offering an attractive exhibit from which honey and honey products may be sold. To equal-

ize the expenses and to make it possible for exhibitors from a distance to have booths, a flat fee of 5% will be collected on the gross value of all sales in the honey building. This money so collected will be prorated to the booth exhibitors on the basis of the mileage from their home to the Fair Grounds. In this manner persons with large mileage expenses will be somewhat reimbursed for their additional costs. —By Mrs. Vern Howard and Wm. Waterman.

A young bride was annoyed by her husband's presence in the kitchen while she was preparing dinner. And when he accidentally knocked her cook book to the floor, she flared up.

"Now look what you've done. You've lost the place and I haven't the least idea what I'm cooking."

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The more arguments you win, the fewer friends you have.

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District Beekeepers Meetings

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

March 22 (Wednesday). Fox River Valley meeting at **Stockbridge**, Calumet County, Legion Hall, in honor of the late Andrew Stevens. Free luncheon by Stockbridge business men. Music by High School students.

March 28 Southwestern District Meeting, **Richland Center**, Wis. Blue Room in the Grill.

April 12 (Wednesday). North Central District meeting at **Marshfield**, Wisconsin Central State Bank Building.

May 4 (Thursday). Northwestern District meeting at **Barron**.

Program For Beekeepers Meeting

10:00 A.M. Call to order by District President, with discussion and round table about marketing, wintering and other questions.

10:30 A.M. By John Long, Bee and Honey Section, Madison. Our Plans for Disease Control in 1950.

11:15 A.M. Honey Advertising. The Price Support Program. What is the future Outlook? By H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison.

11:45 A.M. Business meeting and election of officers.

12:15 P.M. Luncheon.

1:15 P.M. The Chemical Weed Control Program in this area. Large Scale Insect Control and its Effect on Bees. Outlook for Clovers in the Farming Program. Special problems. Discussed by local county agents and beekeepers.

2:15 P.M. Report of Survey on How Honey is Being Sold in Wisconsin. By Wm. Waterman, Bee and Honey Section, Madison.

3:00 P.M. How to Get that Early Clover Honey Flow in June. Bee management problems. By H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

HONEY

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APPLE VARIETIES FOR WISCONSIN

Growers Recommend a Few for Planting and Many for Removal

Members of the Wisconsin Apple Institute were asked to give their opinions as to the best varieties to be planted in their section and also varieties which should be removed for the benefit of the apple industry. Here are the questions and a summary of the answers:

Question 1. Do you recommend planting early varieties in your section? If so, name the varieties.

Answers: "A limited number of early varieties, if any." Varieties recommended were: Milton and Melba. Early McIntosh and Early Redbird were mentioned. Comments from growers: "Plant only a few of the new recommended varieties, not the old kinds." "We have plenty of early varieties now." One grower wrote: "In order to be successful, the orchardist must have both early and

late varieties. Often early kinds bring more money than the late."

Question 2. Would you plant any more Wealthies?

A majority of the answers were "No". Some comments: "They don't sell well here." "Plant just enough to last during the Wealthy season." From Ellison Bay: "It's too late for a mid-season variety here."

Question 3. What mid-season varieties would you recommend?

Answers: McIntosh, Cortland, Double Red Wealthy, Macoun, Snow, and Hume.

Question 4. What late varieties will do well and sell well in your section?

Answers: The following varieties were listed: Delicious, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Cortland, Haralson, Winesap, N. W. Greening, Macoun,

Secor, Fireside. One grower said, "I am looking for that good variety." We were somewhat surprised at the number who recommended Secor, which has been on trial.

Question 5. What varieties do you think should be cut out of our orchards due to poor quality or poor sale, to help the apple industry?

Answers: These varieties should be cut down, according to growers: Snow, Wolf River, Russett, King David, Greening, Yellow Transparent, Haralson, Salome, Patten Greening, Stayman Winesap, Duchess, McMahan, Seek-no-further, Longfield, Mann, Scott's Winter, Ben Davis, Iowa Beauty, "yellow varieties", "green varieties", Red Astrachan, Pewaukee, Anoka, Okabena, Hibernial, Early Harvest, Transcendent Crabapple, Melinda, Tolman Sweet, Grimes Golden, Senator.



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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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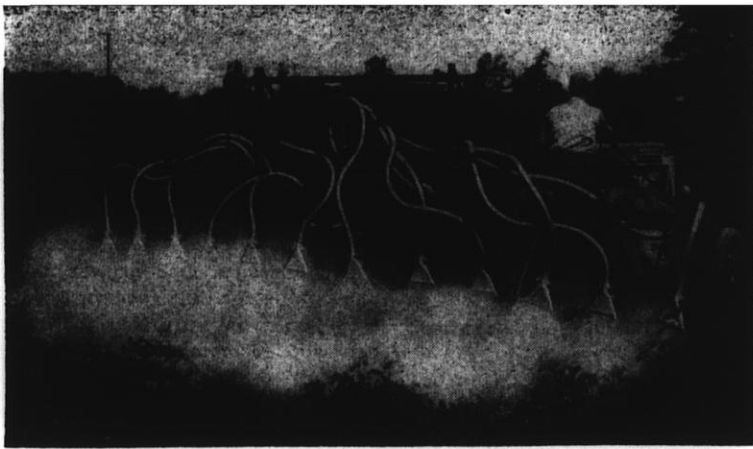
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THE LADIES SERVE FOOD
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Fruit Growers Meetings



We salute the ladies. At meetings of county fruit growers associations at which fruit growers' wives put on a potluck dinner, both the attendance and that indefinable something which makes for an interesting and enthusiastic meeting were excellent. The fellowship and visiting during the luncheon hour is an important part of these meetings.

Highlights

At the Racine County meeting held in Rochester, there was considerable discussion on the value of the fruit show at county fairs. Mr. J. J. Schelling was appointed chairman of a committee to put on an apple exhibit

(Continued on Page 190)

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

When the ladies provided food the fruit growers really enjoyed the meetings.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMITTEE

1. Left to right: Lester F. Tans, Mgr., S. E. Fruit Growers Co-op., E. E. Skalskey (Washington Co. Agent), Mrs. Louis Gundrum, Mrs. Elizabeth Maeder, Mrs. Frank Wilkens, Mrs. William Frank, Mrs. Elias Kopp, Mrs. Joseph Morawetz, Mrs. Walter Barth, Miss Hedwig Schmidt.

OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMITTEE

2. Left to right: Roland Nieman, vice president, Armin Frenz, secretary, Armin Barthel, president, Mrs. Armin Barthel, Mrs. John Felter, Mrs. John Fromm, Mrs. Armin Frenz, Mrs. Roland Nieman, Mrs. Oswald Boehmann.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS COMMITTEE

3. Left to right: Mrs. Elroy Honadel; Mrs. Oscar Conrad; Mrs. Allen Gunther; Mrs. Herman Pittelkow; Mrs. Alfred Meyer; Mr. Alfred Meyer, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Arthur Brunn, president.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMITTEE

4. Left to right: Mrs. Carroll Krippner; Mrs. William Leonard; Mrs. William Boese; Mrs. Morris Cooper; Mr. Carroll Krippner, secretary-treasurer, Mr. William Leonard, president; Mr. William Boese, vice president.

Fruit Growers Meetings

(Continued from Page 189)

at the Racine Food Show. The Association gave \$25.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

The Ozaukee County Association gave \$25.00 to help the apple exhibit at the county fair and \$50.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute. A committee was appointed to work out details for the county fair show.

At the Jefferson County meeting in Fort Atkinson, growers commented that the Secor variety of apples is doing very well there and should be considered in future plantings.

At the Milwaukee County meeting County Agent Sidney Mathisen presented a very effective sign available to members at a cost of \$3.75. It was of wood, with panels in yellow and black, and very attractive. Members are working on the project of greater publicity for apples within the county. The Association gave \$50.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

The Sheboygan County Association voted to hold a fruit growers tour next fall, cooperating with an adjoining county, and also gave \$25.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Mr. Lester Tans, manager of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Co-op, reported a decrease in sales of about \$7,000 under 1948. Freight rates on drums of lime sulphur have increased from \$1.65 to over \$4.00, and so sales have dropped to points in northern Wisconsin. Discussing the outlook for the future, he said that lead arsenate has dropped about 4c per pound, wettable sulphur is the same as the 1948 price, nicotine is down, nursery stock has dropped a little, and there are some increases in price. Lime sulphur is up about 2c per gallon due to increased freight costs. Containers will be higher, due to higher wages. Total sales were over \$105,000.

Principal speakers at the meetings were Prof. C. L. Kuehner and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, the county agents, and growers. Mr. Arnold Nieman, secretary of the Wisconsin Apple Institute, discussed apple growing problems at the Washington County meeting.

Mist Sprayer Coming

Questions and answers provided an interesting part of the program. In answer to the question about the future of the mist sprayer, Prof. Kueh-

ner said the trend is in that direction. Eventually it will come although not yet perfected. Mist sprayers use about one-eighth as much water—a big factor in spraying operations.

On the subject of applying nitrogen in the spray, Prof. Kuehner said it was tested in 24 orchards in Wisconsin last year, and showed up well on trees that needed nitrogen badly at the time because it gave immediate results. However, it doesn't help the cover crop. We should improve our orchard cover crop to provide more organic matter and prevent evaporation during hot weather. The nitrogen spray may be valuable if the weather is such as to make soil nitrogen too slowly available. However, it costs twice as much as fertilizer nitrogen.

Officers for 1950

Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Wm. Leonard, R. 1, Fort Atkinson; vice pres., Wm. Boese, R. 4, Fort Atkinson; sec.-treas., Carroll Krippner, R. 1, Fort Atkinson.

Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Albert Mueller, Mishicot; vice pres., Wm. Ahrens, Two Rivers; sec.-treas., Erwin Tuma, Cato.

Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Arthur Brunn, R. 1, Hales Corners; vice pres., Frank W. Meyer, R. 1, South Milwaukee; sec.-treas., Alfred J. Meyer, R. 2, Box 318, Milwaukee 15.

Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Armin Barthel, Thiensville; vice pres., Roland Nieman, Cedarburg; sec.-treas., Armin Frenz, Cedarburg.

Racine County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Wm. Verhulst, R. 1, Box 115, Franksville; vice pres., Marvin DeSmidt, R. 3, Box 540, Racine; sec.-treas., Ben Ela, Box 137, Rochester.

Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Arno Meyer, Waldo; vice pres., Hugo E. Wunsch, R. 1, Sheboygan; sec.-treas., Bernard Holbig, Sheboygan Falls.

Washington County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., Jos. L. Morawetz, R. 4, West Bend; vice pres., John Kopp, R. 3, West Bend; sec.-treas., E. E. Skaliskey, Post Office Bldg., West Bend.

Waukesha County Fruit Growers Association: Pres., John Lyon, R. 2,

Waukesha; vice pres., W. H. Basse, R. 6, Waukesha; sec.-treas., Mrs. Lester Tans, 227 Cutler St., Waukesha.

Need More Accurate Crop Report

Pointing out that if we have a surplus of apples in 1950, H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society, said that the U. S. D. A. will no doubt again buy apples for the school lunch program. The present method of crop reporting, whereby production in only seven commercial counties can be given by the crop reporting service, means that only a portion of Wisconsin's crop is recorded. The resolution below was presented and discussed at each of seven county association meetings. It was unanimously adopted at each meeting.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS legislation passed by the Congress in 1940 prohibits the U. S. and State Crop Reporting Service from reporting the apple crop in any but commercial counties, and

WHEREAS only seven Wisconsin counties have qualified under the definition of "commercial county" and some of our largest orchards are in so-called non-commercial counties while the hundreds of small growers in such counties produce a considerable volume of apples, and

WHEREAS this lack of accurate information on the crop is detrimental to the growers, as prospective buyers have their own sources of information,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by Wisconsin Fruit Growers in annual meetings of County Associations assembled that we hereby request the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute and the National Apple Institute to take the necessary steps to have the law changed to provide improved information on apples so as to be of the greatest benefit to the entire industry.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute extended a vote of appreciation to the seven county associations which invited Sec. H. J. Rahmlow to present the program and work of the Institute to their members at their spring meetings.

USED SPRAYERS

Used Sprayers, all reconditioned, Friends, Beans, Speed Sprayers. Write ORCHARD CONTRACTORS, INC. Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Parathion News[®]

GROWERS CONFIRM RESEARCH ENDORSEMENTS OF PARATHION INSECTICIDES

Outstanding Results on Fruits, Vegetables

Widespread commercial use of parathion insecticides confirms the very satisfactory findings of a three-year research program on THIOPHOS[®] Parathion, the remarkable ingredient of these powerful new insecticides.

In one section of California, where whiteflies on pole beans presented a serious problem, a dilute dust containing parathion was the most effective for whitefly control. Arizona growers report excellent control of stink bugs on tomatoes, and from Texas comes the report, "I have used parathion and it gives wonderful results on aphids and squash bugs and beetles."

A New Hampshire fruit grower tells of excellent control of budmoth and red mite with parathion wettable powder; and from an Oregon orchard comes the report, "... at time of application the leaves were red with eggs of red spider. Excellent kills were obtained with this spray ..."

Vegetable growers and orchardists in all parts of the country continue to supplement these reports with their own remarkable findings on the value of parathion insecticides.



Note dramatic contrast between Anjou pear tree at left, which was treated with THIOPHOS Parathion insecticides, and tree at right which was untreated and was defoliated by pear psylla.

Thiophos Parathion Insecticides made by National Manufacturers

Insecticides made from THIOPHOS Parathion are available in dust and wettable-powder formulations from reputable manufacturers.

Weather, Timing, Method of Application Important Factors In Successful Use of Parathion

To profit fully from the efficiency of parathion as a pest killer, farmers and fruit growers are being urged by Federal and State agricultural experts to observe carefully the manufacturers' instructions for applying parathion to specific crops. Such factors as weather, timing in relation to the development of the crop and insects, and method of application are known to be just as important as the correct dosage in achieving best results. For this reason, users are advised to consult with local agricultural experts or manufacturers' representatives to be sure of getting the most complete pest control and crop protection with this remarkable insecticide.

Use Parathion Safely

Any insecticide toxic to insects is also hazardous to humans if used carelessly and in defiance of certain common-sense precautions.

These precautions are stated explicitly on every container of parathion insecticides. They must be read carefully and observed strictly to avoid accidents.

It is urged that work crews who are given parathion to apply be fully advised also of the necessity of observing these precautions.

Be sure to write for Growers' Manual on Parathion

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

Agricultural Chemicals Division

30-A ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

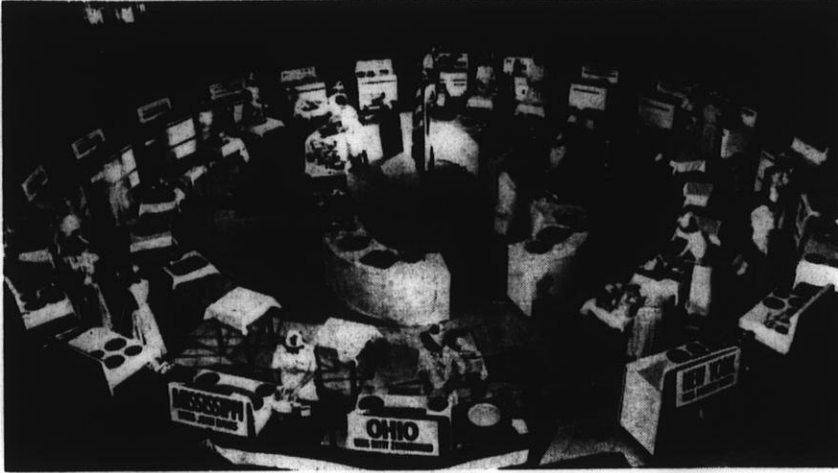
Please send me Growers' Manual giving latest recommendations for using Parathion.

Name _____

Address _____

Consumers Like Cherries

Pie Baking Contest, Effective Promotion Bring Increased Sales



THE NATIONAL CHERRY PIE BAKING CONTEST

Twenty gleaming electric ranges were set up in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, and each state champion, following her own recipe, baked two cherry pies under the eyes of 14 judges.

NATIONAL CHERRY PIE BAKING CHAMPION'S WINNING RECIPE

Miss Jacqueline Hanneman, 17, of Indianapolis, won the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest February 21 in Chicago. About 5000 girls competed in the preliminaries in 20 different states. Twenty state champions baked their best cherry pies at 20 new electric ranges before the eyes of a group of home economist judges. Miss Hanneman's winning recipe which produced the pie that she presented to President Truman in Washington on February 23 is as follows:

Ingredients (Crust)

- 1½ cups all purpose flour
- ½ cup lard
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup cold milk

Directions

Measure sifted flour. Add salt, sift again into mixing bowl. Cut one-half the lard into the flour to a corn meal consistency, using a pastry blender. Cut in remaining lard and blend to the size of large peas. (All flour should be coated with the lard.) Add cold milk, a small amount at a time, using a fork to blend the ingredients. Place on folded waxed paper and work slightly till all particles hold together. Using a knife,

divide dough into two parts with a little more for the lower crust than the upper crust. Place dough for lower crust on floured pastry canvas and roll dough from center out until it is ¼" thick. Fold crust in quarters and place in pie pan, being careful when unfolding it. Trim crust. Roll upper crust in same manner, then cut a few slashes in it.

Ingredients (Filling)

- 3 cups drained cherries
- ¼ cup juice from cherries
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 5 tablespoons pastry flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon almond extract
- 1 teaspoon butter

Directions

Drain cherries, measure 3 cups and add ¼ cup juice. Measure and sift sugar, flour and salt together. Add to cherries and stir lightly till blended. Add almond extract and stir again till blended. Pour into pastry lined pan. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of lower crust with cold water. Place upper crust over pie and trim to within ¼ inch of the edge of the pan. Turn edge of upper crust under edge of lower crust. Crimp the edge of the crust with fingers. Bake at 400° from forty-five to fifty minutes.

CHERRY MOVEMENT HAS BEEN GOOD

Excellent Cooperation From the Trade By W. L. Thenell, Sturgeon Bay

The March 1 Cold Storage Report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that 6,166,000 lbs. of frozen cherries moved out of cold storage warehouses during the month of February.

Our National Red Cherry Institute is very much interested and we are sure most of our growers here in Door County, who have cooperated in financing our advertising campaigns, are also interested in this good movement, which is exactly the same as for the same period in 1949. The movement for the month of March should be considerably greater.

In spending some time with our advertising representatives in Chicago, I had an opportunity to see the newspaper and magazine clippings from just about every important publication in the country. Our Western Advertising Agency has received a great deal of cooperation in cherry promotion from the grocer, baker, restaurant and hotel trade papers, as well as the food editors of the highest priced magazines. A good many of the front page stories on our progress and the free articles are goodwill gestures on the part of the publishers, because we have used some paid advertising space in their medium.

USED SPRAYERS

Used Sprayers, all reconditioned. Friends, Beans, Speed Sprayers. Write ORCHARD CONTRACTORS, INC. Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

SPRAYS INSECTICIDES FERTILIZERS

Send for our complete list covering all orchard and garden supplies.

Quantity discounts for large users.

Boulay Bros. Co.
Fond du Lac, Wis. Established 1900

BIG 3
of Sulphurs for Scab
and Brown Rot Control

**MAGNETIC "70" CONCENTRATED
SULPHUR PASTE**

1949 results prove that Magnetic "70" is still the "cream of the sulphur pastes."

Its creamy, free-flowing consistency permits it to be added direct to the spray tank by washing through a screen. It sticks because it sets up quickly even when only partially dry. And its extreme fineness (not more than 2 microns surface average diameter) gives it more even dispersion and extra adhesiveness.

**MAGNETIC "90" MICRO-FINE
DUSTING SULPHUR**

Stauffer's finest dusting sulphur for scab and brown rot. With a particle size of not more than 5 microns surface average diameter, Magnetic "90" is very cohesive and gives a heavier coating on either wet or dry foliage.

**MAGNETIC "95" MICRO-FINE
WETTABLE SULPHUR**

A dry-wettable sulphur with a fineness of not more than 5 microns surface average diameter. Primarily intended for use as a spray on apple and peach in the early cover sprays, but also perfect for use as a dust in new "sprayer-duster" equipment.

PARATHION

Wettable and Dust Concentrates

BHC

15% Gamma BHC Wettable
Concentrate

LINDANE

Wettable and Emulsifiable
Concentrates

DDT

50% Wettable and Dust Concentrates

Stauffer Chemical Company

221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill

How To Prune

By C. L. Kuehner, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

PRUNE AND FERTILIZE APPLE TREES FOR ANNUAL CROPS OF LARGE APPLES

AN "OLD" YOUNG TREE

Above: This young Wealthy has made very little growth in the last two years. It fruits every other year and bears mostly small apples. It needs more nitrogen for better shoot growth and annual crops of larger apples. It needs no pruning.

A "YOUNG" OLD TREE

Below: This Snow apple was neglected until it was overloaded with weak growing branches bearing small fruit every other year. Elimination of these weak growing branches and the opening of the top, together with the application of nitrogen fertilizer, has resulted in strong, vigorous growth and well-branched suckers bearing annual crops of well-sized apples.



ESTABLISHED 1882



F. D. CROCE & CO., Inc.

Farm Implements
and Supplies

MILL and DISTRIBUTING AGENTS
FRUIT and VEGETABLE PACKAGES

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386-8 Washington St.

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ALL TYPES OF CRATES

We are distributors of apple shooks either Panel End Veneer or White Pine in 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ bu. capacity, with or without unitized veneer covers. Also, corrugated sheets for above boxes either plain or printed; apple box slats; all types of box liners and cushions; 5 lb. mesh bags, etc.

ALLBOUND CRATES

for

APPLES, PEACHES, CAULIFLOWER
LETTUCE, CELERY



WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE PACKER OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Editor's Note.) We appreciate the cooperation of Prof. C. L. Kuehner in providing the pictures and instructions in articles on "How to Prune" in this and past issues. Every grower should study them.

NEW ORCHARD SERVICE FIRM ESTABLISHED

Will Supply All Types of Service from Planting and Spraying to Harvesting

A new orchard contracting firm has been established by two Sturgeon Bay men, Frank Ullsperger, as president, and Henry Overbeck, secretary-treasurer. The firm is known as Orchard Contractors Inc., located at 123 North Third Avenue, Sturgeon Bay.

There being many orchards operated by absentee owners in Door county, as well as small orchards not able to afford efficient machinery, the company is in position to render excellent services to such growers and is prepared to do work in both apples and cherries in any part of Door County. Both men are third generation fruit growers. Mr. Ullsperger's grandfather, the late A. L. Hatch, was one of the small group of pioneers who introduced fruit growing to Door County.

SMALL SPRAYER WANTED

Wanted—Used 50-gallon hand operated barrel sprayer, with or without the barrel. J. Buchel, Route 1, State Road, Box 2B, LaCrosse, Wis.

WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIPS

Memberships Continue to Come in, Reports Arnold Nieman, Treasurer

The following members paid their dues in the Wisconsin Apple Institute since we published the list in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Oscar Wiechert, Cedarburg; Hipke Orchards, New Holstein; Frank Krause & Son, Fountain City; Albert Theys, Luxemburg; Albert A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead; Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg; Reynolds Bros., Inc., Sturgeon Bay; Dvorak Orchard, Casco; B. J. Otting & Son, Cedarburg.

Kickapoo Development Corp., Gays Mills; Eames Orchards, Egg Harbor; Alfred J. Meyer, Milwaukee.

Sunrise Orchard (S. R. Boyce and Ellery Teach), Gays Mills, Wis.; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.

All commercial fruit growers are urged to join the Wisconsin Apple Institute and help in the promotion work. The regular Apple Institute letters to members are valuable. Send your dues to Arnold Nieman, Route 2, Cedarburg, Wis. Dues \$5.00 plus 50¢ per acre of bearing orchard.

GROUND SPRAYER BOOM
Used Ground Sprayer Boom for Sale. Hofmann & Versema, Lakeside Orchard, Kewaunee, Wis. 506F-12.

USED SPRAYERS

Used Sprayers, all reconditioned, Friends, Beans, Speed Sprayers. Write ORCHARD CONTRACTORS, INC. Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

SPRAYER FOR SALE

1946 Friend Sprayer, mounted on Ford truck. 800 lbs. pressure, Wis. air-cooled motor. 200 gal. tank. Friend tank filler. 2 guns. Mrs. George Wunsch, R. 1, Box 476, Sheboygan, Wis., Co. Tr. A, one mile west of Haven.

TOMATOES

For all-round use, Stokesdale. For earliness, use Early Scarlet or Valiant. If moderate lateness is not a serious disadvantage, Rutgers. Wisconsin 55 is considered by some to be somewhat better than Stokesdale for commercial canning in the rich, heavy soils of the southeastern part of the state, but gardeners

A little flattery now and then makes husbands out of single men.

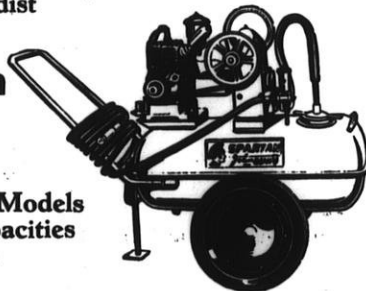
SPRAY MATERIALS
IT IS NOW TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER
FOR SPRAY MATERIAL FOR SPRING DELIVERY

- Dormant Spray Oil
- Lead Arsenate
- Lime Sulphur
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- Carbamate
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- Spreader Stickers
- Dry Lime Sulphur
- Fermate
- KoLoFog
- Kolo Spray
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The Ideal Small Powered Sprayer For The Small Orchardist

John Bean Sprayers

Sprayers of All Models and Pump Capacities in Stock



GRAFTING SUPPLIES

- Budding Knives
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- Tree Wound Paint

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
227 CUTLER ST.

Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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FOR THE WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Berries and Vegetables

EXCELLENT PROGRAM AT BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

The program at the Berry and Vegetable Growers Meeting at Appleton March 22 was excellent, as everyone present testified. The attendance was somewhat disappointing.

A report of the talks given at the meeting will appear in the May issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, as it was a little too late for this issue. The Association voted to hold a summer picnic and field meeting with potluck luncheon at the Rasmussen Nursery and Fruit Farm on Highway 21 west of Oshkosh in mid-July. Demonstrations will be given and it will be well worth while for growers to visit the Rasmussen Fruit Farm which has been operating so successfully for many years.

Sec. E. L. White reported the association now has 65 members.

GEESE TO WEED THE STRAW- BERRY BEDS

Geese are better for weeding the strawberry bed than 2,4-D—that seems to be the conclusion to be gleaned from a recent news article in a farm journal.

Mr. Philip Smith in the State Entomologist's office tells us that many questions are being asked by growers as a result of the news item, so we asked Prof. Gerald E. Annin of the Poultry Department, College of Agriculture, what he thought of it.

He says that a fence two feet high is sufficient to keep the geese confined. Evidently they are not high jumpers. But how to get them is another matter. Goslings average \$2.00 each at the hatchery and not many are available. It will probably be impossible to buy adult geese. However they are not hard to raise—once you know how, and they do not have as many diseases as chicks. They need shade and water. Will they eat all the weeds? Well, they are supposed to, and supposed not to eat any of the strawberry leaves.

Little minds are subdued by misfortunes—great minds rise above them.

SET OUT STRAWBERRY PLANTS EARLY

We have long held that strawberry plants should be set out as early as possible. Since fruit bud formation takes place in September and October, early planting enables the runners to form early and reach the size and vigor necessary to produce a maximum number of fruit buds.

A New York grower writing in the March 4 issue of The Rural New Yorker presents a good case for early planting, as follows:

"Early in the Spring the plant is dormant, almost as dormant as a seed potato. For this reason it requires very little moisture. The roots have taken a terrible punishment in the process of digging, even though a casual examination may not reveal this fact. But a large portion of the tiniest water gathering root hairs has been broken off. This is not a tragedy if we are moving the plant in a dormant condition because even the broken and mangled roots can supply the small amount of water that is required, and the moisture gathering rootlets will be replaced fast enough to keep abreast of the increasing water requirements of the plant. On the other hand, if we transplant late in the season, after growth is active and heavy moisture requirements established, the broken roots are unable to meet the demand for water, wilting results, growth is checked, and under poor conditions the plant will even fail to survive. Moreover, the plant set early is in all

probability heading into a month of moderately cool moist weather during which growing conditions for a cool weather loving plant are favorable."

AT THE FIELDHOUSE FRUIT FARM

By Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville
Sale of cider was very good last fall. We find if we put in at least one-third tart Haralson with Wealthy or Cortland, people think the cider is wonderful. Fresh cider was more popular than the pasteurized. Haralson never seems to get mealy and in January was still very juicy.

We picked apples in two neighbor orchards last fall. The apples were smaller, more colored, and very much harder, regardless of variety, than our own. Our orchard has had some irrigation and nitrogen for a few years. Perhaps that's the difference.

(Continued on Page 198)



STOP GAMBLING WITH CROPS
Irrigation Pays!



VITAL WATER WHEN NEEDED with GORMAN-RUPP IRRIGATION PUMPS

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

THE IDEAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
540 Grand Ave.
Port Washington, Wis.

Berry Boxes & Crates

For all Kinds of Berries

Write for our Price List

Ebner Box Factory

Cameron, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

State inspected strawberry plants. Premier, Robinson, Beaver, Temple and Fairfax. Streamliner Everbearing. Also Taylor red raspberries. Al Kruse Nursery, 615 Effinger Road, Baraboo, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Premier, Robinson, Beaver, Catskill and Gem Everbearing. All plants state inspected and found free from Red Steel disease. John J. Olson, Box 115, Warrens, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The following varieties for sale: Beaver, Robinson's Premier, Catskill, Senator Dunlap; also Wis. No. 537.

Write for Prices. H. H. Pedersen, Warrens, Wis.

BERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson and Arrowhead Strawberry plants. Evermore, Webster, Brunas Marvel everbearing. Raspberry plants: Latham, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Cumberland, Morrison. Fruit trees, ornamental evergreens and shrubs.

Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wis.

WISCONSIN 537

Wisconsin 537 strawberry plants: 100 for \$3.50, 500 for \$13.75, 1000 for \$25.00; packed for shipping, f.o.b.—H. D. Roberts, Black River Falls, Wis.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Several hundred of the New Madawaska Red Raspberry plants for sale. Price \$10.00 per hundred. Genuine stock. Also June raspberry plants for sale. Write for prices if interested. H. B. Blackman, Richland Center, Wis.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Get the Garden Special—25 new Wis. 537, 25 Premier, 25 Dunlap, 25 Everbearing. \$2.15 postpaid. Write for complete price list. The Zimmerman Nursery, 1015—2nd St., Baraboo, Wis.

RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Viking, vigorous, well-rooted raspberry plants. Early bearing, heavy producer of large, firm, finer flavored berries. A good shipper. State Inspected plants. \$40.00 per 1000; \$22.50 per 500; \$5.00 per 100. John Torbick, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY — ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Lowest prices in 10 years on Certified, Mulched, Well-rooted Asparagus and Strawberry Plants. 11 proven varieties. \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000 up. Try Fujiyama, the world's largest strawberry, priced amazingly low. Free price list. Variety Gardens, Mauston, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Well rooted, freshly dug, guaranteed satisfactory delivery. Our plants were irrigated during last year's dry season, therefore are well rooted. Beaver, Robinson, Premier, Catskill, and Wis. No. 537. Write for prices. Relyea Bros., Taylor, Wis.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Strawberry Garden: 25 Gem (Everbearing); 25 Streamliner (Everbearing); 25 Evermore (Everbearing); 25 Beaver (June); 10 June Rockhill (New June). 110 plants for \$5.00 postpaid. Raspberry Garden: 10 Sunrise (Early); 10 Chief (Midseason); 10 Indian Summer (Everbearing); 10 Latham (Late). 40 plants for \$6.00 postpaid.

Both Garden offers sent to one address \$10.00 postpaid.

Vine Street Gardens, 622 Congress St., Eau Claire, Wis.

NEW STRAWBERRY

Wis. 537 strawberry plants for sale. M. H. Bingham, R. 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

FRONT MOUNTED QUICK COUPLING POWERED TOOLS



See what you're doing . . . and couple up such tools as you need to do the job . . . accurately and with absolute control.

BACKED BY OVER 18 YRS. EXPERIENCE!

Ariens GARDENEER

ADDITIONAL TOOLS

- ★ Seeder
- ★ Sprayer
- ★ Bulldozer
- ★ Furrower
- ★ Row Marker
- ★ Snow Plow



Rotary tiller



Lawn mower

The latest model illustrated here is field tested and proven . . . front mounted for accuracy, visibility and control . . . 2½ HP 4 cycle engine, 3 forward speeds . . . semi-automatic free-wheeling . . . overall wheel width 10" for narrow work. Rotary tiller is adjustable 10 to 16"; will till to 6" depths . . . has new patented tines. Write today for complete details and name of your nearest dealer.

ARIENS COMPANY - BRILLION, WIS.

EXCELLENT PROGRAM (Continued from Page 196)

We liked our Secor very much as a late-keeping apple. Northwestern Greening seems to be on the way out; we have had a hard time selling them and at low prices—perhaps because there was such a large crop—everyone had some. We think Cortland should be classed as a winter apple. On January 23 it was still in perfect condition.

STRAWBERRIES AT KENOSHA

By J. F. Swartz, The Swartz Nurseries

After the unusual weather we had in Kenosha this winter, we are glad we went to considerable pains last fall to see that our strawberries were well covered. Some years when we have had an early snow which remained all winter, we could not see a great deal of difference where the beds were covered and where they weren't. But this year we believe many plants which were not well mulched will be severely damaged by the thawing and freezing.

We depend on Thomas and Robinson for our commercial crop but have tried a few others which seem to be good berries for home use. Valentine, which we tried last year, is very early, a good producer, and has good flavor. Another is Clermont, also an early berry. Both do well in our location. But as we are only interested in a late berry for commercial growing, we did not put any out for picking. We are also trying Prof. Robert's No. 537. Arrowhead seems to be a very thrifty variety. If the fruit proves to be of good quality and size, it will be very good, as it has the reputation of being hardy and disease free.

On the whole, we think, if weather conditions are favorable, we may expect a considerably heavier crop this year than last.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry Plants: Robinson, Premier, Tennessee Shipper, Arrowhead, Blakemore. **Everbearing:** Superfection, Evermore, Streamliner.

Raspberry Plants: Latham, Sunrise and June.

See March issue for prices. Miss Freda Schroeder, Krahn-Schroeder Nursery, Loyal, Wis.

There's Money In Everbearing Strawberries

By Wesley P. Judkins, Ohio Experiment Station

Fruit growers and backyard gardeners have been advised for decades that they should not raise everbearing strawberries. The venture was almost invariably destined to fail. With the recent development of the sawdust-mulch and spaced-plant system, the picture has been entirely changed. Fine profits can be derived from everbearing strawberries by the grower who will carefully follow this method of production.

Sawdust-mulch Spaced-plant System

Credit for developing this system of strawberry production belongs to Karl Michener of Burton City, Ohio. Under his watchful eye large yields of berries have been produced. Test plots at the Ohio Station and field trials by several commercial growers have likewise given very satisfactory results.

The basic sawdust-mulch system is developed by setting plants 15 inches apart in rows 42 inches apart. The planting is made in late March or early April as soon as the land can be prepared. The bed is cultivated several times until early June. At this time runners should be developing rapidly. Cultivation is discontinued and the entire area is covered with about one inch of sawdust.

As soon as the mulch has been applied, the training of the runners should begin. Under the Michener system three runner plants are rooted from each parent plant. A triple row is established from each original single row. The side plants are forced gently but firmly through the sawdust until the young roots are in contact with the soil. Each row of young plants is established about 12 inches to the side of the center or parent plant row. Plants in these side rows are spaced about 10 inches apart.

After the desired number of runner plants has been established, all additional runners are removed during the remainder of the growing season. Weeds must be controlled by hoeing or by being pulled out by hand because the rows are now so close together that mechanical cultivation is impossible.

Type and Amount of Sawdust

Either hardwood or softwood sawdust in a fresh or weathered condition may be used. Sawdust does not make the soil acid as many folks suppose. In some instances a temporary nitrogen deficiency may develop but this can be remedied by the use of a quickly available nitrogen fertilizer such as nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate, or urea. Nitrogen deficiency has not been a problem when the sawdust is used on the surface but may develop when the organic matter is mixed with the soil.

About 140 cubic yards of sawdust are needed to apply a one inch layer over one acre of land. If the sawdust is dry it will weigh 15 to 20 tons. If wet, green sawdust is used the 140 cubic yards may weigh 40 tons or possibly more.

In small plantings the sawdust may be applied from a wheelbarrow. In large plantings the rows should be spaced in such a way that a truck can be used to haul the sawdust. Trucks without dual-wheels require 62 inches clearance from the outside of one tire to the outside of the opposite tire. An additional 3 to 4 inches should be allowed on each side to avoid injury to the plants. A distance of 50 to 54 inches between the center parent plant rows provides enough space for the truck wheels. Extra space between rows can be secured by placing the runner plants rather than 12 inches on either side of the parent plants.

Blossom Removal

All blossoms should be removed during the early part of the growing season. Such a practice allows the plant to become well established and send out vigorous runners before the fruit crop is produced.

The blossoms are usually removed until mid-July. The first fruit is picked about three weeks later. Runners are picked about twice each week during August and September and once a week in October. Berry production continues until growth is stopped by frost.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

New Wis. 537—Bright red throughout, heavy yielding, excellent flavor, 50—\$2.00; 100—\$3.00. Premier—Most popular variety. Early, heavy yielder, good flavor, 50—\$1.50; 100—\$2.25. Robinson—Large, deep red, 50—\$1.40; 100—\$2.10. Dunlap—Oldest popular variety, fine flavor, easy to grow, 50—\$1.25; 100—\$1.75. Everbearing Varieties—25—\$1.75; 50—\$2.00; 100—\$1.75. Gem—Round, fine flavored berry, good yielder. Evermore—Large, dark pointed fruit, excellent flavor. Streamliner—Delicious, radiant red color throughout. All prices plus postage. Write for complete price list. The Zimmerman Nursery, Baraboo, Wis.

SMALL FRUIT VARIETIES FOR WISCONSIN

Raspberry Varieties. Red—Early: Chief, Sunrise, June. Late: Latham. Black: Logan, Cumberland, Morrison. Purple: Sodus, Royal. For trial: Marion.

Plant red raspberries not more than 2 to 3 ft. apart in the row with 6 ft. between the rows. Black and purple need more room. Plant them 4 to 5 ft. between hills and 7 to 8 ft. between the rows.

Strawberry Varieties: Catskill, Dunlap, Premier, Robinson, Beaver. For trial: Wis. No. 537. For resistance to red steel disease: Fairland, Aberdeen, Temple. **Everbearing:** Gem, Streamliner, Evermore. For trial: Superfection.

Plant Premier Strawberries 1½ to 2 ft. between plants in row. Others 2 to 2½ ft. between plants. All rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart.

Rhubarb Variety: Red McDonald.

Grape Varieties (Listed in the approximate order of ripening.) **Blue:** Fredonia, Moore's Early, Worden. **Very late:** Concord, Beta. For trial: Blue Jay, Bluebell, Schuyler (early). **Red:** Brighton, Delaware. For trial: Red Amber (early). **White:** Portland, Ontario. For trial: Moonbeam.

Grapes should be planted not less than 8 ft. apart each way. Spring planted vines should be completely covered with soil for the first winter. Cover them just ahead of the freeze-up in November.

Red Currant Varieties: Red Lake, Wilder.

Gooseberry Varieties: Poorman, Downing. For trial: Pickswell.

Plant currants and gooseberries 5

to 6 ft. apart each way along the fence with asparagus and rhubarb.

From Circular, Department of Horticulture, U. W., January, 1950.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Thomas \$20.00 per M \$2.50 per 100

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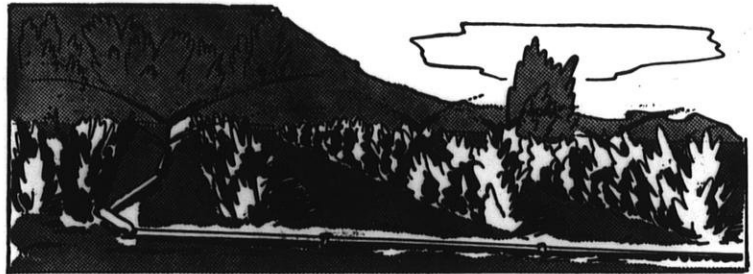
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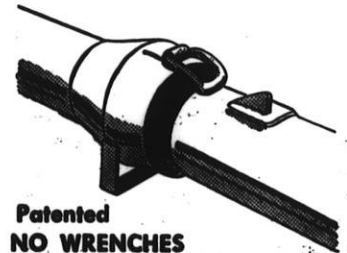
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WISCONSIN

From the Editor's Desk

HOW TO TOP-WORK WALNUTS Wait Until Stock Is In Full Leaf

How can we top-work the hardy English walnuts is a question often asked by those who have succeeded in growing the trees. Very little success has been reported in Wisconsin by growers who have tried to graft scions of the hardy English walnut onto other walnut stocks.

Mr. J. W. McKay, horticulturist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, when asked that question, wrote: "The only suggestion I can make in regard to improvement to top-working procedure is to be sure to wait until the stock is in full leaf before doing the work."

We have found here that the scions will set and grow much better if the work is done later in the Spring or in the month of May in this particular locality. It seems to be important to wait until the heavy flow of sap is over before doing the work."

Scion May Be Injured

"We have found here that the scions time that one of the difficulties encountered in Wisconsin is that the cambium cells of the scions may be injured by severe cold weather during our northern winters. We know that when the temperature goes to some 20 to 30 degrees below zero in this state, some of the newer growth is always killed. Therefore, even if not killed outright some cambium layer cells may be injured to the joint where they will not grow and unite with the stock. Therefore, it is valuable to cut the scions before the real cold weather.

PLANTS FOR VARIOUS PLANTING DISTANCE

| Rows | In the row | Total per acre |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| 3 ft. apart | 18 in. | 9,680 plants |
| 3 ft. apart | 24 in. | 7,260 plants |
| 3½ ft. apart | 18 in. | 8,297 plants |
| 3½ ft. apart | 24 in. | 6,223 plants |
| 4 ft. apart | 18 in. | 7,260 plants |
| 4 ft. apart | 24 in. | 5,445 plants |
| 3 ft. 8 in. apart | 20 in. | 7,128 plants |

The Maple, Elm and Oak



BEAUTY FROM TREES

The Elm Outgrows Other Kinds on Grounds of the Rasmussen Nursery

Plant trees not for ourselves but for future generations. That is the answer to the question of what kind of tree to plant. When a home owner says, "I want to plant a tree that will grow fast so I can enjoy it," he is bound to be sorry some time in the future.

The value of beautiful trees is well illustrated in the picture of the home and grounds of the Rasmussen Fruit Farm and Nursery on Highway 21 west of Oshkosh. Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen has given us the history of the trees shown.

Elm Has 85-foot Spread

Left. The maple was planted about 1875 and was two inches in diameter. By 1949 it was two feet in diameter, had a circumference of six feet, and a spread of 50 feet.

Center. The elm shown in the picture was planted in 1895 by N. A. Rasmussen and was two inches in diameter. In 1949 it was three feet in diameter, with a circumference of nine feet, and a spread of 85 feet.

Right. The oak had a diameter of six to seven inches in 1886, when Mr. N. A. Rasmussen came here to live. By 1949 it was 22 inches in diameter, five feet five inches in circumference, and had a spread of 44 feet.

Shown at the extreme right of the picture is a hickory tree of about the same age, showing that it grows more slowly than the other trees.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP

PRODUCTION

Michigan State College, Section of Forestry, East Lansing, Michigan, has just published an interesting bulletin entitled, "Production of Maple Syrup in Michigan"—No. 213. It is quite complete containing chapters on what makes the sap flow, location of sugar house, the sap evaporator, sugar bush equipment, testing the trees, evaporation of sap to syrup, canning and packaging and others.

Before March 15 you worry about how much you'll have to pay and afterward you worry if you've paid enough.

**LECTURE BY DISTINGUISHED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**

**Chas. Gibbs Adams, in Madison,
April 17**

Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams, landscape architect of Pasadena, California, lectures in Madison on April 17. His experience and personality fit him admirably for an illustrated talk entitled, "If You and I Were to Make a Garden to Live In." A well known Wisconsin gardener who heard him speak in Atlanta several years ago said of Mr. Adams, "He is by far the most fascinating speaker that I have ever heard. Completely informed and charmingly poised, he misses not a trick of the trade."

The Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects, sponsoring the appearance of Mr. Adams, invites the public to hear this outstanding speaker. Time and place: **West High Auditorium, Regent Street, Madison, Monday evening, April 17, at 8:00 P.M.** Tickets, 80c, available at the door.

Junior: "Did your Dad promise you anything if you raked the garden?"

Bill: "He promised me something if I didn't."

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18 - 24" size \$1.25 postpaid

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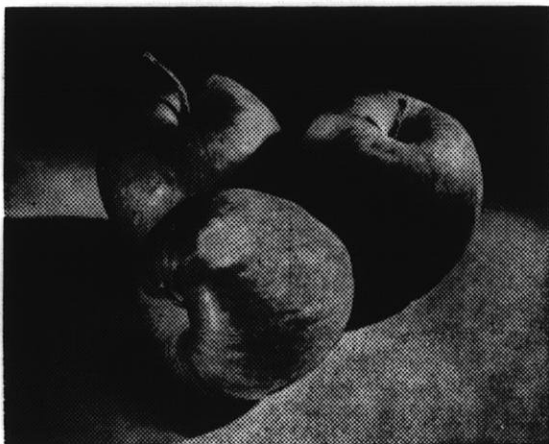
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MINJON—"A Minnesota Jonathan." A very attractive, good eating, medium-sized, all-red apple, resembling Jonathan.

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MINNESOTA No. 790—"A Minnesota Rome Beauty." An unusually large dark red apple, great for baking and dessert.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Do it right now! If you can't be at the Madison meeting, April 16, select someone who will be there and mail your proxy in his favor right now! The number of out-of-state members who will not be present are a part of our membership. We must have the legal proportion of our members for the vote on the final changes in the articles of incorporation. Don't let us down by neglect or oversight!

Shows

April reminds us of planting time and planting time suggests glad shows. John Flad and his Madison "gang" have secured the U. W. Fieldhouse for our use and we hope to revive the Midwest Show. Such a show will be a real credit to Wisconsin. Our amateur and garden members will get to see the introductions of out-of-state concerns. Our "ribbon fans" can notch a win of importance. Our commercial growers will profit thereby. While such a show will cost money, plans are at hand whereby the event can be staged with but a small sum from our treasury, a portion of our 1950 membership receipts. All details will be presented to the directors and members. To get out-of-state exhibits the show should leave week ends clear to avoid conflicts. Iowa and Michigan growers have been contacted and replies indicate they will support us. I am confident Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana growers will also respond. Will appreciate your cooperation in this big project. We need "an acre" of bloom!

Mr. Roger Russell is hereby appointed to fill the unexpired portion of the late Walter Miller's directorship.

Will see you at Madison—with your hands full of proxies.

Walter C. Krueger, president.

REPORT ON THE MIDWEST GLADIOLUS GROWERS CONFERENCE AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

February 24-25, 1950

By H. E. Halliday

An interesting and informative program was again presented at the Michigan meeting. This year two Wisconsin growers presented papers to the group. Mr. John Flad of Madison described his method of producing blooms from gladiolus seed in one year. An account of Mr. Flad's methods appeared in the last issue of this magazine. Dave Puerner of Milwaukee gave a very interesting talk on advertising and merchandising in relation to flowers, particularly the gladiolus.

Report On Disease Control

In regard to gladiolus diseases, Dr. Ray Nelson reported that soil conditions play a large part in the amount of control we may get. Further work must be done along this line. Bichloride of mercury and calomel are recommended as preplanting dips for scab. New improved cerasan gives the best results on fusarium brown rot. Calomel is recommended for sclerotinia.

Quick thorough curing of corms was recommended and urged to prevent storage losses.

The new virus which was mentioned at the Green Bay meeting last fall is apparently a more severe form of the mild mosaic which causes streaking and flecking of the flowers. The new virus causes a very severe streaking of the flowers of most of the older varieties. This virus is apparently neither white break nor the mild mosaic.

There were no new recommendations for thrips control.

The general concensus of the growers in regard to fertilizers seemed to be that nitrogen was necessary for flower production, but tended to increase the incidence of disease if the nitrogen ratio was too high.

Weed Control Report

Dr. Paul Krone reported on weed control with 2, 4-D. It appears that the possibility of injury is still very great, and anyone contemplating weed control by this method should proceed with great caution, and certainly in an experimental way only. Incidentally, the methyl ester should not be used.

There were other interesting talks on new varieties, machinery useful in gladiolus culture, and genetics and hybridizing.

Mr. Roger Russell of Madison and John Flad urged the Michigan growers to support the Midwest Gladiolus Show to be held in Madison August 9th and 10th. The response of the people attending the meeting seemed quite favorable.

The meeting was attended by the following Wisconsin people: Messrs. Charles Melk, Roger Russell, Ted Woods, John Flad, Dave Puerner, and H. E. Halliday.

"GLAD" GROUP PLANS MEET

The New England Gladiolus Society will hold its seventh annual national conference at Sacramento, California, April 21 to 23, with the Northern California Gladiolus Association as host. Details will be announced later. This will enable members to attend the Men's Garden Clubs of America annual convention at Oakland, California, April 24 to 26, and the California annual spring flower show at Oakland, April 21 to 28.

J. H. Odell

SPRING TREATMENTS FOR GLADIOLUS CORMS

By H. E. Halliday

What condition are your gladiolus corms in now that it is planting time? Did you sort out and throw away all corms showing disease when you cleaned; and have you checked them since for any disease which may have developed in storage? If you haven't, now would be a good time to do so. With the exception of scab, it does not pay to plant any corm showing a disease lesion. Your cool storage temperature may have slowed up or stopped the progress of the disease, but when the corm is placed in warm moist soil the organism generally becomes active and will probably ruin the corm. By planting diseased corms you also will infect or increase the prevalence of disease organisms in your soil.

There are many things we do not know about the behavior of gladiolus disease organisms. We cannot explain why the fusariums and scab, for example, will severely attack corms in one instance, but will scarcely touch corms in another instance where soil, moisture and other conditions are seemingly identical. Nor can we tell you why on some occasions scabby corms planted in the spring will be clean when dug in the fall. We know that some condition in the soil was unfavorable for the scab organism, but that is all. We need to know a great deal more about what goes on in the soil in the constant warfare for supremacy between the microorganisms. There is a definite need for more research to be directed along these lines in the future.

Of course, there are general rules regarding diseases in gladiolus culture which it is wise to follow, even though there seem to be a great many exceptions to these rules. For example, a too high ratio of nitrogen to other plant food elements has long been thought to favor a higher incidence of fusarium. A soil which is too tight in texture and which holds too much moisture will be apt to promote scab. One should change the location of their plantings every year to avoid a possible build up of disease organisms in the soil.

Treat Bulbs Before Planting

Let us get back to what we can do right now to help insure good flowers and clean bulbs this summer and at digging time. Even though you have

sorted your corms and have thrown away all those which showed disease, there can be and probably are gladiolus disease organisms on the surfaces of your clean corms. These need only favorable conditions to become active. Until we know more and have something better, our gladiolus corms should be given one of the presently recommended treatments before planting. For scab, the bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) treatment is considered the standard; One ounce of the corrosive sublimate to 7½ gallons of water. Treatment time, 1 to 2 hours. For fusarium brown rot, new improved cerasan seems to be giving good control—1 ounce to 3 gallons of water, or 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. Treating time, 15 minutes. For basal and sclerotinia dry rots, calomel or yellow oxide of mercury—1 pound of either chemical to 5 gallons of water. Treatment time—one minute. Detailed instructions can be obtained from most gladiolus literature or from the writer of this article.

In old corms, some growers prefer to use a one-half strength new improved cerasan solution because of possible injury. Wettable spergon at 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water for a 10 minute dip may be substituted for the new improved cerasan for fusarium control on old corms.

Watch For Thrips Injury

There has been considerably more

thrips injury on corms in storage this winter than usual. You do not want to take thrips to the field with you when you plant. If you did not treat for thrips when you cleaned your corms last fall, peel some of them now, particularly those varieties

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Don't wait until your crops are burning up to buy FLEX-O-SEAL Irrigation Pipe. Do it NOW - and be ready to supply water where and when it is needed. A patented flexible coupling makes it adaptable to level or rolling ground. Available in Aluminum or Galvanized 3, 4, 6 or 8-inch diameters. Write for FREE folder.

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that showed thrips late last season. See if there is any thrips injury. It is characterized by a rusty, brownish appearance. If there is any injury or if you see live thrips and you may, if your storage has been warm, dust them immediately with a 5% DDT dust.

NO EASY CURES FOR PLANT TROUBLES

Grandpa used to rub his back with turpentine when he had aches and pains. The turpentine didn't do any good, but the rubbing probably helped.

Pouring tea or coffee on house plants is recommended by some gardeners but if it cures any troubles, it's like Grandpa rubbing his back. Soaking egg shells in water for African violets is the same thing. There is nothing in the egg shell that will help the violet, but it may be the additional care and inspection we give will help cure the trouble.

There are a few such ideas that may be harmful. One of them is to wipe olive oil on the leaves of our house plants—it may keep the plants from breathing properly.

Some gardeners dust their plants with fine wood ashes to kill insects. If the insects disappear they would probably have disappeared anyway, as many insects feed on the plants only a short time, and often the harm has been done and they are through feeding by the time the dust is applied.

That reminds us—recommendations in national garden magazines may not always apply to Wisconsin conditions because they may have been written for eastern or more southerly soils and climates. That's where your own experiment station and this magazine will be helpful.

At a garden club meeting in March an article on growing strawberries was read from a national garden magazine. It contained three recommendations which were applicable to eastern states but not at all applicable to Wisconsin.

Parents—people who forget that when they were in their 'teens they didn't discuss international problems either when they went on a wiener roast or hike.

NATIONAL VEGETABLE WEEK QUEEN

The Vegetable Growers Association of America will conduct a national Vegetable Queen Contest this spring to select a National Vegetable Queen for National Vegetable Week, August 6-12, 1950. Every local and state vegetable growers area in the nation is invited to participate. The contest judges will base their decisions on pictures, and farm and vegetable activity performances of the participants. The contest will be open to daughters of vegetable growers between the ages of 17-24.

Each local group will select its Queen and send full length picture and performance record to its state association. Where there is no state organization, the local may forward material direct to Ward West, 1873 Portland Avenue, Rochester 21, New York.

The local contests will close April 15. State contests must be completed by May 15. The National Vegetable Queen winner will be announced by the Vegetable Growers Association of America, June 1.

The National Vegetable Queen will be awarded an all expense trip to Chicago and to Milwaukee at the time of the national convention.

The 42nd Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America will be held in Milwaukee November 26-29.

HERB MAGIC. WISCONSIN FERNS AND WILD FLOWERS

A 1950 Herb Magic catalog of herb plants, seeds, herb products, native ferns and wild flowers, by the Toolles of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin, is a most interesting catalog for the garden lover. We agree with the statement, "Most of the herbs are such friendly plants, not showy but friendly, and they give so freely of their pleasing fragrance. Herbs are not hard to grow, just give them the care you would give to most ordinary vegetables, and they will reward you with new and varied flavors for your food that will avoid monotony in your cooking."

Listed also are many herb blends for special purposes and special boxes for home use or gifts.

A diplomat has been defined as a man who can make his wife believe that a mink coat makes her look fat.

THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST A GOOD TREE

(*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)

By G. Wm. Longenecker,
U.W., Madison

There has been considerable demand for a good, fast growing shade tree, which might take the place of the American Elm. This has been particularly true since the scare due to the increased spread of the Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis. This scare has caused tree planters and home owners to look around for or take inventory of good available trees. It was found that there was a form of Honeylocust which did not have the heavy sharp thorns but it otherwise had all of the good characteristics of the Honeylocust. The Thornless Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) is a fast growing tree and is long lived and has good shape. It grows to be a tree some forty or fifty feet tall and is somewhat narrower in form than the Honeylocust making it especially useful for the small home grounds or for planting on narrow streets. The branch structure is such that it is much freer from breakage than the American Elm.

The leaves of the Thornless Honeylocust are small and fairly well scattered, giving the tree a light airy appearance. This tree is good for lawn areas because it is not so demanding on the area for light, moisture and soil nutrients as are many trees. It is an easy tree to grow because it is not bothered to any extent by insects or diseases. The Thornless Honeylocust can be seen growing in the wild in south western Richland County and in the neighborhood of Wyaulusing State Park in Grant County. There are two good trees east of the new Navy Laboratory on the University Campus at Madison. A number of new trees have been planted and are doing fine. These can be found in two or three locations just to the south of the most westerly group of men's dormitories where they have been used to give quick shade to the south side of these buildings.

A number of Wisconsin nurseries handle Thornless Honeylocust. It is difficult to get trees of large size, however, because of the demand at the present time.

Garden Club News

INVITATION FROM FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

The Fort Atkinson Garden Club is planning a get-together of garden club groups and individuals interested in gardening and horticulture with a view to forming a group organization.

The first meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 18, at the Federation Rooms, Fort Atkinson Municipal Building, at 6:30 p. m., with a pot-luck supper. Guests are asked to bring a dish to pass and their own table service. There will be a 25c registration fee to cover expenses.

Any group in this area not now affiliated with the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation or interested in joining this new organization is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Interested groups are asked to notify Mrs. Harold Poyer, Route 2, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, by April 14, as to the number of people who will attend.

By Mrs. Herbert F. Wisch, Publicity Chairman.

WELCOME—MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MANITOWOC

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society welcomes the Men's Garden Club of Manitowoc into affiliated membership. The club is composed of an active group of gardeners, who are full of enthusiasm.

Speaker at the April 4th meeting was Dr. R. Milton Carleton, of Chicago and Manitowoc and on May 8 it will be H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Officers of the club are: Milton Franke, president; Claude Allie, vice president; Jess Hamilton, secretary-treasurer. Directors are: Dr. H. H. Vollen-dorf, Walter Schuknecht, Wm. Tills, Gilbert Thompson, Edwin Kodet, Louis Vetting, Harry Ginzl, Harold Groth, and Joseph Rezek.

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Start a collection and add to it. Violets come in a fine assortment of colors and foliage. Write for price list or visit the greenhouse. Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, 433 3rd St., Baraboo, Wis.



Our Slogan: Let gardening be your hobby and live happily to be a hundred.

AMERICAN VIOLET SHOW AND MEETING

By Eau Claire Garden Club, Friday, May 5, Building across from Post Office, 502 S. Barstow St.

Wisconsin's first African Violet show is announced by the Eau Claire Garden Club to be held in Eau Claire on Friday, May 5. All garden club members and African violet growers invited to take part. There will be a dinner meeting and program in the evening. The show will be set up in the forenoon. Judges and speakers include Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo, grower; Prof. G. E. Beck, Floriculturist, U. W., Madison, and H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW Oshkosh, Tuesday, May 9

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society announces an African Violet Show to be held at the Hotel Raulf on Tuesday, May 9. All garden club members and African violet growers are invited to exhibit and take part. There will be a luncheon at noon in the hotel, and a meeting on African violets in the afternoon. Make reservations for space and luncheon with Miss Bessie Pease, R. F. D. 1, Oshkosh. The show will be set up in the forenoon.

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Bellevue Stratford Hotel,
Philadelphia

GARDEN CLUB TOURS

Mrs. C. W. Skowlund of the Mari-nette Garden Club, writes:

"Can you suggest a place for our annual garden club tour? Last year twenty-five of our club members chartered a bus and drove to Elcho to visit the Kraft Gardens."

We would suggest that garden clubs appoint a special tour committee to act as hosts to visiting club members and conduct them to the beauty spots or outstanding gardens in their community. This would be a wonderful service and one that will give pleasure to both the visitors and the host club members.

ILLINOIS GARDEN WEEK

The Garden Club of Illinois is planning another **Illinois Garden Week** — from Sunday, May 21, through Sunday, May 28. The tour will be open to the public.

On Sunday and Monday, May 21 and 22, the tour will visit the estates and farms of Mrs. Charles Walgreen at Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Campbell at Mount Carroll. On Tuesday, Freeport will be visited; on Wednesday, Rockford; Thursday and Friday, the homes and gardens in the Fox River Valley. On Saturday, the new suburb, Glenview, with many charming homes and gardens, will be on view. On Sunday, May 28, the tour will close with a visit to the magnificent farm and estate of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schnering, Curtiss Candy Company farm, at Cary.

Tickets available to garden clubs at the office of the Garden Club of Illinois, Shop 312, Palmer House, Chicago. Price for May 21 and 22 is \$1.20; other daily tickets \$2.40.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING AFRICAN VIOLETS

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Leaf pattern (symmetry)..... | 35 points |
| Condition (cultural leaf perfection) | 25 points |
| Quantity of Bloom (for variety) | 20 points |
| Size of bloom (for variety) | 10 points |
| Color of bloom | 10 points |
| | 100 points |

Garden Club Programs

Horticulture, Flower Shows and Civic Projects Hold Interest of Members

THE ANTIGO FEDERATED GARDEN CLUB has planned its June meeting around its club flower—the Iris. Miss Minnie Helbick will discuss Iris and it is planned to have a guest speaker, with an Iris display (every member participating), followed by an Iris tea. This meeting will also commemorate the 12th anniversary of the club's organization, and will be held June 6, in the Wisconsin Public Service Rooms, at 2:30 P.M.

—By Mrs. Orrin C. Bergen

THE BARABOO GARDEN CLUB held a fall flower show and sale of dried arrangements. Talks and demonstrations have been given on the topic, "Conditioning of Flowers", to improve flower show technique for a spring show. Relation of flowers and containers and basic principles of arrangements were demonstrated. Last October the club went on a nature hike and picnic to Rocky Arbor. They enjoyed the movie, "Realm of the Wild", a review of the book, "Cream Hill", and a playlet, "Floral Romance", and had fun trimming hats with vegetables. Considerable work was done on the Triangle—a small park on the road to Devil's Lake, and they reset trees in a memorial planting of maples. The club cooperated with Girl Scout leaders in making Christmas favors.

The club has also scheduled a demonstration on making terrariums, a visit to a soldiers hospital, a tulip breakfast and tour, and a Christmas fair.

Reported by Mrs. Elva B. House, publicity chairman.

THE HOME GARDEN CLUB OF BERLIN is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the organization of the club on April 25. A luncheon will be held at the home of Mrs. W. N. Crawford. Mrs. J. C. Ziehm will review a history of the club.

THE BROOKFIELD GARDEN CLUB won honorable mention for their shadow box arrangement at the

56th National Carnation show, at Gimbel's Store in Milwaukee, in March.

The Club is sponsoring a Bluebird Trail on all through roads in the township. Boy Scout Troop No. 55 will build the houses for the club.

The Club has a very interesting program scheduled. Here are a few of their topics to be presented at coming meetings. April—Care of cut flowers, colored movie by Swift and Company, and a talk on birds. May—Work with crepe paper, talk on conservation, and a talk on birds. June—A garden tour and flower show.

THE ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB meetings are held the third Thursday of each month, in the evening. Highlights of its 1950 program are: an interesting "table talk" by Mrs. Margaret Riese of the Boston Store; one meeting will be devoted to conservation, and others on trees, spring flowers and birds; a demonstration of making corsages; pruning; a park tour; a surplus plant and bulb sale; chrysanthemum slides; and a demonstration and lecture on making decorations and arrangements for Christmas. —By Mrs. Robert Keown.

A TULIP AND SPRING BULB SHOW IS PLANNED BY THE FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB to be held in Fort Atkinson about the middle of May. Neighboring clubs will be invited to participate. While there will be no formal judging of exhibits, an attempt will be made to classify entries to enhance the value of the show from an educational standpoint.

—By Mrs. Herbert F. Wisch, Publicity Chairman.

SPRING MEETING AND GARDEN FAIR of the Milwaukee District Garden Clubs will be held on May 3 at the Y. W. C. A. in Milwaukee. The Garden Fair will be in the morning and Dr. Burdean Struckmeyer, Department of Horticulture, U. W., will be guest speaker at the afternoon session.

—By Mrs. Gilbert Hartmann, Publicity, Milwaukee District.

IDEAS FOR YOUR CLUB MEETINGS

In the Country Gardener's program service, sponsored by the Country Gentleman, Prof. Victor Ries gives these suggestions for better club meetings:

Some clubs encourage their members to make entries in county fair flower shows and give premiums to club treasury.

Does your club invite non-members, especially newcomers in town to attend some of your meetings?

Have an exhibit of some sort at each meeting. Those not exhibiting to be judges. Use some sort of a score card. Judge in front of the club. Allow points for prizes to be added up for prize at the end of the year.

Establish a nature trail at your county 4H Club camp.

Have a give and take plant exchange. Everybody gives their plants to committee. After the meeting the exchange takes place. You get one for each one you bring, or you can buy additional plants.

Assign each member some plant to get and grow. Then to propagate and pass around to members. In the meantime they are to read up about it and tell the club. Each member to order from a different nursery to find out about them.

Get each member to grow some new plant each year.

Projects Every Garden Club Should Have

Are all the school grounds in your community properly landscaped? If not, why not make plans at once to get something started by contacting the school board and school officials.

Are there any ugly refuse dumps along the highways approaching your town? If so, can't you do something to have them hidden, if not done away with?

Are there any public parks in your community? If not, are they needed? If so, why not start on this project? If you do have parks, are they properly planted and cared for?

Wauwatosa Club Anniversary

Twenty Years of Service Celebrated

The Wauwatosa Garden Club celebrated its 20th anniversary with a special dinner in Wauwatosa on Tuesday evening, March 21. It was a very enjoyable affair. Present were most of the past officers. The club can well be proud of its list of achievements during the past twenty years. Among its members have been some of the best and most enthusiastic gardeners in the Milwaukee area. They have supported many worth while projects and, most important of all, have made their gardening and their club work an enjoyable hobby and an aid to better living.

Past Presidents

These are the past presidents and the years in which they served: Mrs. E. C. Haasch, 1930-1931; Mrs. Edward Corrigan, 1932; Mrs. O. J. Reuss, 1933-1934; Mr. Anthony Wuchterl, 1935-1936; Mr. Richard Ferge, 1937-1938; Mr. Henry Konrad, 1939-1940; Mrs. M. Schmidt, 1941-1942; Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 1943-1944; Mr. A. F. Patzer, 1945; Mr. John Kornachi, 1946-1947; Mrs. M. Schmidt, 1948; Mrs. R. La Philliph, 1949-1950.

The club was organized on March 18, 1930 in the Senior High School Auditorium, Wauwatosa, with the following officers serving: Mrs. E. C. Haasch, president; Mrs. L. C. Urbin, vice president; Mr. Ernest LeFeber, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. LeFeber has served the organization well as secretary-treasurer for many years.

At this first meeting, Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale gave a talk on peonies and presented plants which were sold, netting \$25.25, which helped the treasury a great deal. The club had some fine flower shows, garden tours, picnics, and plant sales. The club joined the State Garden Club Federation in June of 1930.

The club has been most helpful in taking part in flower shows of the Federation and the State Fair.

Under Mrs. J. E. Iverson, the Wauwatosa Garden Club sponsored a highly successful junior garden club in 1932-1933. A total of 130 children were enrolled during the club's active existence. Programs were planned to teach the children flower varieties and garden planning by means of visits



OFFICERS OF THE WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

The first officers of the club, still active members, are: Seated, left, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, first president, and Mr. Ernest LeFeber, first secretary. Standing, left to right, Mrs. Robert LaPhilliph, president, Mrs. A. O. Anderson, recording secretary, and Mrs. Dewey Gill, vice president.

to gardens. They were shown how to sow seeds and plant bulbs by demonstration, how to make flower arrangements and table decorations, and some aspects of conservation.

At the anniversary dinner, each past president told of accomplishments and activities during her or his term of office. Mr. Ernst LeFeber, efficient secretary, was presented with a gift in appreciation for faithful services.

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, acted as M. C. It was a most enjoyable evening.

BEGONIA BULBS

Imported Belgian Begonia Bulbs. Camellia type in 8 colors. Very large bulbs at \$2.50 per doz. Fimbriata type and Bouton de Rose in all colors at \$2.50 per doz. Mrs. J. Cabaret, 2133 N. 36th St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

—SAVE TREES—

COMPLETE SERVICE FOR:—

TREES LAWNS GARDENS

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

3373 N. Holton Street Milwaukee

New Type of Home Calls for Modernistic Landscaping With Harmonizing Horizontal Lines

Landscape Architect, McKay Nursery Co., Madison

Just as fashions change in dress and furniture, so the style of our residential homes change. Every city and village has examples of the "gingerbread" type of house architecture of 50 years ago: They are the homes built by the moneyed people of that time with a large porch across one or two sides of the house and a lot of carved and scrolled wood trim. This type was succeeded by the Colonial and Cape Cod house. Then came the modernistic, and today its contemporary—the Ranch style home.

Harmonizing Horizontal Lines

This Ranch type home calls for a different style of landscaping. In general, the planting is smaller, lighter, and more simple. Because this ranch type of house is long and low, with horizontal lines predominating—so the planting should carry a long and low horizontal line feeling. It should blend the house into the lawn without hiding it. Usually the materials and workmanship that go into the construction and finish of these homes are very good, so that sometimes it is even advantageous to skip a little planting here and there, and let the house come down to the ground.

The general feeling of this landscaped Ranch-style home should be of a low effect, where the planting helps to settle the house down close to the ground, and spread it out over a large area of land.

For planting materials, the owner may have a choice of all evergreens, all deciduous plants or a combination of the two. The latter type of planting can be made very effective and interesting. It combines the use of flowering shrubs and trees which add color and variety to the landscape in the summer, with the life and color of our evergreens in winter. In recent years the trend toward more evergreens in the landscape has increased tremendously. Home owners are asking for more evergreens and why shouldn't they. I sometimes like to think that our Wisconsin climate



1. The first step and first effect of a newly landscaped Ranch type house, showing the use of spreading Japanese Yews and Pfitzer Junipers. Imagine this planting three years hence, when the evergreens are twice their present height and have broadened out into a mass formation, to further emphasize the horizontal roof line of the house.

is one of 5 months summer and 7 months winter. We build the inside of our homes for 12 months use and beauty. Why shouldn't we beautify the outside for 12 months attractiveness?

Outdoor Living Room

With this new type of house—the Ranch type—the outdoors becomes more and more a part of the indoors of the home. Because of its many large windows, the outdoor view from the inside of the house becomes a very important consideration. In fact, the outdoor-living room becomes an extension of the indoor-living room.

In some of these homes the solar or picture windows may face a neighbor's home or open up on a vista into the rear yard. Is it a pleasant view, or does it need doctoring up? If it's an undesirable view, it should be screened out. Maybe you need a planting between the neighbors and yourself to achieve privacy in one of these solar-windowed rooms. If you do, you will want that privacy for 12 months

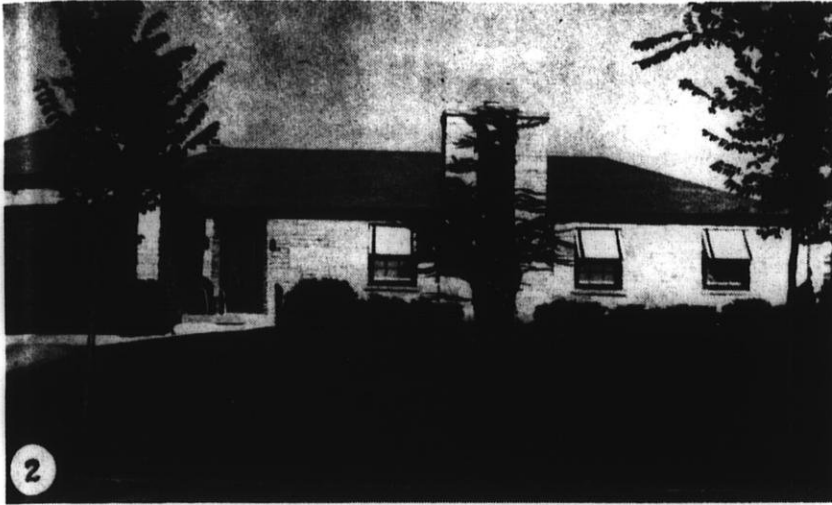
of the year, rather than for 5 or 6 months. No longer can you tolerate 6 or 7 months of brown bareness out of this many-windowed house.

Twelve Month Landscaping

An all deciduous planting can be pretty dull and drab all winter. No longer can your plants be part time occupants of your property. Now each plant in the landscape becomes as important, as a piece of furniture or a painting in the house, for you are going to live with it for 365 days a year.

So for this 12 month landscape, don't put too much emphasis on the bloom that lasts for only 2 or 3 weeks, but consider your plants from their year-round value in your landscape. Think about plant forms and outline, size of plant, branch pattern, size and color of leaf, earliness of leafing in spring, leaf retention, and color in the fall landscape. Flowers and blossom colors now are extra dividends, not the end itself.

The above does not mean that you



2. Another Ranch type of house taken three years after planting, again made up of spreading Yews and Pfitzer Junipers. Note how the Ivy has softened the harsh vertical lines of the fireplace chimney. Another year of growth on this Ivy will further this effect on the upper part of the chimney.

should not have some flowering shrubs, trees, roses, bulbs, and flowers in your landscape. Sure you want some or all of these, but they should be used for whatever contribution they will make to the over-all effect. They should be used; but they should be put on that part of the grounds and in that part of the landscape plan where their absence in the winter will not be too noticeable.

Choose Wisely

Here in Wisconsin we have a great variety of evergreens, trees, and shrubs to select from. A careful study will reveal the best types and forms that should be used in the various parts of the landscape. Some plants will tolerate shade; others demand sun. Some will grow on poor soils; others demand a more rich loam soil. Some will grow adjacent to and in competition with large existing shade while many others will not succeed in that environment.

You will place low-growing plants in some places and high-growing shrubs and evergreens in other places. You will spot a few shade trees, where they will shade a particular area at some certain time of the day.

Hardiness Of Plants

The Wisconsin home owner must also consider the hardiness of the plants that he is going to buy and use in his landscape. It won't do the landscape picture any good to plan it with an interesting variety of evergreens, shrubs and trees if many

of these plants are of a different climatic origin. They will only die out the first winter. Maybe you have been reading and studying articles on landscaping and gardening, featured in our national garden magazines. Quite often these writers attach a list of plant materials featured in their article.

However, before you decide to adapt any of these plants in your landscape, you better find out first if they can be used in your area. Altogether too many of these featured articles are

written by people living in distant states; New York, Tennessee, Ohio, or California; and their plant list is not acceptable to our Wisconsin climate. Every 100 miles north and south makes for a different climatic zone. So also every 200 miles east and west.

Here again a study of the average mail order house catalog won't do you much good unless you can evaluate plants for hardiness in your climatic zone. Most mail order house catalogs originate in other states; and even though the description attached to some plants boasts of great hardiness, that hardiness may only apply to their territory. Your best bet is to consult a local nurseryman or some of the larger nurseries in your state.

Likewise, your nurseryman will be glad to advise you on correct landscaping. Many of the larger nurseries maintain Landscape Departments and Graduate Landscape Architects. It's their business to help guide a prospective customer towards better landscaping. To the extent that they accomplish this, they give the customer more landscape value and beauty for his dollar. This makes for satisfied customers, and satisfied customers make for good business. When you are sick, you go to a doctor; if you need legal advice, you go to a lawyer. If you are about to build a nice home, you would consult a building architect; so also a landscape architect can be of help and service to you.



3. The finished picture. A modern house nestled down to the ground and blending into the surrounding landscape. Note the bay window part of the house unplanted. Here the nice brick work is left open right to the ground. Truly a finished landscape picture, of which its owner is justly proud.

THE VIRTUES OF SOME FAMILIAR ENIGMAS

Medicinal Weeds

By Mrs. Frank Courtenay, Blue Beech Garden Club, Milwaukee
(Continued from March)

Wild Touch-Me-Not

This is the weed every one susceptible to poison ivy should know. Rubbed on the affected skin, the juice of this plant frequently brings almost immediate relief and a complete cure is likely to result in twenty four hours. There are two species, one with orange colored flowers and one whose flowers are rather pale yellow—both are alike in every way except the color of the flower. The orange one is called the spotted and the other generally the Pale Touch-me-not. The "touch-me-not" refers to the way the seed pod behaves when it is touched. It impatiently flies to pieces, scattering the seeds in all directions and curls up. If you are susceptible to the poison of the ivy you should spot the natural habitat of the wild Touch-me-not before the growing season starts. Watch the place and if there appears a host of weeds that are glaucous, succulent annuals, and if the leaves are ovate, with petioles, and if the stems seem filled with a watery juice, shout "Eureka" and go back there for relief whenever you find yourself "breaking out" with the poison pimples. You may find the remedy ineffective in your case but it may be the very remedy you require and if it is, you will be forever grateful. The botanical name is *Impatiens* but some of the commoner names are **Jewel Weed**, **Wild Balsam**, or **Lady's Ear Drop**.

Common Mallow

We all know the little nuisance, Common Mallow,—the weed in the garden with the pretty geranium shaped leaves and the little "cheeses" that are the seed pods. As children we ate these little things. A woman in Slinger dried these plants for many years and made a tea. It gave relief and was very beneficial in treating a case of Diabetes.

Queen Ann's Lace

Queen Ann's Lace, the beautiful mad-cap carrot. Perhaps her beauty went to her head and she resented her prosaic life of usefulness in the vegetable garden and fled the garden gate. The further she fled the more beautiful she became. Never do we find a beautiful pattern of Queen Ann's snow white lace but in the center of the cluster of snow white flowers there is one single purple, almost

black flower. Such a contrast. What can be its purpose? What possessed Mother Nature to attempt to hide that purple stitch? Is that the mark of punishment for the flowers wild rush for freedom? It is said the tea or extract of the wild carrot acts on the kidneys and is something of a laxative.

Vervain

According to "A Modern Herbal" the name vervain is from Celtic "ferfaen"—fer meaning to drive away, and faen a stone. It was thought to be effective in cases of gravel (calculus) and in bladder and urinary troubles. The bruised leaves of the weed are said to relieve headaches, earaches and rheumatism. The tea is used externally for piles and internally as a purgative. So be sure to gather blue vervain leaves this coming late summer if you would relieve these troubles and bind your rheumatic joints with the same healing leaves.

Thistles

The Canada Thistle business was very profitable to one John Mayer, a farmer south of Cedar Lake. For years he gathered the thistles, stripped the stalks of the leaves and dried the leaves. He did these up in special labeled bags and sent them all over the world. A tea made from these leaves was a great panacea for rheumatism and many people testified to its wonderful remedial results.

Catnip

We all know the value of Catnip, catnip tea, for stomach ache. Also the tea from the dried leaves will induce perspiration and is therefore good for colds. The tea will induce sleep in fever patients and has been used for years in cases of scarlet fever, and small pox. Perhaps Lydia Pinkham mixed a few of these precious leaves in her famous tonic, because catnip is said to restore menstrual secretions.

Pokeweed

Did you know that from Pokeweed, its dried roots and fruit, phytolacca is made and sold in drug stores? From this one of the best remedies is made for reducing caking and swelling of the udders of cows. Farmers and dairymen make a mixture of phytolacca and lanolin (wool oil) and rub this into the ailing udders.

We could go on and on, telling of the

wonders and medicinal value of weeds. Do remember that they have served a valuable service to mankind. To the people who have lived on the land in ages past, to the American Indian, the Medicine lore has been invaluable. The Herb doctor and the Medicine man still travel the world over for these lowly remedies and maybe all glory should not go to the miracle drug of today. Homeopathy advanced these remedies in the past, and to the gentle remedies of Mother Nature much valuable physical help has been administered. Let us appreciate these lowly and truly great weeds.

WHY YOUR AFRICAN VIOLETS MAY NOT BLOOM

In their native habitat African violets grew under relatively high temperatures—65° to 70°. Humidity was high—60 to 70%. The soil was high in organic matter and there was shade.

These conditions should be approximated in the home. The soil mixture should be coarse—two parts of soil, one part sand and well rotted manure, and two parts of leaf mold or peat.

For fertilizing use a complete soluble fertilizer at the rate of one teaspoon to one quart of water every two weeks. In mixing the soil add one teaspoon of good complete fertilizer to two quarts of soil.

Be sure to warm water to about 70° in overhead watering.

The plants should not receive direct sunlight. An east or north window is good all year round. A west or south window is good during winter.

If the flowers drop off it is probably due to presence of gas or low temperatures. If the lower leaves wilt badly, it may be due to overwatering. If leaves curl in center and have greyish appearance, probably the cause is mites. Use Thiocide, sulphur, or sodium selenate (1 oz. to 30 gal. of water). If petioles are too long, there is probably not enough light. If plants fail to bloom, here are some reasons why:

1. Not enough light.
2. Overwatering.
3. Repotting or pot too large.
4. Too many leaves in center.
5. Drafty location or fluctuating temperature. Perhaps too near a window during cold weather.
6. Presence of cooking gases.

Daylilies For Wisconsin

By Mrs. Glen Fisher, Oshkosh

We are all familiar with the roadside daylily, *Hemerocallis fulva*, and the Lemon Lily, *Hemerocallis flava*. Both grew in our grandmother's gardens. They are species, native to China and Japan.

It is surprising, when one stops to think about it, to what extent *H. fulva* has become naturalized far and wide. It sets no seed, so can not be spread in that manner. Yet during July you will find it along roadside ditches, in waste places, and along railroad tracks from one State to the other, flaunting its fulvous flowers in happy abandon. Only those who have painstakingly dug it from their gardens, know how every tiny piece of root clings to life, waiting the chance to gain foothold and start building more rooty clumps. Luckily, the hybrid varieties lack the prolific stoloniferous tendencies of *H. fulva*, yet most of them increase in a short time to blooming size clumps.

Many New Varieties

Hybridists have given us many hundreds of new varieties. The bloom season has been extended from tulip time in spring to heavy frost time in autumn. There are dwarf growing varieties for the front of the border, great numbers of medium height for the middle border, and tall graceful ones for the background. Among them you will find evening bloomers, those that open their flowers at sundown. Best of all, they come in surprising new colors!

Pale creams, soft apricot, greenish lemon, deep gold. Buff and golden browns. Bright orange-scarlet, rich ruby-red, dark velvety-reds, mahogany red and maroon. Rich purples with golden throats. Rose-pinks, salmon-pinks, orchid-pinks and pale lavenders. Pure pinks are on the way. And predictions are there may even be blue ones in time to come! For many years efforts to produce white ones seemed fruitless. Remembering the delicate pale creams I saw during July of 1949, I believe it will soon be accomplished!

Growers throughout the country have come to realize that *Hemerocallis* are regional performers. Varieties that bloom well and are winter hardy in one section of the country may not thrive in another. A great deal of good information in regard to this may be learned by joining The *Hemerocallis* Society. This Society was formed in July of 1946, at



Shenandoah, Iowa, as the Mid-West *Hemerocallis* Society. At the Annual Meeting in July 1948 the name was changed to The *Hemerocallis* Society. Much is being done by the members to encourage the growing of *Hemerocallis* in gardens, both large and small, throughout the United States.

Test Garden In Whitnall Park

Wisconsin is fortunate in having one of the Test Plots at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee. A goodly number of varieties are grown here and new varieties are added from time to time. The main Test Plot of the *Hemerocallis* Society is at Shenandoah, Iowa. It is located on the grounds of the Henry Field Seed Company, the plot having been donated for this purpose by the late Henry Field, who did much to help the Society get started.

In choosing new varieties for your garden, it is best to see them in bloom before buying. Yet it is not always possible to do this. Catalog descriptions are sometimes misleading as to what color we expect in the flowers. Many of the better new ones are rather high in price due to low stocks. Because a variety is priced high does not mean you will be pleased with it. Many of the lower priced ones are very good and are yet to be surpassed in their class and color.

I have few of the early varieties in my garden due to the danger of late freezes doing damage to the buds. **Dr. Regel** is usually the first to open, though *H. flava*, the Lemon Lily may beat it by a day or so. I am very fond of the Lemon Lily! Its lovely yellow flowers appear in many spots through my borders.

(Continued in May)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Fisher wrote this excellent article on *Hemerocallis* at the request of Mrs. Anna Christensen of Oshkosh. Mrs. Fisher is associate editor in Region No. 2 of the National *Hemerocallis* Society. Relative to that Society she writes:

"I attended the National meetings at Shenandoah, Iowa, and found that folks in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri are far ahead of Wisconsin in their interest in growing *Hemerocallis*."

Mrs. Fisher grows about 100 varieties and says her garden is open to interested gardeners throughout the *Hemerocallis* season, and she is always happy to welcome anyone who has a real interest in plants. Her address is Route 3, Box 168, Oshkosh.

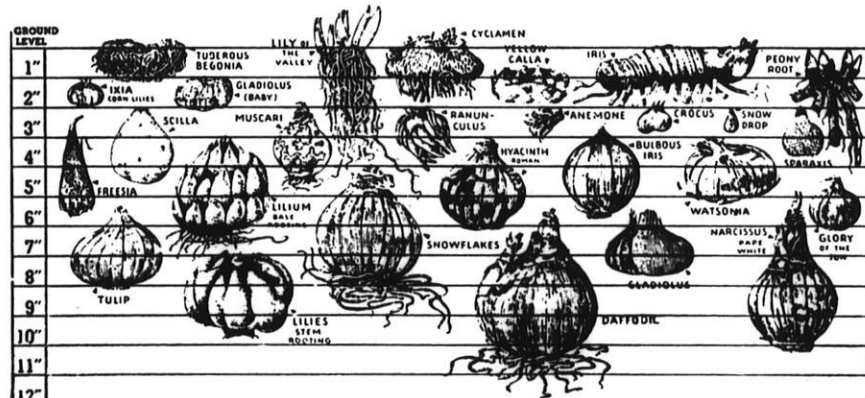


CHART SHOWING CORRECT PLANTING DEPTH FOR BULBS

New Outstanding Hardy Perennials

J. C. Gartman, Fond du Lac

Of the new and recent introductions in perennials, I find these to be the most attractive and interesting. They are easy to grow, need no special care, and transplant well. You will love them as did the majority of the folks who saw them in bloom.

When buying new perennials, be sure they will be hardy in Wisconsin. We tried **Double Blue and Double White Platycodons (Balloonflowers)** last summer and could have sold all our plants, but they do not transplant very well during the summer months as the soil will not stay around the roots. They transplant best in the spring or fall. They grow about 18 inches tall and come in separate colors, and are just as hardy as the older varieties.

Dicentra Eximia Sweetheart. This pure white form of the dwarf **Bleeding Heart** family grows about the same size and height, and does well in sun or shade. Have grown this variety about three years. It winters well and blooms from May on until fall. We use this variety in many of our shade plantings.

Shasta Daisy Snow Queen. By far the monarch of all Shastas. Has flowers 5 to 6 inches across, petals are straight and long, has a small golden center, and blooms practically all summer. We have grown this for four years. It winters nicely with a little protection.

Fall Asters

Three new giant flowering asters that you must see to appreciate. We found them far superior to some of the older varieties. **Peace**—This is the companion variety to **Plenty**, introduced by the same English originator. The color is pinkish lavender and the semi-double flowers are fully 2 inches across. They produce bloom in immense quantities and are perfect for cutting. It will make a lovely showing in the garden from early September until late October. **Plenty**—A magnificent new hardy Aster from England, which as soon as known and available in quantity will without doubt replace all varieties of similar color. The flowers are semi-double and 2 inches in diameter, produced in immense quantities. Color is a lovely soft blue. It blooms in September

through October. **Prosperity**—Large deep rosy pink flowers in great wavy masses on plants 3½ feet tall. It starts to bloom in September and lasts well into October. It was sent to us from England last year and was greatly admired by visitors. **Canada Red**—originated by the Experiment Station at Morden, Manitoba. It is compact, rounded form, about 18 inches high. The flowers are deep rosy red and in great profusion. Blooms from September on. This one is not new but should be in more gardens.

Hemerocallis

Hemerocallis Hyperion. The giant Amaryllis-like flowers are citron-yellow and delightfully fragrant. It is a prolific flowering plant. Few plants surpass its beauty. It is perfectly hardy, grows well in dry, wet, sunny or shady places. Blooms in July and August. Plant it any time, anywhere.

New Delphiniums

While attending the University of Ohio's short course last January, Prof. Victor Reiss showed us some colored slides of beautiful new Giant Pacific Delphiniums in lavender-pink, lavender, rose, with black and some with brown eyes, that will appeal to most gardeners. You may not be able to get these until next year, although seed of some hybrids is being offered this spring.

PROGRAM ON INDIAN PROBLEMS AND CONSERVATION AVAILABLE

Mr. Edward LaPlante of 3167 North 15th St., Milwaukee 6, is available to organizations for a program on the Indian history of our state and northern Great Lakes regions. Mr. LaPlante will discuss the great forests in which Indians lived and illustrate his talk with songs, dances, and a display of genuine Indian handicraft. Any club interested should contact Mr. LaPlante.

in most parts of the state report **Stokesdale** to be better suited to their needs and soil conditions.

GARDEN CLUB DIRECTORY

Continued from March

Burlington Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Walt Kuebler, 331 Randolph St.

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Robt. Spitzer, 658 Lewis St.

Iola Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Sewall Austin.

Sec., Mrs. Arthur Kruse.

Ledgeview Garden Club, Fond du Lac

Pres., Mrs. Herman Mutzelburg, R. 1.

Sec., Mrs. Carl Freiberg, 189—6th St.

Omro Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harvey Loper, Omro.

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Richard Crane, Omro.

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Pres., Mrs. Milo Griffith, 1604 Park Ave., Racine.

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FLOWER SEED GERMINATION TABLE

Number of Days Required For Seeds to Germinate

Five to Ten Days: Sweet Alyssum, Antirrhinum (snapdragon), Aster, English Daisy, Browallia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Celosia, Centaurea, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Sweet William, Dianthus, California Poppy, Godetia, Hollyhock, Baby's Breath, Linaria, Lobelia, Lupins, Marigolds, Nicotiana, Pansy, Penstemon, Petunia, Annual Phlox, Portulaca, Mignonette, Schizanthus, Viola, Zinnia, Nasturtium.

Ten to Twenty Days: Achillea, Canterbury Bells, Pyrethrum, Shasta Daisy, Feverfew, Coleus, Dahlia, Carnation, Foxglove, Snow-on-the-mountain, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Helenium, Kochia, Sweet pea, Linum, Lychnis, Forget-me-not, Nigella, Primrose, Cypress Vine, Cardinal Climber, Castor Bean, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Thunbergia, Verbena, Vinca.

Over Twenty Days: Aconite, 180 days; Anemone, 20-60 days; Columbine, 12-60 days; Begonia 21-30 days; Clematis, 90-365 days; Cyclamen, 25-30 days; Larkspur, 15-25 days; Geum, 15-60 days; Impatiens, 15-30 days; Perennial Sweet Pea, 21-28 days; Meconopsis Baileyi, 180 days or more; Matilija or Tree Poppy, 42-84 days; Thalictrum (Meadow rue), 14-42 days; Strelitzia (Bird-of-Paradise Flower), 120 days.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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E. Schroeder, Marshfield
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APRIL IN THE APIARY

In March we wrote that we had inspected all colonies during February. We can now write that the weather in February was better for inspection than it was in March—at least on the days when we could have worked with the bees. That has often been the case—March is an uncertain month and we may have long periods of disagreeable weather. Temperatures are not important; it is easier to work with bees at a temperature of 32 degrees in bright sunshine and no wind than it is at 40 or 45 degrees F. in high winds. In fact, we just don't open colonies during windy weather.

Give Bees a Balanced Ration

The most important job during April is to see that the bees have a continuous supply of pollen or substitute. Soy bean flour should be fed throughout April and May if the supply of available pollen runs low. Unless the colonies can rear brood at a maximum rate during April, they will not build up and have a field population large enough to bring in a maximum crop when the main honey flow starts in June.

Bees do not move pollen as they do honey. During cold weather the nurse bees may not be able to feed upon either pollen or soy bean flour unless it is within the cluster area.

Not all colonies will have the same amount of pollen. The best colonies may have reared brood heavily during January, February and March, and unless they can obtain pollen from the field now or are given pollen supplement, will stop brood rearing. Such colonies may then have smaller field populations at the time of the main honey flow than others which had less prolific queens.

Watch all colonies during April and feed soy bean flour made by mixing two parts of sugar syrup to one part



DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

April 12 (Wednesday). North Central District Meeting at Marshfield. Wisconsin Central State Bank Building.

May 4 (Thursday). Northwestern District Meeting, in the Livestock Pavilion, Barron, Wis.

Meetings begin at 10:00 a. m. Speakers include Mr. John Long or Mr. William Waterman; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; the District President and County Agent. All beekeepers are invited to attend. See March issue of this magazine, page 183, for detailed program.

of hot water, then stirring in the flour until it forms a soft cake. Place this mixture above the cluster of bees directly on the brood combs so the nurse bees can feed on it.

EXCELLENT PROGRAM PRESENTED AT DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

The Southern District meeting at Janesville is always well attended and interest very good. Mr. Ivan Whiting, Dist. President, opened the meeting Feb. 15th with some interesting observations. He urged the use of disease resistant stock in areas where AFB is a problem. Other means of control have not been entirely successful, he said. He said a yard having 100% resistant queens kept clean even though they were subjected to infection.

The following officers were elected for the Southern District: Wm. Judd, Stoughton, president; E. A. Babcock, Milton, vice president; the Rev. F. C. Richardson re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. John Long, Chief of the State Division of Bees and Honey, outlined the work of the department. A permit is required to move bees and if you move without one you may be asked to visit the local judge.

Who Has to Have a License?

Mr. Long said if you sell extracted honey to anyone who offers it for resale, you must have one. Write the Food Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison. If you sell only to consumers direct, a license is not required.

As State funds are almost exhausted, it will be necessary to use county funds until July 1. In 1942 an inspector's expense account for three meals was 93c; how about today? The average cost of inspection in Wisconsin was 66c last year. A stamp with the words, "Wis. Insp. No.—, 1950" will be used to stamp every hive inspected. The number will be the number of the inspector doing the work.

On spray poisoning, John said that if you spray with 2-4D in oil it may kill bees. The great danger is in poisoning from aeroplane dusting. We must get some facts about spray poisoning.

John urged every beekeeper to buy a honey grader now available from Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith.

Secretary H. J. Rahmlow stated that the school lunch program is valuable to the industry because it encourages children to become future honey consumers.

Resolutions

The Department of Agronomy of the University of Wisconsin was urged to include sweet clover in pasture mixture recommendations in a resolutions unanimously adopted by

the beekeepers. It was pointed out that after all, sweet clover is the best pasture plant in a dry midsummer. Beekeepers in many areas are getting discouraged because present hay making methods enable farmers to cut and remove clovers almost as soon as they begin to bloom. Sweet clover in first year pastures would help both the farmer and the beekeeper.

Honey Selling

Mr. William Waterman, Division of Bees and Honey, has been making a wide survey of honey marketing methods. He is working on novelty containers, and exhibited a plastic container that would be valuable to the housewife. He stressed that we should sell honey in any way the consumers will buy it. If we really go out and sell honey it will move. If a store has poor honey that doesn't move, trade it in for good honey so it will sell, and the storekeeper will be your friend.

Fox River Valley Meeting

The Fox River Valley District meeting at Stockbridge drew excellent attendance in spite of poor roads and weather. There was considerable interest, and County Agent Orrin Meyer of Chilton deserves credit for the arrangements by which the business men of Stockbridge served a free luncheon with plenty of honey. Officers were re-elected: **Guy Sherman, Seymour, president; Douglas Stevens, Chilton, vice-president; Leonard A. Otto, Forest Junction, secretary-treasurer.**

The Southwestern District meeting at Richland Center drew a somewhat better attendance than in past years, and interest was good. County Agent A. V. Miller did everything possible to make the meeting successful. Officers of the district were re-elected: **Newton Boggs, Viroqua, president; Ingman Nelson, Westby, vice-president; Oscar Ritland, Mauston, secretary-treasurer.**

Winter Losses

In spite of excellent weather for wintering bees, large losses are again reported, ranging from 5% to 30%. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Society, in his discussion of beekeeping problems, stated that this condition has been going on for many years and urged beekeepers to adopt one practice, which he said would enable them to prevent loss of normal colonies—inspect all colonies in February dur-

ing days when the temperature goes up to about 30° with sunshine and little wind. If colonies are checked then for stores of honey close to the brood and fed if they are short, there will be no winter loss. He also urged that pollen supplement—soy bean flour and, if possible, mixed with pollen—be fed during March and April. Brood rearing slowed down considerably during March in all colonies not fed the supplement. This was due to shortage of pollen close to the brood nest, and cold weather.

SULFATHIAZOLE FOR TREATING AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

Six colonies infected experimentally with American foulbrood in 1946, and treated with sulfathiazole fed in sugar sirup in 1946 and 1947, remained healthy in 1948 until July 21, when a slight recurrence of the disease was noted in two of them.

From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1949.

CROPS COMPETE FOR BEES

The pollination problem is complicated by a severe competition between various crops for the visits of bees.

A field of red clover had but 1,210 bees per acre when competing against Hubam sweetclover, which had 21,780 bees, while heartsease nearly had 13,068 bees per acre.

Bees may gather pollen readily from a kind of plant grown in one locality but not when it is grown in another locality. In Utah, for example, honey bees gathered little pollen from alfalfa grown in Cache Valley but collected it readily from alfalfa at Delta. Partial chemical analyses showed the ash content of pollen from Delta to be more than twice that of pollen from Cache Valley (2.50 versus 1.16 percent).

Of 65 species of wild bees that have been taken on alfalfa in other parts of the country, only 27 appear to contribute in an important degree to the pollination of alfalfa in Utah, although all 65 species have been collected in this State or in southern Idaho. *Halictus ligatus* Say was found on alfalfa in Utah for the first time in 1948.

Different species of wild bees seem to favor different crops. In Oregon the species of bumble bees that visited red clover were not found on Ladino clover. The bumble bees common on red clover belonged to only four or five species

out of about thirty found in the State. In one area surrounded by rocky hills, bumble bees were as abundant as honey bees on Ladino clover, whereas in more intensely cultivated areas no bumble bees were found on this clover.

Condensed from Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1949.

HONEY BEES PRODIGIOUSLY ACTIVE AS CLOVER POLLINATORS

The value of honey bees in the pollination of clovers was demonstrated in Ohio by counts of their visits to the flowers. On alsike clover there were 380,000,000 bee visits on a normal stand of 450,000,000 florets per acre, mammoth red clover had 152,000,000 visits on a stand of 300,000,000 florets, and red clover 312,000,000 visits on 216,000,000 florets per acre. Honey bees on alsike clover visited 27 florets, on mammoth red clover 8 florets, and on red clover 10.5 florets per minute.

On four plots of red clover that were caged to exclude pollinating insects the average number of seeds per head ranged from 0.02 to 0.19, whereas on 15 plots on which honey bees were caged for pollinating purposes the range was 45.4 to 70.3 seeds per head.

From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1949.

WISCONSIN HONEY COLOR GRADER FOR SALE

Color graders for honey are now available. Price \$2.00 each postpaid. Send your order to Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis.

FOR SALE

Bees and 8 and 10 frame equipment for 100 colonies.

Oscar Hildebrandt, R. 1, Omro, Wis.

DIAGNOSING DISEASES IN THE APIARY

This is the title of Circular No. 392 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., revised in 1949. You may obtain it by writing your United States Senator or Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10c.

The bulletin is very thorough, covering all diseases of bees, and well illustrated.

PACKAGE BEES FOR ORCHARD POLLINATION

Buy Large Packages. Install Just Before Trees Bloom

I wish to buy a number of packages of bees for pollinating my orchard. What type of package will be best and what is the best time to install them?

Buy a package of at least five pounds of bees with a queen and install about one week before the trees bloom.

Here are some of the reasons for this recommendation. A large package, such as five pounds, will have many more field bees for pollination than a small package. For example, a two pound package will have approximately 9,000 bees and a queen. A percentage of these bees will be required to take care of the brood—keep the brood nest warm, hatch the eggs, and feed the larvae. A five pound package will have approximately 20,000 to 25,000 bees and one queen, and not many more bees will be required to take care of brood rearing than in the two pound package. Since queens cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 each, the cost of a small package is higher, with less benefit for pollination.

When to Install

On the question of when to install them, we have this to consider. It is a safe estimate that 3% to 4% of the bees die each day. If the packages are installed three weeks before bloom, there will be no young bees emerging during that time and there will be a loss of about 50% to 75% in the adult population. You would have to install the package bees about six weeks before fruit bloom to gain much benefit from the young bees for pollination.

The bees will work better if they have had time to organize the brood nest and the queen has started to lay eggs before pollination begins—about three to four days before bloom.

It is possible to make arrangements with a reliable shipper to send the bees on instructions by telegram at the time desired, since the date of fruit bloom may vary.

BEES FOR SALE

For Sale: 10 to 15 colonies of bees. 2 story 10 frame hives, 3 deep supers with nine crimp-wired combs each. Gordon Berg, Fairwater, Wis.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT BEEKEEPING

Dr. C. C. Miller, one of the great beekeepers of his day, wrote a book entitled, "A Thousand Answers to Beekeeping Questions," published by the American Bee Journal in 1917.

Here are some questions and answers by Dr. Miller with which we still agree today.

QUESTION: Why do bees rear brood in December and January? They have very little honey.

ANSWER by Dr. Miller: It is nothing unusual for bees wintering outdoors to begin rearing brood in February as far south as Virginia and not very unusual in January.

In answer to another question, Dr. Miller said, "A good colony wintered outdoors will be likely to rear brood before February is over if it has pollen. If no pollen is present, you need not expect brood until pollen can be gathered."

Here is another statement: "They begin rearing brood as a rule sooner outdoors than in the cellar. Even in the north, brood rearing outdoors begins often if not generally in February and in the cellar generally not until March.

"The most satisfactory way for me is to see that the bees have plenty—yes, more than plenty—abundance of stores."

Brood Spreading

In answer to the question, "When is it safe and profitable to spread the brood, i e., place an empty comb in the center?" Dr. Miller answered:

"For some years I have been of the opinion that for me there is no time when it is profitable to spread brood. Early in the season, at the time when we want bees to build up as fast as possible, bees of their own accord have all the brood they can cover. In that case, if brood is spread it can result only in chilled brood, thus hindering instead of helping the building up."

BEES FOR SALE

Will sell 50 colonies of bees and all equipment. Leo Gerhartz, Stockbridge, Wis. Box 72.

A hillbilly, back from the war, was sitting in the village store one day when a traveling salesman asked what he thought of military life.

"I liked the drinkin' and card-playin' right well," he replied, "but the fightin' was plum dangerous."

BEES FOR SALE

Have 50 colonies of bees and equipment for sale. Mrs. Edw. Rudolph, 325 E. Main St., Menomonee Falls, Wis.

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

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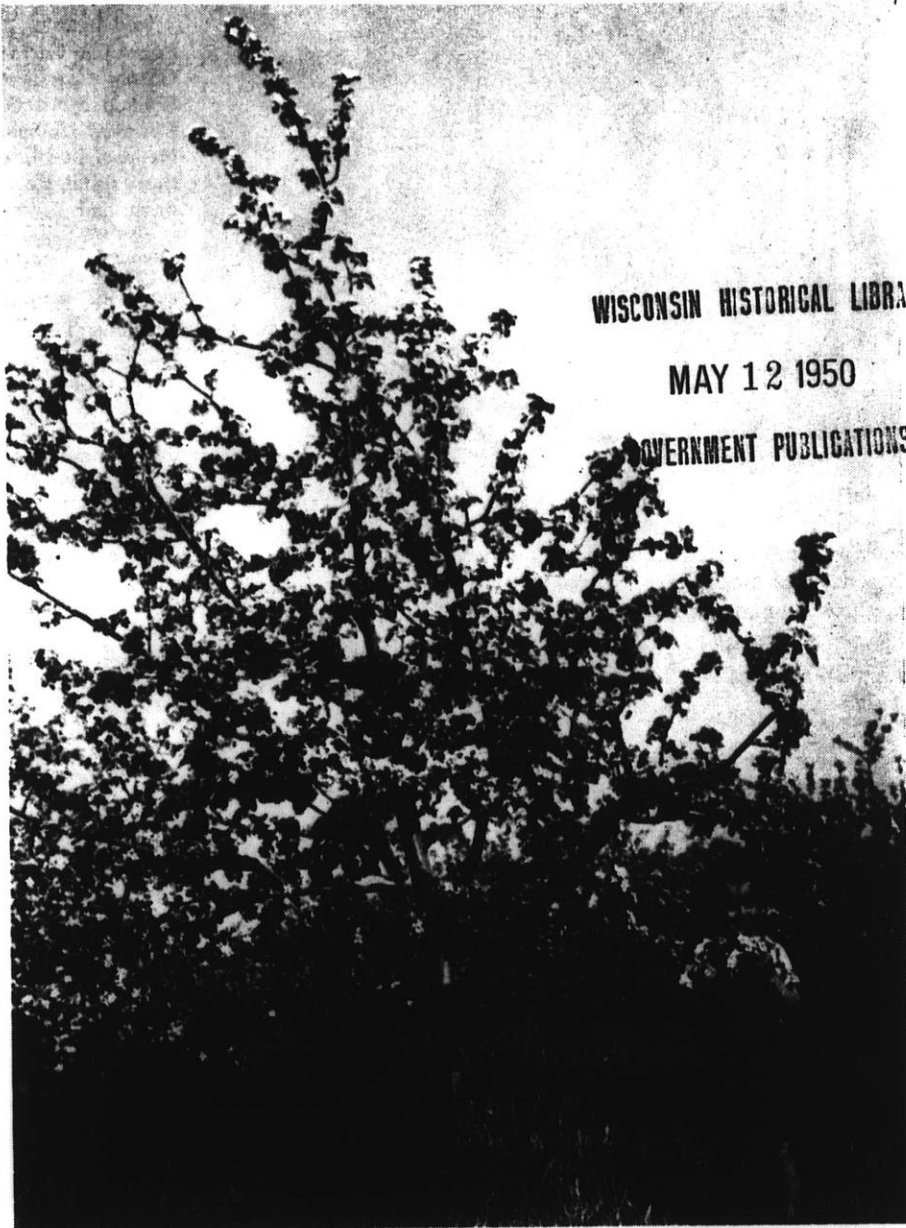


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Cherry Curl Leaf

By A. R. Albert
Dept. of Soils, U.W.

Some sour cherry trees in Door County are indicating their need for potash by developing curl leaf. According to J. D. Moore, about 75 per cent of the trees show some symptoms and about one-third of these are severely affected.

Severe Curl Leaf

In the upper photo Charles F. Swingle is examining a young cherry tree with severe curl leaf in late summer, 1949. This tree would probably die within 3 years. Certainly it will not become a profitable bearing tree, unless its condition is improved

The center photo is a close-up of a twig showing characteristic upward curling of the leaves. Bronzing of the leaves occurs early. Later their edges "scorch". Terminal twig growth is short—sometimes none at all is made. On larger trees the supper branches drop their leaves in mid-summer. Trees appear to be suffering from lack of moisture. In fact, curl leaf is more common in dry seasons. Potash is harder to get out of a dry soil. It develops more frequently in cultivated than in sodded orchards. Cultivation destroys many of the upper soil feeding rootlets. Of course, the more shallow the soil, the more will its potassium delivery be reduced by either cultivation or by drouth.

Recovery Shown

In the lower photo a young cherry tree, which looked like the upper one in 1947, shows marked recovery from curl leaf by 1949. A fresh straw mulch plus 0-9-27 fertilizer had been applied in fall, 1947.

Average recovery of 27 trees was 66 per cent with this double-barreled treatment. With mulch alone recovery was 59 per cent, with 0-0-27 it was 49 per cent, and with 0-9-27 alone a 42 per cent recovery was made. These improvements were secured by 22 months after treatment. Superphosphate alone produced no effect, whatever. Neither did a minor element mixture.

It seems clear that potassium is responsible for starting this recovery whether it was supplied in a fresh straw mulch or in commercial fertilizers. Mulch gave a quicker effect than fertilizer. Mulch keeps the soil warmer in winter and cooler and moister in summer. This effect was especially helpful during the abnormally dry weather of late 1947 and early 1948. Furthermore, the 50-60 pounds per tree of fresh straw supplied about as much potash as did the fertilizer.

Mulch Deep

The mulch was applied around the trees about 8 inches deep. The fertilizers were applied at 1000 pounds per acre on the entire soil plot area but about 3 times as heavily around the trees. Nitrogen was used each spring on all trees in the orchard at customary rates per tree.

Mulches which supply little or no potassium might be expected to give trees temporary help but at the expense of any remaining available potassium in the soil. Any treatment which fails to add the needed potash to the soil is but a makeshift.

When trees reach a stage where curl leaf develops their potash need is indeed very great. For several years before that, they will not have been growing or producing their best. Prevention of curl leaf will be a more profitable practice than cure. When severe curl leaf must be cured both fertilizer and mulch should be used, if mulch is obtainable at a reasonable cost.

Although phosphorus did not help in curing curl leaf, it is desirable to use some, lest this plant food become deficient, also, but it may be necessary to use phosphorus every year. An annual application of 3 to 10 pounds of 0-9-27 per tree, according to size, should benefit cherry trees. An 0-8-32 or 0-7-35 would supply more of the needed potassium. If the orchard is in sod, enough more fertilizer is needed to feed the cover crop, for it feeds at the first table.

Phosphate and Potash fertilizer may be applied on orchards at any



time on open soil. If the orchard is cultivated, the fertilizer should be broadcast just before a cultivation. It will take 6 to 18 months before visible effects appear. The phosphate and potash treatment can be passed up for a season or two now and then after a few applications have been made and when a large amount of dead cover crop material covers the soil. Nitrogen is used in most cherry orchards every spring during late April or early May. If desired, cherry growers may use high-nitrogen, high potash, complete fertilizers for spring applications.

Junior—"Dad, do you remember the story you told me about how you were expelled from school?"

Dad—"Yes, son."

Junior—"Well, it's amazing how history repeats itself."

**ORCHARD EQUIPMENT
DEMONSTRATION**

**Old Hickory Orchards,
La Crescent, Minnesota**

Monday, June 26, 1950

**Auspices, Minnesota Fruit
Growers Association**

An orchard meeting and demonstration of orchard equipment will be held as stated above for Minnesota and Western Wisconsin fruit growers under the auspices of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, Wisconsin Horticultural Society cooperating.

There will be several types of sprayers including Concentrate machines; 2 power pruners and other orchard equipment.

Complete program in our June issue.

APPLE POLLINATION

**The Trusty Old Shotgun May Have
A New Place In The Orchard**

We have had pollination of fruit trees by bees, by actual hand application of pollen, and by airplane dusting, spray-powdering pollen in a liquid carrier, and using paper bag, black powder and pollen bombs. Now comes the shotgun method of pollination as developed by L. J. Farley, a Washington State apple grower. The method used is to load regular 12-gauge shells with various amounts of pollen, instead of shot. The pollen grains in the shells may vary from 4 million to 16 million pollen grains, to determine which amounts are most practical. Since pollen is a little sticky, it is mixed with Lycopodium powder (the spores of club-moss). When shot from the gun, the powder drifts as a yellow cloud, finally settling in the trees. Thorough trials are being made, comparing this method with hand-pollination and insect work. There are a lot of kinks to be worked out, such as how to place the shots, how many shots are necessary, and how often to repeat, also how heavily the shells should be loaded. Maybe the time will come when we will hear the cry, "Oil up the shootin'-iron, Pappy, it's time to pollinate". In the meantime, don't sell those bee-hives. — (Maryland Fruit Growers Newsletter, April 1949).

CHERRY CROP PROSPECTS

Crop prospects have been reported at this early date from "Good" to "Fair." Some of the growers are reporting as much as 10—35% injury, with most injury reported on young trees and Early Richmonds. Men in the field, who have been pruning for the past few months report more buds on the trees than a year ago. There has been plenty of moisture this spring, and unless it becomes extremely dry during May and June, this spring should be a good growing season for young trees and new growth. It is probably too early to make any further predictions, because it looks like a late season, and we are never over the frost danger point, as you will recall by our freeze on June 8, 1949.

—By W. L. Thenell, Sturgeon Bay.

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GROWERS CONFIRM RESEARCH ENDORSEMENTS OF PARATHION INSECTICIDES

Outstanding Results on Fruits, Vegetables

Widespread commercial use of parathion insecticides confirms the very satisfactory findings of a three-year research program on THIOPHOS[®] Parathion, the remarkable ingredient of these powerful new insecticides.

In one section of California, where whiteflies on pole beans presented a serious problem, a dilute dust containing parathion was the most effective for whitefly control. Arizona growers report excellent control of stink bugs on tomatoes, and from Texas comes the report, "I have used parathion and it gives wonderful results on aphids and squash bugs and beetles."

A New Hampshire fruit grower tells of excellent control of budmoth and red mite with parathion wettable powder; and from an Oregon orchard comes the report, "... at time of application the leaves were red with eggs of red spider. Excellent kills were obtained with this spray ..."

Vegetable growers and orchardists in all parts of the country continue to supplement these reports with their own remarkable findings on the value of parathion insecticides.



Note dramatic contrast between Anjou pear tree at left, which was treated with THIOPHOS[®] Parathion insecticides, and tree at right which was untreated and was defoliated by pear psylla.

Thiophos Parathion Insecticides made by National Manufacturers

Insecticides made from THIOPHOS Parathion are available in dust and wettable-powder formulations from reputable manufacturers.

Weather, Timing, Method of Application Important Factors In Successful Use of Parathion

To profit fully from the efficiency of parathion as a pest killer, farmers and fruit growers are being urged by Federal and State agricultural experts to observe carefully the manufacturers' instructions for applying parathion to specific crops. Such factors as weather, timing in relation to the development of the crop and insects, and method of application are known to be just as important as the correct dosage in achieving best results. For this reason, users are advised to consult with local agricultural experts or manufacturers' representatives to be sure of getting the most complete pest control and crop protection with this remarkable insecticide.

Use Parathion Safely

Any insecticide toxic to insects is also hazardous to humans if used carelessly and in defiance of certain common-sense precautions.

These precautions are stated explicitly on every container of parathion insecticides. They must be read carefully and observed strictly to avoid accidents.

It is urged that work crews who are given parathion to apply be fully advised also of the necessity of observing these precautions.

Be sure to write for Growers' Manual on Parathion

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

Agricultural Chemicals Division

30-A ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

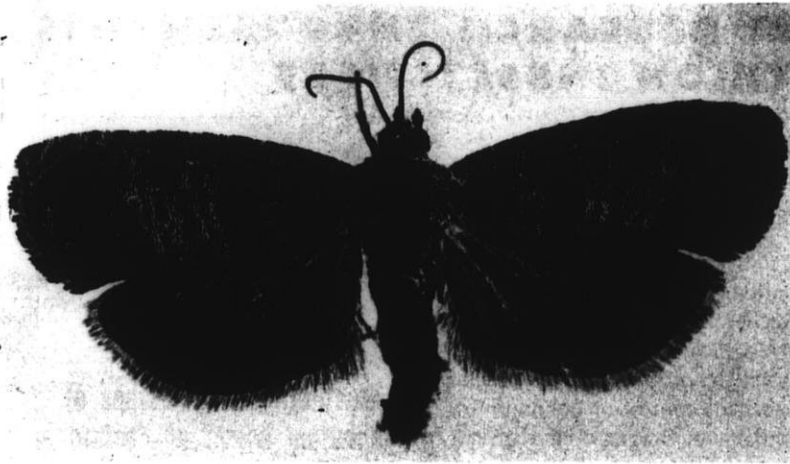
Please send me Growers' Manual giving latest recommendations for using Parathion.

Name _____

Address _____

BAIT TRAPS, TIMELY SPRAYS AND NEW MATERIALS GIVE

Codling Moth Control



Adult Codling moth. Our most important insect pest of apples. Color, mottled grey with fine silvery lines across wing. Wing tips darker. About $\frac{3}{4}$ " long. Wing spread about 1 inch. First appearance about 2 weeks after petal fall. Second brood appearance begins 55 to 60 days later.

CODLING MOTH CONTROL EXPERIMENTS BY NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION

After several seasons of rather mild codling moth activity, this pest became quite troublesome in 1949 and some growers that were still using lead arsenate were unable to cope with the problem. These growers will turn to DDT in 1950 irrespective of the possible undesirable side effects it may cause. The outstanding value of DDT over lead arsenate for codling moth control was again clearly shown in 1949 by a test made in Geneva under very severe conditions (Table 1). Thus DDT was clearly superior to lead arsenate and DDD even during a year when codling moth was difficult to control. It is of interest to note that parathion was almost equal to DDT in this test.

Table 1 — Codling moth control with five cover sprays in a Geneva orchard, 1949

| Material | Pounds per 100 gallons | No. of worms per 100 fruit | Injured fruit, per cent |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 50% DDT | 2 | 25 | 8 |
| Lead Arsenate | 3 | 104 | 36 |
| 50% DDD | 2 | 67 | 23 |
| 25% parathion | 1 | 30 | 18 |
| Check | | 202 | 65 |

Leaf Roller

Another example of a new insecticide being almost indispensable for adequate fruit protection concerns a pest of more recent notoriety, the red-banded leaf roller. Against this insect DDD is consistently superior in the hands of both the research men and the growers. One grower who lost nearly 100 percent of his crop to the leaf roller in 1948 used DDD in 1949 and brought his crop through with less than 1 percent fruit damage. Lest one think the insect disappeared because of natural causes, it should be said that untreated checks suffered up to 64 per cent injured fruit from first brood activity which is normally insignificant as compared to second brood.

Condensed from Farm Research, published by New York State and

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Stations.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: According to Dr. C. L. Fluke, the results given here coincide very closely with results obtained in experiments carried on by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

TIMELY SPRAYING IMPORTANT

Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U.W., advises that many years of study of the emergence of codling moth in Wisconsin indicates that, depending upon the weather, we may expect the first moths to emerge or start to appear about 2 weeks after petal fall. It may be as late as 3 or 4 weeks after petal fall if there is considerable cool weather following blossoming. In case of very warm weather it may be as early as 10 days after petal fall.

It is this variation in the time of emergence caused by the weather which makes the bait trap so important for accurate and economical control of codling moths.

The peak flight of moths is usually from 1 week to 10 days after the first moths appear.

The Second Brood Appearance

Just about 55 to 60 days after the first brood appearance the second brood moths will begin to appear. If the weather is hot during those intervening days, they may begin to emerge a little earlier—in about 50 days. If the weather is somewhat cool, it may be a little later—as late as 65 days after the first brood.

Use Bait Traps

This is the formula recommended for codling moth bait traps by Dr. C. L. Fluke.

Bait

- 2 teacups of blackstrap molasses and
- 2 teacups of either honey or malt syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cake of yeast
- 5 gallons of water

Mix in jar. Use wide mouth pans such as stew pans for the traps. Fill about half full and hang them as high in the tree as possible. Use a rope and pulley in order to lower the pans for examination each morning. On hot days the bait should be changed once each week and again after heavy rains.

PREVENT AND CONTROL APPLE SCAB

Puratized* **AGRICULTURAL SPRAY**

Pat. No. 2,423,262

Elimination of scab means a bigger crop, better fruit, more vigorous trees. Use Puratized Agricultural Spray to guard against infection and to inactivate scab after it starts.

The outstanding effectiveness of Puratized Agricultural Spray has been

proven year after year by commercial growers everywhere.

This patented formulation is recognized by research authorities as a unique contribution for the control of scab and other plant diseases. Consult your local dealer or write today for further details.

Inexpensive

One gallon makes 800 gallons of spray.

Easy to use

Instantly water soluble. Leaves no visible deposit. Can be ap-

plied with common insecticides and fungicides.

Versatile

Effective, too, for brown rot blossom blight of cherries and peaches, and certain other plant diseases.

*Trade Mark

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New York, N. Y.

HOW SUCCESSFUL IS

Chemical Thinning of Fruit

By A. E. Murneck, Missouri Experiment Station

Advantages of Spray Thinning of Fruit

Chemical thinning of fruit has the following advantages over hand thinning:

1. It is fast. Instead of 2-3 hours being required to thin a large tree by hand, a chemical spray may thin it in that many minutes or fewer.
2. It is less expensive. Only one or at most two sprays are required and the material is not costly. When a hormone spray is used for this purpose, it is possible to combine it with the calyx or early cover spray, thereby saving extra labor. Hand or even pole thinning is a slow operation and requires much labor at a time when other farm or orchard activities are in full swing.
3. It permits trees to carry a heavier load of good fruit.
4. It preserves the tree's vigor.
5. It will help to break alternate bearing.

Factors Determining Efficiency and Economy of Spray Thinning of Fruit

It should be emphasized that chemical spray thinning of fruit is still to a large extent in the "experimental stage". It is, therefore, still "on trial". Considering this fact, growers should exercise considerable judgment in its use and limit the practice to relatively small blocks.

In general, chemical thinning of apples and peaches seems to be feasible and practicable only when conditions are favorable for good pollination, and a heavy fruit set is expected.

The following factors have a bearing on the results of chemical thinning of apples and peaches:

1. Material, concentration and amount of spray applied.
2. Time of spraying.
3. Variety and fruit bearing habit.
4. Pollination and the weather.
5. Vigor of trees, nitrogen supply, and pruning.
6. Type of marketing of crop or sales practice.

Materials

Of the many materials that have been tried for thinning of fruit, only

two kinds are used to any extent at present. They are: (a) Dinitro compounds, either in liquid or powder forms and (b) a plant "hormone", naphthaleneacetic acid, the popular preharvest spray material. The dinitro preparations are used as **flower thinning sprays**. The hormone spray seems to be more adaptable for **fruit thinning**. Desirable concentrations have not been fully established for specific fruits and times of application, but the usual range is 10 to 20 parts per million. Higher strengths appear to be necessary for late spraying of peaches and some apples. Some biennially bearing varieties, in the "on" year, may require 2 applications of the spray, at 5-10 day intervals.

Spraying must be thorough. A mist spray seems to be preferable to a drenching one. Bear in mind that a heavy application of a weaker concentration may supply just as much or even more of the active material as a light application of a spray of higher concentration.

If spraying with hormone is done late enough, it may be combined with the calyx or early cover spray. Commercial hormone preparations do not burn the foliage, although at the higher concentrations, if sprayed very early, there may be a temporary flagging of leaves and sometimes a modification and dwarfing in development. The later the spraying is done, the less the foliage is affected.

The biennially bearing varieties of apples normally require a higher concentration of spray material, sometimes two applications, and a more thorough spraying than the annual bearers, for they are likely to over-set in the "on" year. Among the latter there seem to be differences also in respect to susceptibility to such sprays. The Jonathan, Winesap, Delicious and probably Grimes, for example, are especially sensitive and one should "go easy" with these varieties.

All orchardists know that the weather has an important bearing on pollination and fruit setting of their

trees. Heavy blooming does not necessarily mean a heavy crop. For the same variety, the amount of thinning required may vary from year to year depending largely on the weather.

Recommendations for Chemical Thinning of Apples (Tentative)

The recommendations as to material, concentration and time of application are tentative and probably will be changed as the results of more experimental work accumulate and additional experience is gained by growers. In light of the above discussion it is apparent that desirable results cannot always be predicted or expected.

Apples

For biennially bearing varieties in "on" year.

"Hormone" spray (1 to 2 weeks after bloom) 20 parts per million (twice usual preharvest spray concentration). Respraying sometimes necessary.

For annual bearers. (Go "easy" with Jonathans, Delicious, and Winesap.)

"Hormone" spray (1-2 weeks after full bloom) 10 parts per million (usual preharvest spray concentration).

—Condensed from Bulletin of the Missouri Horticultural Society.

LARGEST GRAPE VINE

The Scottish village of Kippen is said to have the largest grape vine in the world. Planted in 1891 in a hot-house, the vine now extends for 300 feet through three adjoining houses, covering 5,000 square feet of roof space. It produces 2,000 bunches of grapes annually. — From Flower Grower.

SPRAYS INSECTICIDES FERTILIZERS

Send for our complete list covering all orchard and garden supplies.

Quantity discounts for large users.

Boulay Bros. Co.
Fond du Lac, Wis. Established 1900

NEW METHODS OF FROST PROTECTION

Every Spring inquiries are received after late frosts about possible damage to the apple crop. The following are the temperatures at which some frost damage may occur, depending to some extent on the duration of the low temperatures:

Green tip—0 to 10 degrees F.

Delayed dormant—10 to 20 degrees F.

Pre-pink to full pink—24 to 26 degrees F.

Center bud open—25 to 27 degrees F.

Full bloom and later—27 to 28 Degrees F.

A browning of the petals does not indicate that the buds are killed. A

MACEMON NURSERIES BUYS COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Mr. Charles Macemon, manager of Macemon Nurseries, Inc., Racine, has purchased Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson.

Mr. Macemon has 4 sons who will continue to operate the nursery he founded in Racine. The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co. will continue to operate under the same name on Highway 12, just south of Ft. Atkinson.

brown or black area in the center of the enlarged part of the flower beneath the petals is evidence of frost damage.

It has been shown that an infra-red frost control machine will protect strawberries within a 50-foot radius when the temperature was 21 degrees F. The burner consumes about 10 gallons of kerosene or No. 1 fuel oil per hour. A

complete description of this machine and its operation will be found in a reprint from the Michigan Experiment Station Quarterly Bulletin, August, 1949, obtainable by writing to that Station at East Lansing and asking for article No. 32-13. It is claimed that this machine is the most positive means known at the present time for large-scale frost protection. By J. D. Winter, in Minnesota Horticulturist.

SPRAYER AND DUSTER FOR SALE

HARDIE SPRAYER: Master Mogul No. 16 — pump-capacity 20 gallons per minute — 400 gallon tank — new coil cooling system installed — mounted on 4 wheel steel trailer — Price \$500.00.

POWER DUSTER: H. R. Bailey — 3 wheels — Briggs & Stratton Motor. Originally \$370.00. One practically new, price \$250.00. One used, good condition, price \$150.00.

PYRETHRUM SPRAY: One 50 gallon drum, unopened purchased 1947 Evergreen. Originally \$490.00. Price \$250.00.

SOAP SPREADER: 5 fifty gallon drums Greenleaf. Originally \$64.61. Price \$50.00 each.

Biron Cranberry Co.

1020 Oak St., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Tel. 881

SPRAY MATERIALS

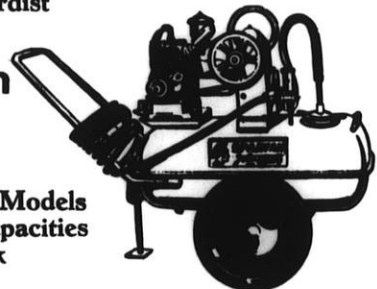
IT IS NOW TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR SPRAY MATERIAL FOR SPRING DELIVERY

- Dormant Spray Oil
- Lead Arsenate
- Lime Sulphur
- Elgetol - Krenite
- DDT Fermate
- Ferradow KoLoFog
- Carbamate Kolo Spray
- Nicotines Mike Sulphur
- Kolo-Carbamate
- Spreader Stickers
- Dry Lime Sulphur

The Ideal Small Powered Sprayer For The Small Orchardist

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Sprayers of All Models and Pump Capacities in Stock



GRAFTING SUPPLIES

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Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
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Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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Report To Members Of The

National Red Cherry Institute

By W. L. Thenell, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

At the meeting of the National Red Cherry Institute held in Chicago on February 20th, the 1949 expanded National Red Cherry advertising and promotional activities were reviewed.

While the national production of red sour cherries has increased since 1941 from 110 million pounds, to 1948 when it reached 230 million pounds, members of the Institute felt that a satisfactory marketing job had been accomplished in moving this increased production at a satisfactory price. The price at which both canned and frozen cherries are moving is on a comparable basis with the seasons of 1947 and 1948.

No. 10 canned cherries have moved out of packers' hands readily, and while No. 2's are slightly slower, it is believed that sufficient orders are on hand to move out the balance of the 1949 pack before July.

The United States Department of Agriculture's storage report as of March 1st shows 4½ million pounds on hand less than a year ago. It also shows that 6 million pounds moved out of warehouses during the month of February. It is believed this figure may be as high as 8 million pounds, moving out during March. The stocks remaining in cold storage, if the present rate of movement continues, should be considerably less than the stocks on hand on July 1st, or by the time new pack is available.

The four promotional campaigns conducted during 1949 by the National Red Cherry Institute, with the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and Washington all participating, included a Harvest Time Promotion in September and October, Christmas Time advertising which appeared in national publications during November and December, the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest which covered the months of January and February—all played their part in helping to move approximately 175 million pounds of the 190 million pounds National production. The 1950 National Cherry Pie Baking Contest crashed the Nation's headlines.

The tremendous National coverage of the contest was greatly augmented in preceding months by a great deal of press notice on local and state contests. The event commanded wide attention in all the participating states: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

It is felt certain that the 1951 Contest will be an even larger one, and participated in by probably thirty-five states.

OUR CHANGING FRUIT EATING HABITS

When Grandpa was a boy he didn't have to advertise the apples he grew—because there wasn't any competition. Today it's different.

Did you know that the consumption of apples has dropped from 62 pounds per person in 1909 to 25 pounds per person in 1948. The National and State Apple Institutes are stopping this trend.

At the same time the consumption of oranges has gone up from 12.5 pounds per person in 1909 to 47 pounds in 1944 and 35 pounds in 1948.

Oddly enough that most delicious of all fruits, strawberries, is decreasing in use and production, although it is more variable, due to seasonal difference in production, no doubt.

Here are some interesting figures on the consumption of apples, oranges and strawberries from a publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. D.A.

| Per capita Consumption in Pounds by Five-Year Periods | | | |
|--|--------|---------|-------------------|
| | Apples | Oranges | Straw- Berries |
| 1909 | 61.7 | 12.5 | 4.1 |
| 1914 | 71.2 | 19.6 | 3.4 |
| 1919 | 44.9 | 16.9 | 3.2 |
| 1924 | 53.7 | 22.9 | 5.0 |
| 1929 | 39.4 | 27.3 | 4.6 |
| 1934 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 3.8 |
| 1939 | 30.5 | 40.9 | 3.9 |
| 1944 | 25.4 | 47.4 | 1.4 |
| 1948 | 25.2 | 35.4 | 2.2 |

VALUE OF DIFFERENT FERTILIZERS

By J. G. Moore,

Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

QUESTION: Is a fertilizer labeled 3-12,12 as good or better than one with the analysis 4-12-4? Should the fertilizer be applied when sowing the seed or later in the season?

ANSWER: Fertilizer labeled 3-12-12 is not quite as good as regards the amount of nitrogen it contains as is the 4-12-4. However, 3-12-12 fertilizer would be much better if one wanted to increase the potash in the soil as when one grows potatoes or some other garden crop.

If the nitrogen in the 3-12-12 was carried by a material which made it readily available and the soil was of moderate fertility and a medium heavy soil such as a loam, I think there would be comparatively little difference in the value of these two fertilizers. If the soil was a light sandy soil, it is entirely possible that the 3-12-12 might be more valuable because of the increased amount of potash in which the light soil is more likely to be deficient. In home garden fertilization, I would apply the fertilizer to the plowed land and work it into the soil in the tillage operation necessary to prepare a seed bed and plant bed. One should keep the level of the fertility in the garden relatively high and if this is done, applying the fertilizer to the garden broadcast over the whole area at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per thousand square feet would I believe be the desirable method of fertilization. This assumes that the home garden is going to be so planned that it is cropped intensively. When a garden is so planned, I would not apply fertilizer as a side dressing or in bands along the sides of the rows of vegetables except possibly with individual plant fertilization at times with such plants as tomatoes. While there might be somewhat greater benefit derived from the fertilizer if it is applied as bands insofar as crop production is concerned, the labor involved in applying fertilizer by this method in the home garden and the danger of having areas in which the fertilizer is so concentrated that injury occurs to the plants are so much greater that it seems to me to make the broadcast method preferable as a method of home garden fertilization.

**THE WISCONSIN BERRY AND
VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

Berries and Vegetables

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends;

After attending the fine meeting at Appleton, March 23rd, I know we all feel a deeper appreciation of the enjoyment of our Horticultural activities. One cannot help but feel better for the pleasant contacts we make.

I believe we all take more from the meetings than we give to them, and am happy to see so many so willing to cooperate in the successful solving of our problems and plans.

Am looking forward to our summer meeting with a great deal of anticipation, knowing that we can all profit by attending and taking part in the discussions and demonstrations.

Would like to have each member give some thought to the following points so that intelligent action can be taken when we meet this summer,

First. Should our annual meeting be changed from November to our summer, or spring meeting?

Second. Should our annual dues all become payable at one specific date—such as April, November, or when?

Be sure to tell your friends the purpose for which we are organized, what we are doing, how we hope to broaden our program, urge them to attend our meetings and become one of us. Keep in mind our summer "get-together" and plan to come to Oshkosh in July. Hope to see you there.

Chas. H. Braman

HORSERADISH PRODUCES SEED

Plant breeders at the University of Wisconsin have made horseradish produce seed.

There is no record that that has ever been done before.

Up to this time all horseradish has been grown from cuttings—that is using a part of a plant to produce a new plant. Horseradish plants are seldom found which will produce either fertile male or fertile female flower parts.

The plant breeders—W. W. Weber, Gus Rieman, and R. W. Hougas—after collecting horseradish roots from many different areas in Wisconsin found one strain of common



horseradish which could be crossed with a Bohemian type.

Common types of horseradish are almost all infected with rust and virus disease, but the Bohemian type is resistant to both of them.

Now that they are able to produce seed, Rieman says the plant breeders hope to develop disease resistant strains and varieties of horseradish that will produce higher yields and a better product.

**GEESE FOR WEEDING
STRAWBERRIES**

By Bert Copeland
Platteville, Wisconsin

Geese have some value for weeding the strawberry patch. They are very close grazers, cutting the young grass close to the ground and eating some varieties of weeds—also clover.

We have not found it possible to get any number of geese old enough to help with the weeding before the middle of July, so they are not much help for the new bed. The geese usually start laying about the middle of March and lay one egg every other day. It takes thirty days for the eggs to hatch and then the young ones must be fed a growing mash for about four weeks, so the earliest date they would be old enough would be about July 1st.

We think it takes about ten geese per acre to do a good job. They must be supplied with plenty of water and

also shade. One place they do some good is in setting runners. If the ground is wet, the geese with their big feet tramping on the runners will press them into the ground, where they take root.

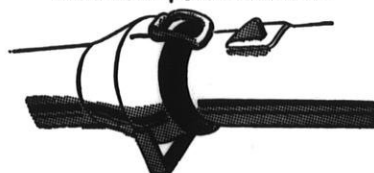
Any woven wire fence, with an opening of not more than four inches and thirty-six inches high, is satisfactory, and it must be close to the grower.

A bulletin is available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on How to Raise Geese. One must understand them in order to have success. The trouble is that there are too many who write articles without knowing the real facts. We have been using geese for five years, and under certain conditions found them of real benefit, but generally we don't have enough geese to do the job right. We don't depend on them entirely, and it is hard to get along without a hoe. We don't feel geese are practical for a small grower.

For Bigger and Better Crops
IRRIGATE WITH . . .

THE MOULTON
Portable Irrigation System

MOULTON QUICK-COUPLER



Easily connected and disconnected from center of pipe 25° angle at every joint. Hinged handles on all pipe.

- COMPLETE SYSTEMS
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Coupler and pipe a welded one-piece unit. No bolts, clamps or rivets. Completely welded for trouble-free service.

ALSO PUMPING UNITS & SPRINKLERS
Send for FREE Information

Moulton IRRIGATION CO.

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AT THE BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

Tomato plants and apples were shown at the meeting of the berry and vegetable growers association in Appleton. From left to right, C. H. Braman, Waupaca, President; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Harry Barlament, Green Bay; E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson, Sec.; Frank Long, Clintonville, and N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh, Directors; E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville, Vice-President. Photo by Appleton Post-Crescent.

What The Speakers Said At The

Berry And Vegetable Growers Meeting

The program of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Meeting was excellent. We give here only a brief report of what some of the speakers said.

By Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay: Premier is our old standby variety. Nectarina is a new variety that looks promising. It is excellent for freezing. We don't care at all for Senator Dunlap. Catskill has done very well.

FERTILIZERS. We use 5-20-20 fertilizer in soluble form and put it on in the irrigation water. Strongly recommend watching the condition of the plants and applying fertilizer accordingly.

Planting must be done with care. If you have clay soil, wash the clay off the roots of the plant and be careful to plant at the right depth. Apply about 1½ inches of water in irrigation when it gets dry. Too much water will "puddle" the soil and only a little will not do any good.

Cultivate every three weeks at least, which means from ten to twelve times during the season. Hoe about five times—it pays to keep the plants clean. Like the one-horse walking cultivator because it can get close to the berry plants and not cultivate too deep.

We don't believe in grading berries

because pickers can do the best grading, if they are taught to do it. Grading means handling them twice and the berries lose color and condition.

Be fair with customers at all times. We are serving stores father served years ago. If we take on a trucker salesman or a trucker buyer, aim to service him the entire season.

Mr. Barlament keeps bees for pollination, as he thinks they are a big help. One must be careful about spraying or dusting during blossoming. Chlordane is the only insecticide he uses, excepting 5% DDT, in case leaf hoppers show up.

Vegetable Production

Professor O. B. Combs, Chief of the Department of Horticulture, gave a most interesting discussion on various phases of vegetable production. He said the opinion of most growers is that returns from vegetables will probably be less this coming year than in some years past. Consequently, we must learn more about the proper use of fertilizer, how to apply water, and other ways of producing crops most economically.

He said the Extension Service is planning a demonstration truck to travel the State, demonstrating to retailers and growers how to display and sell fruits and vegetables.

The Great Lakes variety of head lettuce was doing fine in this State until last year, when leaf hoppers brought in the "Yellows" (the same type that ruined the China Aster). Last year very little head lettuce was harvested in this State. The only control known is DDT for the leaf hopper, the vector, which carries the disease from one plant to another.

"We need a pepper which will get red a few weeks earlier than any we now have", said Professor Combs.

His remarks on weed control are given in a separate article in this issue.

Small Fruit Insect and Disease Control

Mr. H. E. Halliday of Madison spoke on new insecticides for berry and vegetable growing. "Parathion", he said "is the most effective of the new materials, but very dangerous to use."

Rasperry growing seems to be on the decrease due to marketing and growing problems. Although virus diseases have been serious at times, they have not been the most important factor in this reduction of the crop. Strawberry red steel disease has not been too serious, but must be watched, especially on low wet soil.

For spittle bug control, Mr. Halliday recommended dusting with chlordane early in the season. It seems to be on the decrease but may be serious if the strawberry patch is near a clover field in which there were spittle bugs last year.

For the rasperry fruit worm—the little larvae we sometimes see inside the berries—dust with rotenone just before the blossom buds open.

Good control of box elder bugs has been secured with a 5% dust of chlordane, according to County Agent Fred Madson of Appleton.

Use Fertilizer With Care

Mr. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh, well known fruit and vegetable grower, warned not to use too much fertilizers on some crops, especially cabbage, depending upon soil conditions. He said that buyers want small heads of cabbage and will turn down the large ones. On the question of "Shall we use water from a well or pond?", he said he favored cold water on a hot day and also for transplanting. He thinks we don't have enough strawberries or raspberries to supply the need now. Prices may have been

too high during the War, and consumers then didn't buy as many as they would have liked to use.

County Agent Peroutky of Oshkosh said that the average wage income in the cities has gone down, and so interest in the home garden is on the increase. He feels there is a lack of irrigation of fruit and vegetables in his County, with so much water available. He remarked that the consumption of oranges has increased from 16 to 62 pounds per person per year.

Mr. Peroutky quoted the Governor as saying that to sell products, there are a number of factors involved, but one of the most important is the friendliness and the personality of the clerk or salesman.

County Agent Madson said there is an ordinance in Appleton that stores cannot display fruit and vegetables out in the open—as on the sidewalk. There were complaints about farmers displaying them at the monthly "Fair" in Appleton. Consumers won't continue to buy produce if they don't like it when they get it home and eat it. We must strive for quality. Wisconsin has lost its potato market because it put out too many poor quality potatoes, so a study of quality production is important.

A wise man has said: "The height of folly is to live poor so you may die rich."

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Dorsett, Robinson, Beaver, Catskill, Dunlap, Premier. **EVERBEARING:** Streamliner, Mastodon, Gem.

RASPBERRY PLANTS: Latham and June.

Write for price list. Kinney's Nursery, R3, Baraboo, Wis.

STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY PLANTS

Strong, Certified strawberry plants for sale: Premier, Catskill, Robinson and Fairfax @ \$15.00 per 1000. \$2.00 per 100. Dunlap @ \$12.00 per 1000. \$1.75 per 100. Gem, Evermore and Streamliner Everbearing @ \$20.00 per 1000; \$2.50 per 100. Latham and Viking raspberry plants @ \$5.00 per 100. \$3.00 per 50. \$1.75 per 25. All postpaid. John A. Krueger, Route No. 1, Bayfield, Wis.

BERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson and Arrowhead Strawberry plants. Evermore, Webster, Brunel Marvel everbearing. Raspberry plants: Latham, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Cumberland, Morrison. Fruit trees, ornamental evergreens and shrubs.

Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wis.

RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Viking, vigorous, well-rooted raspberry plants. Early bearing, heavy producer of large, firm, finer flavored berries. A good shipper. State Inspected plants. \$40.00 per 1000; \$22.50 per 500; \$5.00 per 100. John Torbick, Bayfield, Wis.

NEW STRAWBERRY

WIS. 537 strawberry plants for sale. M. H. Bingham, R. 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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ADDITIONAL TOOLS

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- ★ Sprayer
- ★ Bulldozer
- ★ Furrower
- ★ Row Marker
- ★ Snow Plow

ARIENS COMPANY - BRILLION, WIS.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS YOU
MAY BE SUCCESSFUL IN

Weeding Vegetables With Chemicals

By O. E. Combs

Under certain conditions, with certain weeds, with proper precautions and to a more or less satisfactory degree, a number of vegetables may be weeded with chemicals. The list of vegetables with which chemical weeding is satisfactory or shows promise includes asparagus, beets, carrots, caraway, parsley, parsnips, dill, lima beans, snap beans, onions, peas and sweet corn.

Asparagus

We have known for a number of years that calcium cyanamid, one of our nitrogen and lime fertilizers, was quite effective in controlling weeds in asparagus. The common recommendation is an application of the granular form of about 300 pounds to the acre, applied in an 18-inch band directly over the row. This should be done after the weeds are up, but before they are more than around 3 inches high. Where the weed problem is especially severe, a second application at the close of the cutting season can be made. This application would amount to around 1 pound of granular calcium cyanamid to each 30 feet of row. The dusting grade has been used at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre applied when the weeds are wet with dew and before they are larger than about 2 inches high.

Beets

Most beet growers aren't enthusiastic about either table salt spray or borax for weeding beets. They simply don't do the job satisfactorily and efficiently or they don't do it safely. We really have nothing else to suggest which will do a satisfactory, efficient job with complete safety. We do have two other chemicals, however, which show real promise for weeding table beets. Results from work done last season here at Madison and especially in co-operation with one of our leading beet canners near Watertown, indicate that T. C. A. or trichloroacetate and P. C. P. or sodium pentachlorophenate, may prove valuable for weeding beets. Both materials are applied after the beets are seeded, but before the seedlings are up. TCA kills annual grasses and PCP kills most broad-leaved weeds. A combination of

the two materials shows real promise for pre-emergence weeding of beets.

We obtained good weed control and observed no injury to the beets either in terms of germination or yield, when TCA was used at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre and PCP was applied at 20 pounds to the acre. Both materials were applied in water solution, 60 gallons to the acre, and simply sprayed uniformly over the surface of the soil about three days after seeding. We need more information before these materials can be recommended without reservation, but results thus far appear to justify considerable enthusiasm. These studies, both at Madison and near Watertown, will be expanded this season.

Stoddard Solvent for Carrots

Stoddard solvent, one of the dry-cleaner type oils, is used for carrots. This oil may be applied directly to carrots and weeds without injuring the carrots. When properly applied, all common weeds except ragweed will be killed. The best kill of weeds is obtained if applied at the rate of around 80 to 100 gallons to the acre when the weeds are still small, say under 2 to 3 inches high, and when it's comparatively cool. That means best results will be secured if spraying is done on cloudy days or at night. When only the row strips are sprayed rather than the entire area, the amount applied may be reduced to as low as 50 to 60 gallons or less to the acre.

Stoddard solvent may also be safely used as suggested for carrots on parsnip, dill, caraway and parsley. They are all close relatives of the carrot.

Onions

One of the first chemicals used for weeding onions was sulfuric acid. It, of course, burns clothing and skin and also corrodes metal sprayer parts, so it's not the most convenient and pleasant material to handle. It's generally applied in a 2½ to 3 per cent water solution and at the rate of 100 to 150 gallons to the acre. The onions should have at least one true leaf 3 to 4 inches long, and like some of the other weed control chemicals, it doesn't kill all weeds. Sulfuric acid commonly

does not kill lambs quarters and grasses and it will also miss purslane unless the plants are very small. It does a good job on such weeds as pigweed, smart weed, ragweed and mustard.

A large number of other materials have been tried on onions and some of them appear to have real promise. Some of the oils such as diesel fuel and Stoddard solvent do a good job of killing weeds when applied after seeding, but before the onions get up, as pre-emergence sprays. The dinitro compounds, including Sinox W. Dow Selective and Dynitro have also been used in the same way with fair results. 2,4-D applied as a pre-emergence spray in the same fashion has given very promising results on muck soils. When used on upland mineral soil, however, 2,4-D also kills all or most of the onions as well as most of the weeds. Should heavy rains fall shortly after 2,4-D is applied, indications are that it may cause serious injury to onions even on organic soils. Its use then is promising, not fool-proof. Sodium pentachlorophenate (sold as Santobrite and Dowcide G) has also given fair weed control in onions. In addition, Aero Cyanate and calcium cyanamid, used according to the manufacturers' directions, have given excellent results in some areas. Some of our growers report excellent results with these two materials, while others have been disappointed.

Beans

We are not yet prepared to make specific recommendations for chemical weeding of either lima or snap beans. Some promising results have been obtained with such materials as 2,4-D and sodium pentachlorophenate. Both of these materials will kill both weeds and beans if applied directly on the plants. They show promise, therefore, only when applied to the soil after the beans are planted but before the bean plants are up.

2,4-D is especially promising, when properly used, for weeding sweet corn. Special information on the use of chemicals to control weeds in peas and corn is available from county agents or from our Bulletin Mailing Room here on the campus.

JUNE — A RELIABLE EARLY RASPBERRY

By H. B. Blackman,
Richland Center

We find the June or Early June raspberry one of our most reliable varieties, not excepting any other—even Latham, which has held first place for a long time. In earliness, June is a week or ten days ahead of Latham. We picked berries from June ten days before the Lathams were ripe. However, earliness does not make much difference with us because we fix our price and it continues to the end of the season—which may not be true in other places.

June berries were large to the end of the season, surpassing Latham in this respect. So far we have not found mosaic in our plants, nor any mildew during the past season. The canes are large, hardy and very vigorous; quality is good.

Experience With Other Varieties

We have discontinued growing Early Sunrise as it never did make good. The berries are soft, small and seedy. The only thing I could say in its favor is it will make thousands of plants.

The Morrison Blackcap raspberry has not proved a success with us—too much virus and anthracnose. It was difficult to grow and keep clean even with three or four sprays per season.

Sodus Purple Cap does extra well here. Even if it winter kills some, it will send shoots and root spurs which will be loaded with huge, dark purple berries, and everyone seems to like them. They are excellent for freezing.

The Taylor raspberry has never proved to be of much value with us. It is low in yield and the berries seem hard to pick.

Newburgh is a good variety, if it's in the right location. On our black loam soil which is rather low it is subject to winter injury. If grown on a high location, it has been good.

Indian Summer is no good for a summer variety and so late in the fall that the late berries freeze. An early freeze destroys all the fruit.

Madawaska Red seems to be one of the best new varieties and much praised for its dark red fruit which averages large with us. The canes have never winter killed.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL FOR BERRIES

Early in the field work it was established that strawberries tolerate moderate quantities of 2,4-D. More recently it has been found that special weed control problems in strawberry plantings may be satisfactorily controlled with 2,4-D as the sodium or amine salt. In older plantings where susceptible weeds such as wild lettuce or vetch have become established the preceding fall, it is possible to apply three-fourths to one pound of 2,4-D as Formula 40 per acre early in the spring just as the young weed plants are resuming growth. Normally this is four to six weeks before bloom and good control of these weeds is possible at this time with only slight injury to the strawberry plants. Applications during the bloom period generally result in fruit injury. Better results are obtained if a warm day is selected for making the application.

Applications of 2,4-D to new plantings during the summer may give good weed control for a part of the summer but frequently grasses or other resistant weeds come in later. One spray properly timed and applied may replace one or two hand weedings and possibly more depending on the species of weeds present. Three quarters pound to 1½ pounds of 2,4-D as Formula 40 may be applied per acre when weed seedlings first appear. The exact amount depends on the soil type, species of weeds present, variety of strawberry and how well established the plants have become prior to treating. Vigorous plants of a resistant variety like Robinson growing on a good loam soil with plenty of moisture and sprayed a month or more after planting should tolerate the 1½ pound concentration with little or no injury. Esteron 2,4,5-T appears to be too injurious for use on strawberries.

The fact that brambles are quite resistant to 2,4-D allows its use for certain weed control problems in raspberries. Care should be taken, however, not to allow any more of the spray than necessary to reach the raspberry plants. The salt forms of 2,4-D such as Formula 40 are to be preferred over the ester formulations.

—By J. H. Davidson, Field Agricultural Chemicals Research, The Dow Chemical Company, in Down to Earth (Winter, 1949)

BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU USE CHEMICAL DUSTS AND SPRAYS

There are now more than 5,000 registered brands of poisons for the control of insects and plant diseases on the market, advises E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist. That means great care must be used to avoid costly mistakes or fatal results. Be sure that you don't confuse similar trade names.

Do not use oil base sprays for spraying foliage or application to animals. Be sure to get wettable powder or dusting powder.

Benzene hexachloride and other compounds will give an objectionable flavor to foodstuffs that come in contact with it.

Parathion, calcium cyanide and other compounds must be used with great care to avoid poisoning the person handling them.

A man who gives in when he is wrong is wise. A man who gives in when he is right is married.

* * *

The right to work implies the ability and willingness to do something that needs to be done.



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From the Editor's Desk

NEW CONTROL FOR CRAB GRASS BY SPRAYING

A spray control for that pest of the lawn, crab grass, seems to have been discovered and may end the trials of the long-suffering home owner who has spent many hours on his knees digging.

Last summer the Michigan Experimental Station discovered that kerosene No. 9 applied as a spray when the crab grass is one to two inches high is very effective and will not hurt the perennial grasses, such as June grass.

The No. 9 is applied at the rate of 2 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. of lawn. The time when the crab grass is 1 or 2 inches high would probably be the first week in July.

We certainly plan to try this method this year.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD DAY Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba

Wisconsin horticulturists interested in hardy plant material may wish to attend the Garden and Orchard Day to be held at the Morden, Manitoba Experimental Station on Saturday, August 5.

Superintendent Leslie, in his weekly notes, writes, "Each unit comprising the 220 acres of garden grounds will have guides for persons interested in inspection. Orchards, vegetable crops, shrubberies, arboretum, herbaceous borders, rose garden, test plots, greenhouses, propagation frames, and implements will be visited. Plant pests will be discussed."

FOR YOUR FLOWER SHOW Award Cards and Tags Available

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society will again have available for affiliated organizations entry tags and merit system judging award cards for flower shows.

Prices (postpaid) are as follows:
Entry Tags50c per hundred
(over 50040c per hundred)
Merit System Award
Cards60c per hundred



THE FIFTY FAVORITE IRISES OF 1949

—From the Tenth Annual Symposium
of the American Iris Society

Each year the American Iris Society conducts a symposium to select the 100 favorite irises of America. With 260 accredited judges taking part in 1949, the decisions are of interest to all iris lovers. Here are the top 50 varieties.

The Fifty Favorite Irises

1. Ola Kala; 2. Great Lakes; 3. Chivalry; 4. Helen McGregor; 5. Blue Rhythm; 6. Bryce Canyon; 7. Master Charles; 8. Sable; 9. Elmohr; 10. Lady Mohr; 11. Blue Shimmer; 12. Wabash; 13. Berkeley Gold; 14. Azure Skies; 15. Snow Flurry; 16. Amandine; 17. Cascade Sendor; 18. New Snow; 19. Pink Cameo; 20. Tiffanja; 21. Lady Boscawen; 22. Solid Mahogany; 23. Prairie Sunset; 24. Los Angeles; 25. Mulberry Rose; 26. Amigo; 27. Chantilly; 28. Blue Valley; 29. Dreamcastle; 30. Ranger; 31. The Admiral; 32. Garden Glory; 33. Casa Morena; 34. Cherie; 35. Rocket; 36. Chamois; 37. Grand Canyon; 38. Fair Elaine; 39. Katherine Fay; 40. Tobacco Road; 41. Extravaganza; 42. Black Forest; 43. Moonlight Madonna; 44. Violet Symphony; 45. Distance; 46. Goldbeater; 47. Spanish Peaks; 48. Golden Fleéce; 49. Sylvia Murray; 50. Winter Carnival.

HORMONE SEED TREATMENTS AGAIN FAIL

Some fifteen years ago, two young scientists of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York, were acclaimed for their work in synthesizing plant hormones and showing how they could be utilized beneficially in rooting of cuttings.

Since extensive work on seed germination had been carried on at this same institution, they conducted test after test to try to get better germination and seedling growth by treating seeds with various hormone powders such as Alpha Naphthylene Acetamide.

They met only with failure, results harmful at times but most negative—nothing at all.

Because of one publicized test of another investigator, a recent effort has been made to commercialize the idea of hormone treatment of seeds. Some broad claims have been made in advertising and these seemed to call for reevaluation of previous experimental work at Boyce Thompson. This was started last summer and recently completed.

Comparisons were made in outdoor grass seedings and in the greenhouse. Seeds were treated with (1) the pure hormone chemicals, (2) a commercially offered seed treatment composition, (3) pure talc, the usual inert carrier for hormone products; then planted in comparison with non-treated seeds.

When the readings were in, on both outdoor and greenhouse tests, no beneficial effects could be observed from treating the seeds with hormone compounds. Growth was no better, dry weights no greater, no improvement in color or density of the turf.

These results tally with other scientific findings and we are inclined to agree with the statement of a Boyce Thompson official that "as yet there seems no justification for claimed benefits of hormone treated grass seeds."

—From Lawn Care, by Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, Ohio.

**NUT TREE NURSERY CATALOGUE
AVAILABLE**

Benton & Smith Grow Carpathian Persian Walnuts from Seed Obtained from Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Benton & Smith Nut Tree Nurseries of R. D. 2, Millerton, N. Y. have issued a well illustrated and informative catalogue describing a number of varieties of black walnuts, heartnuts, hickory, and the Crath Carpathian Persian walnuts. They state these are grown from seeds imported from Poland and purchased from the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and planted in the Spring of 1935. Twelve varieties, still under number, are listed. One is named "Littlepage" and described as follows: "We still consider Littlepage our best variety of the Crath Carpathians, although some of our other varieties are certainly close seconds. An eleven-year old graft of Littlepage bore twelve pounds of dried nuts the Fall of 1949."

The price of the catalogue is \$1.50 which may be applied as a credit on any order for nut trees.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Kathy Mae Telfer is shown admiring the apple blossoms in her father's and grandfather's orchard, Driftwood Farms, Ellison Bay. Kathy is 5 years old—the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sid S. Telfer, Jr.

The Haralson apple has been found to mature in the Peace River district of northern Canada, 450 miles north of the border. It grows there in bush form, about the size of a thrifty currant bush.

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18 - 24" size \$1.25 postpaid

Special Hardy Chrysanthemum Bargain
8 plants — all different \$2.00 postpaid

White Spruce Transplants, 8-10 in. 4 for \$1.00
Black Hills Spruce, 10-12 in. 2 for \$1.00

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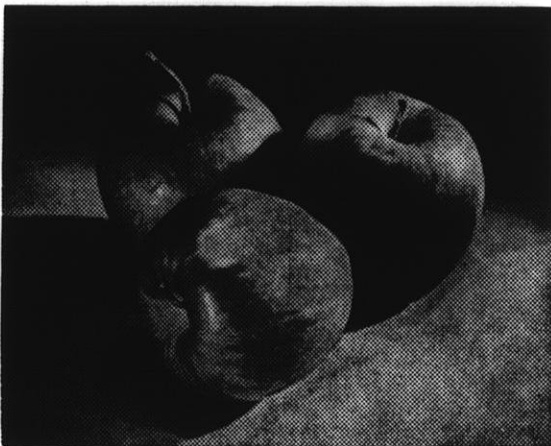
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APPLES



We are happy to introduce these tested and proven superior varieties from the Minnesota Fruit Bearing Farms—fine, hardy producers.

ORIOLE—Minnesota No. 714. A large summer apple of the highest quality for eating or cooking.

VICTORY—"A Better McIntosh." This apple has the same aromatic qualities of the McIntosh and the Cortland, but much hardier.

MINJON—"A Minnesota Jonathan." A very attractive, good eating, medium-sized, all-red apple, resembling Jonathan.

FIRESIDE—"A Minnesota Delicious." A new Delicious, medium to large winter apple.

MINNESOTA No. 790—"A Minnesota Rome Beauty." An unusually large dark red apple, great for baking and dessert.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

These lines are being written just after the opening of the fourth month, and I can assure you it is difficult to keep the subject of adverse temperatures out of a gardener's thoughts.

While there may be similar projects elsewhere that have not come to my attention, there are two excellent projects on the promotion and enjoyment of gladiolus by the Sheboygan and Manitowoc County Chapters in boys' and girls' glad growing contests. Congratulations to each group, and any others doing similar work.

Many bulb catalogues give the approximate blooming dates of bulbs. These figures are intended to apply only to large size bulbs, actually No. 1 bulbs. Allow an additional four days for a No. 2 bulb, and 10 and 15 days respectively for each No. 3 and No. 4 bulb. Many amateurs go astray because one other factor must be considered—that of temperature. April days count only $\frac{1}{3}$ of a day. May days are considered as $\frac{1}{2}$ days. That information should help fill every show with your choicest glads!

—Walter C. Krueger, President

SHEBOYGAN CHAPTER MEETING

The Sheboygan County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its annual spring meeting on March 26 with a pot-luck supper. In the evening slides and movies were shown.

Guests from Manitowoc County Chapter were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rezick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hamilton of Manitowoc; Mr. and Mrs. John Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hachmann of Two Rivers; and Mr. John Bayless, Mishicot. Mr. Gates is president of the Manitowoc Chapter.

—By Shirley Jaschenski.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HOLDS SPRING MEETING

With 18 attending the Board of Directors Meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at Madison, April 16th, the season of 1950 got off to a good start.

An invitation was extended by the Southern Chapter to hold the Annual Seedling show at Jefferson. The Madison Chapter extended the invitation to hold the show in Madison.

The Board took the following actions:

1. Voted to hold the 1950 Seedling and Recent Introduction Show in connection with the Madison Gladiolus Society Show at the First National Bank, Madison, on Sunday and Monday, July 30-31.

2. The Central National Gladiolus Show to be held in the University Field House, Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 9th and 10th.

3. Appointed a finance committee of the State Society to work with the Madison Chapter on finances.

4. Voted to make available to the committee up to \$300.00 toward early expenses of the show.

5. That the Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Gladiolus Chapter be given the 1951 Seedling and Recent Introduction Show.

Committees. Committees were appointed as follows:

Supervisor of Judges: Gordon Shepeck.

Premium List: Harold Jones and Roger Russell.

Show Advisory Committee: Val White, Dewey Sleezer, W. A. Kurtz.

Commercial Contributions: Dave Puerner.

Publicity: Dave Puerner.

Nominating Committee: Gordon Shepeck, W. A. Kurtz, A. F. Scholtz.

Auditing: Dave Puerner, Chas Melk.

Finance: John Flad, D. Sleezer,

Dave Puerner, Frank Bayer.

Location and Program for Fall Meeting: Hugo Krubsack and Arnold Sartorius.

Seedling and Recent Introduction Show, Supervisor of Judges, John Flad.

On the vote to amend the Constitution—the total votes and proxies were 206.

Treasurer Frank Bayer reported a paid membership of 353, so the Amendments were declared adopted. Mr. Bayer reported a balance in the treasury of \$725.67 on April 16th.

The Program

Mr. John Flad of Madison was the first speaker and gave an interesting discussion on growing seed in electrically heated hot beds. Details of this talk with pictures were as given in the March issue of this magazine.

Mr. Wm. Beck, the new Floricultural Extension Specialist, told of his new position sponsored with the cooperation of the Florists Association. So far his work has been with the Greenhouse growers on cultural problems.

Plans are in progress to establish plots to test weed control chemicals on gladiolus under the Department of Horticulture this season. Gladiolus growers were invited to contribute bulbs to help the weed control project.

John Gates of Two Rivers told of organization of Junior Gladiolus Societies in his area. The Juniors are given free bulbs and will be given help in growing and showing.

Walter Kurtz of Chilton said growers in the County are working with 50 4-H Club members who have adopted Gladiolus growing as a project. Bulbs will be furnished and meetings held on culture and exhibiting. The County Fair has established a section for Junior exhibits.

Mr. H. E. Halliday of Madison told of his work in disease and insect con-

Disease Control Of Gladiolus

By James Torrie, Madison

(Paper At Spring Meeting)

trol. He advised growers to destroy bulbs of common varieties that show disease—it isn't worth the effort to grow them. We do not have compulsory inspection in this state, but to ship to other states inspection may be necessary. In the discussion on this question members pointed out that diseased bulbs are coming into the state in great numbers. It is possible to have gladiolus bulbs declared nursery stock and subject to inspection. This is a question which should be given serious thought. Read Mr. Halliday's article in the April issue.

Mr. Halliday urged growers to exhibit in the Gladiolus Show at the Wisconsin State Fair.

Insect Control

Dr. John Medler of the Department of Entomology gave an interesting talk on insects and changes in control methods. DDT is still best for thrips control. Dust when foliage is a little moist. In spraying, use a "sticker" to get the sticking action necessary. The thrips which causes the silverying of the foliage is not the same species as causes the destruction of the bloom later in the season. Aphids and leaf hoppers may be on the increase and may be a problem in the future.

DDT offers control of largest number of insects. For grasshoppers and blister beetles chlordane and toxaphene are best.

A new development for control of sucking insects is the possibility of a spray which is absorbed by the plant and killing the insect in feeding.

"Control insects when they first appear," said Dr. Medler. "It is much easier, simpler, and more effective, especially in thrips control." The low pressure, low volume sprayer has many advantages, but dusting may be simplest for gladiolus.

AT MANITOWOC

The Manitowoc Gladiolus Chapter has adopted an excellent project—organization of a Junior Gladiolus Club.

Here are some of the rules with which juniors must comply in order to receive free bulbs and take part in the project. The age limit is 8 to 18 years of age.

Juniors pay 75c dues to the local society.

Juniors must agree to grow the flowers, do the necessary work to keep them free of weeds and not

(Continued on Page 236)

Diseases of gladiolus are caused by fungi, bacteria and viruses. The organism causing fusarium is a fungus, that causing leaf blight a bacteria and white-break a virus. We have several methods by which we can reduce the damage caused by diseases; these are sanitation, corm treatments, and sprays, and the rapid drying of our corms.

Sanitation consists of the removal of all diseased bulbs, diseased plants, rotation and the removal of the gladiolus tops after harvest.

Dips

Dips are commonly used to help in the control of diseases caused by fungus and bacteria, the spores which are located on the corm or its husk.

Dips are not effective against virus diseases nor bacteria and fungus which live in the soil and which can infect the plant after it starts growth. In the past most growers treated their corms prior to planting. Recent studies indicate that it may be more effective to treat corms after harvest and especially after cleaning. Dipping at harvest is recommended only if the corms are damaged during harvest.

It is much more important to treat the corms either with a liquid dip or a dust just after cleaning, since the moist surface where the old corm has been removed is an ideal place for infection. A recommended procedure is as follows:

A. After harvest treatment—only if considerable bruising has occurred.

(1) Spergon dip—soak in wettable spergon (8 lbs. in 50 gals. of water for 5 minutes).

(2) Dovicide A dip (4 lbs. in 50 gals. for 3 to 5 min.)

B. Pre-storage at time of cleaning.

(1) Wettable spergon (8 lbs. in 50 gals. water for 10 minutes plus 1 or 2 lbs. wettable DDT 50% for thrips control.

(2) Spergon dust plus 5 or 10% DDT for thrips. Press cleaned corms in dust or shake in bag.

C. Pre-planting dip or dust.

This may not be necessary if treated at cleaning time; however, advisable to use until further evidence is available. Anyone dip is not effective against all disease organisms. Studies

to date indicate that scab is controlled best by bichloride of mercury, fusarium brown rot by New Improved Cerasan and sclerotinia by Calomel. These materials cannot be mixed together for an all purpose dip. It is always advisable to plant immediately after treatment as certain of the treatments such as new improved cerasan can cause serious injury.

Some of the common dips or dusts used are:

New improved cerasan (1 pound—50 gal. water, 15 min.)

Lysol (1 quart in 50 gal. water, 3 hours).

Spergon (8 pounds in 50 gal. water for 5 to 10 min.)


Arasan dust (full strength, shaken with bulbs.

This latter treatment is not injurious to the corms.

For more detail the reader is referred to the February 1950 issue of the Gladiolus magazine.

(To Be Continued in June)

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expect the parents to do it for them.

Juniors will be invited to bring their best blooms to the Gladiolus show to be held in Manitowoc August 19-20.

They are required to attend regular meetings at which instructions will be given. The dues are used to pay for ribbons and prizes at the show.

MARATHON COUNTY GLAD CHAPTER NEWS

The famous "Dr. Philip Corliss" colored slides of newer glads and seedlings were the highlight of the Marathon County Chapter meeting held on March 16.

Archie Spatz read an article about Elizabeth Briggs, the 86 year old California hybridist. He showed slides of her recent introductions and many of her seedlings which as yet are unavailable, and also close-ups of newer glads and seedlings from Holland, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. Several slides of the gladiolus gardens of Charles Porath, a local gardener, were also shown.

Mr. John Perkins, of the Neillsville High School and a member, gave a very informative talk on soil fertility.

A large crowd attended the meeting, and several new members were accepted.

A bulb auction was planned for the April 13 meeting, which is being opened to the public.

By Mrs. Ed. Kramer, publicity chairman.

THREE NEW SNAPDRAGON VARIETIES RELEASED BY U. S. D. A.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces the release of three new varieties of unusually large and attractive snapdragons named Deep Salmon Pink, Bright Rose, and White Rose. They are greenhouse types but can be grown outdoors in summer. All seed has been released to commercial seed firms for increase and will be sold through regular channels.

All three of the new varieties are tetraploids. This means they have twice the number of chromosomes (the rod-like bodies that carry the hereditary factors) of present commercial snapdragons. The following descriptions are from greenhouse grown plots. The new "snaps" have larger, heavier spikes, sturdier stems, and larger florets than varieties commonly grown.

Daylilies For Wisconsin

By Mrs. Glen Fisher, Oshkosh

(Continued from April)

Apricot, Queen of May, and Sovereign are next to bloom. But it is not until late June or early July that the main Hemerocallis season gets well under way. **Hyperion** is highly rated in other regions as the one best yellow, but for me, **Ophir**, with large golden trumpets, is far superior.

Good Yellow Varieties

Mrs. A. H. Austin, Amaryllis, J. A. Crawford, and Patricia, all fine yellows of moderate price, continue the parade of yellow blooms. Wide petals and a nicely recurved, full flower, is my ideal of a fine Hemerocallis, so I especially like **Duchess of Windsor, Dauntless** and **Soudan**. These with **Lemona**, a cool lemon yellow, **Mary Florence**, soft apricot and **Starlight**, a light yellow, help to set apart the brown reds and reds of other tones.

Dominion, Morocco Red, Thorobred, and Autumn Red, head the list of July blooming red-flowered Hemerocallis. **Sachem**, a lovely bright red with full petals, soon follows. **Theron**, a darker red, rated purple by some, has odd twisty petals. **Potentate**, a true purple, has fine form and substance. **Bagdad** is rich dusty brown, **Mikado**, with an interesting eye pattern is very pleasing in large clumps.

Persian Princess is lovely with deep velvety-red segments, heavy textured, wide and overlapping. **Bold Courtier**, a bi-color, is one of my favorites with its wide petals of bright red. **Dawn Play**, with brilliant rose-red flowers has a long blooming season. Near it is planted the tall pale yellow **Moonbeam**, an evening bloomer with flowers holding well until noon the next day. Its fragrance scents the whole garden.

Matador, is light mahogany red, a full flower with wide segments. **Rajah** has narrow petals but makes a bright spot in the border. **Royal Ruby**, brilliant red of nice form, **Ruby Supreme** with huge trumpets of ruby-red, and **Scarlet Sunset**, orange-scarlet, are my favorites

Rose reach about 4 feet at maturity. Those of Bright Rose are about 6 inches taller, and those of the Deep Salmon Pink variety grow to about 5 feet in height.

Flowers of the Deep Salmon Pink resemble those of the Apple Blossom variety.

in the reds I am growing. But I see better reds among the new ones!

No garden should be without **H. fulva rosea** or the clonal variety **Rosalind**. It is one of the best rose-pinks you can find for the price. **Killarney Lass** is an improvement but is of much higher price. **Pink Charm** is tall with nicely recurved segments. It is one of the few that may fade a bit but will still be lovely. **Cerise** is stunning with its cerise-red coloring and lovely formed flower.

Haile Selassie is outstanding. It has deep rich purple petals with an orange throat. **Seminole Chief** and **Honey Red-head** are very worth while. **Royal Lady**, a bi-color, is very unusual in its form. **Chengtzu**, a late blooming species, is bright and attractive, with a carmen red pattern. It tends to spread a bit, after the manner of **H. fulva**, but is easily kept in check.

Sunny West and **White Lady** are poor growers. It is really surprising, in a way, for they are Sass hybrids, coming from Nebraska where weather is as rough as we have here in Wisconsin. **Moonbeam** is the only Sass variety that I have grown so far that really seems to perform as it should. A visit to the Sass Gardens in July, 1949, when Hemerocallis were at their best, was an experience long to be remembered. Some startling new colors are soon to be released from here.

I have mentioned but a few Hemerocallis that grow well in my garden. Varieties from the deep South do poorly, especially if they are of the evergreen type. Yet a number of Wheeler hybrids from Florida have done exceptionally well. Dr. Stout's hybrids have proved very dependable. **Red Bird** is the only variety that failed though it was planted both fall and spring.

Kanapaha is on trial, reported tender in some regions. A number have been discarded as not worthy of space taken. Perhaps in other regions they give a better account of themselves.

Wisconsin is one of the four States in Region No. 2 of The Hemerocallis Society. Through its Year Book, reports from the members, the Evaluating Committee, and the Newsletters published in the various Regions, the Society is working to help garden folks to choose varieties that will thrive and bloom well in their particular part of the country.

Garden Club News

NEW GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZATION

Ft. Atkinson Club takes the Lead in Organization for Dirt Gardeners

On Tuesday evening, April 18th, a new page in the history of the Garden Club movement in Wisconsin was turned by the Ft. Atkinson Garden Club. After a most pleasant and delicious pot luck supper representatives of five garden clubs in the area—Ft. Atkinson, the Green Thumb, Jefferson, Whitewater and Evansville enthusiastically set up an organization of real dirt gardeners by unanimous vote.

The Board of Directors is to consist of the president or elected delegates of each club. This board elects the officers. Those elected are Mrs. Harold Poyer, President; Mrs. John Last, Lake Mills, Vice-President; Mrs. Roy Baker, Ft. Atkinson, Secretary; and Mrs. Clarence Fromader, Jefferson, Treasurer. The name suggested but not to be voted upon until the next meeting was "The Rock River Valley Garden Clubs". Objectives are to hold two area meetings per year; to plan joint flower shows and programs; to visit each other and get better acquainted and to enjoy the hobby of gardening. As one club officer expressed it. "We're just plain dirt gardeners and we enjoy meeting with other gardeners interested in the same things we are."

The new group hopes other areas will organize and is glad to help. The thought was expressed that a real horticultural meeting for all dirt garden clubs might be held in the Fall under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society. Instead of the area organization making any affiliations, each garden club individually will be asked to affiliate directly with the Wis. State Horticultural Society.

The new organization may be the forerunner of a large increase in garden clubs in the rural and village areas as it has in the state of Ohio where there are almost 500 such clubs.



FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL

By The Iola Garden Club
Iola, Tuesday, June 6

9:30 A. M. Call to order. Announcements by the Chairman. Planning the Flower Show. Premium schedules,

entry tags and blanks. Arrangements and bouquets for the County Fair Flower Show, and the Community Show. Demonstration and round table discussion led by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

11:15 A. M. Fundamental principles of Flower Arrangement. Containers and kinds of flowers to use. By Mrs. Val. Suttinger, West Allis, Wis.

12:00 Noon. Luncheon in 2 local restaurants.

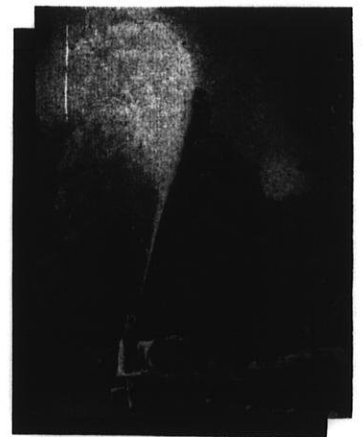
1:00 to 1:30 P. M. Everyone will judge three special classes of arrangements prepared by three committees. Mark your placings on cards provided.

1:45 P. M. How we placed the Classes, by the chairman of each committee.

2:30 P. M. How to Arrange Flowers. Demonstration by Mrs. L. G. Stewart, West Allis.

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WHAT THE GARDEN CLUBS ARE DOING

The Green Thumb Garden Club of Jefferson County is looking forward to its June Meeting when they will take a box luncheon and have a tour of the McKay Nursery at Waterloo. Our Lake Mills group will assist with a small landscaping project at the Lake Mills Library.

At each of our meetings we have two members bring a flower arrangement.

By Mrs. Sylvester Froelich, Sullivan, Wisconsin.

THE BURLINGTON GARDEN CLUB has taken over the conservation work for the Woman's Club, of which they are a department, this year. At the April meeting, Mr. Joseph Bazal gave a talk "Conservation My Hobby" illustrated with slides. On May 5th, Arbor Day, the club held a tree planting ceremony at the Cooper Grade School. Nature magazine has been presented to the parochial schools. In this way, the club will promote more interest in conservation in the city.

By Dorothy R. Kuebler, Burlington, Wis.

THE MARINETTE GARDEN CLUB has a fine program planned for 1950. In June, we will have a little flower show of those varieties blooming at that time, and a talk by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, our editor. In July, we will have a Rose Show and a panel discussion on growing roses. Later in the summer, we plan a tour of outstanding gardens within 100 miles of our city.

The informal discussion among our members during the social hour is a most enjoyable feature. We have sound films shown on many varieties of flowers and plants, including the Jackson-Perkins Rose film.

A pot-luck picnic in a garden is planned for each summer month and a Christmas party in December. By Mrs. N. S. Nelson, Marinette, Wis.

TALKS ON CHIPPEWA INDIAN HISTORY AND CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SOILS

Mr. Edward LaPlante of 3167 North 15th Street, Milwaukee 6, a part Indian, is available for talks on the subject of Chippewa Indian history and conservation. Garden clubs or other organizations who are interested in the subjects should contact Mr. LaPlante.

FLOWER SHOW IN WEST ALLIS

June 3-4. Allis Chalmers Club House

On Saturday and Sunday, June 3-4, the Park Board of West Allis and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company will co-sponsor a flower show to be held at the Allis-Chalmers Club House, 1125 S. 70th St. in West Allis.

The following organizations will participate in planning and directing the show, which will be a community affair: The West Allis Beautification Committee; The West Allis Public Library; The West Allis Garden Club; The Hillcrest Garden Club; The Home Gardeners of West Allis; The Lincoln Manor Garden Club; The Mitchell Manor Garden Club; The two Garden divisions of the Womans Club of West Allis.

The Planning Committee

Mrs. Russell Myers and Mrs. O. Burgermeister, Hillcrest Club; Mrs. Luckow and Mrs. H. Moody, West Allis Club; Mrs. Chas. Bierman, Mrs. L. Stewart and Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Home Gardeners; Mrs. Sweeney and Mrs. Verch of the Lincoln Manor Club are on the planning committee.

The Poster contest will be conducted under the direction of the Supervisor of Art of the West Allis Public Schools. At the Public Library, there will be a special display of books pertaining to Horticulture and Flower Arrangement. Mimeographed lists of books will be available at the show.

Mrs. Charles Bierman is temporary General Chairman, and Mrs. J. W. Dooley is Secretary and in charge of Juniors.

AN ERROR

In our April issue the name of E. A. Petranek was omitted as the author of the article "New Type of Home Calls For Modernistic Landscaping With Harmonizing Lines." This was a printer's error and we regret the omission. Mr. Petranek did an excellent job of pointing out some of the mistakes made when the new horizontal type of home is landscaped and made suggestions for choosing the right types of plants for their proper place.

A sign in a bank reads: "The worst place in the world to live is just beyond your income."

FLOWER SHOW AND TOUR

The Elm Grove and Brookfield Garden Clubs present a Spring flower show, tour and tea on Saturday, June 3rd, from 10:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

There will be nine homes and gardens open in the Elm Grove, Brookfield, and Town of Wauwatosa areas, with flower arrangements in each home, in keeping with the furnishings.

The Lodge, on the Robert Kieckhefer estate, Brookfield, will be opened and a conservation and bird show will be held there, as well as a tour through the woods.

Luncheon at the Brookfield Methodist Church from 11:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. Tickets may be obtained from members of either club.

By Mrs. Gilbert G. Hartmann, Brookfield, Wis.

SOME AFRICAN VIOLET HISTORY

Saintpaulia ionantha. The first species of African violet was discovered by the Imperial District Captain of Usambara, East Africa, according to an article in the March issue of the African Violet Magazine, organ of the national Society. The captain sent plants or seeds to his father, Mr. Saint Paul-Iliaire, Lord Chamberlain, of Fischbach, Silesia, Germany, who took samples of it to the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hanover. The Director, Mr. Wendland, described the plant in Latin and named the genus *Saintpaulia* for the Saint Paul-Iliaire family, and gave it the species name of *ionantha*, which means "with flowers like the violet."

The House of Benary

Friedrich Benary of the seed-house Ernst Benary of Erfurt, Germany, was the first commercial plantsman to offer the seeds of *Saintpaulia* to the world. Ownership rights were sold to the firm in 1893. Mr. Benary announced a red-violet flowered variety in 1898. He also offered a white variety, called "alba".

The seed-house is now under the management of Ernst Benary and a grandson, and they are offering a dark blue, an amaranth red and a light blue, heartshaped leaved variety to the trade.

AN INVITATION

When out for a sight-seeing drive, stop in and see the African Violets in the greenhouse of Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, 433-3rd St., Baraboo, Wis.

TRY THE FANCY LEAVED

Caladiums In Your Flower Garden

The most beautiful plant we grew in our garden last year was the fancy-leaved Caladium. Ordinarily used in porch boxes or indoors in pots, these plants provide a beautiful coloring when used in the sunny place in the garden between plants of other perennials or roses.

When we received our bulbs and were looking around for information on how to start them to the best advantage, we found contradictory advice. Some articles said they should be started at a temperature of 65°, but we know now that they will do best at much higher temperatures, and so followed the advice of a leading bulb company. The company gave these directions:

Start Bulbs At High Temperatures

"Start the bulbs in flats, turning them upside down, since this is a crown-rooting bulb and the roots come out around the top (center) eye. This direct contact with the growing medium produces roots more quickly than the opposite method.

"Use a mixture of part leaf-mold, one part good garden loam, and one part meat moss or other coarse neutral material, throwing in a small amount of coarse charcoal or other rubble for drainage. Press the bulb halfway into the soil and place the flats in a warm place. The temperature should be 80 to 85° or higher, as the higher the temperature, the better starting results you will have. Be careful that the flats do not dry out if placed in such high temperatures.

"When the sprouts begin to show, place the bulbs in five or six inch pots, using rich leaf-mold (turning them right side up, of course). Water copiously when in full growth and use weak liquid manure once weekly if possible."

There are a large number of varieties on the market today. Some of the leaves are very beautiful. Most growers favor the leaves with shadings of red, but for flower arrangement use, those with green and gray leaves are preferred.

Like Sunlight

The more sunlight the plants receive, the more coloring the leaves will have. Shady locations produce



GROW COLORFUL CALADIUMS IN THE GARDEN

Above: Caladium, with leaves of red and green, make colorful addition to the rose garden. They like heat and coloring of leaves is best in a sunny location.

Below: A caladium bulb showing roots coming from top or center eye.

leaves with a larger percentage of green.

Our favorite location last year was in front of a screened porch on the south side of the house which was the brightest, warmest place in the garden. Roses had been planted there about three feet apart. We placed the Caladiums in front of the roses in between the plants. When the roses were not in bloom the Caladiums made a beautiful showing.

Start the bulbs in April so that they will be ready to set in the garden when real warm weather comes in late May or early June. Caladiums do not like cool weather and the leaves will freeze in fall at a temperature well above 32° F.

CLASSES FOR AN AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW

Special Awards

1. Grand Champion Plant of Show.
2. Reserve Champion Plant of Show.
3. Third Best Plant of Show.

Collections

4. Collection of Three Named Varieties.
5. Collection of Three Non-blooming Plants, to be judged for leaf pattern.
6. Collection of Three Baby Plants, not more than four inches across.

Single Plants

7. Pink Varieties.
8. White Varieties.
9. Blue and Orchid Varieties.
10. Red Varieties.
11. Multiple Crown Plants.
12. Double Flowering Varieties.
13. Any other Type or Color.

Courtesy Exhibits—not to be judged

1. Exhibit by commercial florist.
2. Collection of plants by amateur grower.
3. Collection of plants by professional grower (one who advertises and sells plants).

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The Seven Elements of Design For Making

Interesting Flower Arrangements

All Are Taken From Nature

By Mrs. L. G. Stewart, West Allis, Wis.

It's that time of the year again! Flower shows are popping up here and there and almost all of us hear the familiar remark, "There are so many rules and principles involved in making a flower arrangement. The very thought of making a flower arrangement for a show just scares me to death!"

Seven Elements of Design

It is true that flower arranging is an art and as an art it is bound by certain principles. But all these principles were originally derived from Nature. So suppose we take a look at Nature. If we are observant, we'll see all the seven elements of design right in our back yards. We'll see:

1. Line (Straight or curved)
2. Direction (Horizontal, vertical, diagonal)
3. Form or Shape (Composed of straight, curved, or diagonal lines)
4. Proportion (Large or small, dependent on relationship to surrounding objects.)
5. Texture (Rough or smooth)
6. Value (Light, medium, or dark color)
7. Color

Let's just take one of the elements of design and ponder upon it for a while. Shall we try element number three, form or shape? We can start by taking a look at the forms of some of our trees (Fig. 1). Wouldn't it be monotonous if all of our trees were the same size, shape, texture, and color? The study of Nature is fascinating because of the fact that there is so much variety in the elements of her plants and flowers, particularly in regard to form.

Planning a flower arrangement is like juggling many objects at once. We must use the seven elements Nature has used, and integrate them or put them together so as to create a unified whole. But for now, we'll just think about the element of form.

Notice the forms of our various flowers. There are "round head" flowers, such as African Marigold,

Zinnias, and the round form of Peperomia leaves. There are also "irregular head" flowers, such as Lillies and Iris and the irregular leaves of the Peony. Gladioli and Delphinium are representative of "spike" flowers. Iris and Gladioli leaves also fall into the "spike" category. Spirea, Bleeding Heart, and a variety of foliage may be included in the group of "spray" forms.

Some beginners seem to have a temptation to use one kind of flower—let us say Zinnia—of one color, shape and size, and arrange them symmetrically in a container (Fig. 2). The result is usually a very monotonous, round arrangement of round forms. Remember when we looked at Nature's variety of forms? We learn from Nature

that variety stimulates interest. It vitalizes and spices a flower arrangement. An arrangement with too little variety of form, space intervals, value, or color can very often be monotonous.

Forms and Spaces

It may be a little difficult to do, but it would be a good idea if most of us could forget that we are working with flowers or plant material and concentrate only on the fact that we are working with various forms and spaces, much the same way a child builds with blocks of various sizes and forms. My eleven-year old son had the right idea when he made the abstract design of a flower arrangement (Fig. 3). He was interested only in arranging a variety of forms and lines and in creating inter-



INTERESTING SILHOUETTES

Here we see front and profile silhouettes of a man lighting a cigarette and a woman drinking milk. Front views have uninteresting silhouettes and, as a result of being placed in the center of the picture, the spaces on either side of the figures are almost equal. Profile views offer interesting

silhouettes and uneven space intervals.

Hint: Notice the silhouettes of your flower arrangements. Are they tightly packed mounds? Or, are there interesting uneven space intervals between various plant forms within the arrangement and around the outer edges?

esting spaces. It is a sad fact that space forms or intervals concern some beginners only to the extent that empty spaces bother them and they feel that these must be filled in somehow (Fig. 2). Or, if spaces are left, there is a strong temptation to create equal spaces (Fig. 4). This method can be used successfully in formal, symmetrical arrangements where both sides are almost identical (Fig. 5). However, in an asymmetrical or informal arrangement, the use of equal spaces will result in a monotonous, spotty, and uninteresting silhouette (Fig. 4).

Successful arrangements have interesting space intervals and silhouettes, as well as a variety of sizes and forms. There are times when flowers of one form are the only available kind we have to work with. We can still create an interesting arrangement by using flowers of various sizes, including buds. Foliage of different size and shape will add interest (Fig. 6). Branches may be used to provide interesting line.

One of the forms we must juggle, along with the forms of our plant material, is that of the container. It is part of our flower arrangement and must therefore be integrated into the design as a whole.

Unity Important

Arrangements must have unity. Unity is cohesion, consistency, or oneness, and is essential to good design. There are two types of unity—dynamic and static. Now, don't let these words frighten you. It's really quite simple. Plants and animals are dynamic unities. They are active, living and growing.

Structures such as the geometric shapes, and inorganic forms such as crystals and snowflakes, are examples of static unity. They are passive and inert, fixed and without motion. Most of our containers fall into this class. Consequently, when we make a flower arrangement we are usually combining two different types of unity, static containers and dynamic plant material.

It is very much as though we took a large smooth stone from a field, gathered some feathers, and tried to combine the two elements into a harmonious whole!

Many of our containers have the heavy, solid, static appearance of stone. Much of our plant material

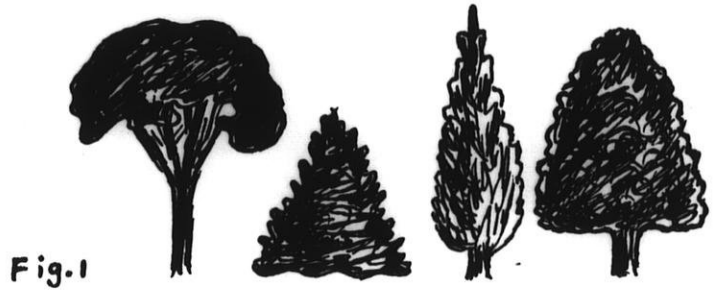


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

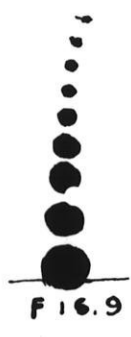


Fig. 9

Figures Illustrating Various Forms and Arrangements

has the lighter, more delicate appearance, and weight of feathers. In order to put the two together, we must blend or tie them together in such a way as to create a unified whole.

The form of the container is the foundation for our design and a certain amount of its stability, or weight, must be carried up into the plant material. If we place our large or dark, heavy plant forms just above the rim of the large solid form of the container, we will be quite successful in unifying the two types of materials (Fig. 7).

Balance

Keeping most of the weight of plant forms in the center of the arrangement will also help to achieve balance. Plant forms should be thin around the outer edges of the arrangement. When we place large heavy forms around the outer edges, balance becomes precarious (Fig. 8).

If we place tiny forms of delicate plant material above the rim of a heavy container form, we cannot hope to create a unified effect, because of the great contrast of size between the two elements. The large form of

the container and tiny plant forms are out of scale. It is much like placing a tiny miniature arrangement on a grand piano.

Whenever we bring together very small and very large forms, we have extreme contrast. It is then that we can apply the principle of "gradation" to good advantage to secure greater unity. Gradation is a sequence of steps through which two contrasting extremes may be bridged (Fig. 9). All scales are examples of gradation. The word "scale" derives from the Latin "scala", which means steps, stairs, or a ladder. Gradation and scale are synonymous. Whenever we place our large, heavy plant forms above the rim of a solid-appearing container and the smaller, thinner forms of plant material at the top and around the edges, we are using the principle of gradation. The only thing we must remember about employing this method of securing unity is that one must be a little subtle about using it. If graduated forms are placed directly above one another or side by side, the arrangement will likely have obvious "steps" and a studied and stiff appearance. The forms should be staggered a little, so that the arrangement takes on a more graceful and natural appearance.

Dominance

Thus far, we have talked about the use of variety of plant forms and sizes for greater interest. However, in case we are inclined to go "all out" for the sake of variety, and decide to use all the known forms of plant material in our next arrangement, let's add a note of warning. One kind of line and shape, one direction, one value and one color should dominate. All of us have seen arrangements which have just been a hodgepodge of forms, lines, and colors. No particular form, line, or color dominated. If we think about the principle of dominance in connection with ourselves, it is easy to realize why it is so important. Whenever we are torn between two equally strong opposing ideas, we are unable to act on either one until we make up our minds or make a definite decision. In other words, we have let one idea dominate. So the next time we place round and spike forms together, we'll let one form dominate.

It's Really Quite Simple

Does all this sound like too much trouble? Flower arranging is very much like baking, cooking, or sewing. There are ways and methods to be followed in each field. When we start out, we are naturally afraid and fearful of making a mistake. However, after we learn the methods of putting things together through repeated attempts, the art becomes relatively simple. It is then that we can shake off the shackles of fear and be free to experiment for the sheer joy of creation!

ANNUAL FLOWERS FOR VARIOUS USES IN THE GARDEN

Foliage Plants for Flower Arrangements

Grow some of these annuals to provide foliage for flower arrangements: **Dustymiller** has gray, furry leaves. One variety (*Senecio Cineraria*) has fine foliage and yellow flowers. Another (*Centaurea gymnocarpa*) has coarser foliage.

Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum*). This grass can be sown early in the spring and will produce large, drooping spikes of bronze and green.

Pricklepoppy. The midrib is often pure white and the foliage has huge spines.

Quaking-grass. The heads of the grass are flattened as if they had been pressed together between the leaves of a book.

Snow-on-the-mountain (*Euphorbia*). The edges of the upper leaves have margins of white.

Summerfir. Fine, scented foliage.

Annuals for Part Shade

Most annuals do not tolerate shade, but these are good if there is some sunshine:

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*). The annual kinds may be dwarf, compact, and very prolific in bloom. They have azure flowers as well as pink and white.

Nemophila (*Baby-blue-eyes*). This has a tiny, light-blue flower, with a white spot in the center. Plants do not like hot places.

Nicotiana (*Flowering Tobacco*). They grow to a height of about five feet, and have exquisite fragrance.

Torenia (*Wishboneflower*). They like a cool climate. Flowers are two-lipped, either blue or white, with yellow blotch on the lower lip.

For Hot Dry Places

These varieties can be grown in hot dry places: **Sweet Alyssum**; **Balsam** (*Impatiens*); **Gaillardia** (*Blanket-flower*); **Iceplant** (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*); **Petunia**; **Portulaca**; **Sunflower**.

For Poor Soil

Sweet Alyssum; **Cape-marigold**; **Clarkia**; **Nasturtium**; **Poppies**; **Portulaca**; **Zinnia**.

Annuals for Hedges

Balsam; **Fountaingrass**; **Four-o'clock**; **Summercypress** (*Kochia*); **Spiderflower** (*Cleome*); **Sunflower** (*Cut-and-come-again*).

Everlasting Flowers

Winged Everlasting (*Ammobium alatum*); **Globe-amaranth** (*Gomphrena globosa*); **Statice** (*Limonium sinatum*); **Strawflower** (*Helichrysum*).

Ornamental Grasses

Bromegrass (*Bromus*); **Cloudgrass** (*Agrostis nebulosa*); **Fountaingrass** (*Pennisetum*); **Foxtail Barley** or **Spurretailgrass** (*Hordeum jubatum*); **Haretailgrass** (*Lagurus ovatus*); **Jobstears** (*Coix lacryma-jobi*); **Japanese Lovegrass** (*Eragrostis tenella*); **Maize** (*Zea mays*); **Quaking-grass** (*Briza*).

WILD FLOWERS

New Book On Identification Available

Would you know Solomonseal from the spurge or troutlilies from bladderwort? Have you any interest whatever in identifying the wild flowers? (Don't ask what makes them wild; that has been overdone.) Those who know say the wild flowers make a grand hobby and, if you want to begin right, get hold of the new illustrated book by Alfred Stefferud, editor of the U. S. D. A. Yearbooks, entitled "How to Know the Wild Flowers"—and don't throw away the dust jacket—the wildflower "color rainbow" is on it. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City 10. It is priced at \$2.00, endorsed by the Wild Flower Preservation Society, with illustrations by Sidney H. Horn formerly of Iowa State College staff. The book is so well organized and illustrated that it makes wildflower identification almost foolproof. Start a new hobby today and live longer.

From — News Bulletin, U. S. D. A.

A Garden Of 20 Acres Of *Perennials In Northern Wisconsin*

By Dawson Hauser, Bayfield

In 1916 my father, John F. Hauser, planted his first perennials with the hope of selling them. He realized that an embargo on the importation of Holland-grown perennials would create a market for American-grown plants. The first year he had about a half acre planted in fifteen inch rows in the open field. Although there was no local market, sales were quite readily made at that time. The business has grown steadily, until now about twenty acres are produced in rows spaced fifteen inches apart.

There have been continual changes in the last twenty-five years. It was found quite early in the business that lupines were produced to perfection, and this became quite a major item. With the introduction of the so-called Russell hybrid lupines, sales of hybrids grew by leaps and bounds, but sales of straight colors fell off somewhat. Last year forty pounds of lupine seeds were sown in the open field for various customers.

Delphiniums, always a popular item, were grown in the varieties: Belladonna, Bellamosa, Chinese, and the English hybrids. These varieties are still grown, but with the coming of the Pacific strain in the '30's added impetus was given to the delphinium business.

How We Grow Chrysanthemums

During the '20's chrysanthemums of various kinds were planted, and attempts made to propagate them, none of which were too successful. Varieties then offered were late and in many cases lacked hardiness. About 1935 the first "Cushions" made their appearance, and the second year we grew them it became quite apparent that this was going to be a worthwhile item that would give our customers real satisfaction. Today there are many new early varieties offered that are a vast improvement. Our propagation of chrysanthemums has been carried on nearly 100% in the field. Last year we flowered 150,000 clumps.

The soil we grow them on is rather a light, sandy loam. We use some commercial fertilizer, or barnyard manure if available. Too much ni-

Scene in
a Field of
Lupines at
Superior View
Farms,
Bayfield



Forty Pounds of Lupine Seed Were Sown Last Year
The Hybrid Lupines Have Become Very Popular

trate should be avoided, as it causes tall plants which have a tendency to go down. The method used in propagating is to dig the plants when they have growths four to six inches high, divide the old clump, plant only the one stem after removing all of the two-year portion, and, if the plant has made considerable growth, nip the end of the stem to remove the excessively soft portion and cause a branching of the new plant.

A day is picked in late June or early July when it is cool, and moisture is sufficient in the soil that a spade mark will stay open. Either a spade is used in planting (in which case three rows are planted at a time) or one of the celery transplanters. The plants are set six inches to a foot in the row. A crew of nine dug, prepared, and planted the 150,000 clumps in three days.

Transplant Each Year

It is quite apparent that chrysanthemum plants not transplanted each year but allowed to grow two years in the same spot lose their vitality and, probably due to crowding, often fail to come up the third year. If they do come they may throw very

weak sprouts. If you find that your plants do not live through the second winter, transplant all old clumps in June, disposing of the old hard wood which may be a harboring place for disease. During hot, dry weather, chrysanthemums seldom come to bloom even though the date when they should bloom has arrived. If you water chrysanthemums, suggest you do not sprinkle them as this practice causes defoliation. Put your hose between the plants, allowing the water to run down the rows.

Each year we clear the stumps from a few acres of wild land for new seedling beds. We find this wild land relatively free from weeds and filled with the humus and leaf mold that is necessary to grow good perennials. About three hundred perennial varieties are now offered nurserymen.

NATIONAL DELPHINIUM SHOW Cleveland, June 17-18

The American Delphinium Society will hold its National Show in Cleveland, Ohio at the Cleveland Garden Center June 17th-18th. The show is free to the public.

WE ACHIEVE BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION BY GROWING

Lilies In The Garden

By Mrs. Lars Egeberg, Orfordville, Wis.

No flowers add more beauty or distinction to gardens or flower arrangements than lilies.

With some knowledge of their individual requirements and problems, adjusted to our own particular garden conditions, they have given pleasure and satisfaction far beyond the time and effort involved. My method, however, will be found contrary to much information offered in books and catalogs.

Soils

Any good garden soil will grow lilies, although many consider it easiest in light soils. Good drainage is essential. Our own garden soil is clay on a south slope, providing plenty of sunshine and top drainage. The heavy soil calls for generous additions of humus, supplied in the form compost, sludge, and peat moss. Sand is also added to plantings in the perennial border.

Bulbs

American grown bulbs are considered good because they are more disease free and have not suffered the ill effects of long periods in shipping undergone by imported stock.

Lily bulbs are never really dormant as are Narcissus or similar bulbs, and the shortest possible time should elapse between digging and replanting. Delay may so weaken some they will show no top growth until the second year, using their energy the first season for the establishment of new roots. Others make a supreme effort in flowering the first year, but being unable to establish themselves at the same time, they die, accounting for the disappearance of some after the first season. These results have been observed in neighboring gardens. Careful labeling and staking will insure against loss of names and destruction of bulbs.

Varieties in many colors may be chosen to provide bloom from June into October, varying in stature from one to five or more feet. Many species and hybrids are listed by lily specialists.

Planting Time

Fall is the best time for planting all varieties and the only recommended time for the Madonna lily. They may also be planted in spring up to June if bulbs are available.

Early ordering of bulbs is advised and when planting must be delayed, they should be packed in damp sand or peat moss.

By growing my own bulbs, I have them at hand for planting whenever convenient. Many are planted in October, including the Madonna, which by that time has developed its fall growth of leaves. In transplanting, small bulbs and bulblets are removed from the larger bulbs, and planted separately in garden or frames.

Established plants yield increases through bulblets, bulbils, stems, scales and seeds.

Depth of Planting

Because of our heavy soil and the knowledge that lilies have roots which permit them to pull themselves down to a desired depth, I have not planted the bulbs as deep as generally recommended.

The Madonna lily is covered with about one inch of soil. Small bulbed varieties such as Concolor and Coral are covered with about two inches of soil, or about the height of the bulb itself. Other kinds, including the stem-rooting varieties, are planted accordingly so that a bulb measuring four inches from the basal plate up to the top of the bulb, is covered with about four inches of soil. Surrounding the bulb with garden top soil, the humus enriched soil is filled in above and below in hole or trench. Mounding of soil a little eliminates the danger of water collecting when soil settles. All bare rooted bulbs are dusted with Spergon and Hermodin powders.

Mulches

Mulches are beneficial to all lily plantings throughout the year. In delaying frost penetration of the soil, a mulch helps in establishing newly planted bulbs, as well as maintaining more even soil temperatures.

Besides providing desirable shade about the plants, a summer mulch also aids in conserving moisture, discouraging weeds and providing additional humus.

At the first sign of growth in spring, part of the material is moved to the side of the row in garden plantings, and replaced when all bulbs have appeared. If late frosts threaten, it is mounded about the new growth for protection. Leaves or straw is used.

In border plantings perennials provide shade and frost protection. When added protection is needed berry boxes and paper cartons are used.

Diseases and Pests

Blight or fungous disease appears some seasons, generally during extended damp weather in spring. Weekly spraying with Bordeaux is good prevention, but daily spraying is advisable if the disease shows itself. Warm, dry weather eliminates the trouble and plants in open, airy situations are generally not affected. Though marring the leaves, it seems to have no noticeable effect on the bulbs.

Mosaic, a virus disease, affects a few lilies seriously, some slightly, while others seem quite immune. A few always have it. Evidence of the disease is light and dark mottling of leaves advancing to twisted stems and distorted blossoms. There is no known cure.

A few standard varieties such as the Madonna, old forms of the Umbellatum and Tiger always have it, yet they continue to grow splendidly. The most susceptible group includes the Auratum and Formosanum. When infected they survive but a single season. Formosanum is said to acquire it so easily that a garden in which it thrives could be considered mosaic free.

In between the relatively immune and easily infected group is listed the commonly grown Regal, Coral and Henri varieties. They do not acquire the disease readily, and even when infected continue to live for a time.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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SWARM CONTROL— THAT EVERLASTING JOB

There are many ways of controlling swarming—none of them too perfect, some too laborious and time consuming and others not quite 100% sure-fire.

You have, no doubt, tried a number of methods. If you are a hobbyist and like to sit down on a stool and go through a few colonies you can cut out queen cells, raise brood above a queen excluder, or do almost anything in that line with some degree of success.

For the beekeeper who has a number of colonies and a limited amount of time there is no better method for controlling swarming we know of than reversing three brood chambers. If it is done on time and has become an established practice by having dark combs in the hives and the bees accustomed to using those combs as a brood nest, then reversing will be more than 90% effective. At least that has been the experience of many beekeepers who have adopted the practice.

The method is simple and yet it must be done correctly and timely to be effective. The queen normally lays eggs in the upper brood chamber—under the cover. The bees store honey and pollen in the same combs and, of course, will fill the upper brood chamber before they will occupy a lower one. Swarming could take place early in the season if the upper of three brood chambers were allowed to remain in that position until it became filled with brood, honey and pollen. By placing it on the bottom board and raising to the top position the empty lower brood chamber the colony will expand upward again and congestion is avoided. The hobbyist will find it interesting to study the progress of a colony during May—how the honey and pollen is stored and a brood chamber filled. In that



way one learns the "signs" of swarming. Be sure to reverse brood chambers on time and have one only partly filled in the top position before crowding takes place.

NEW BEEKEEPING METHODS

We Learn Slowly by Experience and from the Experience of Others.

If we were to make any predictions about the Wisconsin honey crop this year, and since predictions are easily made and easily forgotten, we will venture to predict that for the State as a whole we will have a smaller crop than in 1949.

Main reason for making this prediction is because during a number of years we have had large crops in odd years and small crops in the even numbered years, for the state as a whole.

Another reason for the prediction is that many beekeepers have suffered heavy winter losses and reduced brood rearing during cold weather of March and April resulted in weak colonies by mid-April and will probably result in small field populations when the clover blooms in June.

There will be exceptions, of course. Beekeepers who have learned to feed their bees properly will have good populations in June.

Already a number of beekeepers who had losses in March from starvation, have said that February inspection and early feeding are necessary to prevent colony loss.

Not near enough beekeepers are feeding pollen substitutes during March and April. In a year like this, unless we feed, brood rearing almost comes to a stop during the cold weather of March and April—resulting in Spring dwindling when the old weak field bees start looking for pollen and fail to return and when not enough young bees are being hatched to take their place.

HOW TO MAKE QUEEN PAINT

Queen paint as used by the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory is made as follows:

Dissolve sheet celluloid in acetone. Add dry paint pigment to give a nice, bright color. Red and yellow colors are best. If the paint is too thick, add more acetone; if too thin, add more celluloid. White does not do too well. Paint pigment may be obtained from sign paint shops, sheet celluloid has been obtained from Sears Roebuck, and acetone from drug stores. A good dauber is made by pushing a paper clip through a cork, using the cork as a handle. Work the paint through the hair on the thorax of the queen.

NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATIONS

We will be glad to publish the time and place for any summer county beekeepers association meetings and feel sure it will be helpful in giving publicity and attracting better attendance.

Make your plans early. Information should reach this office by May 12 for any meetings to be held after June 10, including July, as we do not have a July issue. For August meetings, send information by July 5.

HIVES FOR SALE

For Sale, 8 to 10 frame bee hives and supers. Oscar Hildebrandt, Phone, Omro R. 1, 3 miles south of Omro.

Evaluation of Bees for Pollination

Good Over-winter Colonies Show Advantage over Packages

Normal over-winter colonies showed a decided advantage over five-pound packages which in turn were superior to smaller packages. This was the conclusion reached by Dr. C. L. Farrar, now chief of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison, in experiments conducted in 1929 and 1930, while he was at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Especially interesting were the counts of the number of bees emerging from the hives in the 1930 test, as reported in the *Journal of Economic Entomology* for June, 1931.

Flying Rates

The flying rates of three packages installed on foundation April 21 and fed continually as much sugar syrup as they would take were compared with six overwintered colonies on May 7, 11 a. m.; temperature 90° F.; relative humidity 50%. (Package strengths April 21, colonies estimated from potential strength May 1.)

1 package, 3 lbs., 12 oz., averaged 15 bees per minute.

1 package, 5 lbs., 4 oz., averaged 12.5 bees per minute.

1 package, 5 lbs. averaged 48.5 bees per minute.

2 colonies 3 lbs., 14 oz., averaged 64.5 bees per minute.

4 colonies 7 lbs., 4 oz., averaged 128.3 bees per minute.

The four colonies with 1.87 times as many bees as two of medium strength furnished just twice as many bees per minute. The normal 5-pound package had a flying rate 3.2 times that of the normal 3-pound package but only .75 times that of the medium and .38 times that of the strong colonies. The number of combs drawn by these packages was proportional to the size of their clusters. The superseding of the queen is extremely detrimental to the working efficiency of the colony as indicated by the 5-pound package in which the queen was superseded.

Average flying rates for eight 2-minute intervals for each colony of the following series were taken between May 7 and 12. The colony strengths were estimated from May 1 records. The eight strong colonies were working freely in three 10-frame

hive bodies; the three medium colonies in two 10-frame hive bodies.

8 colonies, 9 lbs., averaged 132.3 bees per minute (max., 225; min., 71).

3 colonies, 5 lbs., averaged 81.6 bees per minute (max., 140; min. 25).

The flying rates of these two groups were practically proportional to their strengths.

Summary and Conclusions

During 1929 under normal seasonal conditions, strong overwintered colonies furnished approximately eight to twenty times as many field bees per minute as did either 3-pound packages or 3-frame nuclei when the bees were allowed to fly from their shipping package. Where local colonies cannot be maintained or rented, it seems advisable to secure strong packages at least a week in advance of the expected fruit bloom. These should be installed in hives, preferably on drawn combs, and fed freely in order to insure an immediate establishment of the brood nest. Normal overwintered colonies requiring from 10 to 30 combs will easily be worth from \$5 to \$15 during the pollination period in competition with packages at their present cost.

A TON OF HONEY FROM ONE COLONY IN ONE YEAR

The almost incredible achievement of removing over a ton of honey from a single colony of bees over a period of twelve months has just been completed by Mr. E. A. Schnetler, a South African beekeeper of Westfort, Pretoria. During the period March 20, 1948 to March 19, 1949, 2112 pounds, 12 ounces of honey were taken from this hive.

It was generally accepted that the American record of 1,000 pounds of honey produced in one year by a colony with an unspecified number of queens, stood as a world record. As a result of previous successes with single-queened colonies, for which Mr. Schnetler had already set up two records of 820 and 839 pounds of honey, respectively, produced in one year, he decided to make an attempt on the world record for honey production by a multiple-queened colony.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

After a number of years of inactivity, the Winnebago County Beekeepers Association came back to life under the auspices of County Agent V. W. Peroutky, Oshkosh, at a meeting on the evening of March 22. Officers elected for 1950 were: Kenneth Smith, Route 1, Neenah, president; Irvin W. Johnson, Route 3, Oshkosh, vice president; Mrs. Irvin W. Johnson, Route 3, Oshkosh, secretary-treasurer. Speakers at the first meeting were H. J. Rahmlow, and William Waterman, Madison; and Henry Schaefer of Osseo, who showed the new bee-keeping film by the Sioux Honey Co-op.

WINTER LOSS LIGHT AT MAUSTON

Winter loss was very light here in some yards, heavy in others. Most loss was from bees unable to reach their stores. Too many started above instead of under their honey. March was a bad month, with continued cold. I think a February inspection might save many colonies — always something to learn. By Oscar Ritland, Mauston, Wisconsin.

DDT MAY KILL WILD BEES

At the Utah Agriculture Experimental Station at Logan, observations were made on bees from a nesting site which contained from 25,000 to 50,000 nests of *Nomia melanderi*, which was close to a 60 acre field of alfalfa. This field was dusted in early full bloom with 3% DDT at 20 pounds per acre. The dust was applied early in the morning before bee activity commenced.

There was some repellency for a few hours, as shown by the increased counts of bees on nontreated plants and decreased counts in the treated area. However, the DDT dust did kill many of the bees, as shown by increased counts of dead bees at the nesting site and decreased nesting activity. It was estimated that 15% of the nests were rendered inactive by the application.

Since these wild bees do not have a home population to take care of the brood, as do honey bees, the nests were destroyed as in this case. In other words, the DDT does destroy wild bee populations, making it more necessary in the future to rely upon honey bees for pollination.

The work at Utah was done by Bohart and Lieberman.

Three-Queen Colonies Not Practical

Mr. George Bassford of Ashland, an enthusiastic beekeeper, asks the question, "Is a three-queen colony practical? I would like to have an arrangement in which three hives are in the position of a three-leaf clover, only that all three will contribute to a set of extra supers placed in the center. In this way I could examine each of the colonies without disturbing the others."

Answer by Dr. C. L. Farrar

We asked Dr. C. L. Farrar to answer Mr. Bassford's letter. Here is his reply:

We cannot offer much encouragement for the success of this scheme because of the natural tendency for the bees to store honey in, around, and immediately above the brood nest. Under some conditions we would expect honey to be stored in the common supers. However, we would expect each colony to crowd its brood nest, restricting the queen, and prepare to swarm.

We have done a limited amount of work on two colonies placed side by side and supered with one long super covering both colonies. Each colony worked independently under this arrangement. Where there was a difference in colony strength, the amount of honey stored above was in proportion to each colony's activity.

For the most effective use of the vertical arranged two-queen colony, the colony's productive strength is doubled by dividing it 6 to 7 weeks before the honey flow utilizing one new queen. Unless the hive is properly manipulated, the upper brood nest will become honey bound since the center of activity is in and above the upper brood nest. If the lower brood nest has a vigorous queen, it will require little attention providing the supers separating the two are not allowed to become filled with honey.

Try This Plan

If you wish to increase the production from each colony without following the usual two-queen plan of management, we would suggest that you divide suitable colonies 6 to 7 weeks before the honey flow. These can be operated on separate bottom boards or one above the other. At the beginning of the honey flow unite most of the bees and brood to one colony and

super as in single-queen management. Sufficient brood and bees can be left with the other unit to support its queen. As this unit gains in strength, additional brood and bees can be taken for strengthening the storing colony. The two colonies can be united completely about 4 weeks before the end of the honey flow, obtaining similar results as under the two-queen system. The united colony will accumulate more pollen reserves than single-queen colonies, thus gain an advantage for the overwintering of a strong colony that can be again divided the next season.

If you do not have a copy of our circular E-693 on two-queen management, we will be glad to send you one.

FOR BETTER HONEY SALES

Consumers will remember the brand of honey they bought if your package is distinctive and brings back pleasant associations. This week's mail brought us news that packaging has now been made more practical by having different colored tops on a container. By this method, the consumer will know that her yellow or blue-topped container is honey, not syrup or soup. Analyze the package you put your good honey and money into. See if you'd be drawn toward it if you saw it on a grocer's shelf.

And if you don't market your honey to stores, but sell it directly from your apiary, the same principle still applies. If you have a sign on the highways, make it a bright, attractive eye-catching sign—not a piece of brown cardboard with the words, "Honey for Sale", scribbled on it. Let it stand out so that even the small members of the family will point to it and say, "I want some!" If you give your honey a special name and print it proudly, Mr. Passer-by will also feel he's getting a better product and special honey. Try it and see!

From Bulletin of the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wis.

Have you sent your dues?

BEE SUPPLIES

For Sale: Lewis Catalogue No. 2073, 5 empty supers, price \$7.50. Lewis Frames, catalogue No. 36, per 100—\$9.75. Lewis comb honey supers with fixtures—\$8.00 for 5. Adolph Moesch, Phone 8106, Bonduel, Wis.

WISCONSIN HONEY COLOR GRADER FOR SALE

Color graders for honey are now available. Price \$2.00 each postpaid. Send your order to Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis.

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In PENNSYLVANIA



794 bushels per acre is the officially measured 1949 record yield for Pennsylvania and was obtained by E. R. Spory of Boswell, Pa. Mr. Spory used C-O-C-S exclusively for blight protection on his 45-acre planting right up until harvest. This 1949 Pennsylvania record holder believes that his selection of C-O-C-S as a fungicide had much to do with his record yield. He points out that...

- 1 C-O-C-S kept late blight out of his potatoes while blight losses in other nearby fields were heavy.
- 2 There was no injury to potato foliage.
- 3 This protection program produced a high yield of highest quality potatoes...well matured, excellent keepers.
- 4 C-O-C-S is easy to use...mixes readily.

In VERMONT

760 bushels to the acre were produced by a grower who used C-O-C-S exclusively as a protection against blight. A 1949 record.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE

C-O-C-S protection gave one grower a record of 671 bushels to the acre.

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An Experiment In

Sweet Cherry Pollination

By Chas. F. Swingle, Sturgeon Bay

Door County has many small plantings of sweet cherries, few of which yield commercial crops. Differences in extreme low winter temperatures, and failure to give adequate consideration to favorable sites probably are largely responsible for Wisconsin's poor showing in comparison with the commercial sweet cherry industry in Michigan, only a few miles across the lake. However, it is believed that at least part of this difference is due to insufficient attention to pollination. One of the reasons for this is lack of recognition of the need for pollinating sweet cherries, in contrast with the sours which can set satisfactory crops in solid blocks of one variety. Another reason is that few growers really know what varieties of sweet cherries they have, making it difficult to graft or interplant with the proper pollenizers.

In the spring of 1949 an experiment was set up to test the effectiveness of introducing foreign pollen into a solid block of sweet cherries. Mr. John R. Peterson, Ephraim, a sour cherry grower, has a block of 22 Schmidt variety sweet cherries at the southwest corner of his orchard. According to Mr. Peterson, these twenty year old trees usually had flowered well, but never had produced a good crop. Although they adjoined trees of Montmorency and Early Richmond, no other sweet cherries were nearer than half a mile to the east, where a neighbor had three trees of Napoleon (Royal Anne).

Pollination By Bouquets

On May 5, before any of the sours had started to bloom, and the sweet cherries were about one third open, bouquets were made up and placed in pails of water in 6 trees. One or more branches from each of 7 different varieties were included in each bouquet. No hand pollination was done. No hives of bees were near, but as the bouquets were placed, it was noted that abundant wild bees were present.

By May 16 most of the flowers on the trees and in the bouquets were gone. On May 23 counts were made

on 11 of the trees and the flower set recorded.

Relation between nearness to bouquets of mixed sweet cherry pollen, and percentage of flowers set (Schmidt).

| | |
|--|-----|
| Two adjoining trees, each with bouquet, near bouquet | 84% |
| Two adjoining trees, each with bouquet, outer limbs | 83% |
| Single tree with bouquet, near bouquet | 79% |
| Single tree with bouquet, near outer limb | 47% |
| Tree next one with bouquet | 50% |
| Tree two rows removed from bouquets | 43% |

It will be seen that there was a fairly close relationship between pollination and distance from pollen source. However, under most conditions, even 43% set is ample to assure a maximum crop. Hence, the results show that the presence of only a few pollenizer flowers, even several rows away, might mean the difference between a crop and no crop. Of course

it was not possible with the small number of trees in the block, to get any check this year on trees completely without a source of foreign sweet pollen. We must rely on the consistent crop failures of the past for comparison as to what happens without any foreign pollen.

All that proper pollination can do is to assure a set of flowers; pollination does not always guarantee a crop.

According to the literature the varieties Bing, Napoleon (Royal Anne) and Lambert are completely intersterile. Although these points have not been carefully checked under Door County conditions, I have seen nothing to contest this conclusion. Therefore even three varieties would not be sufficient to insure proper pollination if they happened to be these varieties. Accordingly, it is well to learn what varieties one has, then try to graft or plant so that at least 3 varieties considered to be compatible, are in the block. Schmidt, Windsor, Wood (Gov. Wood) and Black Tartarian are all generally recognized as good pollinators.



Dr. Chas. Swingle Finds Sweet Cherries Grow Well In Favorable Locations In Door County

If one has chosen an extra good site for sweet cherries and usually has blossoms, it is a fair assumption that good crops can be obtained by proper pollination. The easiest way to care for this in the long run is to have at least 3 varieties of sweets interplanted. In the meanwhile, bouquets of mixed sweet flowers should be maintained in every second or third tree throughout the blossoming period.

CHERRIES IN SOD

Question: Is it safe to have any permanent sod in sour cherry orchards? If so, what is the best fertilizer to use? At. N. Y. Hort. Soc. Convention.

Answer: Cherries may perform satisfactory in a sod only when the soil is deep and well drained and after they are well established or have reached approximately mature size. Sod reduces the nitrate supply and additional quantities of nitrogen will be needed to overcome this situation.

ORGANIC FERTILIZER

Question: Is there any scientific evidence that fruit receiving organic fertilizers is more immune to insects and fungi? Or that fruit so treated has a higher nutritional value?

Answer: If this means a low nitrogen level then the foliage of the trees may be rather tough as compared to trees receiving adequate quantities of nitrogen. Insects and fungi have their nutritional problems and preferences for food as do other forms of life. These pests may not thrive as well on some types of foliage as on other types. It is doubtful, however, if any fertilizer program will ever be a substitute for sprays in the control of insects and diseases. We know of no scientific evidence which indicates that the source of fertilizer elements has any influence on the nutritional value of the fruit.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO OWN A STORAGE?

By W. B. Cole,

Massachusetts State College

This may be easily answered. For each year allow 12% of the actual investment and add the cost of 1½ kw. per bushel of capacity for electric power used. The 12% covers overhead; interest, taxes, depreciation, water rates, insurance, etc. One and one-half kw. of electricity is the average used per bu. of capacity.

Example.

A warehouse cost \$13,000 for a capacity of 10 M bushels, filled once.

Twelve per cent of \$13,000 is \$1,560.00. That is 15.6 cents per bu. for overhead.

Ten thousand bushels is 15,000 kw. at 1½ per bushel. Using a cost average of 3c (high) gives \$450.00 as power cost, or 4½ cents per bushel.

Total 20.1 cents per bushel. Twenty cents per bushel looks big! But it is much less than custom storage charges.

Multiple use; storing early fruit that may go out before late crop goes in will increase the usage and thus reduce the overhead cost per bushel.

Beyond the above are other considerations.

Apples stored near where they grow get into the cold sooner. Men and trucks are employed at the farm instead of being on the road. The apples are under the eye of their owner and not out of his control.

If hauled to more or less distant warehouses and back again for grading and packing, they suffer still more, and time of men and trucks is still further invested.

These values are intangible but are important. They are the answers to that question of present storage capacity equal to average crop, which was mentioned earlier. More storage nearer the trees means better apples for the consumer.

They are part of the producer assistance in making the other two legs of the transit firm and solidly placed.

As a final statement: no storage is a bit better than its management. No storage will improve the quality of the apples that go into it.—From the Eastern Fruit Grower.

A man in court wants to know if there is some way to avoid paying alimony. Yes, there are two ways. He can stay single or stay married.

FOR APPLE SCAB CONTROL

**CORONA Micronized
Wettable Sulfur**

**CORONA Micronized
Dusting Sulfur**

**COROMATE Ferric
Dimethyl Dithiocarbamate**

WRITE FOR LITERATURE



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Parathion News[®]

LATEST REPORTS ON PARATHION INSECTICIDES SHOW HIGH INSECT KILLS ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES

All Sections of the Country Reporting

Reports of highly successful pest control with insecticides containing THIOPHOS[®] Parathion cover every section of the United States.

Among the many favorable comments is one from a peach grower in Georgia who first used parathion in 1949 against plum curculio. He reports that after his first application, hardly an insect could be found on the bumping sheets, and he is using parathion insecticides to protect his crops again this year.

A large-scale vegetable grower in Ohio had experienced very unsatisfactory control of onion thrip in 1949 with another well-known insecticide. He told an agricultural conference that he later obtained very successful control after only two applications of 1% parathion dust, applied by airplane.

Control of red spider on carrots in California is the subject of another report among many reaching American Cyanamid Company, original developers of parathion. Most growers find parathion essential because it kills many kinds of aphids, mites and leaf rollers which were previously difficult to control.



LEAFY VEGETABLES, as well as orchard, truck-garden and field crops, are kept free from insect damage with parathion insecticides.

Thiophos Parathion Insecticides made by National Manufacturers

Insecticides made from THIOPHOS Parathion are available in dust and wettable-powder formulations from reputable manufacturers.

Weather, Timing, Method of Application Important Factors In Successful Use of Parathion

To profit fully from the efficiency of parathion as a pest killer, farmers and fruit growers are being urged by Federal and State agricultural experts to observe carefully the manufacturers' instructions for applying parathion to specific crops. Such factors as weather, timing in relation to the development of the crop and insects, and method of application are known to be just as important as the correct dosage in achieving best results. For this reason, users are advised to consult with local agricultural experts or manufacturers' representatives to be sure of getting the most complete pest control and crop protection with this remarkable insecticide.

Use Parathion Safely

Any insecticide toxic to insects is also hazardous to humans if used carelessly and in defiance of certain common-sense precautions.

These precautions are stated explicitly on every container of parathion insecticides. They must be read carefully and observed strictly to avoid acci-

It is urged that work crews who are given parathion to apply be fully advised also of the necessity of observing these precautions.

Be sure to write for Growers' Manual on Parathion

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

Agricultural Chemicals Division

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Please send me Growers' Manual giving latest recommendations for using Parathion.

Name _____

Address _____

A PAGE OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT PROBLEMS

In The Orchard

FROM THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT

APPLE MAGGOT CONTROL

Question: Has there been any new method of combating apple maggot? The past season I made a special effort and used all the sprays recommended with an extra one early in August, but with poor results.

Answer: The apple maggot varies so widely in the various fruit growing areas that no generalized statements hold for the entire state. Recent information on maggot control in the Hudson Valley where it is very difficult to hold, suggests that lead arsenate is slightly superior to DDT. If you did not control maggot with a full program of DDT in 1949, you might consider the use of lead in 1950. Complete switching back to lead arsenate is not advisable based on 1949 experience because of the codling moth. It appears advisable to supplement or substitute lead arsenate in certain sprays rather than omit DDT completely.

There is no new method or material available for apple maggot control in 1950. Some of the newer insecticides have been disappointing.

RUSSETING

Question: How can we grow Golden Delicious without russetting?

Answer: A great deal of the russetting on Golden Delicious in the valley in 1949 was, no doubt, due to the cold weather which persisted for about 2 weeks following the bloom. There were several nights when near-frost conditions occurred. Fungicides are sometimes blamed. Perhaps over a period of years mild fungicides would help in reducing the trouble.

SCAB CONTROL

Question: Why do we not use better fungicides so that we will not have to spray 15 times or more?

Answer: Some new fungicides that give control with fewer applications than sulfur still are expensive and involve other problems. The reason a few growers make as many as 15 applications is failure to make the early sprays timely or to make them sufficiently thorough or frequent.



APPLE MAGGOT FLY
You may see her feeding on the leaves in July.

Question: Is Potash Requirement of fruit trees being met under prevailing systems of orchard fertilization? Are not reconnaissance surveys of orchards to determine their potash status as important as present emphasis on the nitrogen status?

Answer: Recent surveys including over 200 New York apple orchards showed that the leaves on mature trees located on deep, well drained soils contained adequate potash for normal growth and production. The ability of trees to obtain potassium may be somewhat less in dry years of normal rain fall. Shallow rooted trees on imperfectly drained soils may approach potassium deficiency in some seasons because of their limited root system. Young trees 3-10 years of age planted on land that was previously cropped or following an old orchard that was cultivated may develop potassium deficiency symptoms. In such cases the use of a fertilizer containing potassium would be advisable as an insurance against such trouble. There is nothing to indicate that general recommendations on the use of potassium in New York orchards should be made.

COVER CROPS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO FROST DAMAGE

"Cover crops hold cold air, and it piles up to where it may cause freezing in the lower part of the trees, or even the entire tree, depending upon the thickness of the cold air layer and the height of the cover crop" is the conclusion published in Illinois Horticulture as the result of the opinion expressed by the meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau at Baltimore, who makes this comment:

"It has been found that bare soil is cooler by day and warmer by night than the same soil when grass-covered. Also, as the grass covering increases in height, the cooler temperatures which normally occur near the surface are effectively brought up closer to the tree branches and the fruit. The reason for this is that there is a considerable amount of air in the grass, and since air is a very good insulator or conversely, a very poor conductor, the temperatures fall very rapidly at night due to radiation.

Therefore, in an orchard where low night temperatures are liable to produce damage to crops, the soil should be kept clear of grass."

If an orchard has frost pockets in which frosts occur frequently the grower might study the situation with this information in mind.

COST OF GROWING APPLES

Question: For how much can you raise a bushel of canning apples?

Answer: The cost of growing apples varies considerably from farm to farm. In 1948 the average cost of growing and harvesting a bushel of apples amounted to \$1.00 per bushel on the 17 farms which kept cost account records with the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. This means, of course, that approximately one-half of these growers had costs higher than \$1.00 per bushel and about one-half had costs lower than \$1.00 per bushel. The cost of growing and harvesting a bushel of apples on these farms varied from \$.63 to \$2.36.

Orchard Demonstration

OLD HICKORY ORCHARD, LA CRESCENT, MINN.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 10:00 A. M.

A demonstration of orchard equipment in action will be held on Monday, June 26, at Old Hickory Orchards, La Crescent, Minnesota. It is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and La-Crescent Valley Fruit Growers Ass'n with the cooperation of the various firms participation. **The program will start at 10:00 a. m.** Noon Luncheon in LaCrescent Methodist Church Basement.

The Hardie Manufacturing Company will show one of their large, modern mist sprayers in action. The John Bean Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, will demonstrate one of their latest type hydraulic sprayers and also one of their new concentrate applicators.

The J. T. Henry Manufacturing Company will operate one of their new compressed air power pruners and it is probable that other makes of power pruners also will be demon-

strated. Arrangements are in progress for showing an Orchard Lift for pruning and picking, and other equipment.

An infra-red Frostguard will be shown in operation by the Evans Products Company. As this frost protection equipment is better seen at night when temperatures are lower and the visible light better indicates the energy output, an additional demonstration will be made in the evening for those who may wish to stay.

Opportunity will be given to inspect trees which have had applications of nitrogen fertilizer by spraying the foliage. These tests are being conducted by Dr. Leon Snyder.

Old Hickory Orchards comprise about 80 acres of orchard owned by Mr. George W. Nelson. Mr. Russell Senn is foreman in charge.

The participation firms are putting a lot of effort and expense into making this a demonstration that no grower should miss. **Mark it on your calendar today.** In case of heavy rain

there will be an automatic postponement for 24 hours. Arrangements are in charge of J. D. Winter, Secretary, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

LAST YEAR'S APPLE CROP

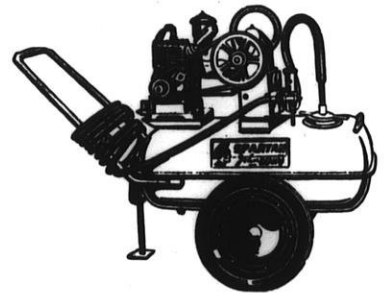
Canada's crop was 17.5 million bushels, of which 30 per cent was exported. More than half of these exports were to Britain, under subsidy and as outright gift. Two million bushels were exported to the United States. These entered the United States at market values generally barely covering costs of freight, handling, and packaging.

The U. S. crop was 133 million bu., of which approx. 2.5 million bu. were exported, including over 2 million which moved under export subsidy to dollar-short countries other than Canada. Exports from the U. S. to Canada have been less than 150,000 bu., mostly during the "free" period in early summer. The Department of Agriculture purchased 3 million bushels for free distribution to schools and institutions. There was an abandonment by growers of nearly 15 million bushels of apples which could not pay their way to market under the prevailing pressure.—By Truman Nold, Secretary, National Apple Institute.

SPRAY MATERIALS

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Lead Arsenate | Fermate |
| DDT | Nicotines |
| Lime Sulphur | Puratized |
| Mike Sulphur | Tag |
| Kolofog | Lindane |
| Kolospray | Chlordane |
| Ferradow | Parathion |
| Carbomate | Vapatone |

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Orchard Briefs

BAYFIELD FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

The Bayfield Fruit Growers Association will meet in the Community Building at 7:30 p. m. Friday, June 30.

The meeting will be informal and growers will discuss problems of growing apples, strawberries and raspberries. Taking part in the discussion will be H. E. Halliday, Madison, who inspects the small fruit plants in the area for certification, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, secretary of the Horticultural Society.

DDT, USED IN RIGHT WAY AT RIGHT TIME, KILLS OYSTER SHELL SCALE

Another year's experience has convinced C. L. Fluke that DDT can give excellent control of oyster shell scale; but it must be put on at the right time, and the spraying done thoroughly.

In 1948 he and John Parsons, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, tried DDT against the oyster shell scale in the Griffin orchard, in Door county, as reported in "What's New In Farm Science" (U. W.). Trunks, larger limbs and branches were all sprayed from two sides with a standard high pressure tractor drawn sprayer, using a single spray gun.

A calyx spray of DDT was the most effective in controlling the scale. But a cover spray of DDT, two weeks after petal fall, gave fair control and killed young scales even after they had stopped crawling.

Most successful was a calyx spray of 2 pounds of DDT and 5 pounds of mike sulfur per 100 gallons. In one test the same spray was also used for four cover sprays after which only one scale was found on 50 twigs. In another plot 2½ pounds of lead arsenate was used instead of DDT for the cover sprays, but DDT was used in the calyx spray and no scales were found on 50 twigs.

For comparison one set of trees was sprayed with lead arsenate and lime sulfur in the calyx spray, and lead arsenate and mike sulfur for the covers. Counts showed 1416 scales on 50 twigs. Where a lead arsenate-lime sulfur calyx spray was followed with DDT-mike sulfur covers, 107 scales were found on 50 twigs.

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY

Nitrogen exists in the soil largely as a constituent of organic matter. Through decomposition of the organic matter by soil organisms, the nitrogen is changed into forms available to plants. The final product in the soil nitrogen cycle is nitrate nitrogen (NO₃). This is the form in which most plants prefer their nitrogen. Since the decomposition of the organic matter is caused by living organisms, nitrogen availability in soil is influenced by temperature, moisture, and aeration. Thus the supply is extremely variable.

This explains why plants sometimes are found to be starving for nitrogen on soil which is high in organic matter. This occurs generally during cold, wet seasons, sometimes during dry periods, sometimes on the most fertile soils. It is during such seasons that plants are especially benefited by the presence of easily decomposable organic material such as that from leguminous crops, and from applications of soluble nitrogen fertilizers.

On farms where nitrogen starvation is common, even during seasons which favor the activity of soil micro-organisms, attention should be directed first to the organic content of the soil. If it is found that organic matter has become depleted, it should be replenished by additions of stable manures and by the production of green manures, preferably leguminous in nature.

Nitrogen starvation may occur on soils throughout the range of acidity and alkalinity. Strongly acid soils are more likely however, to be low in easily decomposable organic matter, because legumes do not thrive on such soils and the nitrifying bacteria may not function as efficiently as they do on soils well supplied with lime.

Nitrogen particularly affects the vegetative growth of a plant. A deficiency of the element results in stunted growth and in a loss of chlorophyll. The leaves first become light green and gradually yellow. The oldest leaves on the plant, those nearest the ground on an upright plant, are first affected. After the leaves become yellow, they die. Even after the oldest leaves are dead from lack of

nitrogen new leaves may be dark green. This shows that when the nitrogen supply in the soil is low the new leaves lose their chlorophyll, growth slows down, and in extreme cases the plant dies.

Fruit

It has been common knowledge for years that fruit trees must be well supplied with nitrogen. Where there is a deficiency, apples make a small set of fruit. An increase in development of anthocyanin pigment may be associated with nitrogen deficiency. Twig and spur elongation stops early and the twigs are stiff and woody. Peaches are especially sensitive to a deficiency of nitrogen. As with apple trees, there is a gradual loss of chlorophyll, first apparent on the oldest leaves of the current year's growth. Red spots appear on the leaves.

(From Special Bulletin 353)—Jan. 1949—Plant Nutrient Deficiencies Mich. Agr. Exp. Station.

THE WALNUT CATERPILLARS

Were the leaves of your black walnut trees eaten by caterpillars last year? Probably so; they were very numerous and destructive in 1949. The caterpillars may almost completely destroy the leaves on walnut trees.

Spraying with arsenate of lead will, of course protect the foliage; however, many of the trees are so tall they cannot be reached with an ordinary sprayer available to the home owner.

Try This

The larva of this insect must come down to the trunk or lower branches of the trees to molt several times. As they come down the trunk they may be destroyed by burning or cutting off the limbs on which the whole colony is feeding. We might suggest spraying the limbs and trunks with DDT in the hopes it will kill them as they come downward.

Main trouble with this world is that after you get out of school there aren't any more answers in the back of the book.

—Viola News.

Berries and Vegetables

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association

Tuesday, July 18, 1950

Northern State Hospital Grounds, Oshkosh
(County trunk A, north of Oshkosh)

Theme: Efficient Production and Marketing of Berries and Vegetables.

10:30 A.M. Tour of plots. Demonstration of irrigation equipment. Tour in charge of County Agent V. Peroutky.

12:00 noon. Pot luck luncheon. Bring a dish such as potato salad, beans, sandwiches, cake, etc. Enough for your group and a little more. Coffee and cold drinks will be furnished. Tickets for those not bringing food available at 65c.

1:30 P.M. Call to order by Chas. Braman, president. Discussion of timely topics on berry and vegetable growing. Speakers: Prof. O. B. Combs, Prof. Orrin Berge, Prof. C. L. Kuehner, H. E. Halliday, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

2:30 P.M. Demonstration and discussion of garden tractors and machinery.

NORMAL STRAWBERRY CROP EXPECTED

State inspectors Halliday and Smith, of the state entomologists office, report that there has been some winter injury to strawberries in some sections where snow covering was not adequate and not enough mulch was

applied. However, the acreage was increased last year and so we may have a larger total strawberry crop in the state than for several years past.

Red Steele is a factor at Bayfield. Mr. Halliday reports one patch was rejected for certification, and that if there is quite a bit of rain the disease may show up in a number of fields.

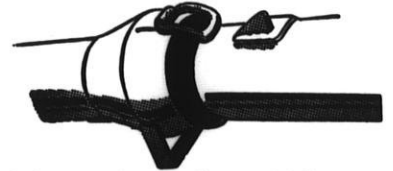
REPORTER: "And what would you say has been the chief source of your strength and health?"

100-YEAR OLD: "Vittles."

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June In The Garden

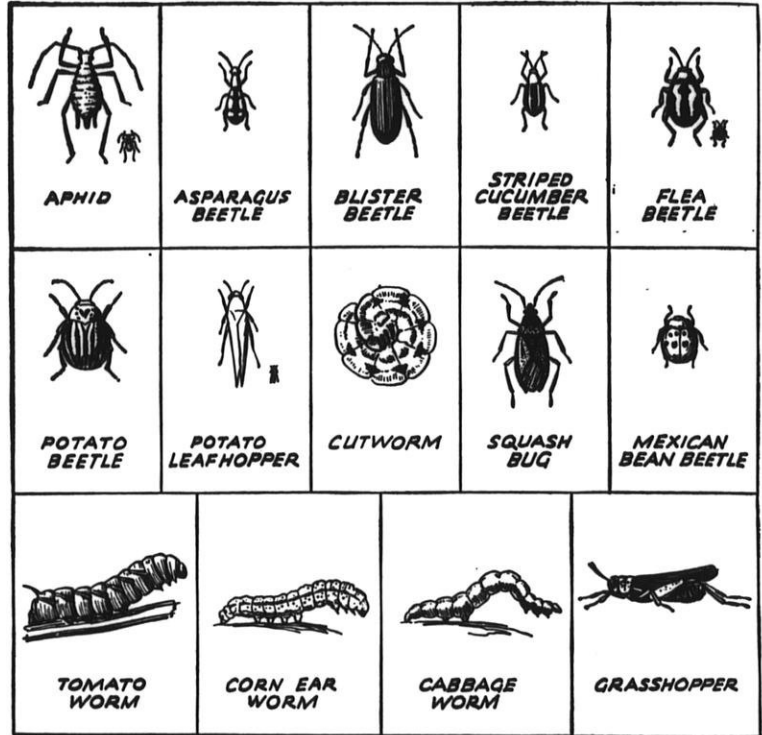
Pray and Spray

Pray that you may have rain enough but not too much. Have your hose handy and if the rain is not forthcoming, use it. By the way, a heavy mulch—four to six inches—is good dry weather protection. Keeps down weeds, conserves moisture and adds humus to the soil. Especially good around tomatoes and raspberries. Try it around dahlias.

Pray that pests may stay away, but keep your ammunition handy. Watch out for leaf eaters, aphids, spittlebug, rusts and mildew. There are many insecticides and fungicides now. Be careful in your selection. One of the handiest and safest is the duster, loaded with a dust that has ingredients to take care of all pests.

Pray that you may have no weeds, but keep your hoe sharp. Cultivate early and often.

By E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson



Spotting Chart of Garden Enemies—These are the Insects That Will Attack Your Garden.

Cucumber Beetles, Squash Vine Borer and Squash Bugs Very Serious Pests

Growers will again be confronted with three serious pests of cucumbers and squash and control is important.

The striped cucumber beetle comes early in the season and chews small holes in the leaves. The spotted cucumber beetle comes a little later and does considerable damage.

Control consists of dusting with "purified" DDT—3% dust and only a very light film. It is important not to use regular DDT, especially in any amount, because it will stunt the cucumbers. The "purified" is much safer according to Prof. R. K. Chapman of the U. W. Department of Entomology.

The purified DDT should not be applied heavily. Rotenone is the safest, but not quite as good as DDT.

The squash vine borer is a serious pest and control must start early. Dust the stems of the plant beginning about the third week in June and once each week for about three times.

Squash bugs, those large gray shield shaped bugs, suck the juice from the

leaves so they appear scorched.

The best control for these bugs is Sabadilla, at 10% concentration. It's the only material which will kill them after they become mature. The DDT used for the borer will keep the bugs in check when they are small, or when the eggs are hatching, but it won't kill them if they are matured, according to Prof. Chapman.

SPITTLE BUG CONTROL

In 1947 chlordane was the accepted material for the control of spittle bug.

But by 1949 at least three other materials have proved better, according to J. T. Medler, University of Wisconsin entomologist.

Those materials were DDT at the rate of a pound and a half per acre, toxaphene at the rate of three-quarter pounds per acre, and lindane at a quarter of a pound per acre.

Chlorane and a new insect killing chemical, aldrin, were far less effective, Medler reported.

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**STRAWBERRY LEAF ROLLER
CAN'T HIDE FROM PARATHION**

Strawberry growers can be sure that one insecticide, parathion, will knock out the strawberry leafroller even after the leaves are all folded up with the larvae inside. That's what R. Keith Chapman and A. A. Whipp, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, found in the 1948 tests at Kenosha when they tried nine different insecticides. None of the other eight gave good control, as reported in "What's New In Farm Science" (U. W.).

But parathion has a serious disadvantage for such use—it is very poisonous to people. It must be handled carefully, and can't be recommended for use on plants which are bearing strawberries.

In the 1948 tests parathion killed from 84 to 100% of the larvae inside folded strawberry leaves, and proved itself in both experimental plots and commercial trials. Either a 2% dust, 35 pounds per acre, or spray, with 1 pound of 25% wettable parathion in 100 gallons per acre, worked well.

No other insecticide gave more than one third kill of the larvae inside the rolled leaves. The other insecticides tested were chlordan, toxaphene, DDT, Calcium, arsenate, pyrethrum, rotenone, TEP, and BHC.

Raspberry plants came through the winter well in sections where the soil was well drained, but again there has been considerable winter injury where growth was late in the fall and the plants did not become fully dormant before cold weather.

**STRAWBERRIES LOOK GOOD IN
MICHIGAN**

Michigan strawberry growers are expecting one of the best crops in recent years according to reports. Harvesting will start about June 12th. The big Benton Harbor fruit market is being painted and repaired for the harvest.

Michigan produces about 11,000 acres of strawberries. There was some winter injury on heavy soils but not extensive.

What this country needs is fewer permanent waves and more permanent wives.

—Kay Ingram.

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL
IN STRAWBERRIES**

Controlling weeds in strawberries with 2, 4-D is recommended by R. E. Nylund of the University of Minnesota in the May issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist. He states, "It is recommended that 2, 4-D be used only on first-year plantings. Wait at least four weeks after planting before making the first application as plants that are not well established are subject to injury."

In order to obtain an effective kill the weeds must be small—not over 4 inches tall, and they should be in a rapid growth stage.

If weeds appear after the first application additional applications can be made during the season."

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- ★ Row Marker
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Rotary tiller

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ARIENS COMPANY - BRILLION, WIS.

Briefs About Vegetables

FREEZING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS by O. B. Combs (Cir. No. 357) is now available. Write the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison for it.

Most Vegetables Should Be Scalded

It will soon be time to freeze vegetables from our garden and scalding is an important part of the preparation. We therefore quote from the bulletin the instructions on scalding:

"Practically all vegetables should be scalded, either in boiling water or flowing steam, immediately after they have been harvested, cleaned and otherwise prepared for freezing. Proper scalding stops the action of enzymes, kills many bacteria and helps to clean the product. Enzyme action must be stopped in order to preserve the natural color, texture, flavor and food value of the fresh product.

Scalding in boiling water is generally more practical in the average home, but steam will give a superior product, especially with such vegetables as asparagus, snap beans and corn on the cob. Steam scalding will also result in less loss of food value from leaching during the actual heating process.

Scalding With Flowing Steam

When steam is used for scalding, the prepared vegetables are placed in a shallow, perforated container and set on a rack over rapidly boiling water in a suitable covered utensil.

A pressure cooker is a convenient and practical utensil for steam scalding. Sufficient water (2 or 3 inches) is placed in the cooker to provide



plenty of steam and avoid danger of the cooker going dry. The pet cock should be open at all times and the cover set in place without fastening. When steam begins to flow freely from the pet cock, the cover is removed, the wire basket or other perforated container of vegetables to be scalded is set in, and the cover replaced. Timing should start when steam again flows freely from the open pet cock. Other large, covered utensils may be used for steaming if a pressure cooker is not available.

Scalding With Boiling Water

When vegetables are scalded in boiling water, one to three gallons of water should be used for each pound of vegetables. Occasional movement of the vegetables is desirable to make certain that heating is uniform. A wire basket or other perforated container or a thin cheesecloth bag is suitable for holding the vegetables while they are being scalded.

SAWDUST IS EXCELLENT FOR MULCHING

But Beware of Nitrogen Deficiency

In the April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture appeared an article on the use of sawdust for everbearing strawberries which has created considerable interest among growers.

An article written by a nurseryman in the May issue of the American Nurseryman throws additional light on the use of sawdust and precautions necessary to prevent injury to plants. The nurseryman, J. S. Wells has used sawdust successfully and gives these suggestions of interest to our growers. (Condensed).

"When sawdust is applied to the soil and it commences to break down, all the available nitrogen in the soil is required by the bacteria which are working on the sawdust, and this results in a serious nitrogen deficiency. It is temporary, but it can seriously affect the development of the plants in the early stages.

During the summer we carted sawdust from neighboring sawmills and covered this area to a depth of from four to five inches. We were able to obtain some piles of old sawdust, which in some instances appeared to be almost like peat. It was anywhere from 12 to 20 years old. We segregated this material as it came from the piles and applied it to one area exclusively, the remainder being covered with sawdust fresh just as it came from the sawmills. Once the whole block was covered, we have continuously cut-harrowed this into the ground to mix as intimately as possible sawdust and soil.

Contrary to expectations, this sawdust has not made the soil acid, although we can expect it to do so in the spring when more rapid decomposition commences. We do find, however, that as a result of putting on this sawdust the resulting mixture is practically devoid of available nitrogen, and it is obvious that, in order to hasten the process of rotting, we shall have to top-dress the area with sulphate of ammonia."

"A second method whereby sawdust can be used with great success is as a mulch."

SCALDING TIME

| Vegetable | SCALDING TIME | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | In Flowing Steam | In Boiling Water |
| Asparagus | Medium stalks, 4 minutes Large stalks, 5 minutes | Medium stalks, 3 min. Large stalks, 4 min. |
| Beans, lima | Small seeds, 3 minutes Large seeds, 4 minutes | Small seeds, 2 min. Large seeds, 3 min. |
| Beans, snap | 4 minutes | 3 minutes |
| Brussels Sprouts | 6 minutes | 4 minutes |
| Cauliflower | 5 minutes | 4 minutes |
| Okra | 4 minutes | 3 minutes |
| Peas | 3 minutes | 2 minutes |
| Spinach | | 3 minutes |
| Sweet Corn, cut , whole kernel | 5 minutes | 4 minutes |

RADISHES VARY IN RESISTANCE TO MAGGOTS

Some radish varieties resist maggot attacks more than others; and DDT or BHC give at least some protection against maggot damage. Those are two findings of James Dogger and Floyd Andre, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in their study of possible ways to control cabbage maggots attacking radishes, as reported in "What's New In Farm Science" (U. W.).

In a preliminary set of tests, five radish varieties common in Wisconsin were grown to see what differences in maggot resistance might show up. No control treatments were made. Crimson Giant and Scarlet Globe were most resistant and gave higher yields than Cavalier. Winter radishes (Chinese Rose and Long Black Spanish) showed ever greater susceptibility to injury and gave the lowest yields.

A second set of tests compared different soil treatments for controlling the maggots. Most promising were DDT and BHC dusts. Each was applied with a hand duster at planting time, using 30 pounds per acre of 5% dust. A 5% chlordan dust, also used at 30 pounds per acre, was ineffective. Other treatments tried were gamma BHC and BHC emulsion.

Maggots injure radishes by feeding on the surface of the primary root, or by going into the root and eating on the inside. Young radishes may be killed; older ones are made unmarketable.

In addition to furnishing information to help radish production, the tests suggest ways of protecting more valuable related crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi, against cabbage maggot damage.

NEW BULLETIN TELLS STORY OF WISCONSIN CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

Development of Wisconsin's cranberry industry, which now ranks second in the nation, is told in a bulletin which has just been published by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

The bulletin was edited by C. W. Estes and W. W. Morris.

First mention of Wisconsin cranberries is found in LeSuer's writings dated about 1700, the bulletin reports.

Early settlers gathered the wild fruit and shipments were made as early as 1828.

Cultivation of cranberries in Wisconsin was begun in 1853 near Berlin. Later the crop spread to other parts of the state. In 1949 the state had 3,100 acres in production. The 1949 crop totaled 210,000 barrels, with an estimated value of \$2,594,000.

Many changes have taken place in the industry over the past century, including improved methods of production, harvesting and flooding the bogs for frost and insect protection.

Marketing has also changed, the bulk of the crop being handled by growers' cooperatives. A considerable part of the crop is now being processed, making cranberries available throughout the year, instead of just during the fall season.

NITROGEN HELPS SWEET CORN

An application of 100 to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate 2 or 3 weeks ahead of tassel time may be very effective in helping sweet corn produce heavier stalks and larger ears of corn—providing there is sufficient moisture in the soil.

However, one must be careful about applying nitrogen on Wisconsin's heavier soils. On dairy farms where manure has been added, nitrogen will not be needed. On our lighter soils, or any soils lacking in nitrogen, the additional nitrate will greatly increase the production of ear corn. Should be applied before the lower leaves begin to fade due to lack of nitrogen.

Nitrogen May Help Cabbage

Ammonium nitrate will help increase the size of the heads, the yield of cabbage as well as improve quality if nitrogen is lacking in the soil.

At a Texas experiment station application of 500 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre increased the yield from 3½ ton to 14 ton.

However, Prof. O. B. Combs at the University of Wisconsin warns that we must know our soil before applying nitrogen in this state. On heavy soil to which manure has been added additional nitrogen may ruin the crop because consumers like small, hard heads and an unbalanced condition—that is, high nitrogen and low phosphorous and potash would cause the heads to grow large and loose.

Here again, soils lacking in nitro-

gen and sufficiently supplied with moisture would benefit from ammonium nitrate. It can be applied in the home garden at the rate of about 2 pounds per 100 feet of row, worked into the soil between the rows or around the plants when the heads are starting to form.

GARDEN TRACTORS IN SPOTLIGHT

Milwaukee County Holds Demonstration of Tractors And Tools.

Garden Tractors chugged away pulling various kinds of plows and cultivators in Milwaukee on May 14, in a demonstration arranged by Asst. County Agent, E. B. Stiefvater. The setting was perfect—a beautiful day and a fine location, on the farm of Milwaukee County Institutions. Several hundred people watched from the lawn as the machines carried on. All makes had representatives present to answer questions.

A surprising number of types of machines are now available to the gardener, and all show much improvement over those of some years past.





VITAL WATER WHEN NEEDED with GORMAN-RUPP IRRIGATION PUMPS

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

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From the Editor's Desk

Let Gardening Be Your Hobby and Live Happily Best Wishes For A Pleasant Summer

We wish all of our members a most pleasant summer season. As is our custom, we do not have a magazine in July—so you will not hear from us again until August. June is always our most pleasant summer month and we hope that everyone will enjoy it this year and that July will not be too warm for comfort.

OUR COVER PICTURE A CRATE OF DORSET STRAWBERRIES

Lest we forget the "good old days" we run this picture of a beautiful crate of Dorsett strawberries obtained some years ago by the W. F. Allen Company, Sallisbury, Maryland. The legend on the picture is: "in 1933, Dorsett sold on the New York wholesale market at 12c to 15c per quart when good berries of the standard variety were bringing 5c to 7c."

Lawn Weed Control With Chemical Spray

1. 2,4-D will control most common lawn weeds.
2. Weeds should be actively growing when sprayed.
3. Best temperature is 65° to 90° F.
4. Apply when rain does not threaten within 24 hours.
5. Do not mow for at least 4 days before or after spraying.
6. Follow manufacturers instructions for mixing and applying.
7. Protect nearby shrubbery from drifting spray.

"Sell your house yet?" inquired the friendly neighbor.

"Nope, we don't intend to sell it," was the answer.

"You had it advertised," said the neighbor puzzled.

"That's just it," was the answer. "After reading the real estate agent's advertised description, it seemed just the place we had been looking for as an ideal home."



IS THIS OUR LATEST SEASON

Apples Began Blooming In Madison May 25

How easy it is to forget. We thought this was the latest season in 100 years, but when we checked with Dr. R. H. Roberts of the U. W. Dept. of Horticulture, who has kept records of blooming dates for many years, we find that the season is much the same as it was in 1924, 1935 and also in 1947. In fact the blooming date was only one day later than in 1947. Perhaps you remember the cold wet May of that year.

WHEN TO PLANT ENGLISH WALNUT SEEDS

Gray squirrels taught us when to plant English walnut seeds. Digging in the flower border in May we uncovered some seeds which the squirrels had planted there last September about two inches deep. We know they took them from the tree before they were quite fully matured. When uncovered, the seeds had already sprouted and seemed in very good condition.

Of course, the squirrels will also dig them up if they can find them, and so, in planting, they must be protected from the squirrels. It is probably safer to plant walnuts early in the fall than in the spring—the meats usually dry out too much during the winter unless covered with soil.

COUNTY FAIRS AGAIN

"What is wrong with our County Fairs?" is the title of an article in the May 6th issue of the Rural New Yorker, one of the East's leading farm papers. The author of the article says, among many other things, "a few fairs may save themselves for even greater heights of popularity, but something must be done about them and that right away."

Considering only the section in which this magazine is interested—the fruits, flowers and vegetables—we suggest that Fair officials seriously consider a long range program of reorganization in these departments. They should be modernized to keep abreast of modern methods. To do that we will have to discard many of our old ideas, especially the one about the Fair being a place where people can get a few dollars in premium money. If we conceive the Fair as a show window of agriculture and an educational medium, then we will feature only those things in which the people of the County are interested. For example, if a county does not grow potatoes, why feature potatoes at the County Fair? But if your county is an important potato growing county why not make a big thing of it.

Why offer premiums on a handful of flowers stuck in a tin can when there are organizations whose members will be glad to cooperate in staging a beautiful flower show.

MINNESOTA ROSE DAY University Farm—June 24

The Minnesota Rose Society annual "Rose Day" at University Farm, St. Paul, will be held on Saturday, June 24, according to Richard S. Wilcox in the Minnesota Horticulturist.

There will be a morning program at 9:30 and an afternoon program from 1 to 2:45 in the Green Hall, University Farm. At 3:00 p. m. will be the tour of gardens.

The guest speaker will be Dr. A. A. Plagman of Davenport, Iowa, one of the nation's most famous rosarians.

The Merit System Recommended

**Minnesota Horticultural Society
Introduces System and Recom-
mends Its Use**

In the May issue of the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, secretary E. M. Hunt publishes a full page article recommending the system as a new method of judging flower exhibits. He states, "One of the main objectives of a flower show is to increase the public's understanding and appreciation of flowers. The show should be educational and should also encourage and give satisfaction to the person who has done a good job of exhibiting. Many flower shows fail in these objectives because of certain difficulties encountered in competitive judging."

"The object of the merit system is to give recognition based on a standard of perfection rather than on competition."

Secretary Hunt gives credit to the Wisconsin Society for introducing the merit system for judging flower shows. Samples of our award cards have been sent to their affiliated organizations and will be printed as soon as orders come in. We are

pleased to cooperate with Minnesota in this undertaking.

HOME SOIL TESTER AVAILABLE

A practical soil tester for the home gardener is now available. It is the Simplex Soil Tester developed and marketed by the Edwards Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio. It is designed to test the more important nutrients which must be readily available in the soil to obtain the best plant growth.

The Simplex Soil Tester is quick, as there is no waiting of solutions to clear, and it's based on the Spurway method of soil testing developed at Michigan State College. No knowledge of chemistry is required. The tester is packed in a metal box and is retailed at \$6.50, available from dealers.

THE ROMANCE OF THE ROSE

This is the title of a new book by Josephine Chamblor; published by Charles T. Bramford Company, Boston, Mass. (price \$1.50).

The 48 pages of the book outline many of the romantic incidents in the history of the rose from Roman days to the present.

PLEASE, PLEASE, HELP US OUT

Producers of cut flowers, flowering or foliage plants, nursery stock, bulbs, corms, and flower seed are now being mailed a special questionnaire from the census bureau. If growers and producers fill out these forms accurately and promptly we will be able to obtain the much needed information about our industry which is most essential if we are to get the state and federal services which we deserve.

This information which only you can supply is treated confidentially. It cannot be used for taxation, regulation or investigation.

Fill out the form now before you forget it or misplace it. You can only benefit from cooperating.

—By G. E. Beck, Ext. Floriculturist, U. W.

Mosaic is spread only by a few sucking and chewing insects with the aphid probably the principal carrier. As the insects are either crawling or wind borne, they do not travel far. The disease is not thought to be carried in air, soil or dead tissue. Seed grown bulbs are Mosaic free.

For Fragrance and Beauty...

**Plant McKay's
Choice French Lilacs**

The blooms of McKay's Choice French Lilacs are extremely large—many of them double. The colors are varied and beautiful, and the fragrance is exceptionally delightful.

**Plant McKay's
Flowering Crabs**

McKay's fragrant Flowering Crab blossoms open slowly and last a long time. Of dwarf variety, they are especially hardy and will add beauty to your landscaping plan.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We wish to thank our out of state members for sending their proxies for our annual meeting. These, added to those of our non-attending state members and the votes of members, made it possible to reach the legal requirement for the necessary changes in our articles of incorporation. Again I state "thank you" to each and every one who contributed. Could anyone be blamed if he expressed the hope that the process need not be repeated in the near future?

The "big" show will be at Madison on August 9th and 10th. With the facilities of the Fieldhouse available, we hope to put over a Central International Show. To have such a show—an acre of gladiolus—we need the loyal support of all of our members. This support should be in two forms—all of your bloom, and your attendance. A third form of support for those who would like to do so is a cash contribution to our society treasury (needed because no admission may be charged at the Fieldhouse, nor may exhibition space be "sold").

May I count on your support in this "big project",

—By Walter C. Krueger, President.

Sheboygan Chapter Meeting. The Sheboygan County Chapter held its regular meeting Tuesday, May 9. Movies of the Tournament of Roses and local scenes were shown by Peter De Pagter and were followed by refreshments.

We received an invitation to attend the basket supper of the Manitowoc County Chapter, May 28th.

On July 16, the Chapter will hold its annual picnic in Roosevelt Park, Kohler.

(Continued on page 266)

STATE SEEDLING AND RECENT INTRODUCTION SHOW WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

July 30-31, 1950

In connection with Madison Gladiolus Society Annual Show, First National Bank, Madison.

Color Classes

00—White; 06—Cream; 10—Yellow; 16—Buff; 22—Orange; 30—Salmon; 36—Scarlet; 40—Pink; 50—Red; 60—Rose; 66—Lavender; 70—Purple; 76—Violet; 80—Smoky; 90—Any other color.

Seedlings

Section A—Single Spike, any size.

Section B—Three Spike, any size.

Recent Introductions

Must have been offered in the U. S. for dissemination not earlier than the 1947 season.

Section C—Single Spike, 500 and 400 series.

Section D—Single Spike, 300 and 200 series.

Section E—Three Spikes, 500 to 100 series.

Section F—Seedling Baskets

Not less than 12 spikes of a single variety of seedling gladiolus. Other foliage permitted. Judging will be based on quality of bloom.

Section G—Recent Introduction Basket

Not less than 12 spikes of a single variety of a Recent Introduction. Other foliage permitted. Judging will be based on quality of bloom and artistic arrangement.

Section H — Seedling and Recent Introduction Vase

Must be of a single variety, number of spikes not limited. Other foliage permitted. Judging will be based on quality of bloom and artistic arrangement.

Madison Gladiolus Society Show

The First National Bank of Madison will be open at 6:00 A.M. Sunday, July 30. Entries must be in place for judging by 12 noon, Sunday.

The Show will be open to the public Sunday, July 30, from 2:00 to 9:00 P.M., on Monday from 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. and from 4:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Baskets and containers, if marked with the owners name, will be taken care of by the Madison Gladiolus Society and delivered to the Field House in time for the Central National Show.

The judges will award a rating of 'Excellent' to any seedling considered worthy. After Section Champions are picked, the judges will, by ballot, select the following:

Grand Champion of the Wisconsin Seedling and Recent Introduction Show from the Section Champions of Sections A through E.

Champion Seedling from Section champions of Sections A and B.

Champion Three Spike from Section champions of Section B and E.

Grand Champion of the Madison Gladiolus Show from section champions of Sections I and J.

Corn Borer Injury To Gladiolus

Question Answered by J. W. Apple, Dept. of Entomology, U. W.

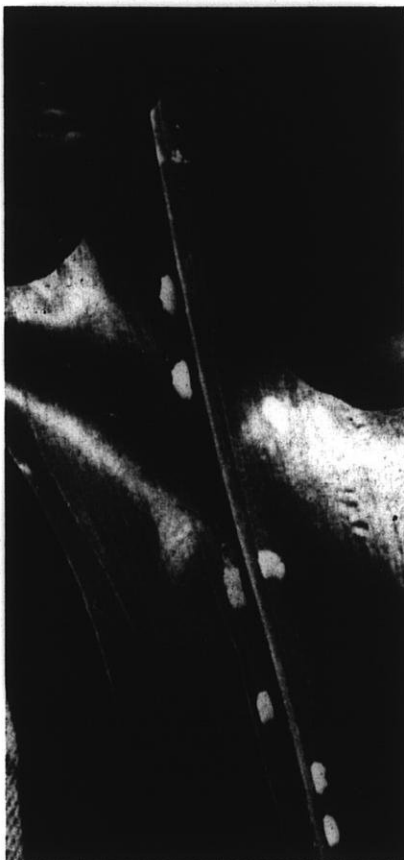
Question: Corn borers injured many spikes of our glads last year. How can they be controlled? From Marinette County.

Answer: The European corn borer has been found in gladiolus spikes by both commercial growers and home gardeners in communities where the insect is prevalent in corn fields. Glads are one of the 200 host plants in which corn borers have been found but they are by no means a preferred host. However, since one mature borer in a spike can ruin a flower and there are about 20 individual eggs in a single egg mass, it is easy to understand why the glad grower shows such concern over this pest.

In Wisconsin as elsewhere, one is most likely to encounter corn borers in gladioli in those areas where the greatest number of borers overwinter. During the 1949-50 winter the highest overwintering populations were in the southern and western counties of Wisconsin. The north-central and north-eastern sections of the state have the lightest infestation at the present time. However, all sections of the state experienced a substantial increase in the borer during 1949 and it would be well for glad growers to acquaint themselves with the borer life history and what can be done to control the pest.

Life History

The insect passes the winter as a full grown worm within old cornstalks and to a limited extent in other large stemmed plants. In late May and during June these borers transform into brown pupae within the old cornstalks and other host plants. Moths emerge from the pupal stage in from 12 to 15 days. During a normal year, female moths will begin laying eggs about the 20th of June in southern Wisconsin and a few days later further north in the state. The eggs are laid in flat white masses consisting of five to forty eggs. An average egg mass is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. After four days of development, the larval heads can be seen through the egg shell and this egg stage is often referred to as the black-head stage. Within 24 hours after this



CORN BORER EGGS

Egg masses of the corn borer as they would appear on gladiolus or corn leaves. Photo courtesy Illinois Natural History Survey.

stage is reached, the eggs will hatch and the small borers immediately seek out some protected place to begin their feeding. In looking for the borer eggs pay particular attention to the underside of the leaves on the largest plants or earliest planting.

The Second Brood

The corn borer larvae mature inside the various host plants during July, and in early August they transform into the pupal stage. Moths appear in late August and September to lay eggs for the second generation of the borer. These borers and a few from the first generation, which do not pupate in mid-summer, constitute the overwintering population.

Much of northern Wisconsin has only one generation because the season is too short to allow the two generation strain of borer to become established. Even where the two generation borer is common, it is only the first generation that causes much damage to glad plantings and it is this generation that must be controlled with insecticides if the glad grower anticipates damage to his crop as indicated by the presence of egg masses on his plants during late June and early July.

Control

If an inspection for eggs reveals even one mass it will probably pay to treat the entire planting of glads. DDT dust (5 to 10%) and spray are highly effective against the corn borer whether the insect is on corn or gladioli. Most glad growers use some form of DDT to control thrips so the use of this insecticide is not new to them. As is the case with thrips, a fairly heavy application of DDT is required. It is suggested that at least 1.5 pounds of technical DDT be used to the acre if a 50% wettable powder is used or 2 pounds of actual DDT per acre for dust applications. Make three or four applications at five to seven day intervals beginning at the time the first egg mass is found. If a grower is using DDT at weekly intervals during June and July for thrips control, this practice should take care of the corn borer without additional insecticide applications. These insecticide applications normally would be made prior to the appearance of flowers so there is no likelihood of spoiling the flowers by the presence of the white dust.

GLADIOLUS SHOWS

July 30-31: Madison Gladiolus Society and Wisconsin State Seedling and R. I. Show, First National Bank, Madison.

August 6: Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus Chapter Seedling and R. I. Show, Elementary School, Hy. 18 and 5th St., Jefferson.

August 9: Evening meeting on organization of Central International Gladi-

olus Show, Loraine Hotel, Madison, Wis.

August 9-10: Central National Gladiolus Show, University of Wisconsin Field House, Madison, Wis.

August 19-20: Sheboygan and Manitowoc Chapter Show, New Opera House, Manitowoc, Wis.

August 19-26: Gladiolus shows at the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

SHEBOYGAN MEETING

(Cont. from page 264)

Show on August 19-20.

The Sheboygan and Manitowoc County Chapters will again hold a joint regional show Saturday and Sunday, August 19 and 20, at the New Opera House, Manitowoc.

Six new members were admitted to the society. By Miss Shirley Jaschinski.

HARDY APRICOTS

They Are Hardy in the North but Blossoms Freeze in Wisconsin

The Morden Experiment Station, just southwest of Winnipeg, Canada, has done notable work in breeding better hardy Apricot varieties. Scout, introduced for testing by the Society some 10 years ago, has been used as a parent.

Unfortunately these Apricots did not do well in Wisconsin. In the News letter of the Morden Station we find these interesting comments—

One of the hazards in growing apricots is that their very early blooming habit exposes them to damage from spring frosts.

Success has been substantial in apricot culture in Southern Manitoba. In contrast, territories subject to considerable thawing weather during winter may fail frequently owing to the buds being stimulated into activity before heavy frosts are over. At Morden, seldom is there a failure in the apricot crop. However, such esteemed commercial varieties as Moorpark, Tilton and Perfection are too tender for this region. The leading varieties being grown with confidence have pleasing culinary quality but only three of the present selections are classed as good dessert varieties. The fresh fruit tends to lack juiciness in most cases.

A promising line of breeding is that of using the pollen of dessert plums on the apricot pistils.

Give Lilacs Good Care—

They'll Flower Better

By G. Wm. Longenecker

Lilacs are popular because of their fragrant, showy clusters of flowers and because they can be easily grown. Lilacs do, however, respond to good treatment and will produce more and better flowers if given half a chance.

Lilacs like plenty of sunlight and will not blossom well, or at all, when grown in a shady place. They will grow in almost any kind of soil but will do best if grown in good fairly heavy loam. Lilacs also like a sweet soil so an occasional application of lime to the soil may be beneficial.

Oyster Shell Scale sometimes makes lilac growing a problem, particularly if there are any old neglected apple trees near by. It pays to be on the lookout for this pest and keep it under control by using a dormant oil or dormant lime sulphur spray before the buds begin to open in the spring. Oyster Shell Scale can also be controlled by using a 5 per cent DDT spray at about the time the petals are falling from the apple blossoms.

Borers Are Problem

Borers are often a problem when growing lilacs in Wisconsin. If the lilacs leaves become small and discolored on a portion of a bush one should look for borers. They are most often present in the older wood. Look for holes and a sign of sawdust toward the bottom of the older canes.

Sometimes one can kill borers by running a wire into the opening left by the borer. They can also be killed by injecting certain chemicals into the tunnel openings.

Carbon bisulfide is often very effective and it can be obtained from most drugstores. The easiest method

of application is to put the carbon bisulfide into an oil can and then a few drops of the chemical can be injected into the tunnel openings. The holes should then be plugged with clay, putty, or some similar material.

Carbon bisulfide is highly inflammable, so if a person feels he has to smoke while treating borers a mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride should be used instead of the carbon bisulfide. Nicotine sulfate can also be used. Soak a wad of cotton in nicotine sulfate and put it into the tunnel made by the borer. The treatment will be most effective if the opening is plugged with clay or putty.

Grow As Bush

Because borers are such a problem it is better to allow the lilac to grow as a bush with several stems from the ground rather than as a tree or semi-tree with one stem or trunk. When the lilac is grown some of the older branches can be cut off at the ground line every year. This continual removal of old wood will keep the shrub in a vigorous growing condition and will, as a rule keep the borers under control.

Lilacs will flower better if the seed heads are cut from the bush before they become fully developed. The flower buds for next year should be forming at the same time the seed is filling out. The lilac cannot carry out both of these processes at the same time, so if the seeds are allowed to develop they are made with a sacrifice of next year's flowers.—Written for the Wisconsin State Journal.

A LOOK AT THE BEST PEONIES

Court of Honor Peonies at the Shows

| | At Milwaukee | At Minneapolis | At New York |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Best Flower | A. B. Franklin | Hansina Brand | not chosen |
| Best Double | A. B. Franklin | Hansina Brand | Walter Faxon |
| Best Semi-Double | A. G. Perry | not chosen | Lady Alexandra Duff |
| Best Japanese | Moon of Nippon | Isani Gidui | Sword Dance |
| Best Single | Krinkled White | Krinkled White | Inca |
| Best Hybrid | Red Charm | Illini Belle | Lovely Rose |
| Best Tree | not chosen | not chosen | Golden Hind |

—As listed in the Oct. Issue of The Flower Grower magazine.

Garden Club News

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOWS

Wisconsin's first African Violet shows sponsored by the Eau Claire Garden Club and the Oshkosh Horticultural Society with the co-operation of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society attracted a large attendance and brought out many beautiful plants.

The first show was at Eau Claire on May 5th. There were several hundred entries of large and beautiful blooming plants; as many as 32 entries in one class. The multiple crown class brought out plants of enormous size and a profusion of bloom. The Exhibit Room was well filled all afternoon and the judges, Mrs. Edward Mecke of Eau Claire, a semi-commercial exhibitor, Prof. G. E. Beck of Madison and H. J. Rahmlow of Madison, had difficulty in making themselves heard on that windy afternoon as they talked to the visitors explaining the points of judging and African Violet culture. A splendid dinner and meeting afterwards closed the day. We congratulate the Eau Claire Garden Club on this prospect and hope they will be successful in their plan of organizing more garden clubs in the Chippewa River Valley area.

The show by the Oshkosh Horticultural Society on May 9th brought an attendance at the 2:30 p. m. meeting of more than 100 from a half dozen different cities. Attendance at the noon luncheon was more than twice the number expected. Everyone had a good time. The exhibits were of excellent quality. Outstanding was the display by Mrs. Glen Fisher of Oshkosh, who also helped with the judging and spoke on how to hybridize and grow violets from seeds.

Vote For Fall Meeting

This question was asked at the meeting, "how many would be in favor of a one day Fall horticultural meeting with a show of one variety of flower, such as chrysanthemums, and an evening banquet?" The vote was unanimous in favor of the idea and much enthusiasm was shown over the plan.



The Oshkosh African Violet Show Committee Members admire some of the beautiful plants shown. From left to right, Miss Anna Christensen, Miss Anna Phillipson, Miss Bessie Pease, Miss Agnes Phillipson, Mrs. Gordon Carey, Mrs. Guy Grundy, Mrs. Marvin Holler.



THE EAU CLAIRE GARDEN CLUB AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW COMMITTEE
Front row, from left, Mrs. Charles Bergmann, club secretary, Mrs. Edward Uecke, Eau Claire, exhibitor and judge.

Back row, Mrs. A. Burmeister, on show committee; Mr. G. E. Beck, Madison; judge; and Mrs. F. E. Burrell, Vice President and show chairman.

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What The Clubs Are Doing

Colby Blue Sky Garden Club Observed Arbor and Bird Day on May 5th.

Mrs. W. W. Payne gave a most interesting talk on birds and wild flowers observed on a trip in the South and birds in her home grounds. She made a plea for more Blue birds and exhibited a Blue bird house which she had made taken from directions in this magazine. A screen tour through the "Elise Chapin Wildlife Sanctuary of Chattanooga Audubon Society" of Chattanooga, Tenn., was shown. A Colorado Blue Spruce tree has been planted by the club in the City Park. All the members enjoyed our April 12th meeting when Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison talked to us.

By Mrs. Emma Zillmer, Colby

The Green Thumb Garden Club, Jefferson County, assesses each member who does not respond to roll call 10c. A member of a club makes an arrangement for each meeting. In May, Mrs. Margaret Riese of the Boston Store, demonstrated table arrangements. This was a guest day meeting for near by clubs—By Mrs. S. Froelich.

The Iron River Garden Club (Bayfield County) meets the first Wednesday evening of each month, but during the three summer months we have two meetings each month—first and third Wednesdays. Membership is limited to 20 so that meetings are held in homes of members. Each hostess serves a luncheon following the program. A year book is prepared which lists the program and meeting dates.

This year we sent to the County Agent suggestions for improving the Flower Show at the County Fair and a new fair premium list. We are pleased to receive a reply that almost all of our suggestions have been adopted.

Speakers this year have included County Agent R. J. Holvenstot of Washburn and John Hauser of Bayfield, who gave valuable advice on flower growing.

A flower exchange is held as soon as weather permits transplanting. There will be a garden tour and a visit to the Hauser flower gardens at

Bayfield. June 28th we plan a special flower show and meeting when Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison will be with us.

By Mrs. Joseph Chramosta, President

The Mauston Garden Club meetings are held the second Thursday of each month, in the evening. Our Club is now six months old, but we have covered much ground and have our goal set for bigger things.

The following were guest Speakers: Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, "New Ideas For 1950 Gardens," Mr. Leo Schaffer, County Agent and Mr. Keith Whittenhiller, Agriculture teacher, Subject, "Soil and Fertilizers," Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison, on "Vegetable Gardens for Year Around Food Supply," Mr. Sidney Hovde, district Forester, on "The Living Earth."

Mr. Geo. A. Ziegler, Madison, Landscape specialist made a tour of a number of homes and gave expert help.

We are planning a Peony Show soon and in August our Flower Show. By Mrs. Chas. J. Smith, Secy. Treas.

The Garden Study Club Of North Prairie has chosen Garden Vegetables as the theme for study. Each month a different family of vegetables is studied as to origination, culture, best varieties, canning and freezing. Prof. O. B. Combs of the U. W. gave us a very helpful illustrated talk, on "Better Vegetables from the Home Garden."

Mrs. E. Kulow, federation Vice-president talked on "Growing Chrysanthemum" on May 31st. Roses, Indoor Gardening and Flower Arrangements will be discussed in following months.

Our school children share in the Conservation programs and prizes are awarded the winners. This year "Trees," "Our Wisconsin Parks" and "Feeding the Birds" are program topics. Trees were purchased and planted in the village Memorial Park.

A July picnic is planned for families of members to study the trees, flowers and shrubbery in the park. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow will be guest speaker in October.

By Mrs. S. Zimorski.

Ripon Yard and Garden Club: We have had some very interesting programs at our meetings the third Monday of the month in the homes of members. Miss Helen Wahoski, Oshkosh State Teachers College, has studied at the University in Switzerland and traveled in Italy and France. She illustrated her talk with colored slides. Miss Alice Bonnell, a member of our club, will speak to us in June on her trip to Natchez, Mississippi. Miss Joyce Johnson of Ripon, will go on a student trip to Europe this summer and will be our guest speaker in August. Miss Betty Christainson of the Betty Floral Shoppe, Ripon, spoke to us on flower arrangement.

Our club is interested in conservation and owns a small acreage where native flowers grow undisturbed. Every member brings flower arrangements to our special meeting. We visited the Green Lake Flower Show as a group.

Club members are interested in growing these flowers: roses, tuberous begonias, African violets, and four members are growing magnolia trees.

By Maud Russell, Pres.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club toured Mitchell Park Conservatory on April 18th. The beautiful showing of Easter lilies and spring flowers were viewed besides touring 14 green houses. Then the 57 members proceeded to the lecture room where a practical demonstration of cutting down, or pruning, of various plants was made by Mr. Brossmann and his assistants. The last attraction was the three dimensional colored slides of the outstanding floral displays in recent years as no two of them are alike.

The evening shall always be remembered as informative and also inspirational as the beauty of the flowers was definitely "out of this world."

On June 3 the Club went by bus to Lombard Park District, Lombard, Illinois to see the lilacs, and also to view the crab apple blossoms and shrubs at Morton Arboretum at Lysle, Illinois. A picnic lunch served as one meal, with a stop-over for dinner on return trip.

By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch.

The Berlin Garden Club will hold its annual "farm breakfast" and meeting at the Harlan Wilson farm at 9:00 a. m. on June 21. Guests will be Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.—By Mrs. W. N. Crawford, Pres.

The Three Garden Clubs of West Allis, for the second year, have sponsored a Beautification Essay Contest for the 6th grade pupils of the West Allis Public Schools. This year, the West Allis Beautification Committee included the contest in the City Cleanup and Beautification Program.

The topic of the Essay was "Beautify for your Neighbor." The teachers of these schools (there are 8 elementary schools in West Allis) used this topic as a language assignment. Each teacher of the 6B and the 6A classes selected the three or four best essays in her room and submitted them to the judges. The judges were selected from the three clubs sponsoring the show as follows: West Allis Garden Club—Mrs. Clara Harrington; Hillcrest Garden Club—Mrs. Roy Larson; Home Gardeners—Mrs. J. W. Dooley. General chairman of the contest—Mrs. Otto Burgermeister, Hillcrest; Secretary of the contest—Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Home Gardeners. The City and the school system cooperated in arranging a special program to award the prizes.

Mayor Arnold Klentz told the group that he was rather embarrassed on receiving copies of some essays which showed that the City could do a little cleaning up on its own property and that he would proceed to see that such suggestions were followed up.

By Mrs. J. W. Dooley

SOME INTERESTING CLASSES FOR YOUR FLOWER SHOW

1. An arrangement of fruits and vegetables in a wooden container for the luncheon table.
2. Arrangement of foliage house plants for the dinner table.
3. An arrangement in a kitchen utensil.
4. An arrangement using only vegetable foliage.
5. An arrangement of weed plants.
6. An arrangement of three or more African violet plants.
7. An original arrangement with cards stating its purpose.

BETTER SOIL FOR FREE

By Martha Getzlaff Koch
Wauwatosa Garden Club

A familiar saying is: "The good things in life are free." This not only pertains to people but also to gardens; our gardens demand good soil.

The dig-in-the-dirt-gardener realizes the value of commercial fertilizers, but knows also that the flourish, or spurt of growth, is temporary and that more lasting good is obtained if the soil is "a Natural," shall we say. This is available to us for the taking. It was planned in the scheme of things.

Some of our club members find compost piles a fine source of food supply for their gardens. What is a compost pile? If a space in an out-of-the-way place is available (on account of odor) begin to pile up grass clippings, dried leaves, greens and garbage. Turn occasionally and add a little lime, complete fertilizer and soil. Make your own bone meal by burning bone scraps and pulverizing same.

If a compost pile is not feasible, for lack of space, garbage and leaves can be dug under in the fall. Coffee grounds can be added at any time.

The water, in which egg shells have been saved, has been found beneficial to house plants by another club member who expects to continue doing same for outdoor garden.

Garbage invites earth-worms and these in turn leave castings and air holes in soil as they journey.

Another member uses dried leaves as a mulch over plants and flowers. The leaves are spread over the plants several inches thick and help to hold moisture.

By using these "free" elements such as leaves and garbage, we are putting back into soil that which has been taken out, thereby doing a bit toward the conservation program.

Good soil can be ours—for free.

Send News Items For August Issues

Wisconsin Horticulture is not published in July. However, we invite all affiliated organizations to send in news items about their activities and especially dates for any flower shows to be held after August 5, by July 10.

Worry will make almost anybody thin except the people who worry because they are fat.

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Questions And Answers In Our

June Garden Clinic

Over-Watering vs. Under Watering:

If you have trouble growing house plants—yes, in the garden, too—it may be due to under-watering. Mr. G. E. Beck, Extension Floriculturist, said at recent meetings experiments have shown that more plants are stunted or lost due to under-watering than by over-watering. He told of an experiment in the East in which a large number of plants were distributed among amateur growers. They grew them for a period of time and the plants were then examined. A small number had died and a larger number were stunted from under-watering. None had suffered from over-watering. Plants with large leaves may need heavy watering every day during a period of low humidity.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias suffer from lack of water. Planted in the garden where there is competition from tree or shrub roots they may be injured by drought. A light rain may cause the soil to appear moist on top, but down under the bulbs it may still be very dry. Soak the soil with a soil-soaker hose.

What Shall I Do With My Gloxinia Plants After The Leaves Turn Yellow?

Gloxinias need a rest period after they are through blooming and the leaves have faded. Cut off the leaves and set them in the basement, watering just enough to keep a few tiny leaves growing close to the soil. Leave them there about three months, then bring them back into the sunlight, water well, and start them growing. Fertilize after the leaves have reached some size with a soluble fertilizer at the rate of one level teaspoon to two quarts of water applied once per week or 10 days. The soil should be slightly moist when the fertilizer is applied.

Will It Harm Plants To Water Them When The Weather Is Hot And The Sun Is Shining? It is best to water in the late afternoon or early evening because it reduces loss of water by evaporation. Otherwise, there is no disadvantage in watering during mid-day when the tem-



perature is high. The temperature of the water does not seem to make any difference to plants, and some, such as tuberous rooted begonias, like cool water during hot weather.

Moss Grows In Parts Of Our Gardens, Especially Where There Is Some Shade. What can I do?

Dig up or scratch up the moss-covered area, dig in a complete fertilizer, sow shade-resistant lawn grass seed and water frequently until the grass becomes established. Lime is not necessary, as moss is not an indication of an acid soil.

We Have Plants Of Perennial Phlox Of Several Varieties Planted Close Together In Our Garden. Now We Find That The Plants Are Changing Their Blossom Colors. Flowers on some shoots are very poorly colored—a magenta. What can be done?

The plants with magenta color blossoms are seedlings. Seeds fell to the ground in past years, young plants grew which are the colors you mentioned. While there are opinions to the contrary, it is an established fact that plants do not mix because they are planted close together.

How To Control Ants In The Lawn Or Garden. Dr. C. L. Fluke, University Entomologist, tells us that dusting the soil around ant-hills with a chlordane dust is a very effective control for ants. If you wish to con-

trol the ants on plants such as peonies, dust the soil around the plants.

Earlier Tomatoes By New Spraying Methods: I have heard that a new spray can be applied on tomato blossoms and will enable us to produce earlier tomatoes. Is it recommended?

If weather conditions are unfavorable for pollination of tomato blossoms, then the new spray, tomato set, may be of value. There are a number of conditions which cause poor pollination including low temperatures, cloudiness and unfavorable humidity. Under such conditions the spray will set the blossoms and may give us earlier and more tomatoes. If conditions for pollination are favorable, however, it will not be of any help. Try it!

What Causes Unsightly Leaves On Hollyhocks And Perennial Phlox?

Red-spider, mites, rust and leaf spot all contribute to the unsightly leaves of the plants. Start dusting early in the season—in June—aiming particularly at the lower side of the leaves with an all-purpose dust containing sulphur and insecticides. Mites are not easily controlled, but the dust will hold them in check.

How Can Gladiolus Thrips Be Controlled?

DDT is still the best dust or spray for gladiolus thrips. When dusting, put it on when the foliage is just a little damp, as early in the morning or late in the afternoon. Start dusting early and continue every 10 days until blooming time.

Should The Flower Heads Of Tulips And Lilacs Be Cut Off After They Are Through Blooming? What Is The Advantage?

Yes, it is a good thing to cut off the flower heads of tulips and lilacs. The leaves of the plants must produce food necessary for growth of seeds, and if they do not need to produce seeds that food is stored in the bulb of the tulip or is used to produce flower buds on the branches of the lilacs.

Watch Out For These Garden Pests

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW CONTROL METHODS

By E. L. Chambers

Gladiolus Thrip—A very small active insect lemon yellow to black in color, feeding under leaf sheaths causing foliage and flowers to be deformed and discolored.

To control use either 5% DDT dust or a spray made up of 3 level table-spoonsful of 50% DDT wettable powder in a gallon of water. Repeat if necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals until flower spikes appear.

Iris Borer—The large grub-like worm, cream to pinkish in color, tunneling through the rhizomes of iris resulting in their eventual death and decay can be controlled. Sanitation methods should be followed to eliminate eggs on old tops in the early spring. By the time the plants are 4 to 6 inches high, they should be either sprayed or dusted using the DDT treatments mentioned for gladiolus thrips above.

Rose Slugs—Small greenish slugs about one-half inch long which feed on the lower surface of the leaves skeletonizing them. These can be controlled by following the same treatments mentioned above.

Rose Chafer—A brownish beetle about one-half inch long with long spiny legs which feed upon the blossoms and foliage of many plants can be controlled by following the same DDT treatments recommended above.

Corn Earworm—A large caterpillar which feeds on the silk and tips of sweet corn ears becoming nearly two inches long when fully grown. The eggs are laid on the corn silks and infestations may appear in July and throughout the late summer and fall.

For control dust the silk with a 5% DDT dust, a 3% rhotane dust, or apply a few drops of mineral oil on the silk of each ear. Commercial sweet corn growers use 3 quarts of 25% DDT emulsifiable concentrate and 2½ gallons of white mineral oil diluted with water to make 25 gallons for spraying each acre. Usually two or three applications at two-day intervals are necessary for complete control.

Striped Cucumber Beetle—Small bee-



Work of Rose Slug

flies about one-fourth inch long, yellowish in color with three long black strips and a black head.

To control use a 1% rotenone or a 0.2% pyrethrum dust. 3% DDT dusts are effective but may cause some foliage injury to certain varieties of cucumbers and squash.

Cabbage Worms—Three types of these worms frequently cause injury to cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and brussel sprouts. They can best be controlled by application of a .2% pyrethrum, 1% rotenone, or 1% DDT dust.

Cabbage Aphids—Small green and grayish lice on the plants mentioned above can be controlled by applying a 4% nicotine dust.

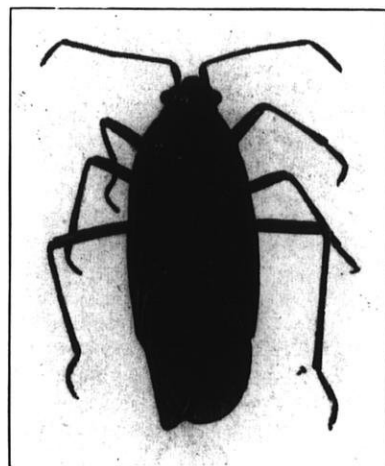
Cabbage and Radish Maggot—The small white maggots which destroy the roots of the plants mentioned above, as well as radish, can best be controlled by applying corrosive sublimate to the base of the plants. One ounce of this material dissolved in 1 quart of hot water, then diluted to 12 gallons of cold water is the usual recommendation. About 1 gallon is

needed for each 35 foot row to be treated. A 4% calomel dust applied at the rate of ½ pound to 100 feet of row as soon as the plants are above ground is recommended for radish, and a 8% calomel dust may be used on cabbage.

Colorado Potato Beetle, Potato Leafhopper; and Flea Beetles on Potatoes—are best controlled by DDT, either as a 5% dust or as a spray made up of 1 pound of the 50% wettable DDT powder in 50 gallons of water.

Box-elder Bug—A conspicuous, flat, elongated, red and black insect about one-half inch long with three broad, bright red lines extending over the black prothorax and forewings. Seed bearing box-elder trees encourage the building up of infestations of this pest. In the home and about the premises this insect becomes a serious nuisance during the winter months while hibernating.

Among the insecticides found effective against the pest under these conditions are sabadilla, lindane, chlordane, and DDT. The most satisfactory control, however, consists in destroying the pest during the summer when it is feeding on box-elder and other shade trees in the vicinity. Pyrethrum or nicotine sprays are very effective against the young stages of this insect.



Box Elder Bug (enlarged five times)

Planting and Care Of Lilies

By Mrs. Lars Egeberg, Orfordville

(Continued from May)

Mosaic affects a few lilies seriously, some slightly, while others seem quite immune.

In between the relatively immune and easily infected group is listed the commonly grown Regal, Coral and Henri varieties.

With this knowledge in mind, a plan for isolated plantings can be worked out, with special thought given to guarding the most susceptible ones. Thirty to fifty feet is considered sufficient, especially if the intervening area is broken up by shrubs or other planting. Proximity of lilies in adjoining gardens should also be considered.

Isolating my first planting of seed grown Formosanum five years ago, the same bulbs have continued to bloom and increase each passing year.

Established lilies are usually not bothered by pests, but seedlings and the more choice species are sprayed with Nicotine and Bordeaux.

Feeding and General Care

A complete fertilizer is given at planting time, in the spring and when buds first appear.

No extra moisture has been provided except for the late blooming kinds that bud during extended dry periods.

Because of mulching, little cultivat-

ing is done. Deep digging is avoided, especially near the stem—rooting and very shallow planted kinds.

Care is taken to preserve the foliage as long as possible for the storing of the elements that produce the flower stem. In cutting the flowers an effort is made to leave two-thirds or more of the stalk. Unless seed is desired, flower heads are removed when blossoms have faded. As each seed pod contains numerous seeds, few need be saved.

Corals and Regals appear early and protection from frost must be given to save the season's bloom. Sheltered locations help. The Madonna does not



Lillium Regale, or Royal Lily.

appear to suffer from freezing. Corals are listed by some dealers as triennials, and should be expected to be replaced from time to time. They are easily grown from seed.

Established lilies require only the ordinary care given any garden plant, yet they bring to the garden unusual beauty gathered from far corners of the world.

Plant breeders have at last broken down the barriers which have for centuries prevented any great change in this lovely flower. Men of science are at work at the diseases that have handicapped the growing of lilies by amateurs. New methods are being developed to lessen the cost of bulbs, so the beauty of the lily, in many new forms, may soon be within the reach of the many gardeners desiring to grow them.



—Cuts Courtesy National Garden Institute.

We Lost Many Of Our So Called Hardy Chrysanthemums This Past Winter. How can they be wintered over successfully?

The most important factor in successful wintering is good soil drainage. The better drained the soil, the better the chance the plants have of wintering well. Mums planted near the house usually come through the winter in good condition because of drier soil. So plant your mums on well drained soil, but if you cannot do this, we suggest digging and storing them next Fall. There are no fully hardy chrysanthemums in the way we think of peonies being hardy. Heavy covering early in the fall should be studied.

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WHEN COLONIES GET STRONG —MAKE NUCLEI

Perhaps in this cold spring season of 1950 our colonies will not be overly populous by the time clover blooms in June, but there are always good colonies that will build up rapidly and in spite of all our efforts may build queen cells and prepare to swarm. Some of these colonies may become strong due to drifting of bees from other colonies—they may be at the end of the row, or in the first row of a series of three rows of colonies, in which case the center row may lose bees and these colonies be weak.

Here are the steps for making nuclei to divide a strong colony:

1. Find the old queen in the strong colony. Use very little smoke, and when the queen is found do not molest her but leave her quietly on the comb. Set the frame aside in a safe place out of the sun.

2. Place two frames of hatching brood in a new brood chamber from which two combs have already been removed. Have this brood chamber standing on an inverted cover or a bottom board.

3. Then shake bees from six or seven frames onto the frames in the new brood chamber. If this is done on a sunny day when the bees are flying the old bees will immediately fly up and return home. One can then see how many young bees are left and make sure that there are enough left to take care of the two frames of brood and the new queen. Often if this work is done on a cold, cloudy day when the bees are not flying, the old bees will stay in the new brood chamber but will fly home when the weather warms up. If our judgment was not good and not enough young bees were shaken, we will have weak nuclei unable to care for the brood properly and build up.

4. The nuclei being composed mostly of young bees will readily accept a



new queen in a cage. We always push a match through the candy in the cage when making such nuclei so that the queen will be released more quickly. A queen cell may be given to the nucleus if desired.

5. The nuclei may be placed wherever desired—on a new stand or above a tight inner cover on the same colony with the entrance facing the rear. Be sure there is plenty of honey or sugar syrup in the combs. A comb with some pollen will be helpful, unless pollen is coming in from the field.

A good time to make nuclei is in July. At that time the main honey flow from clover will be over; the colonies will be at their peak strength and will not miss a few frames of brood and some bees. Strong nuclei at that time will build up into strong colonies by Fall and if there is a honey flow in August and September may bring in enough stores to last them the winter. Do not close the entrance too much unless there is danger of robbing. A full entrance must be given in hot weather.

BEEKEEPER SELLS THE BEST AND KEEPS THE POOREST COLONIES

How can one determine the best colonies in the apiary in the spring of the year? The answer, of course, is by examining them. Yet, that is what some beekeepers don't do. John Long reports visiting a beekeeper who was offering all his colonies excepting four for sale. These four had been placed in a new location. John asked the

owner how he had determined which colonies to save and the reply was, "they were the heaviest in the yard". Suspecting that the heaviest might not be the best John took a look and found very few bees in the four colonies—not more than a quart or so in each.

These colonies were heavy because they were weak—they hadn't reared brood early in the season and, no doubt, dwindled during the cool April weather to the point where they will never become strong colonies this season.

The old idea that we must not examine colonies in cool spring weather is leading many beekeepers to heavy losses. It doesn't hurt colonies to be examined and it does inform the beekeeper of the answers to important questions such as danger of starvation and lack of brood rearing due to lack of pollen.

SHALL WE ELIMINATE COLOR GRADES OF HONEY

At the Northwestern district meeting of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association an interesting discussion developed on changing the honey grades and regulations. Two motions were passed, the first that beekeepers ask the State Department of Agriculture to remove the color requirement for honey in colorless glass containers. It was pointed out that the consumer can readily see the color in a glass container and the statement, therefore, has no value and is often incorrectly made. In fact, many beekeepers have difficulty in establishing the correct color and are constantly worried about violating the law. The second motion was that the organization ask the State Department of Agriculture to remove the requirement that all 60 lb. cans be labeled and have this requirement apply to only cans sold at retail. This would mean it would not be necessary to label 60 lb. cans

sold to bakeries, processors or wholesale buyers.

A motion that all buckwheat flavored honey have the statement on the label "buck-wheat-flavor" was lost by a narrow margin.

The beekeepers at the Barron meeting also voted to instruct their delegate to the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association to vote for affiliation with the National Federation.

FIRST CO-OP HONEY ASSOCIATION FORMED

By Wm. Waterman, Madison

The Rock County Beekeepers Association has sponsored the organization of a Honey Processing plant to be known as the Rock River Honey Cooperative.

The purpose of this new co-op will be to extract, process, bottle, and market honey, handle beekeeping supplies, and distribute beekeeping information.

On March 25, several of the Rock County group met in Janesville with Mr. R. E. Fischer and Mr. Wm. Waterman, of the Markets Division of the State Department of Agriculture. At this time the articles of incorporation were drawn up and on March 27th, they were filed with the Secretary of State.

The organization meeting was held at Janesville, April 15th, at which time the first of the stock was sold and the Board of Directors elected. Mr. Wm. Judd, Stoughton was elected president; Mr. Marcus Osborne, Beloit, vice-president; Mr. Clifford Hickey, Janesville, sec-treas. Mr. Ivan Whiting and Mr. Mong of Rockford, Illinois complete the board of five directors.

This new co-op which is the first of its type in Wisconsin is planning to put a product on the market that will be of excellent quality and in sufficient quantity to handle any customer who wishes to purchase from them.

The beekeepers will bring their full supers to the plant where the honey will be extracted, processed and bottled by efficient equipment. For a time at least any beekeeper will be able to take his own honey and market it through his usual channels.

Common sense is the knack of seeing things as they are, and doing things as they should be.

BEES IN POOR CONDITION THIS SPRING

Reports from all over Wisconsin indicate that many beekeepers suffered heavy losses this past winter and spring and due to the cold weather of March and April colonies did not build up unless fed with pollen supplement.

Nosema was, no doubt, a factor in the large number of weak colonies found by the middle of May. The disease seems to disappear during hot weather, but in cool weather the old bees continue to become infected and are lost when on a flight gathering pollen with the result that the colony dwindles.

There is only one way to overcome this trouble and that is to build large populations during March and April by feeding supplement and providing plenty of honey or sugar syrup. Then, if it's a vigorous queen, the colony will be able to maintain its population.

Dr. C. L. Farrar told us on May 16 that most of the colonies of the Central States Bee Laboratory were very strong. The bees filled three brood chambers and obtained a surplus of nectar from willow and shrubs on several warm days on May 12-15. He credited the large populations to feeding $\frac{1}{4}$ pollen and $\frac{1}{4}$ soy bean flour supplement beginning in early March and keeping plenty of honey within the cluster during cold weather.

HONEY ROLLS

- 1 cup milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cakes compressed or dry granular yeast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water
- 2 eggs
- 5 cups flour (about)

Scald milk. Add honey, shortening, and salt. Soften yeast in lukewarm water and add to milk mixture. Add beaten eggs and half the flour. Beat well. Add rest of flour. Mix well. Knead on a slightly-floured board until smooth. Place in slightly-greased bowl. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down and form into rolls or coffee cake. Let rise again. Bake at 400-425° F. 20-25 minutes.

Used by Mrs. Coates of Colby in demonstrations at District Beekeepers meetings at Marshfield and Barron.

THE CO-OP HONEY EXTRACTING PLANT—WHAT IS ITS FUTURE

Is there a place for Central or Co-operative honey extracting and processing plants? Much attention is being focused on the new co-op venture being undertaken by the Rock County honey producers. Is their plan the answer to part of our honey marketing problem? Can they supply a uniform product that will command new markets? Will it be a method of meeting ever-increasing demands for new and better equipment for the handling of food products? Will it supply the small producer with a method of handling honey? Perhaps the most frequently asked of all questions is: How will the danger of spreading A.F.B. be overcome?

The above questions are important and the answers to them may have a great deal of influence on the progress of the honey industry during the next few years. Will you give them serious thought and discuss them at your next County meeting?

—By Wm. Waterman.

WINTER LOSSES HEAVY

Better Management Still Important for Profitable Beekeeping

State Inspector John Long, Madison, told us in mid-May that inspectors found a large number of dead colonies this spring. Reports from inspectors in different counties gave the number of live colonies and dead colonies found by early May. This is the report:

| | Live | Dead |
|-------------------|------|------|
| Buffalo County | 139 | 86 |
| Chippewa County | 44 | 20 |
| Door County | 128 | 44 |
| Eau Claire | 195 | 247 |
| Grant | 267 | 6 |
| Jackson | 188 | 130 |
| Racine | 153 | 35 |
| Washington County | 243 | 65 |

Total of above and in other counties live 2382, dead 946.

BEE SUPPLIES

For Sale: New Lewis supplies at the following low price: Pk. of 5—No. 2073 hive bodies \$7.50; 100 No. 36 frames \$9.75; comb honey supers with fixtures, \$8.00 for 5. Dadant's foundation. Lewis sections E. T. C. Adolph Moesch, Bonduel, Wis., Phone 8106.

SUMMER MEETINGS, WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASS'N.
 Tuesday, July 25, Devils Lake Park, Baraboo

Wednesday, July 26, Eau Claire Lakes Park, Augusta, Wis.
 (On Highway 27 north of Augusta)

10:30 a.m. Call to order by the District or State President.
 Forum by beekeepers. How is the Honey crop and market?

11:00 a.m. Hearing by Wis. Dept. of Agriculture.

Questions: Changing honey labeling requirements so the color need not be stated on colorless glass containers and requiring labels on 60 lb. tins only if sold at retail (not if sold to bakeries or processors). Any other proposed changes.

Noon Luncheon

12:00 M. Pot luck luncheon. There will be a cafeteria style luncheon at each meeting. Each person or family should bring a dish of food such as potato salad, baked beans, or other hot dish, sandwiches, cake, etc. Bring enough for your family and a little more. Association will furnish free coffee and lemonade.

A committee of women will serve all food cafeteria style. Bring your own dishes—plates, cups, silverware.

A charge of 65c per person to all who do not bring food. This will be used to pay for extra food furnished by committee. Tickets will be given by committee chairman to all who bring food.

Afternoon Program

1:30 p.m. Questions and answers about honey for health—its many uses. Inside glimpses of the work of the American Honey Institute. By Mrs. Harriet Grace.

2:00 p.m. Discussion of national and state problems by out of state visitors. Price support; support for pollination; price support of honey for industrial uses. Speakers to be announced

NOTE: This is the only issue of Wisconsin Horticulture which will contain this program. July-August issues are combined and will not reach our members until after the meeting.

Special Session For Women's Auxiliary

All ladies present will be invited to a special session of the Women's Auxiliary at 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute will lead the discussion.

State officers of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association are: Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam, president; Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend, vice president and Mrs. John Pagel, Medford, secretary-treasurer.

Ladies Auxiliary officers, N. W. District; president, Mrs. Wm. Feeney, Ladysmith; Vice President, Mrs. Wm. Lorenz, Bruce; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

Officers of the N. W. District appointed these members on the luncheon committee for the Eau Claire Lakes meeting: Chairman, Mrs. George Hotchkiss, Eau Claire; Mrs. Herman Rodeski, Fountain City; Mrs. Iven Wisherd, Bruce; Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

Sauk County Luncheon Committee: Mrs. Ray Gibbons, La Valle; Mrs. Art Bassett, Baraboo; Mrs. Wm. Zastrow, Merrimac; Mrs. Geo. DeKoeper, Baraboo; Mrs. John Niles, Baraboo.

The Luncheon Committee for Devils Lake Meeting consists of Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton; Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Mrs. Wm. Merceir, Janesville; Mrs. P. D. Joseph, Watertown, and Mrs. Arthur Winkler, Waterloo.

BEEES FOR SALE

For Sale. Bees and Empty Hive Bodies. Oscar Hildebrandt, Omro, Rt. 1. Phone 9743. 3 miles South of Omro.

BEE SUPPLIES

For Sale: 75 used 10 frame hive bodies with combs, 25 covers, 25 bottoms. Best offer takes it.

O. C. Nell, Neosho, Wis.

BEE SUPPLIES

For Sale: Lewis Catalogue No. 2073, 5 empty supers, price \$7.50. Lewis Frames, catalogue No. 36, per 100—\$9.75. Lewis comb honey supers with fixtures—\$8.00 for 5. Adolph Moesch, Phone 8106, Bonduel, Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN HONEY COLOR GRADER FOR SALE

Color graders for honey are now available. Price \$2.00 each postpaid. Send your order to Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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

New Orchard Machinery

Demonstrations Prove Helpful

The Orchard Demonstration staged by the Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n. with the cooperation of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at La Crescent on June 26th proved one of the most successful meetings ever held in that area. Old Hickory Orchards operated by George W. Nelson, was an ideal place for the meeting. A picture of the orchard is shown.

It was an ideal day and the crowd was large. Our Western Wisconsin and Minnesota Fruit Growers are enjoying meeting together. There were many questions, a great deal of interest, and of course, President William Bennett and Prof. J. D. Winter handled the details efficiently. In addition to the demonstrations of orchard equipment and machinery, comments were made on the clover leaf system of pruning by Mr. Fred Sacia, Galesville, Wisconsin; the use of the Mall chain saw; the infra-red frost guard by the Evans Produce Company, Plymouth, Mich.; an inspection of trees given foliage application of nitrogen; what not to do in grafting—2000 grafts had failed due to grafting wax which contained a harmful ingredient.

The Machinery Used

The Bean Sprayer Company exhibited a Bean Hydraulic Sprayer with a Low Boy Mast using 35 gals. per minute. Leon Miller of Okauchee, Wis., was one of the representatives.

The Hardie Orchard Mist Sprayer was shown. It blows 20,000 cu. ft. of air per minute at a velocity of 110 miles per hr. Clarence D. Hunter is the district representative for this section.

The Bean Concentrate Sprayer, Model 27 Automist was shown.

SCENES AT THE ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION

Figure 1. George W. Nelson's Old Hickory Orchards at La Crescent Minn. lies in a beautiful valley near the Mississippi River.

Figure 2. Minnesota and Wisconsin horticulturists join in the day's activities. From left, standing, at the "mike" is President William Benitt, Hastings, of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n; Prof. W. H. Alder-

man, Chief Division of Horticulture; Eldred B. Buer, Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farms; Prof. O. I. Berge, Agricultural Engineering, U. W.; Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Horticultural Extension, U. W. Kneeling Dr. R. H. Roberts, Horticulture, U. W.; Dr. L. C. Snyder, Horticulture, U. of Minn.; Prof. J. D. Winter, Horticulture, U. of Minn.; E. M. Hunt, Secretary of Minn. Hort. Soc.

Figure 3. Power saw pruners. Left W. T. Kane, Mall Tool Co., Chicago; Harry Throckmorton, Mall Tool Co., St. Paul. Standing Phil A. Maynard, St. Paul, Distributor of Mall Chain Saws.

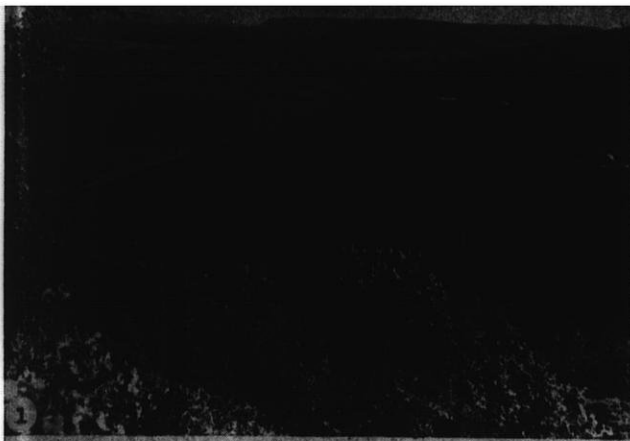
Figure 4. Power pruning. Long and short handles. The Henry No. 500 operated by air pressure. J. T. Henry Manufacturing Co., Hamden, Conn.

Figure 5. The Hardie Orchard Mist Sprayer. Left front E. B. Stilson, Sales Mgr., Hardie Mfg. Co., Hudson, Mich.; Rear Clarence D. Hunter, District Representative; Cliff W. Dick, Representative, and Victor Leidel, La Crescent.

Figure 6. The Bean Hydraulic Sprayer. Model 58TR with Low Boy Mast.

Excellent coverage with only one operator. Mast can be used with any machine with capacity from 15 gal. per minute up. In the picture from left kneeling: Ralph Young, Galesville dealer, Leon Miller, Salese Mgr. of Okauchee, Wis.; Paul Young, Asst. Sales Mgr., Lansing, Mich. Standing: Jerry Bjerke, District Sales Mgr., Minneapolis; William Connell, Dealer, Menomonie, Wis.; Gerry Tans, Southeastern Supply Co., Waukesha; Alvin Young of Young Bros., and Henry Vollenweider, Dealers, La Crescent, Minn.

Fig. 7 & 8. The Iron Age Mist Sprayer. In Figure 7 at left is Robert Sacia, Galesville, local representative, at right is C. H. Groger, Midwest Sales Co., Minneapolis. Figure 8 shows Mr. Groger and a close-up of the Mist blower which was the fore-runner of the Orchard machine. This machine is being used successfully in Twin City parks for spraying tall trees and the ground for control of mosquitoes and other insects.



How We Control Quack Grass

By S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay

In growing young trees under sod conditions quack grass grows through the mulch placed around the trees regardless of how deep it may be. In the past we have used forks to lift the mulch when the grass is not too tall and replace it, thereby smothering the young quack grass. This has been a rather laborious job and it has often been necessary to repeat the operation at least once during the season.

This year for the first time we have been experimenting with weed killers which will affect quack grass. We tried three or four different kinds with varying degrees of success. We tried one which is slow in killing but has given excellent results. However, we are hesitant about using it as we do not know if it will affect the trees around which it has been used.

This is a Standard Oil product known as Standard Weed killer "F" —(Stoddard Solvent with Zylene added). If used in the spring when the grass is not over six inches high it gives very good results in killing quack grass. It may have to be given at least one repeat dosage during the season but one application burns the tips off completely. Tree branches that are sprayed will have the foliage burned off, but the trees are apparently not affected otherwise. This is our observation under the short trial we have made of this material.

Standard Weed killer "F" cost us 29.6 cents a gallon, plus tax (State tax refundable) so that when used in a small hand sprayer when the grass is tender covering an area 6 to 8 feet in diameter around a young tree, it is much cheaper than hand hoeing or lifting of mulch.

CHERRY GROWERS PLAN PROMOTIONAL PROGRAM

A much-expanded promotional program for the coming year for red tart cherries has been announced by the National Cherry Growers Industry Council and Red Cherry Institute.

The National Cherry Pie Baking Contest will be further expanded. Mr. W. L. Thenell of Sturgeon Bay, mem-



S. S. Telfer, orchardist at Ellison Bay, examines the effect of spraying with weed killer to control quack grass coming through the mulch around young apple trees.

ber of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society and manager of Martin Orchards Inc., was elected National Cherry Week chairman in charge of the pie baking contest which is held annually during the week of Washington's birthday. Mr. Thenell is also president of the Cherry Growers Industry Council.

NEW APPLE RECIPE BULLETIN Wisconsin Apple Institute Revises Bulletin.

Available to all Apple Growers
Wisconsin Apples—39 New Ways to Use Them is the title of the new apple recipe bulletin published by the Wisconsin Apple Institute cooperating with the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society and with the assistance and advice of several departments and specialists at the University of Wisconsin.

The cover is new and will feature two large beautiful apples in red. The recipes will be new and tested and some of the best that are available on the uses of apples.

A total of 20,000 copies will be printed.

Booklets Available At Cost

To provide funds to have the recipe booklets printed, they will be sold to any fruit grower at approximately cost or \$4.00 per 100 postpaid.

The back cover will be blank so that growers may have advertising matter printed thereon. We suggest a road map to the orchard, names of the varieties of apples grown and the approximate dates when they are available.

Fruit growers who are members of the Wisconsin Apple Institute deserve a great deal of credit for providing funds for this fine undertaking.

THE APPLE CROP IS GOOD BUT SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gave the Wisconsin apple crop forecast as of July 1 for this year at 750,000 bushel compared with last year's final crop report of 724,000.

Our growers know that outside of Door County, the apple crop this year is much smaller than last year. Door County, with a normal crop of about 350,000 bushel was frozen out last year and that reduced the commercial crop in this state. This year Door County came back strong and so makes up for what the rest of the state loses.

Along the shore of Lake Michigan, the crop is fair to good considering last year's big crop. Bayfield came back stronger than anticipated. They had a good crop last year and didn't think the trees would repeat. However, it shows the results of good culture—fertilizers, pruning and spraying to maintain good growth of trees.

The Gays Mills section is reported to have a very short crop, one of the shortest it has ever had.

With the light set of fruit, quality and size is expected to be very good this year.

National Crop Smaller

The national crop, according to the U.S.D.A., is 119 million bushel this year as compared with last year's crop of 134 million. This together with a short crop of peaches will change the market outlook entirely.

Good Cherry Crop

The Wisconsin cherry crop was estimated by U.S.D.A. at 17,300 tons (34,600,000 lbs.) as compared with 11,600 tons last year. The National sour cherry crop is estimated at 145,190 tons for 1950 as compared with 112,530 tons last year.

Horticulture At The State Fair

By E. L. Chambers

The 1950 Wisconsin State Fair to be held in West Allis on August 19-27 will be another outstanding one. Being the 100th State Fair, the management is going all out to provide the visitors with exhibits that will depict a cross section of Wisconsin agriculture.

The horticulture exhibits, which have always been the most popular attractions among these visitors, will have many surprises and thrills for the visitors. More than \$10,000.00 will be expended by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture this year in bringing a cross section of the state's horticulture in its Horticulture Building. This building, ideally located and beautifully decorated with smilax and oak leaves on lattice work and white cedar boughs, covers an area of approximately twenty thousand square feet, and will be devoted this year exclusively to fruit, flowers, and nursery exhibits. More than \$6,000.00 in cash is being offered

as premiums for the nine-day show.

In order to keep the flower exhibits at their maximum attractiveness, there will be two distinct amateur flower shows, three separate gladiolus shows, three different dahlia shows, and the professional exhibits will be maintained and renewed with feature exhibits throughout the entire period.

Approximately \$1,000.00 is being offered in prizes for apples with classes and single plates, 5 and 25 plate displays, single, 10 and 30 tray exhibits, peck and bushel baskets, and apples arranged in pyramids.

\$2,200.00 is being offered for professional exhibits comprising table arrangements, garden and wedding settings, show windows, waterfalls, beds of plants, etc.

Approximately \$1,200.00 is offered in premiums for each of the three dahlia shows and the three gladiolus shows, and \$632.00 will be available for the two amateur flower shows,

and \$300.00 for the nursery exhibits.

All classes will be open to all citizens of the state with the exception of the amateur flower exhibits, which of course will be restricted to amateurs. Entries will be accepted in this department in all classes except the 30-tray apple exhibits up until 6:00 P. M. August 18th. It will not be necessary to indicate the varieties or classes of flowers one wants to exhibit until the time of setting up the exhibits for each show providing an initial indefinite entry has been made prior to the deadline date mentioned above. Premium lists and entry blanks can be obtained by writing either the State Fair Manager at West Allis or the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture in Madison.

The man who stays on the level does not have to worry about making the grade. — Bonduel Times.

Fruit Growers Supplies

SPRAY MATERIALS

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|------------------|--------------|
| Wettable Sulphur | Lindane |
| Lead Arsenate | Parathion |
| DDT | DN 111 |
| Spreader Sticker | Weed Killers |

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

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

Harvesting Supplies

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 1/2 Bushel
 Peck
 1/2 Peck

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Timely Topics

Those Small Apples. Poor Varieties. Use Harvest Sprays Wisely

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE APPLE MARKET

By Truman Nold, Sec.
National Apple Institute

A standout fact about the canning market is that the record packs of last season have sold well. No burdensome carry-over remains on hand to crimp the new season. That was not the case in 1947 when, with heavy stocks still on hand, there was a big sauce pack, followed by a wobbly market, and a carryover of sauce stocks representing nearly 2 million bushels of apples.

The demand which in the past season has produced the largest movement of canned sauce and slices is no fluke. It's at a new high; and last season's experience strengthens conviction held by many that it is capable of being pushed much higher.

Baby food demand for apples is believed at least equal to last year. Dried apples show a probable decline. Frozen slices moved up last season, with improved quality, and packers want to hold and if possible increase their volume. Apple butter is in doldrums. Apple juice came up strongly last season, better quality helped sales, pack this season should be as high. Fresh cider and stock for syrup, concentrate, etc., always has reflected size and quality of crop. Vinegar production is affected by amount of other processing through use of peels and cores, as well as by offerings of vinegar-grade whole apples; volume produced last year was above annual requirements.

So we get an expectation of processing outlets totalling 36 million bushel, not as an outside figure, but a conservative one, subject primarily to the way the crop itself develops.

Don't Sell Small Early Apples

In a bulletin on June 30, Mr. Nold, made these comments: "With old-crop apples in a strong windup, not a single other fruit in heavy supply, the summer variety apples are making their beginning in a wide open market. In fact from several areas comes word cautioning that growers risk becoming their own worst competitors by jumping the gun, marketing

peewee sizes that will sit around in stores and impede free movement of respectable fruit when ready."

Golden Delicious

"It's time to note that an additional variety has clinched a place for itself on the short list of very late keepers. It's the versatile Golden Delicious. For a number of years, first a few and then more growers and shippers have been extending it through a longer marketing season. Sufficient quantities in a number of areas were carried late into this spring with success to show it is marketable to advantage, if its particular harvesting, handling, and storage demands are met, over a greater part of the apple season than any other variety. While on the subject, here's a comment heard in connection with the tree-fresh excellence of some Delicious brought the other day out of a new cold room, and some Macs out of one of the few gas storage rooms in the country: "We ought to think twice before deciding this means we should keep more apples later; it's a temptation, but the important thing is to be able to deliver really fresh apples right along."

TIME FOR ORCHARD HOUSE CLEANING

"We must remove all non-profitable varieties from our orchards, replacing them with varieties which have proven to be successful," is the gist of a talk by Gilbert Miller, manager of Martin Mountain Orchards, at the Maryland State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting.

From records of 1000 cars of thirty-four varieties sold over a 5-year period, the manager concludes to save only trees of the varieties Red Delicious, Red Rome, McIntosh, Warrior Red and N. W. Greening.

For future planting he recommends using Lodi to replace Yellow Transparent because they are larger and earlier. N. W. Greening does not drop and by spot-picking them three times you can get a mature apple along with desired size. McIntosh can be grown successfully by using "Stop-drop" to hold them on until they get color

and by carefully spot-picking for size and color. He states, "We have spray-vest spray as much as three times." Golden Delicious bears heavily and regularly and is a better seller than Grimes. Is very resistant to frost damage. Red Delicious has the advantage in color but Common Delicious has the best flavor, according to Mr. Miller.

UNWISE USE OF HARVEST SPRAYS

There is overwhelming evidence that the unwise use of hormone sprays cost our growers heavily last ed McIntosh with 'stop-drop' or harvest season. The hot summer caused a larger per cent of sun ripened, insect pre-matured apples than normal. Poor pollination and frost caused many poorly seeded, small apples. Without hormones these largely dropped before the normal apples colored and matured. The dropping of these cull apples was alarming in volume. But it provided a natural thinning which caused increased size, color and flavor in the sound fruit.

Those who delayed hormones until spot picking the first normal, mature apples had little trouble with ripening and scalding in storage unless large quantities of ripe apples and foul air in the storage were present. The ripe apples, held on the trees by hormones, picked with the sound fruit and stored in the box and the storage with them, I believe, caused untold damage to the keeping condition of this crop and put on the market thousands of bushels of apples that should have dropped and been left on the ground or sold to the processors.

By E. Stuart Hubbard. In NY and NE Apple Institute News Letter.

People are funny; they spend money they don't have, to buy things they don't need, to impress folks they don't like.

A man who can drive safely while kissing a pretty girl isn't giving the kiss the attention it deserves.—Et-trick Advance.

Standard Vs. Red Delicious

Both Have Merits. Can We Grow Better Standards

The Standard Delicious is losing favor in the apple market. Red Delicious are gaining. Yet, many people say the Standard is the best apple when quality is considered.

Washington State growers have formed committees to study the problem because Washington still produces many Standard Delicious. W. A. Luce, Horticultural Agent at Yakima, writing in Better Fruit magazine, gives these facts that have caused Standard Delicious to lose ground:

"Trees are older—tree spacing a problem—more apples are being grown in the shade.

Many Delicious trees still are being forced for high production without consideration to quality. Delayed maturity and coloring has resulted.

Some areas are not adapted to Delicious but are still growing them. Soil, elevation and slope are factors. Deep soil, elevations under 750 feet, and extreme south slopes tend to produce Delicious of inferior quality.

Trees have been pruned and thinned too heavily—oversized apples the result.

The use of hormones "stop drop" has been abused. They have taken the place of color picking.

Standards Picked Too Late

Reds have forced standard Delicious to be picked too late—causing over-maturity, watercore, and breakdown.

Growers have waited too long for color, which hurts keeping quality.

Delicious have remained in the orchard too long after picking.

Rough handling of mature fruit has caused serious bruising and stem punctures.

What To Do?

What can be done about it? Here are some of the suggestions already made by growers to improve the quality of the Standard Delicious:

Remove filler trees before they seriously crowd permanent trees. Good tree spacing improves fruit color.

Fertilize wisely with nitrogen. Apply in late fall when ground is not frozen. Regulate the amount applied per tree by the terminal growth produced; 15-18 inches should give good production and quality of fruit.

Sod Cover Advised

Non-legume cover crops are generally preferred in Delicious orchards. A sod cover tends to reduce tree vigor, fruit size and improve color.

Remove Delicious trees in areas not adapted to the production of high quality. Deep, heavy soil, and extreme south to southwest slopes often contribute to poor quality.

Prune moderately, leaving good balance of horizontal to 60° angle wood. Upright wood is non-productive. Pendulent wood produces light-colored fruit.

Provide enough pollinizers.

Thin fruit moderately. Chemical thinning may help maintain heavy regular production if the normal set is heavy. A well-balanced crop gives maximum quality and moderate size of fruit.

Move apples out of the orchard the day they are picked or before 10 a. m. the next morning. Each 24 hour delay shortens the storage life a full week.

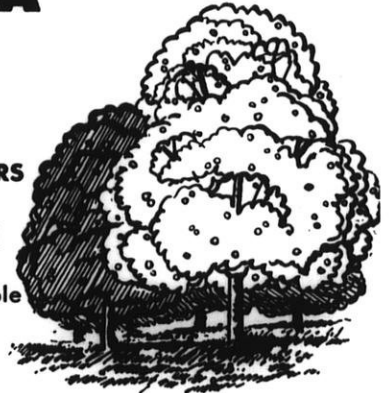
Keep windfalls out of boxes containing good fruit. Instruct pickers to leave all fallen Delicious on the ground.

Plan your Complete Orchard Program *now!*



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- MICRONIZED 50% WETTABLE DDT
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Orchard Briefs

DN-111 TOXIC TO SOOTY BLOTCH ON APPLES

The Missouri Experimental Station has found that the combination in which sulfur and DN-111 were used it was effective in checking the development of sooty blotch. The report is made by H. G. Swartwout in Down To Earth magazine published by the Dow Chemical Company.

Golden Delicious apples in the area developed considerable sooty blotch, but in the course of experimental work with various materials it was discovered that where DN-111 sprays were applied, fruit was free of the disease. Conclusion reached in the article is as follows:

"DN-111 would seem to be a desirable material for sooty blotch control if found to be dependably effective since it could be used for the dual purpose of fungicides and acaricide. It has the further advantage as a mid- and late-season spray of leaving very little visible residue on the fruit. In our experience residues of DN have been readily removed in customary packing house brushing operations."

APPLE VARIETIES BEING TESTED

Apple growers in the Bayfield area are quite undecided as to what varieties are best for their locality. Duchess, Wealthy and McIntosh are being grown extensively, with N. W. Greening and a few others enjoying popularity. At a meeting in June, growers agreed that many varieties should be cut down especially those of which there are only a few trees in the orchards.

Mr. Dawson Hauser has planted a large number of new varieties obtained from various experimental stations. Promising among these are Lobo and Hume originated by the Canadian Experiment Station at Ottawa. The trees are now bearing and the fruit will be watched by neighboring growers. In the past, the apples have been so well liked that they were picked and eaten by workers before there was opportunity to evaluate them.

For a satisfactory life a man needs food, shelter—and something to brag about.

TWO NEW INSECTICIDES ALDRIN AND DIELDRIN AVAILABLE SOON

Two of the most powerful insecticidal chemicals yet discovered—Aldrin and Dieldrin (originally designated Compound 118 and Compound 497), are now in commercial production by Julius Hyman & Company, Denver, Colorado. Distribution will be handled by Shell Chemical Corporation, New York 20, N. Y. The company announces that the price will be competitive with established insecticides.

Said to Control White Grubs and Curculio

Tests indicate that aldrin is effective against wire worms and white grubs at the rate of 1 to 3 pounds per acre. A single treatment is expected to be effective from 2 to 3 years and field tests indicate that no evidence of harmful effects on the flavor of edible crops or on soil bacteria. Curculio are controlled by Aldrin without effecting the flavor of the fruit. Control of grasshoppers has been achieved with concentrations of Aldrin as low as 2 ounces per acre.

Dieldrin, which has longer residual effect than Aldrin, appears to be especially effective for the control of flies and mosquitoes.

BUGS PEEL FENCE POSTS

Fence posts are successfully peeled by bugs in Tennessee, according to Tennessee Horticulture, organ of the Tennessee Horticultural Society. On pine posts the work is done by the members of the Genus Ips. Posts are removed from stands of timber and stacked in post length or tree length. Shading the stack will aid the work of the bugs. As soon as the bark slips it may be removed with an axe or other tool. When the posts are dry they are preserved with a 5% solution of pentachloro-ophenol, or a hot-and-cold bath treatment with creosote. Not more than six months should elapse between cutting and preserving the posts.

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan will send literature on how to use the "Penta" for treating posts and buildings.

A little flattery now and then makes husbands out of single men.

APPLE POSTERS FOR TRUCKS AVAILABLE

Cover the Side of Your Panel Truck With Large Beautiful Apple Poster

Through the courtesy of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association Wisconsin Apple Growers have available a large beautiful poster in full colors of apples. These can be fastened to the sides of panel trucks, placed in sales rooms, packing sheds or even on signs in front of the orchard. The price is very reasonable, only 75c each.

Fruit growers who desire any of these posters, and we recommend two for each truck, should send checks to the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison 6, Wisconsin, soon. The posters will be sent by mail, postpaid.

"This book on health says that bathing alone will not keep you healthy."

"That may be so, big boy, but I'm keeping on bathing alone just the same."

Beat Summer Drought NOW!

FLEX-O-SEAL PRESSURE TIGHT PORTABLE IRRIGATION PIPE

Don't wait until your crops are burning up to buy FLEX-O-SEAL irrigation pipe. Do it NOW - and be ready to supply water where and when it is needed. A patented flexible coupling makes it adaptable to level or rolling ground. Available in Aluminum or Galvanized 3, 4, 5 or 6-inch diameters. Write for FREE folder.

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Berries And Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry And Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

BERRY AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

Wisconsin had a better strawberry crop this year than last year. The U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service reports as of July 1 that the Wisconsin crop this year was 234 thousand crates of 24 quarts. In 1949 it was 172 thousand with a ten-year average of 170 thousand.

The U. S. strawberry crop this year was estimated at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ million crates. The 1949 crop was about 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ million crates, with a ten-year average of 9 million crates.

Wisconsin First In Canning Peas

Wisconsin produces twice as many canning peas as any other state in the United States. The state of Washington is second.

The U.S.D.A. estimate for 1950 is 115 thousand tons for Wisconsin compared to the 1949 crop of 117 thousand tons and a ten-year average of 119 thousand tons.

The United States production of canning peas for 1950 was 410,300 tons. The 1949 crop was 356,120 tons and a ten-year average of 387,550 tons.

Third In Snap Beans

Wisconsin ranks third in the United States in the production of snap beans for canning. The crop for 1950 is estimated by U.S.D.A. at 17,100 tons with a 1949 crop of 20,600 tons and a ten-year average of 13,800 tons.



CHERRY PITS FOR MULCHING STRAWBERRIES

Use Whatever You Can Get—
But Mulch

Nine year old Conald Rusche of Route 1, Sturgeon Bay, was busily engaged in applying cherry pits as a mulch around strawberry plants when we drove by early in June, so we took the picture shown here.

It looked like a good idea—the use of cherry pits as a mulch. They are clean and will keep the dirt from splashing onto the berries. If applied deep enough, they are excellent as a mulch to conserve moisture; and of course there are lots of pits up in Door County after the Cherry canning season.

BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS ENJOY PROFITABLE DAY

The Annual Summer Picnic of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association held at the Winnebago State Hospital Picnic Grounds, Oshkosh, July 18 was a most pleasant and instructive meeting. There were almost 100 in attendance. The tour of the grounds, orchard and gardens riding on flat top wagons drawn by tractors, driven by County Agents, was a most enjoyable part of the day. The weather was perfect for the meeting and the luncheon presided over by the Winnebago County Fruit Growers Association committee proved excellent though food ran a little short towards the end.

Speakers included Prof. C. L. Kuehner; Prof. O. B. Combs, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.; H. E. Halliday, State Dept. of Entomology; Prof. Orrin Berge, Dept. of Agric. Eng., U. W. Arrangements by County Agent V. W. Peroutky were appreciated by all.

In our next issue we will publish pictures of the garden tractors and irrigation equipment exhibited and demonstrated at the meeting.

NITROGEN INCREASES ASPARAGUS YIELD

Calcium Cyanamid, a high nitrogen fertilizer can be used not only as a fertilizer for crops requiring nitrogen such as asparagus, but if applied in

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The new and the old in strawberries. At left, a row of the new variety 2-14 compared to Catskills on the right. Dr. R. H. Roberts seen holding a box of the new seedling 2-14.

large quantities, may be used as a weed killer.

The New Jersey Experiment Station reports that a six-acre asparagus plot treated with calcium cyanamid for the control of weeds showed an increase in yield of asparagus of 1,439 pounds over untreated rows. The effect of the fertilizer lasted during the entire cutting season.

At the time of the last cutting in late June, the weed population was 14 weeds per 15 square feet. An untreated plot showed 1,000 weed plants in the same sized area.

The fertilizer was applied broadcast at the rate of 800 pounds per acre, with a lime spreader.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER

Some Vegetable Crops May Need Salt as an Additional Fertilizer

The addition of salt—as much as 100 pounds per acre to such crops as beets and celery may improve the yield and quality of these crops to a marked degree. That was the gist of a demonstration exhibit at the University Hill Farm during Annual Station Day at the University of Wisconsin in June. The exhibit was made by the Soils Department and indicated that while many crops such as grain and corn remove only a few pounds of sodium from the soil, other crops, notably some root vegetables and celery remove a larger amount.

The time may come when we will test our soils for sodium as well as for nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and make applications to improve the growth of crops that remove large amounts of sodium from the soil.

New Strawberry Varieties Look Promising

During June we visited the Strawberry Trial plots of the Department of Horticulture of the University of Wisconsin with Dr. R. H. Roberts and saw new seedlings that surprised us.

There were plots of standard varieties—Premier, Beaver, Catskill and several others. They didn't look too thrifty on the heavy soil where the plots are located. Then, right beside them we saw rows that were amazingly different—the stems were longer, the leaves were larger, the set of fruit was heavy and the berries—well, one would have to see and taste the berries to appreciate them. They were very well shaped and of good color.

There was considerable winter injury to strawberries in this section during the past winter. But looking at the new seedlings, we wondered why they did not appear to have been injured. Prof. J. G. Moore remarked, "They have been bred for this particular soil and climate." This reminded us of the conclusion many growers have reached—that strawberries are exceedingly selective in climatic and soil requirements.

Dr. Roberts has been breeding new strawberry varieties for about 17 years and the project is now beginning to pay off. It must have been a great deal of work—to find the right parents, make the crosses, keep records and make selections. But now seedling varieties have been produced that seem so superior to standard varieties on Madison soil, one is very much impressed.

We wish you could have seen the "babies"—individual plants grown from seed. Some of these new plants looked

as good or better than those already selected. However Dr. Roberts is making careful records of the best and will propagate only those showing superior qualities.

We saw seedling No. 537 in the Madison plots and it looked fine. However at Bayfield, on sandy soil, it had yellowish leaves, but still looked as if it would produce well. This type of yellowing is called hereditary variegation and results from Premier having been used as a parent.

WATCH FOR INSECTS ON BERRIES AND VEGETABLES

Cabbage aphids may become serious during August. Dr. T. C. Allen of the Department of Economic Entomology, U. W. advises that for large acreages, where the material can be used safely, parathion is by far the most effective. It is rather dangerous for the small gardener to handle however. If controls can be started early, then nicotine can be used, but control is only fair. Most other materials are not effective against the cabbage aphid.

Watch out for leaf hoppers in beans, potatoes and other vegetables. They can be very injurious. DDT dust or spray is recommended.

The strawberry leaf roller will have a second brood during August. If you have had trouble with leaf rollers during the berry-picking season, at which time they cannot be easily controlled, then watch for them in August. If present in large numbers, dust with DDT to reduce the population for next year.

What The Nursery Inspectors Saw This Spring

By H. E. Halliday, Madison

E. L. Chambers, Philip Smith, George Hafstad, and H. E. Halliday have covered the entire state on their first strawberry and raspberry inspections of the 1950 season. There was more winter injury to the roots of strawberries this year than there has been for some time. This was pretty general throughout the state. In most areas there has been enough rain to produce a good crop in spite of the root injury.

Winter Injury

In some areas where it is not a general practice to cover strawberries, there were 20° below zero temperatures with no snow cover. In other areas the covering blew off in spots due to high winds when there was little snow. In the southern end of the state there were several times during the winter that the temperature went up to 50 or 50° for a day or two, then would drop suddenly to near zero. These were all contributing factors to the root injury.

In the far north the Catskill showed the least root injury and Robinson the most. Growers comments seem to indicate that Robinson must be mulched if it is to be grown successfully over a period of years.

The recommended procedure for mulching is the one which was worked out by Dr. R. H. Roberts of the University of Wisconsin several years ago. The mulch, about three tons to the acre, should be put on just before the ground freezes. When the weather reports indicate that the temperature will drop to 18° to 20° the mulch should be put on immediately. It has been demonstrated by Dr. Roberts that it is the first freeze that solidifies the ground to a depth of two inches that causes the initial damage to the roots.

Very Little Red Stele

Very little red stele was found this spring, apparently because there were few places in which the strawberries were standing for long periods in water saturated soil. Strawberries should not be planted on low wet ground, and low spots in fields should be left unplanted. If red stele is

found in even one low spot in a field, it will condemn the whole field for plant sales.

Strawberry leaf roller is heavy in the west central part of the state. The second generation will probably appear sometime between July 22nd and 29th, with a third generation possible the last week in August through the first week in September. The plants should be sprayed or dusted as soon as there is any evidence that they are present.

The varieties which are most frequently seen in the state are Premier,

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Write for our Price List

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Cameron, Wis.

Dunlap, Robinson, Thomas, and some Temple in the south; Beaver, Premier, Robinson, Catskill in the central part; and Premier, Catskill, Robinson, and Dunlap in the north.



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Inspecting strawberries in the Bayfield area. Left, Plant Pathologist, George E. Hafstad, and H. E. Halliday inspects the roots of strawberry plants for winter injury and Red Stele disease.

From the Editor's Desk

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET Enjoy Hospitality of Gilbert Hipke's At New Holstein

The summer meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was held at the Hipke home in New Holstein on July 7th. Some important actions were taken of interest to all members of the Society.

Deficit Incurred

Expenditures for the past fiscal year amounted to \$12,715.59. The total income was \$12,200.82. This left a deficit on the year's operation of \$514.77.

The Board felt that the Society has been operating on a budget so limited that efficient work in all departments could not be done, and approved an increase of expenditures in additional stenographic help of \$500; increase in traveling expenses of the Secretary \$300; convention expenses \$100; office expenses \$50; cost of Wisconsin Horticulture of \$100 and \$50 for additional photographic supplies and cuts. With these additions, suggested by the Board, all of which are necessary, our expenditures may exceed our income during this fiscal year by about \$1600 which will wipe out the balance of \$1700 left on July 1, 1950. This balance has been accumulating for many years to meet just such an emergency. This Society is an educational organization. It was felt that we should not be compelled to spend the time of the office and Secretary in "making money". The legislature will be asked to increase our appropriation. However receipts of membership dues, advertising, and other sources amounted to \$5,200 this past fiscal year, ending July 1.

Convention at Fond du Lac

Board members had investigated very thoroughly, the facilities of hotels in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. After lengthy discussion of the time and location for the next Annual Convention, it was voted to hold it in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac on November 14-15. The Board, nevertheless

voted appreciation to the Oshkosh Horticultural Society and Oshkosh Fruit Growers Association for their willingness to sponsor our convention and entertain the Society.

Western Fruit Growers Meeting

The Board voted to sponsor a joint fruit growers meeting with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association at Winona, Minnesota on November 8-9. This joint meeting has become a very successful event during the past three years.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute was invited to hold its annual convention in conjunction with our convention at Fond du Lac.

Nominating Committee Appointed

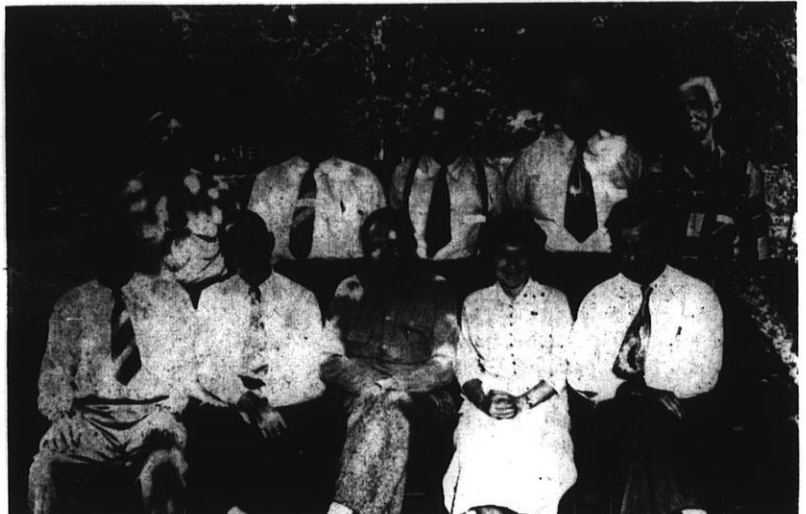
The President appointed, with the approval of the Board, the following nominating committee: Mr. Earl Skaliskey, West Bend,, Chairman; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo and Mr. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson.

Garden Club Advisory Committee

The Board voted that the Executive

Committee appoint an Advisory Committee of five Garden Club members representing different parts of the State, to advise with the Committee on future Garden Club activities. It also approved a 1-day Garden Club Convention under sponsorship of the Society, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee and Advisory Committee, such is desirable.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Hipke's for the wonderful luncheon and enjoyable time enjoyed by Board members as their guests. During the meeting, Mrs. Hipke took the wives of Board members and Garden Club members from New Holstein and Kiel who assisted with the luncheon, on a tour of gardens in New Holstein. Following the meeting, Mr. Hipke conducted a tour through the canning factory where pea canning was in full swing and also explained the operation of apple canning machinery.



The Society's Board of Directors were guests of the Hipkes at New Holstein for their July meeting. Here posing under the shade of a tree on the lawn are: Standing, from left, Aloy's Pfeiffer, Racine; Earl Skaliskey, West Bend; Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; Marshall Hall, Casco; Charles Braman, Waupaca. Seated H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary; E. L. Chambers, Treasurer, Madison, President Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Baraboo; and Arnold Nieman, Vice President, Cedarburg.

OUR COVER PICTURE

It is timely this month to show pictures of arrangements of gladiolus. It's the active gladiolus season when many shows are being held throughout the nation. No other flower has gained the reputation of the gladiolus or has so many adherents who make gladiolus growing a hobby or a profession.

Our cover picture was taken at the Madison Gladiolus Show by Roger B. Russell, President of the Madison Gladiolus Society.

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN TO HOLD SUMMER MEETING

McKay Nursery—Waterloo, August 12.

On Saturday, August 12, the McKay Nursery Company will be hosts to a dinner and meeting of the Wisconsin State Nurserymen's Association at Fireman's Park, Waterloo, Wisconsin. Members are looking forward to a very enjoyable time.

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will again have an exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Committee in charge will be K. W. Greaves, Walter Remond, and Joe Mueller, all of Milwaukee.

Officers of the Association are L. L. Kumljen, Janesville, President; Howard W. Anderson, Wisconsin Rapids, Vice President; Thomas S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, Secretary-Treasurer.

NORTHERN NUT GROWERS CONVENTION

August 28-30

The 1950 convention of the Northern Nut Growers Association will be held at Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 28-30 according to Secretary J. C. McDaniel, Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee.

The organization is planning to again hold a seedling Persian (English) walnut contest open to any grower in the United States or Canada, for hardy seedling nuts grown in 1950. Some of the Carpathian strains of Persian (English) walnuts which were brought in from Poland and distributed by the Wisconsin Horticulture Society are doing very well in some states, with the exception of a few strains. We do not however consider them much hardier than peaches, and do not advise them to be grown where peaches winter-kill. Wis-

consin Growers may wish to enter this contest. Send to Mr. McDaniel for an entry blank.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Milwaukee, August 19-26

Horticulture will be well represented again at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Mr. E. L. Chambers who has so efficiently managed the Horticultural Building for more than 20 years, assures us that the building will again be filled with outstanding exhibits.

This year, fruit and vegetables will be shown in the "Flower Building" as the Horticultural Building has been called for the past few years. This building is very well situated and a tremendous number of fair visitors pass through it daily. The farm crops exhibit will be housed under the grandstand. The honey exhibits will be in the Honey Building which has been such a splendid display—almost a convention location for beekeepers for more years than we can remember.

The Wisconsin State Horticulture Society extends best wishes to the Fair management for a most successful year.

For Fragrance and Beauty...

**Plant McKay's
Choice French Lilacs**

The blooms of McKay's Choice French Lilacs are extremely large—many of them double. The colors are varied and beautiful, and the fragrance is exceptionally delightful.

**Plant McKay's
Flowering Crabs**

McKay's fragrant Flowering Crab blossoms open slowly and last a long time. Of dwarf variety, they are especially hardy and will add beauty to your landscaping plan.

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CENTRAL NATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

University of Wisconsin Fieldhouse,
Madison, August 9-10

News Items By Roger B. Russell,
Madison

Several garden clubs, one from southern Illinois, have written us saying they are planning a trip to the Gladiolus Show.

Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm will help the show by making the central arrangement for the Court of Honor.

Mr. Bruce Collins of Utica, Michigan is arranging for importation of show spikes from Canada. Messrs. Marshall, Butt, Harris and several other Canadians have indicated they will either come or ship their exhibits.

Letters from the West Coast ask for information on air shipments. Oregon and Washington growers are interested in the show.

A boatripe on Lake Mendota has been planned for the ladies. There will be several flower arrangement demonstrations by experts. Guided tours of the Campus and Capitol have been arranged for out-of-state visitors.

We are on our way for one of the biggest shows ever held in the Midwest.

MARATHON COUNTY SHOW

August 26-27—Wausau

The Marathon County Gladiolus Show will be held on August 26-27 in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium in Wausau. Dr. R. N. Juers is General Chairman. Other officials are: Supervisor of Judges, Mr. Archie Spatz; Supervisor of Clerks, Mrs. Norma Spatz; Supervisor of Arrangements, Mrs. Arnold Sorger.

At the June 15th meeting, Mr. Carl Janke, showed slides of local gardens and Gladiolus Show arrangements. A social hour with luncheon followed. By R. B. Kramer, Publicity Chairman

GLADIOLUS SHOWS

August 9: Evening meeting on organization of Central International Gladiolus Show, Loraine Hotel, Madison, Wis.

August 9-10: Central National Gladiolus Show, University of Wisconsin Field House, Madison, Wis.

August 11-12-13: Twin Cities Gladiolus Show, Marinette County Fair Wausaukee, Wis.

August 19-20: Sheboygan and Manitowoc Chapter Show, New Opera House, Manitowoc, Wis.

August 19-26: Gladiolus shows at the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

August 26-27: Marathon County Gladiolus Society Annual Show, Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Wausau.

Out of State Shows

August 12-13 Indiana GS (State show) Honeywell Bldg., Wabash, Indiana.

August 12-13 Illinois GS State Fair Grand Stand, Springfield, Illinois.

August 13-14 Iowa GS (State show) All Iowa Fair, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

August 14-15 Minnesota, N. W. National Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

August 18-19 N. E. Michigan GS, Bay City, Michigan.

August 18-19 S. E. Michigan GS, Hudson Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan.

August 19-20 Illinois, Garfield Park, Chicago, Illinois.

August 19-20 Algona, Algona, Iowa.

August 20-21 Minnesota, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

August 26-27 Michigan, Mesick, Michigan.

Watch for gladiolus show reports with pictures in our next issue.

HOW I SHIP GLADIOLUS TO THE SHOWS

Beulah Fortman, Tyler Hill, Pa.

To put first things first, there must be something of show calibre to ship. Like the old recipe for rabbit stew, "First, you catch your rabbit."

Step No. 1 is to go through the garden and cut spikes that look promising and in the right stages of blooming, whether or not they have been earmarked before for a particular show. This is really the most difficult part of all, for nothing will look just right, and about 25 spikes must be cut as my shipping containers will hold 20 spikes without crowding, and some of them are always discarded for one reason or another when the actual time comes to pack them.

Not all of the blooms will be cut the same day they are shipped. Probably several of them will have been in the cooler for a few days, some for just overnight and others out of the garden the same day. If I plan to ship late in the afternoon. The latter I can place directly into the cans of water in which they will be expressed, and the other spikes I bring out of the cooler and let stand in the main cellar for a few hours in advance to condition them in the warmer temperature.

Of course, one must always take the weather into consideration. As we all know, hot, humid weather will make the florets open quickly; cool weather holds them back.

Here is a typical scene at the Fortnam Plantation (?) when a shipment is to be made. Taking it for granted that the glads have been cut, conditioned and ready to pack, the following steps are the usual procedure: 1. Four galvanized containers are filled $\frac{3}{4}$ full with cold water with five spikes to a container (florets facing

out) or a total of twenty spikes. 2. Each spike is securely fastened to a bamboo stake with twistems, with at least a couple of inches of stake reaching beyond the tip of the glad spike. 3. The tips of the 5 stakes are held tightly together with one or two twistems, thus making a slim pyramid of glads. Newspaper is then moistened with cold water and packed between each stalk and also between the lip of the container and the glads to prevent the stalks from jarring out of place and hitting each other. If the twistems at the top of the 'Pyramid' springs loose, the glads are still more or less secure and will arrive in half-way decent shape.

After the box is unloaded and ready to go via the the Erie R. R. I can breathe easier. My part is finished, unless I plan to attend the show in person and can stage the blooms. But the hope is—that the box will be handled with care, the flowers will arrive in good condition and that they will help the show and make the effort worthwhile.

In spite of the hard work and excitement, the fun connected with growing and shipping glads has been a life-saver for me. I hope I won't have to give it up for many, many, years. Yet if anyone told me I had to do it, I'd shoot him on sight.

Condensed from The Empire State Gladiolus Society Bulletin, July 1950.

HIGHLIGHTS ABOUT GROWING GLADIOLUS

From the N. E. G. S. Meeting in California

About 90 growers attended the New England Glad Society Conference in California. Since the speakers included some of the leading Scientists in the field we give here quotations from their talks as found in the Florists Review.

Dr. Charles M. Rich, geneticist of the University of California, Davis, discussed the history of the gladiolus, describing some of the ancestors of modern varieties, most of which are polyploids having thirty pairs of chromosomes. Because of the complex ancestry of gladiolus, scientific breeding is an arduous task. He recommended recording the pedigrees of all varieties carefully and urged growers to select good parents that seem to carry the desired characteristics.

Speaking on the subject "Commercial Growers' Problems," Prof. Paul R.

Krone, department of floriculture of Michigan State College, emphasized the importance of sales promotion and business management. Although recognizing the importance of individual advertising, growers were urged to create a greater demand for gladiolus by **cooperative advertising directed at the public** designed to stimulate sales of gladioli for everyday use.

Growing Costs

Cost accounting was recommended. Figures quoted indicated an approximate production cost of 35 cents per dozen for gladiolus cut flowers and \$12 to \$15 per thousand for corms. These figures did not include any profit, selling expense or salary for the owner.

Dr. S. L. Emsweller, of the U. S. D. A., Beltsville, Md., reviewed research work being carried out on gladiolus at Beltsville, Md. Many gladiolus diseases definitely are affected by temperature and nutrition. Colored slides showed that the nitrogen content of the soil plays an important part in the development of fusarium. This disease will not prevail where nitrogen is present only in small concentrations. Organic nitrogen is more conducive to the development of fusarium than inorganic nitrogen. A high phosphorous content reduces the severity of the disease.

Fertilizers

In describing the results of fertilizer trials at Beltsville, Md., Dr. Emsweller stated that plant growth was reduced when nitrogen was placed under the rows of corms. Blooming also was delayed by heavy fertilization. High nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium all increased the incidence of curvularia.

Experiments by the U. S. D. A. have indicated that flowering-size corms contain enough nutrient reserves to produce flowers. Although fertilizers do not increase flower production during the first year, it has been noted that, when small planting stock was not fertilized, the growth during the second year was inferior.

Dr. Neil McLean, Berkeley, in describing several foliage diseases of gladiolus, recommended spacing the corms as far apart in the rows as is economically practical, roguing diseased plants as soon as they are evident, planting only clean stock and spraying at 5 to 7-day intervals with Parzate or Dithane-D14.

Ralph J. Pommert, Pacific, Wash.,

described the increase in gladiolus cut flower sales from 500 blooms per day to many thousands on the Seattle, Wash., markets. He felt that, for commercial purposes, the large-flowering varieties have been exploited to the fullest and that any further development in size would be of value only for the show table.

TWIN CITIES GLAD SHOW

The Twin Cities Glad Show will be held August 11-13 at the Marinette County Fair, Wausaukee. Writes Arnold Sartorius, "We look forward to this as the fair draws a much larger crowd than a regular show, so we can show our beautiful flowers to many who would otherwise miss out."

SHEBOYGAN CHAPTER MEETING

The annual picnic of the Sheboygan County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held Sunday, July 16, at Roosevelt Park, Kohler. A combined meeting of the show committees of the Sheboygan County and Manitowoc County was held to plan the show at the New Opera House at Manitowoc, August 19 & 20. The banquet will be served by the St. James Guild of the St. Lukes Episcopal Church. J. L. Hamilton is the show chairman for the Manitowoc group and Dr. L. C. Dietsch of Plymouth is chairman for the Sheboygan Chapter.

At the business meeting Dr. L. C. Dietsch was voted the representative from the Sheboygan County Chapter to attend the organizational meeting of the Central International Gladiolus Show. Speakers were Mr. H. J. Rahmlow and H. E. Halliday of Madison. Many members of the Manitowoc County Chapter and Junior members attended.

—By Miss Shirley Jaschinski

NEWS ITEMS

The California State Fair really goes in for a flower show. Flower Growers will compete for more than \$28,000 in prizes at the Hall of Flowers at the State Fair, August 31-September 10. There are premiums on arrangements and compositions of \$3900 and in the garden section \$2550. The other money will be for cut flowers and plants.

They who the faults of others bring to you, be sure they'll bear to others your faults, too.

Mulching Vs. Cultivation

By L. G. Klein, New York

Most Gladiolus growers follow a system of clean cultivation and have given very little thought to whether or not this is the best method of growing this crop. There is no question that gladiolus can be grown satisfactorily under a system of clean cultivation but it is most certainly true that many growers cultivate far beyond the point when any benefits accrue.

What Cultivation Does

Cultivation is necessary in the preparation of the soil before planting and also in the incorporation of manure or other organic material.

Cultivation is also necessary in order to keep weeds under control but many of us cultivate even when no, or very few, weeds are present. Such a practice is destructive of soil organic matter and soil structure which eventually results in a less productive soil. After your corms are planted, the only real benefit which is derived from cultivation is in the elimination of weeds. Hence, cultivation to control weeds should be only deep enough and frequent enough to accomplish that result.

Deep cultivation is exceedingly harmful in gladiolus plantings because of the age to roots and to the fact that such cultivation discourages the roots from moving into the upper soil area, which is usually the most fertile part of the soil profile.

Cultivation to "bring up the moisture" is another old theory which has no foundation on fact. Moist soil, brought to the surface during cultivation is quickly dried out by evaporation, thus moisture may be lost rather than conserved.

The only way that cultivation conserves moisture is in removing weeds which are competing with the plants for the available soil moisture and nutrients.

Too frequent cultivation hastens the destruction of soil which is not as receptive to precipitation as are the more open, friable soils which are classified as soils with good structure.

Hence, it can be seen that although some cultivation is necessary in order to prepare a soil for planting and

to keep weeds under control, a minimum of cultivations should be practiced which will accomplish these results.

Mulching

The practice of keeping the soil covered with some organic material during all or part of the growing season is known as mulching.

Mulching has many advantages over clean cultivation. Briefly listing these advantages, they are:

Moisture conservation. Rain falling on a mulched area infiltrates readily and very little water is lost by runoff, even during heavy rains.

Moisture loss by evaporation is greatly decreased under a system of mulching.

Moisture loss by weed competition is practically eliminated under a mulch, as very few weeds will come up through the mulch.

In addition to the conservation of soil moisture, a more uniform soil temperature is maintained under the mulch. This makes for better root growth and may be responsible for the fact that less wilting and consequent crooking is produced under a system of mulching.

Soil structure is improved under a mulch and eventually a granular, friable soil is developed which permits better aeration, increases the absorption capacity and facilitates root penetration, all of which makes for improved growth. Cultivation, on the other hand, tends to destroy this desirable granular structure and pre-disposes the soil to compaction and consequently runoff and erosion.

Under cultivation, garden operations are frequently interfered with after heavy rains, but under a mulch system, cutting bloom or other jobs may be resumed after rains without the inconvenience of a muddy soil. Mud splashing on open bloom can be a serious problem on cultivated soils but under a mulch this problem does not exist.

Growers of large acreages of glads may not consider it feasible to practice mulching. It should be kept in mind, however, that frequently waste hay and straw may be purchased very reasonably and that the cost of weed-

ing would go a long way toward paying for and applying the mulch. This, coupled with the fact that greater returns are received for the better quality bloom produced, should more than compensate for the extra expenses involved.

The mulch, when it is incorporated into the soil at the end of the growing season, still further improves the soil by helping to maintain an adequate organic matter level for future crops.

Mulching Materials

The most commonly used mulching materials are waste hay, straw, strawy manure, spent mushroom compost and peat. All of these materials are satisfactory but peat and spent mushroom compost are probably too expensive for large scale use. Waste hay and straw are very satisfactory but as some decomposition takes place during the season, a **nitrogen shortage may develop unless additional nitrogen is applied.** It is recommended that 75 lbs. of ammonium sulfate or equivalent in ammonium nitrate for each ton of straw or hay be broadcast over the mulch shortly after the mulch is applied. If mixed hay containing a good proportion of legumes is used, sufficient nitrogen will likely be present to take care of the decomposition as a mulch.

Sawdust and shavings have also been used successfully as a mulch for gladiolus. The same precautions regarding the above outlined nitrogen application should also be followed when these materials are used for mulching.

From the Empire State Gladiolus Society Bulletin, 1950.

PAINT FOR CLAY FLOWER POTS

We don't like the looks of common clay pots. What kind of paint can be used on them?

Answer: Aluminum paint or gold paint which may be obtained from any paint store or dime store makes an excellent covering. Only one coat is required. The pot should be dry when it is applied. Put folded paper towels or napkins between the leaves of the plant and the pot to keep them away from fresh paint if necessary.

Garden Club News

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUBS STAGE BEAUTIFUL FLOWER SHOW

About 1250 attended the beautiful Flower Show staged by Garden Clubs of West Allis in the Allis Chalmers Recreational Building. We had splendid cooperation from city officials, the Park Department, the Allis Chalmers Company, West Allis Garden Clubs and the public. Exhibits were made by the public as well as garden club members and were excellent in quality. The Merit System of judging was used and the public was very much pleased with the educational value of this system. There were some fine Horticultural Exhibits—African Violet collections, Hobby exhibits, Artistic Arrangements, Tables, and Junior Gardens.

Some unusual exhibits of interest were: Dime store container exhibits; Color Magic arrangements as "Blue as the Sky," "In the Red," "Pure as Gold," "In the Pink of Condition," "White as Snow," etc.; Kitchenware containers with flowers. Also some "Still Life," "Seashore," and "Desert Table" classes. There was considerable interest in these: "Temperature is 90°," "Bought at the Dime Store," and "Buffet for a West Allis Club."

The Allis Chalmers Company has offered their club house for a show next year and officials thought it was one of the finest things West Allis has had. Our mayor and the Park Department have assured us they would help again and the business men have assured us of their cooperation.

By Mrs. O. H. Burgermeister, Hostess Chairman.

IOLA ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL A GRAND SUCCESS

By Mrs. J. L. Larson

The Flower Arrangement School held in Iola, June 6th, was attended by an enthusiastic and interested group of women. Mrs. L. G. Stewart of West Allis acted as judge and demonstrator.

Three committees of two each, arranged three wrong arrangements and one right for three classes. These arrangements were judged by each per-



West Allis Flower Show committee members relax and contemplate the success of the beautiful show in the Allis Chalmers recreation building. From left to right: Mrs. Ray Luckow, Ticket Chairman; Mrs. Roy Larson, Hobbies; Mrs. O. H. Burgermeister, Hostess Chm.; Mrs. L. M. Sweeney, Ticket Committee; Mrs. Henry Moody, Co-ticket Chm.; Mrs. C F. Bierman, General Chairman; Mrs. L. G. Stewart, Schedules.

son, using a score card furnished. The chairman of each committee was then asked to comment on the exhibits in her class, stating how the committee judged each arrangement. The judging by the audience was most interesting and responsive. Mrs. Stewart made the final deciding comments and corrections. This part of the program was very instructive. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow's talk on the County Fair floral exhibit, in the forenoon, was excellent. He named several counties that had made much-needed improvements in their departments and conducted the

judging by the audience. In the afternoon, Mrs. Val Suttinger talked on the mechanics of flower arrangement; and Mrs. Stewart demonstrated flower arranging. She efficiently made several very pleasing arrangements in a limited time.

More Meetings Needed

It would be most helpful to have two meetings of this sort each year in two separate localities and plan to have twice as many arrangements for judging. Those attending were generous with their praise for a most satisfactory day.

—SAVE TREES—

COMPLETE SERVICE FOR:—

TREES

LAWNS

GARDENS

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

3373 N. Holton Street **Milwaukee**

Help the Fair

If the Garden Clubs and Home-maker Clubs would take active part in their County Fair floral exhibit, it could be a tremendous success; so why not make an effort to make the Fair flower department a real show. Waupaca County garden clubs are invited to exhibit one table of five arrangements each at the County Fair this fall which should create a great deal of interest. They are to be judged by the merit system.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB TOURS GARDENS

The Wauwatosa Garden Club carried out its plan to spend Sunday afternoon, June 18, touring gardens. Thirty-five members participated.

A most beautiful rose garden was that of Mr. and Mrs. August Peters. Mr. Peters was happy to show how climbing roses need not be placed against a trellis or building, but with a few metal props they can grace the garden anywhere.

The Herman Koch garden was the unusual. Gorgeous rhododendrons, which had been imported, were at their best. These demand special soil and a watering system all their own. Clematis of rare hue and tree peonies were also in bloom.

Another garden definitely different was that of the Otto Zillmers where 500 peony plants of 300 varieties prevailed in all their beauty.

The 30 year old Colorado spruce trees which one member raised from seeds in her parents' garden were admired.

Then two more rose-beds were viewed and other gardens known for their constant bloom, color arrangement and choice of plants.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Frinken enjoyed showing the fruits of their labor. Their vegetable and berry garden had formerly been a lot with a hole in it. They gradually filled in this lot with leaves from the city, and with a little fertilizer, have produced a very productive soil.

About twenty members followed through with picnic supper at Jacobus Park, with enthusiasm growing until dusk when the last of twelve gardens was tread.

All agreed that the occasion was well chosen for a Sunday afternoon. Perhaps the oneness of thought, felt throughout the tour, about gardens and trees, finds expression in Joyce

Kilmer's words: "Only God can make a tree."

The Wauwatosa Garden Club is planning a cook-out supper picnic about the middle of August at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert La Philliph. Mrs. La Philliph is president of the club.
By Martha Getzlaff Koch

Lodi Garden Club Activities

The Garden Club of Lodi is enjoying a most interesting series of programs, garden displays and guest meetings. The March meeting featured Mr. H. J. Rahmlow with the clubs of this community as guests. The May meeting at OKee Lodge with Mrs. Louise Gates included an 8:30 a. m. "Walk in the woods," a May breakfast and a fine talk on "Birds" by Mrs. R. A. Walker of Madison. The June meeting on June 15th was held at the gardened home of Mrs. Grace Gottschall with the Poynette Garden Club as guests. Late tulips and June roses were the garden display.

Other activities were dividing and replanting perennials, planting annuals, etc. in both Goeres' and Memorial Parks. The Bluebird Trail still offers housing from Goeres Park to the ferry on 113 and additional houses have been placed near homes of garden club members.

A new project is a landscaped roadside picnic area, just off 113 by the overhead bridge. It has been planted with lilacs, wild crabs and Chinese elms. Tables will be provided and water made available soon. A wayside marker will direct tourists so they can find and enjoy this recreational area.

At the July meeting husbands of members were guests at a picnic supper, followed by a movie.

By Mrs. Raymond J. Groves, Press Chairman.

LET'S HEAR ABOUT PEONIES AND IRIS

Let's Hear About Peonies And Iris

After transplanting peonies late last fall, I was assured they would not bloom this year,—but they did.

This spring, iris while in the early budding stage, were transplanted with success.

Peonies should not be planted more than two inches deep. Apparently iris will bloom if enough of the earth is taken with plant, little destruction to root, and if plenty of water is given

them after planting. By Martha Getzlaff Koch, Wauwatosa.

A SEED CATALOG GARDEN

"A Seed Catalog Garden" devoted to "annuals" may be seen in Elmhurst Parkway, just north of West Capital Drive and 36th Street in Milwaukee.

It was planned by the Milwaukee Civic Garden Center in cooperation with the Beautify Milwaukee Committee. The City Forestry Department prepared beds and planted the seeds donated by the Garden Center.

The garden shows many varieties of annuals suitable for growing in backyard gardens. By jotting down the names of the varieties you like best, you can plan a garden of your favorites.

Milwaukee's Assistant County Agent, Mr. E. B. Stiefvater, writes in regard to the garden, "This is a small but showy garden, and most of the flower areas have a nice evergreen background. All of the plants are labeled, and in July the delphiniums, hollyhocks, and tuberous-rooted begonias were the most showy. There is an area devoted to about 50 different varieties of chrysanthemums, which we are anxious to see in bloom.

TULIP BULBS SHOULD NOT BE DUG LATE

If you have Chrysanthemum plants growing in the tulip beds and plan to leave them there until the chrysanthemums are through blooming—then don't dig up the tulips, daffodils, or narcissus bulbs. Last fall one of our members dug bulbs late when the root system had already developed. The roots were cut off or partly destroyed. They never developed well. In fact authorities state that the roots which are disturbed will not function properly and it may be that a new set of roots will not be formed until the disturbed roots have completely decayed.

In some cases where late fall digging damaged the roots severely, the plants were unable to produce a root system sufficient to maintain good growth the next spring and enable the bulbs to be restored to bloom the next season.

It is best to dig tulip bulbs as soon as the leaves have dried down in July, if at all possible and replant at that time or store in a good place until fall.

News For Gardeners

SOME NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Nurserymen, Dr. Richard P. White, Executive Secretary, 636 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C.

American Begonia Society, Mr. W. E. Walton, President, 1415 Acacia Ave., Torrance, California.

American Fuchsia Society, Headquarters: California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California.

American Iris Society, Mr. Geddes Douglas, Secretary, 444 Chestnut St., Nashville 10, Tennessee.

American Primrose Society, Mr. Carl Maskey, Secretary, 2125 5th Avenue, Milwaukie, Oregon.

American Rose Society, Dr. R. C. Allen, Secretary, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Cactus & Succulent Society of America, Dr. Robert Craig, President, 14326 E. Holt Avenue, Baldwin Park, California.

Midwest Horticultural Society, 100 North Central Park Blvd., Chicago 24, Illinois.

Northern Nut Growers' Association, Inc., Mr. J. C. McDaniel, Secretary c/o Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee.

DON'T CUT LAWN GRASS TOO SHORT

Do not cut your lawn grass shorter than about 1½ inches. Comments on mowing the lawn quite appropriate for the season were given in a recent issue of the Modern Experiment Station Bulletin as follows: "It is well to set the lawn mower to cut at 1½ inches. The cutting edge of the flat knife or bed knife, on which the reel cuts should be 1½ inches from the floor on which the machine is standing. Some new models are adjusted by knobs which control the elevation of the whole assembly but older types are modified by dropping the roller. Benefits from not mowing too short are a thicker stronger turf, the mower is more easily pushed and not only requires less frequent sharpening but wears longer. Furthermore, the grass fights weeds better. Mowing is required more frequently.

Lawn clippings are left where they



fall unless so heavy they may endanger the grass plants by smothering. Considerable fertilizer value rides in the rich grass tips and they aid in keeping the soil cooler.

A VEGETABLE COUNTER ON WHEELS

Trailer To Demonstrate Marketing

A vegetable counter on wheels has been set up by the University of Wisconsin to show best methods for marketing fresh produce.

The trailer, called a mobile demonstration unit, will tour the state to show how grocers can market perishable foods to advantage.

Through September the trailer will be in Door, Brown and Kewaunee counties. And then in November it will be at Appleton for retailers in that area.

The unit is a retail grocery produce department built into a house trailer. It is equipped with a display rack, materials, and other aids.

The program includes a one-day stop with the trailer, store service calls, and printed material. It is supervised by J. I. Kross, marketing specialist at the university, and directed by G. E. Coppens of the agricultural extension staff.

Kross says that many retail grocers look upon fresh fruits and vegetables as a necessary evil. High shrinkage and garbage losses have developed this frame of mind. Yet the produce department can be a real money maker if it is given good attention.

The demonstration trailer will help store owners to market the fresh foods in a money-making way, he feels.

HOW TO CHANGE THE COLOR OF HYDRANGEA BLOSSOMS

The House Hydrangea, *opuloides* or *hortensia* can be changed from blue to pink, or pink to blue, but this variety is not hardy in Wisconsin. It is commonly grown by florists and makes an excellent blooming house plant. It will grow outdoors in our climate until fall but will winter-kill if left outdoors.

The hardy varieties *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, commonly called "Peegee" and the Snowhill Hydrangea are grown in our gardens but their flowers are white and cannot be changed.

The House Hydrangea has blue flowers when grown in acid soils but in neutral or limey soils they remain pink. While the pink flowers are as beautiful as the blue, if you care to change them, it may be done by adding aluminum sulphate. Usual way is to water the soil with a solution of the aluminum at one pound of aluminum sulphate to five gallons of water.

If you have purchased a House Hydrangea and planted it in your garden this spring, then by all means dig it up in the fall and store it in a root cellar or plant in a large pot and bring it indoors. If the tip buds which produce the flowers are injured or killed it will not bloom.

FATTENING? NOT POTATOES BUT GRAVY

Potatoes are less fattening than many products which are most commonly considered to be starchy, flesh-producing foods. Professor Elizabeth Whittaker, Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College says:

"Comparing an eight ounce potato with eight ounces of the following, it is found:

Macaroni is four times more fattening. Rice—three and one-half times, oatmeal—four times, chocolate cake—four times, a piece of pie—three times, and a Doughnut—two times."

Be consistent—don't exclude potatoes from your diet in order to retain that slim figure, as long as you eat any of the above.—From Potato News.

August Garden Guide

Protect Grapes — Question: Bees seem to suck the juice from our grapes and spoil them for table use. How can we overcome this?

The bees cannot cut through the skin of the grapes and will suck the juice only from grapes which have been pecked by birds, or cut by insects. Sometimes grapes crack and bees will suck the juice from the cracks.

Bunches of grapes can be protected by covering them with a paper sack.

Why Mums Sometimes Bloom Early—Have you noticed that in some years chrysanthemums bloom earlier than others? It is no doubt due to the fact that they do not bloom until the hours of daylight become shorter. Sometimes we have cloudy or misty weather mornings and evenings during the late summer months which will act the same as a short day. It doesn't take much reduced daylight to start them producing flower buds. We have heard of a grower whose mums didn't bloom all winter in his green house because a street light shown on them. Of course there isn't much we can do about getting them to bloom earlier in the garden, unless we wish to cover them with a shade mornings and evenings.

Keep Your Strawberry Bed well cared for during this month. Remember that the strawberry blossom buds for next year's crop are produced in September and October. Runners which do not set early enough or do not grow vigorously enough to have a good root system and large crowns by September will not produce many strawberries next year. Cultivate them well and keep the weeds down.

Some Rose Varieties are Resistant To Black Spot. Being a lazy gardener we have come to the conclusion that it is too much work to spray and spray to protect susceptible varieties from this disease. We therefore let them go and if they winterkill we don't worry, but will concentrate on growing the resistant varieties that come through with the amount of



spraying we feel like giving them. There isn't much you can do about black-spot after it shows up on the leaves—it can be controlled only by protecting the leaves with a covering of sulphur or other fungicide throughout the wet cool periods of spring and early summer. Thank goodness we have some seasons dry enough so black spot is not serious.

Black Raspberries can be propagated or increased by bending down canes and covering the tips with soil, or layering. Do it this month.

It is best to cut out the old canes of red raspberries this month. They harbor disease, take moisture from the soil and shade the new shoots that are coming up to produce the crop next year. Sometimes if the row is very heavy, this shade will prevent the formation of blossom buds on the lower sections of the new cane.

Petunias Often Grow Too Tall in fertile soil. When they get leggy and bend over to the ground, cut them back to about 6 inches in height. Water them well. They will send out new shoots and bloom profusely in a few weeks. Remember though that they need lots of water during the dry, hot months of summer.

Did you know that the word "petunia" comes from petun which is the Brazilian name for tobacco.

Cleome Plants Should Be Staked if they grow tall and show an inclination to fall over. They may grow up to 6 feet tall and be splendid background specimen if they develop well.

Marigolds will be one of our most important garden flowers this month. Do you know the different kinds—the

Aztec or African has large balls of petals, golden and lemon, and grows from 2 to 5 feet tall.

The French marigolds are smaller and flowers are often marked with a crimson and maroon. The striped or Mexican marigold is a compact, bushy sort of finely cut leaves and star-like flowers. It may be necessary to stake and tie the taller sorts to have them look their best.

Climbing Roses Need Not Be Pruned if they are of the hardy type grown in Wisconsin such as Paul's Scarlet, Breeze Hill and others. Bushes of Paul's Scarlet have been left year after year without cutting out any of the old canes and eventually make a beautiful covering for a trellis. After the flowering season is over, the shoots which have bloomed, or side branches may be shortened to within an eye or two of the main stems so the canes can be more easily handled when laying them down in fall for protection.

Iris Can Still Be Divided this month. Dig up an entire clump leaving as much dirt adhering to the roots as possible. Carefully break the sections of rizomes into as many parts as desired. Replant the divisions which will bloom well next year if the roots underneath the rizomes have not been torn away too badly. Of course, the rizomes may be divided into individual sections and replanted but will not always bloom well next year if done that way. If the tops of the iris turn yellow from disease such as leaf spot, they may be cut back. Otherwise if the leaves are healthy, they should not be pruned.

The Brownell Hardy Roses have again bloomed more profusely and over a longer period of time than the varieties of hybrid tea roses in our garden. The Brownell's also are taller and more vigorous than most of the others with less black spot. While we mounded them with dirt and covered with a forkful of marsh hay last fall, some varieties such as Anne Vanderbilt remained alive more than two feet above the covering, showing they are hardier.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Guy Sherman, Seymour

SHOW HONEY AT YOUR COUNTY FAIR

Have you ever tried to estimate how many consumers could be reached with a message about honey if beekeepers put up a nice display at every State and County Fair in the nation. Wouldn't it run into the millions? It costs about \$20,000 to publish one colored ad in a national magazine reaching four to five million people.

Rock County Ass'n Active

Mrs. M. L. Osborne of Beloit, Secretary of the Rock County Beekeepers Association writes about the honey exhibit at the Janesville Fair in 1949.

"Our association completed a very successful promotion of honey and pollination at our county fair last August. American Honey Institute literature was distributed from the booth; beekeepers and their assistants were on hand to talk pollination and honey and to sell honey from the booth. Honey ice cream was sold adjacent to and advertised from the booth.

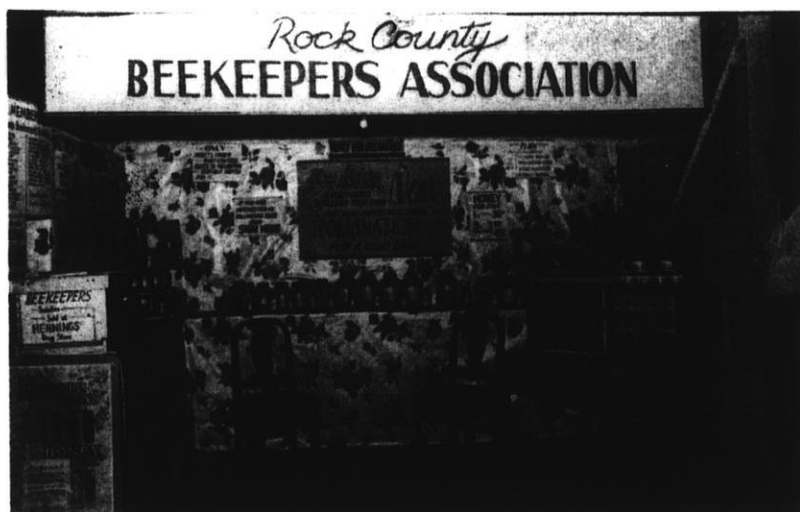
It was one of the most attractive and best visited booths of the fair and many of our visitors went away happy at seeing the queen bee. Announcements were made from the local Radio Station advertising honey, honey ice cream and pollination, with the slogan "bees on every farm." One of our young beekeepers, Miss Elizabeth Moses, was given the opportunity to speak on pollination through a 4-H interview program on the radio.

The committee in charge was Mr. William Judd, Chm., Victor Henning, Jr. J. F. Kelley, Mr. C. W. Stone and Mr. A. Zellner and Mr. Wm. Mercier. Through our contacts at the booth we obtained a list of 50 beekeepers and invited them to attend our Association meetings.

One of our little stunts at the booth

was to register names of visitors for a drawing for a free jar of honey. The winner was announced in front of the grandstand crowd in the even-

ing, more free advertising of "Honey". (That is free, except for the jars of honey donated by two of our members.)"



The Rock County Beekeepers Ass'n exhibit at the County Fair in 1949. At right is Mr. V. W. Henning, an enthusiastic new beekeeper. The Association plans another exhibit for this year's fair—just to promote honey and pollination.

THE BEST WAY TO SELL HONEY

Is there a best way to sell honey? Any and every way that will call the goodness of honey to the attention of consumers is the best way.

We must not think of advertising as being carried on exclusively through newspapers, radio or billboards. There are many other ways equally as good. The beekeeping industry is blessed with many thousands of enthusiastic hobbyists. Each one can promote honey to his friends, relatives and other consumers by continuously working at it.

Did you ever hear of how a certain well-known and patented women's remedy was first advertised many years ago. In those days, advertising wasn't done extensively in magazines or radios. The owner and her children wrote let-

ters in longhand and left them lie on park benches or in public places where people might pick them up and read them. The letters read something like this: "Dear Molly, You can't imagine how much better I feel since I have been taking - - - - medicine. It's just wonderful. I wish you would try it. You can get it at - - - - drug store now." The letter closed with a few other personal remarks. People read these letters and remembered what it said. It helped build up an enormous business.

Beekeepers must keep every-lastingly at it—we must tell everyone we can about the good quality of honey and how it should be used. The other day we talked to a man who enthusiastically told about how his children got to liking honey on fruit and cereals. They like it so well now that they have to have

honey on the table all the time—in a drip-cup. Consequently this man buys 60 pounds of honey in the fall. It's an average of 10 pounds for every member of his family.

Try some of the promotional pamphlets and display cards put out by the American Honey Institute this year. Induce your storekeeper to display them.

Since we have not been making much headway in raising large sums of money for radio or magazine advertising, let's at least do the things that we can do. So keep talking about honey.

HONEY PRICE SUPPORT

Honey will be supported at 9 cents per pound during 1950 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was announced on June 30, and it is 60% of the parity price as of April 1.

The price applies to extract of honey packed in clean, sound tin cans of 60-pounds, equal to or better than U. S. Grade B delivered to the packer's plant.

The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will buy honey from packers who pay not less than the 9 cents to beekeepers. Prices paid to packers will include allowance for handling costs. Honey packers may secure forms for contracts by writing the Production and Marketing Administration office which for this area is at 328 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

This action will stabilize the price and prevent the market from going below 9 cents during this season.

BEEES ON YOUR HONEY ADVERTISING OR LABELS

The person who has charge of publicity and public relations for one of the largest groups of chain stores in the country had the stores print 100,000 menus with a picture of a bee near the top. The bee wasn't an ugly bee, but a very pretty one.

But the response to these menu cards was far from pleasant. The company had so many complaints from patrons who didn't want an insect on their menus or on anything connected with food that the 100,000 copies had to be taken off the market and destroyed.

Here is something for beekeepers to think about. Many beekeepers feel that the label on the honey they sell must have a bee pictured on it, or the label isn't complete.

When you select a picture that will attract the attention of a customer, consider whether the picture of a bee, or even of the hive, has real appeal. Wouldn't a picture of the honey, itself, with a picture of pancakes or hot biscuits have more eye and taste appeal?

Ask yourself whether it is the picture of a cow that sells a tender steak, or the vision that the consumer has of how good it will be when it's broiled and accompanied by Potatoes, vegetables, coffee, and a good dessert.

Elmer Wheeler, a famous man in the advertising field, once said, "Don't sell the steak, sell the sizzle." You can apply this philosophy to honey. By all means, don't sell the

bee that produced the honey. Sell the sweet taste and energy and all the qualities of honey that make people like it.

You want your advertising not only to bring results, but to bring good results. Plan your labels and your publicity so that you accomplish your goal.—By the American Honey Institute.

RED CLOVER POLLINATION

Study Shows Honey Bees Needed

Jas. I. Hambleton, Chief of the Division of Bee Culture, reports that a conservative theoretical maximum yield of red clover seed is about 1,500 pounds to the acre.

It is commonly thought that honey bees are not effective pollinators of red clover because the corolla tubes of the individual florets are too deep for the honey bee to obtain the nectar. Bumble bees formerly were considered the important pollinators of red clover, but these insects are fast disappearing. When working red clover for pollen, honey bees are effective pollinators and, in certain instances, nectar gatherers also are effective. It is fortunate that red clover usually blooms at a time when competition from other plants is at a minimum. This factor can be controlled by pasturing or mowing the hay crop, so as to cause the seed crop to come into bloom during late July and early August.

W. E. Dunham, Ohio State University, from a 3-year study reports that, of the insects responsible for red clover pollination, 82 per cent were honey bees, 15 per cent were bumble bees, and 3 per cent were other insects. An acre of red clover bloom contains 216 million individual florets, each of which must be pollinated for complete set of seed. In a 10-year period, Ohio red clover seed production averaged 1 bushel per acre; 4 bushels per acre is practical; and with a dense population of honey bees a yield of 12 bushels to the acre is possible. Such a heavy concentration of honey bees would require so many colonies that honey production would be impractical.—By Roy Grout in bulletin, Pollination, An Agricultural Practice.

Report, with pictures of our two summer meetings will be in the September issue.

COST OF SERVICES RENDERED IN PREPARING HONEY FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE

Announcement by the U.S.D.A. Production and Marketing Administration on July 6th sets forth in a bulletin entitled "Honey Price Support for 1950 Season" the charges which will be paid to the packer for services, processing, etc. for putting up honey for delivery to the Government as follows:

| | 60-lb. Containers Price per pound | 5-lb. Containers Price per pound |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Expenses incident to procuring and handling honey prior to offering to CCC. | 0.4 cents | 0.4 cents |
| 2. Processing costs (including packaging and container) | 2.2 cents | 3.5 cents |
| 3. Packing costs (including labeling, stenciling or other marking of container and cost of carton) | 0.3 cents | 0.6 cents |
| 4. Carrying charges for 30 calendar days | 0.05 cents | 0.05 cents |
| 5. Shipping costs (including handling out and loading car or truck) | 0.10 cents | 0.10 cents |
| 6. Inspection, actual costs | actual | actual |

That Swarming Problem

Swarming again became a problem during early July in many apiaries, according to reports. This year swarming occurred during the main honey flow from clover, thereby reducing the yield of honey or preventing colonies from producing any surplus.

There is really no excuse for this condition, because swarming can be prevented. No matter what the price of honey may be, we cannot make a profit unless we produce a good crop.

We really found swarming easy to control this season. About the third week in June almost every colony had small queen cells in large numbers and there would have been an epidemic of swarming later if the bees had been neglected. However, by reversing the 3 brood chambers—that is, placing the heaviest on the bottom board and the lightest in the top position in addition to killing queen cells, swarming was prevented.

To Save Labor

The "tip-back" method proved a labor saver. The outer cover was removed, a little smoke was blown into the entrance and then the stack of brood chambers with supers was tipped backwards and placed on the ground. Hive stands were readjusted, the bottom boards taken off and inspection began from below. In good light it was possible to see queen cells, which were largely on the lower portion of the combs, by just prying them apart slightly. They are easily destroyed with a hive tool or finger. Burr comb was quickly removed and more than paid for the labor, at present prices. Reversing hive bodies does something to the colony in disorganizing the congestion of honey and brood which seems a part of preparation for swarming.

If there was nectar in the first super above the brood chamber, this was placed on top of the stack with empty supers below. That has a tendency to force the bees to spread out, thereby avoiding congestion.

This method is a time-saver. Two men with experience and a little "sling" to their work can manipulate a colony in about five minutes, unless they run into conditions requiring special manipulation such as

handling frames. Also it works! Coming back ten days later, we repeated the operation but found queen cells in less than 10% of the colonies, which were again killed. The honey flow being on during this entire time, the bees lost the swarming impulse and went to work. All that was necessary after that was to provide plenty of super room, keeping the heaviest super on the top which gives room above the brood chamber, and thereby helps prevent swarming.

Top Vs. Bottom Supering

Many beekeepers say they prefer "top supering" or placing empty hive bodies on top of the colony leaving those filled with honey above the brood. That may require less work at the time of adding supers, but certainly requires much more heavy lifting and labor when extracting time comes—at least if extracting begins immediately after the main clover flow in mid or late July. We would rather lift a partly-filled super to the top of the stack and place the empties underneath. When filled and ready to be removed, it need not be touched at all—simply place the carbolic acid covers on the top and drive the bees down out of the filled supers. In using acid covers, we certainly don't like to drive the bees out of their brood chamber which is done if the first super above the brood is filled with honey, unless we place an empty underneath before adding the acid cover which is a slow and messy job.

RUSK-SAWYER COUNTY MEETING

The Rusk-Sawyer Beekeepers Association and families enjoyed an Annual Picnic at Ojibwa Roadside Park, Ojibwa, Wisconsin on Sunday, June 25th. The guest speaker was Mr. John Long of Madison. Officers elected were: President, Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith; Vice-President, Mr. Ivan Wisherd; Bruce, Wisconsin; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Nathan Paddock, Bruce, Wis.—By Eva L. Nelson, Secretary, Glen Flora, Wisconsin.

GRADER FOR SALE

Color graders for honey are now available. Price \$2.00 each postpaid. Send your order to Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

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

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

1950 Container Prices

GLASS

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

TIN

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

Discounts

5% on \$50.00 orders—10% on \$100.00

Also

Comb Honey Wrappers
Cellophane Window Cartons
Shipping Cases

* * PROMPT SHIPMENTS * *

AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers
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Everything in Beekeeping Supplies



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Order Now For Fall
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This name has stood for the very
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by outstanding leaders such as:

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224-230 W. Huron Street

Chicago, Illinois

IT'S HERE!

For
1950



"WYRLESS" 3-Ply Foundation

- No Wires Necessary for Ordinary Handling
- Cuts Second Year Gnawing to the Minimum for There Are No Wires
- Saves Much Time and Work

"Available from Your Root Dealer"

The A. I. Root Co.

Medina, Ohio

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