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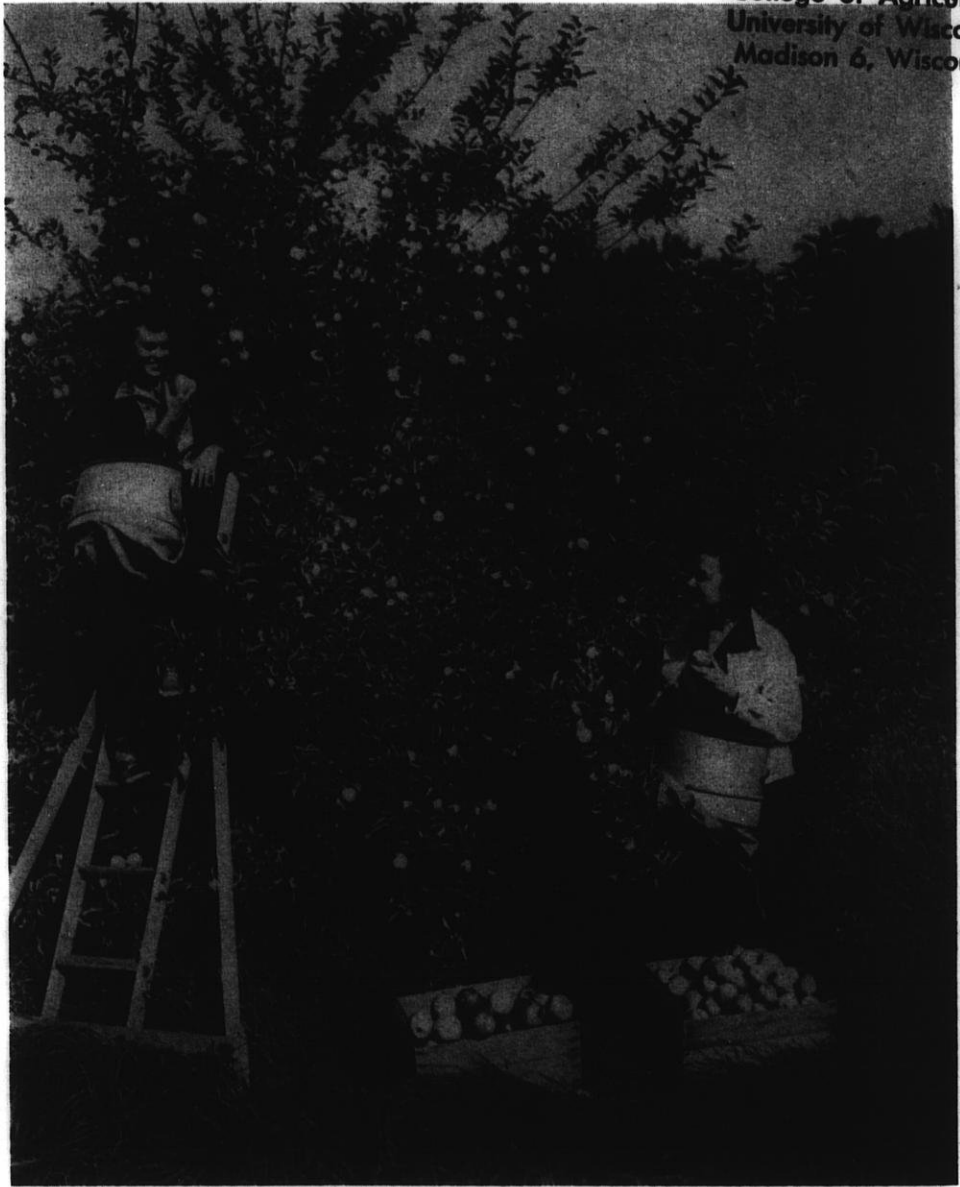
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# WISCONSIN horticulture

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September 1953



## NEW ORCHARD SPRAYERS IN PICTURES

Blower attachments; Speed-Aire; Concentrate Sprayers; Speed Sprayers—that's the new trend in orchard sprayers. A few years ago our only sprayers required two men, heavy guns on long hoses. Today, it's one man operating a tractor, the sprayer doing the job.

1. Mr. C. D. Hunter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, demonstrated the Hardie Blower Attachment for sprayers. Note the heavy fog made by the sprayer obliterated the view of trees in the background.

2. The Myers Concentrate Sprayer was demonstrated by Mark Schlise of Forestville, (left). Note heavy fog made by the machine. With him are Royal Duffy and G. Whitcomb of the F. E. Myers and Bros. Co., Ashland, Ohio.

3. "On the job" Leon Miller of Okauchee, representative for John Bean Co., proudly points to Speed-Aire, new attachment for high pressure sprayers, on the Bean Royal 35, power take off sprayer.

4. The speed sprayer was the first departure from the old type sprayer. Here the Bean Co.'s speed sprayer is shown by Sam Goldman, Door County Bean Co. representative; Leon Miller and Sid Thiel, Egg Harbor, who operated the tractors for all the demonstrations. This sprayer has been used for the past seven years in the Eames orchard.

(Continued from page 3)

ing an apple box dumper, apple grader by the John Bean Company, with discussion by Mr. Spencer Eames and Mr. Leon Miller. Mr. Eames also told about the construction of his large cooler and how it is operated.

The growers then had an opportunity to see two important machines—a Rollamulcher, by the John Bean Co., and a Culti-cutter demonstrated by William Aeppler Oconomowoc for the Michigan Orchard Supply Co., of south Haven, Michigan. Two types of orchard power-pruners were also demonstrated: one by Sid Telfer, Jr., for the Michigan Orchard Supply Co., and another by Mr. Leslie Larson for the John Bacon Corp., Gasport, N. Y.; the latter being a small type of machine for smaller growers.

The machinery demonstration was

continued with demonstrations of a blower attachment on the sprayer by the Hardie Mfg. Co., Clarence Hunter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, representative. Second, by a demonstration of the Speed-Aire blower attachment for high pressure sprayers by Leon Miller for the John Bean Co.; a Myer Concentrate Sprayer operated by Mark Schlise of Forestville, Door Co., and a Speed Sprayer by the John Bean Co.

All in all it was a very full day. Growers from 4 corners of the state attended. As one grower expressed it: "I was very much pleased to meet so many of the large fruit growers of Wisconsin, get acquainted with them and exchange ideas".

**The Culti-cutter and Rollamulcher**  
The sod cutting machines as demonstrated by the Culti-cutter and Rollamulcher are coming in for considerable interest on the part of larger fruit growers. Mr. Don Reynolds of the Reynolds Co., extensive apple and cherry growers, of Door County, was quite enthusiastic about the work accomplished by one of these machines which he demonstrated to the Editor. At the meeting, visitors were surprised at the power of the machines when

weighted down with heavy cement blocks, in cutting the sod, loosening it, destroying large weeds and cutting down brush. Prunings of about one-inch diameter can be left on the ground, and then in spring, by going over them with a heavy machine, can be cut up and need not be hauled out of the orchard. The machines can be pulled by tractors at high speed. Their action cuts off tall growth and at the same time works some of it into the top few inches of soil. As the blade raises out of the soil it has a loosening effect leaving the soil in an aerated condition. The slots cut in the sod minimize water run-off and erosion. Water penetration is considerably greater and faster. It tends to thicken the stand of the sod itself and adds vigor to the orchard. It will operate at 3 times the speed of a mower.

While these machines do not control mice, they nevertheless create a type of condition in the orchard that is not favorable for mice thereby making them less hazardous.

#### **Description of the Sprayers Demonstrated**

**THE SPEED SPRAYER.** The Speed Sprayer shown in the picture is made

by the John Bean Co., Lansing, Michigan, and used by Spencer Eames for the past seven seasons. He sprays his entire acreage of apples and cherries with this type of machine. It can be used for either dilute or concentrate spraying.

**A JOHN BEAN ROYAL 35 POWER TAKE OFF SPRAYER** with the Speed-Aire attachment—shown in the picture can be mounted on any high pressure sprayer. It is equipped for one or two-way applications.

#### **THE HARDIE BLO-SPRAY BLOWER**

The 24 inch Blo-Spray blower attachment shown was used in the D. D. Palmer Orchard this past season and received considerable favorable comment after its performance. This model is the smaller model manufactured by Hardie and has proven ample in cherry and medium to small apple trees. It is powered with a 13 HP Wisconsin Engine, with starter, and with the current type one-piece moulded aluminum fan placed directly adjacent to the engine housing, the engine crankshaft is in no greater stress than

(Continued on page 9)

## **HARVESTING SUPPLIES**

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# Mulching With High Nitrogen Hay

## Restores Vigor of Trees Suffering From Adverse Soil Conditions

By C. P. Harley, U.S.D.A.

How many of you would be interested in a single orchard practice that would provide all of the following?

1. A complete supply of all the essential nutrients, including the micro, or trace, elements, apparently in the proper balance for ideal growth and production.

2. A partial substitute for irrigation that will conserve soil moisture for tree roots by reducing runoff from heavy rains, by slowing down surface evaporation, and also by eliminating competition with weeds for moisture and nutrients.

3. A method of solving the age-old problem of restoring vigor to trees suffering from adverse soil conditions, such as are found in many orchards.

4. An increase in feeder-root population by providing favorable conditions for root growth and development.

5. A natural soil conditioner that prevents compaction of heavy soils by forming stable clay aggregates which impart a crumb-like structure, favoring aeration and water penetration.

6. A binding effect in light soils and shades of low water-holding capacity to maintain a higher moisture content.

7. A stabilizing effect on temperature that keeps the upper soil cooler in summer and warmer in winter, thus favoring biological activity.

8. An increase in production and also in size of fruits.

All the benefits listed have been obtained by the simple practice of mulching rather heavily with high-nitrogen hay. Any hay crop that contains 2 per cent or more of nitrogen, on the weight basis, is considered high-nitrogen hay. This nitrogen content is normally found in legumes, but since legumes are usually too expensive for mulching purposes, perennial meadow hays can be utilized provided the nitrogen content is built up by fertilization.

The practice of mulching apple trees in this country dates back 100 years or more, but only in the last



comparatively few years has there been developed a new concept of orchard mulching. Heretofore materials such as straw, corn fodder, spoiled hay, strawy manure, sawdust, wood shavings, and corncobs have been used for the purpose. Cereal straw, however, has been used more than any other material, but this substance, as well as the others mentioned, is notoriously low in nitrogen and other nutrient elements and decomposes slowly. Some benefits are derived from these mulches if they are liberally supplemented with nitrogenous fertilizers, but, all things considered, the effect is more or less static. High-nitrogen hay mulches, on the other hand, decompose rapidly, releasing nutrients to the roots and carbohydrates to the soil. Under these mulches many tree roots grow in immediate contact with the decomposing hay and receive a continuous supply of nutrients. The carbohydrates and other organic constituents are carried into the soil, where they increase and support the micro-organism population and bring about beneficial soil structural changes that provide better aeration and water penetration. All this is brought about by microorganisms living in the mulch. Following a good rain, a high-nitrogen hay mulch teems with life. Millions of organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, are feeding, multiplying, and breaking down the hay into more elemental forms, immediately utilized by the tree and released to the soil.

Condensed from article delivered before the Tennessee State Horticultural Society.

## TREE THINNING—A GREAT NEED IN WISCONSIN FARM ORCHARDS

As we drive along the highways of Wisconsin and observe farm orchards we cannot but be impressed by the need for tree thinning in so many of them. We see trees planted only 20 to 25 feet apart. The object of this close planting was to get a larger crop while the trees were still small with the plan to remove half the trees when they began to crowd. It seems difficult, however, to remove trees at the right time and consequently they assume the shape of an umbrella,—grow tall and spindly and produce poor quality fruit and small crops. If only the owners would cut down at least every other tree, yield and quality could be greatly improved. Lowering and opening the tops by pruning and growing new branches in the lower parts of the trees by renewal from suckers might still make some trees productive enough to pay for the cost of spraying and other labor.

We cannot produce fruit at a profit unless the yield per tree is high. In talking with growers from the northwest—California, Oregon and Washington at National Apple Institute meetings, one is impressed with the great importance they place on individual tree production. They cull their trees severely—all those they find to be poor producers are removed. Consequently their per acre yield often surprises us. However, we see no reason why Wisconsin fruit trees cannot bear as heavily and produce as good quality fruit as they do in the northwest if the best cultural methods are used.

## LEARNING TO KNOW COMMON WISCONSIN TREES

A bulletin filled with drawings of the leaves, needles, buds and twigs of common Wisconsin trees entitled "Learning to Know Common Wisconsin Trees" has just been published. It is Circular 435 and may be obtained by writing the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, U. W., Madison, Wis. It was put out by the State Soil Conservation Committee and the University of Wisconsin Extension Service. A chapter is devoted on how to plant a tree.

Trouble with mixing business and pleasure is that you are liable to run out of business.—*DePere Jour. Dem.*

# Are You A Good Apple Salesman

## What Kind of Display Sells the Most Apples. Survey of 200,000 Shoppers Gives the Answer

Is it best to exhibit apples in bulk, pricing them by the pound or container; will it help to display the apples in bags, and what type of bag is best. These are some of the questions that have been answered by specialists from Cornell Univ., N. Y. after a survey of 200 thousand shoppers in super markets. The information can be used by all apple growers to retail their fruit or will aid storekeepers in increasing the sales volume of your apples.

### The Answers

With apples displayed in bulk and priced in 2 lb., 3 lb., 4 lb., or 5 lb. lots, there was very little difference in sales. For every hundred customers who came into the stores, 13 pounds were sold at the 4 lb. price; 12 lbs. at the 3 lb. price; 12 at the 5 lb.; and 11 at the 2 lb. price.

When apples were displayed in both bulk and bag combinations, sales jumped to 28 lbs. for every 100 customers. Shoppers pick up the apples out of the bulk display, examine them, but usually buy those that are bagged if they feel they are of equal quality.

### Best Type of Package

Packages of various types of material were used—red mesh; heavy paper with windows; purple mesh bags; and polyethylene bags. All were filled with 5 lbs. of apples. The polyethylene bags 22 lbs. per 100 customers; the purple mesh, 20 lbs.; paper window, 18 lbs.; and red mesh, 17 lbs.

### What Size Package

If it is best to have both the bulk and the bag display, and polyethylene bags sell the most, then what size of bag will win out. In this survey the 6 lb. bag won out by selling 28 lbs.; the 4 lb., 20 lbs.; the 8 lb., 20 lbs.; and 2 lb., 13 lbs. per 100 customers. Therefore, the winning combination is the bulk apple display with handsome polyethylene bags in the 6 pounds size.

The survey was made by Dr. Max Brunk, and has already made a difference in New York apple sales. Be-

fore more than 90% of the retail stores displayed apples in bulk and priced them in 2 or 3 pound units.

Today more than 75% of retail store apples are in polyethylene bags. More than 40% are in combination bulk and package displays.

### What Kind of Apples Sell Best

Another test comparing bright red apples with normal colored ones, slightly bruised apples and small sizes at 25% lower price resulted in this verdict: buyers wanted the red apples and liked the small ones the least. Red apples sold 33 lbs.; normal colored apples 24 lbs.; slightly bruised ones 20 lbs.; smaller sized apples 17 lbs., even at 25% off.

You never know what freedom of speech really is until you hit your thumb with a hammer. — Arcadia News-Leader.

### FRUIT-O-MATIC INCREASES SALE OF APPLES

Eleven Fruit-O-Matic machines located at Camp Kilmer in New Jersey sell almost one carload of fresh fruit per month. The availability of fresh fruit gets people into the daily healthful habit of eating it. Heretofore, fresh

### OUR LARGEST PRODUCE MARKET

#### The Best Show In New York

We like watching the Yanks and the Giants play ball and enjoy the big city shows. For tops in low cost entertainment, however, we'll invest our subway dime in New York's Washington Street Market. Here on a narrow, dimly lit, cobblestone street is one of the worlds largest, dirtiest, most congested food centers. Florida citrus, Washington apples. California lettuce, New York carrots are piled side by side with onions from Chile, cabbage from the Netherlands, and tomatoes from Mexico: a U. N. of produce. Buyers in all sorts of quaint city costumes and representing some of the largest stores and restaurants in the nation

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chilled fruit has not been made available to military personnel, although they have been able to purchase many other types of snacks.

These machines placed in schools, factories and office buildings, will increase the sale of apples. The machines are sold by Fruit-O-Matic Manufacturing Co., 5225 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.



Fruit-O-Matic on location at military camp. Eleven machines sold one carload of fresh fruit per month.



# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Harry Barlament, Green Bay; Vice Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; 2nd Vice Pres., Chris Olson, Berlin; Sec.-Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Glen Schwarz, Kenosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Charles Greiling, Green Bay; Gerald Hipp, Janesville.

### REPORT FROM BERRY GROWERS

The strawberry crop in the Green Bay area was about 50% of normal due to dry weather, insects (leaf rollers) and winter injuries.

Our best varieties this year were Catskill, Robinson, Lindalacious with Thomas not doing as well as usual due to leaf roller at fruiting time. We dusted with chlordane at blossom time. Lindalacious looks very promising.

We found a crate of Thomas berries weighed 28 pounds without cover.—**By Harry Barlament.**

#### From The Dodgeville Area

The strawberry crop around Dodgeville is about one-half of normal. Hot weather caused small berries and we had some small misformed berries. Our Wis. varieties No. 214, 235, 537 and 261 were fair. Premier just didn't have many blossom clusters; Robinson was fair; plants of No. 537 from Sturgeon Bay had little vigor.

We used chlordane for spittlebug and it probably helped some. We found that our berries weighed from 20 to 30 ounces to the quart; a full quart of Robinson is very heavy but some Premiers quite light. We filled the boxes and used 22 ounce minimum for weight.—**By Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville**

#### From Hipp Fruit Farm, Janesville

The berry crop in the Janesville area was normal this year. We irrigate. Premier and Dunlap did the best for us. Spittle-bug bothered and we sprayed with methoxychlor getting good control.

We weighed some berries and found the average weight per quart to be 20 to 22 ounces.

In making over some old beds we are having some difficulty with white grub control. (Editor's note: Entomologists tell us that dusting the soil



with chlordane at the rate of 6 to 10 lbs. of actual chlordane per acre, which would be 100 lbs. of the 5% dust as usually sold, will give control. Dieldrin will probably replace chlordane when it becomes more available for soil insect control.)

#### From The Richland Center Area

The strawberry crop in this area was fair this year. We had plenty of moisture and no freezing weather at blooming time.

The Thomas variety yielded double the amount of fruit of any other variety—beautiful berries, quality fine; they are very late. Vermillion was the second best variety and yielded very good with beautiful high quality fruit. Catskill gave good yield but the season was short. Premier gave good yield but dropped in size after first few pickings. Robinson: very good yield with beautiful fruit when well-colored. Wisconsin seedlings No. 214, and 261 were below average in yield. Fruit very good. No insect or disease troubles where we sprayed. Applied 2 sprays of wettable dusting sulphur and arsenate of lead just before blooming. All of our beds were narrowed down to just a hedge row, only about 10 to 12 inches wide.

Latham raspberries produced only about a half crop due to the very hot spell just when the berries were forming. The purple raspberry turned out better and were above average in yield—very large and fine. We have

the Sodus and Marion. We like the Marion best. Demand for more than we could supply last spring.—**By H. B. Blackman, Richland Center.**

### EXPERIMENTS SHOW VALUE OF MULCHING STRAWBERRIES WITH SAWDUST

At the recent meeting of the Western Section, American Society for Horticultural Science, Santa Barbara, Calif., G. H. Harris, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., reported on an experiment on mulching strawberries with sawdust. One acre of strawberries was divided into 72 plots. All of the plots were given regular fertilizer treatment, that is, 1,000 pounds per acre of 4-10-10. One-third of these plots taken at random were manured. Another third were manured and given a 4-inch layer of hemlock sawdust. The experiment was run for four years at the end of which time results in the various plots were compared. The sawdust did not increase the soil acidity because the sawdust plots had a PH of 5.92 as compared with 5.82 for the manure plots. The amount of organic matter in the sawdust plot was increased. Analysis of leaves and fruit showed very little difference between the essential elements in the three series. The yields were 42 units in the plots that received the fertilizer alone, 46 in the manure and fertilizer plots, and 66 in the sawdust, manure, and fertilizer plots. There was a corresponding increase in runner production—7.98 fertilizer, 9.52 manure and fertilizer, 12.6 sawdust, manure and fertilizer.—**From Extension Service Bulletin—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.**

In spite of the fact that dozens of cars whizz by every minute or two, there still are dogs that think they can stop them.—**Pierce County Herald.**

## NEED FOR STUDYING PROBLEMS OF STRAWBERRY GROWING

### Insect Troubles Increasing. Better Spray Methods Necessary.

The short strawberry crop reported for Wisconsin this year is a matter of concern for all growers who grow berries as an important sideline on their farms. First is the matter of the vigor of the plant by September and October when the blossoms are formed for next year's crop. A serious dry spell at that time or previously as we had last year, can result in poor blossom bud formation. Irrigation at some time or other during the year is almost a necessity for maximum production of this crop.

Insects are becoming more and more of a menace—or perhaps they were always a menace but we were not aware of them in the past. We now think that the tarnished plant bug is the cause of cat-faced or deformed berries. Spittlebug and leaf roller can cause considerable loss at times. Strawberry growers must learn to spray—another reason for attending the meetings of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Grower's Association at which these problems are discussed.

### SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Americans spent 10% more for automobiles in 1950 than in 1940, but 96% more for books, 219% more for photographic developing and printing, 263% more for radio and TV sets, phonographs and records, musical instruments, etc., and 129% more for flowers and seeds. In 1951, says the American Nurseryman, they spent more on classical music concerts than on baseball games. More homemakers own their own homes than rent—that is a historical "first." They spent three times as much in 1948 as they did in 1939 for home decoration; and 200% more in 1951 than in 1937 for furniture and home furnishings. . . . Obviously, the buying trend for things that contribute to culture and good living is UPWARD—and that's where the products of horticulture are.

E. L. D. Seymour in American Home

City Feller at the door: "We just helped ourselves to your apples. Just thought we'd tell you."

Farmer: "Oh, that's all right, I just helped myself to your spare tire."—Frederic Star.

## BLUEBERRIES DO GROW IN WISCONSIN

If you want to see a successful blueberry planting, visit Mr. H. A. Hass of 5010 Lake Mendota Dr., Madison. He has had high-bush blueberries for 7 years and this year picked over 20, 16-qt. cases on his patch of about 120 plants, some of them still young.

We have published articles in this magazine a number of times stating that all efforts to raise blueberries in Wisconsin have failed. The plants might live a few years but eventually something would happen to them—winter killing or just failure due to lack of growth.

Mr. Hass, however, has demonstrated that if blueberries are grown correctly, they will thrive. The big question is, however, what constitutes proper culture, so let's examine his method. When he first grew blueberries as a hedge around the garden they didn't do well. He then moved them to a piece of ground which had been heavily fertilized with cow manure. The soil is light silt loam on a rather high elevation overlooking Lake Mendota, and was slightly acid. Mr. Hass realized blueberries require a very acid soil—PH of 4.5 is best. He applies about a teacupful of aluminum sulphate (alum) per plant. He has a soil tester and keeps the PH down by applications of the aluminum sulphate. Plants were set in rows 6 feet apart and 5 feet between plants. About 6 inches of sawdust was put on the soil as a mulch. Ammonium sulphate fertilizer is given annually in the spring. Mr. Hass has planted several varieties of blueberries including Rupel which has small berries, and Jersey which has large berries. Different varieties are necessary for cross pollination. He has found no difference in their hardiness. By using the heavy mulch he has not found it necessary to irrigate.

Looking over Mr. Hass' plantation one draws the conclusion that blueberries should not be attempted in Wisconsin unless we can fulfill these requirements: 1. Locate a good site such as a high elevation or protection from cold winds. 2. Create an acid soil—about PH 4.5. 3. Give a heavy mulch to conserve moisture and furnish organic matter. 4. Fertilize with ammonium sulphate.

## MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

### OUR LARGEST PRODUCE MARKET

(Continued from page 7)

rush between commission houses asking prices and bickering over sales.

Here, with two minutes rough language, is settled the fate of a crop which a grower in Florida or on the West coast may have nursed for 3 or 4 months. It's a fascinating place and an absolute must for every vegetable grower who hasn't been there.

Next time you're in New York, leave your wife at the hotel, your car in the parking lot and board the downtown 7th Ave. subway. Get off at Chambers St. and walk west two blocks to Washington St. The show starts at 11 P. M. Admission is free. Your program is the pink sheet listing last night's arrivals and prices. Borrow one from any salesman. We guarantee your money's worth.—From The Market Growers Journal.

### SPRAYERS DEMONSTRATED AT ORCHARD MEETING

(Continued from page 5)

when used with the usual sprocket drives. The Blo-Spray is equipped with two Hardie Wun-pull valves with pull cords for tractor seat control, two discharge line strainers, allowing either side or two-side application. With the six high pressure nozzles on each side, also extra size nozzle disc kit for changing output, together with the 14 adjustable reflectors, the grower can adjust the spray pattern to fit his requirements. The unit is mounted on steel channel frame and can be mounted on any make sprayer.

A clothing store received this letter from a customer who had ordered a maternity dress.

"Dear Mr. Store Sir:

"Please cancel that order for my dress size 44 which you was going to deliver to me. My delivery was faster than yours.

Respectfully, R. S."

# Nursery News & Notes

## For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., H. W. Anderson, Port Edwards; VICE PRES., R. H. Gieringer, Milwaukee; SEC.-TREAS., Thos. S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay; EDITOR, Leland Jens, Wisconsin Rapids. DIRECTORS: Chas. Hawks, Wauwatosa; Vincent Frantel, Kenosha; John Gartman, Fond du Lac; W. G. Brown, Hartland; L. L. Kumlien, Janesville; Frank Thierfelder, Milwaukee.

### TREES OF WISCONSIN GARDENS

By W. W. Brown, Brown Nursery, Hartland, Wis.

When I think of a garden I try first to picture the trees that will give the garden its real beauty and sculptural form. Only trees can give a landscape the depth, beauty and an ever different composition. In the immediate vicinity of Hartland (in Waukesha County) are beautiful inland lakes, none more than eight miles away. Here we find some of the most beautiful views of lake land pictures and rural farm scenes that can be found in all America. It has been my pleasure to design many landscapes on these lakes and the rural homesteads and we have always tried to start and finish our landscape development from the settings of native trees or the trees we plant.

Generally we will find a landscape of three types—a lot small or large or an estate of several acres. Most all estates have quite an abundance of trees. However, most all these developments should have a few trees of flowering and contrasting forms added to them to make a completed picture. The Hawthornes, flowering crabs and birches are colorful and interesting to any landscape; and, if not already present, I think our state tree the sugar maple is a must.

Perhaps of all plantings, the lots need trees the most of all. Most home owners buy a lot before they build and by the time they move into the new house they have a lawn without any trees. On the lot it is rather rare that groupings of large trees can be used such as the maples and oaks. But the larger specimens should still be used as single plantings and placed to form some of the interesting views on the grounds. The smaller trees or large shrubs such as the plums, the native cherry and mountain ash, can be used in groups. These trees should not be planted too close to a house or the foundation planting, but used in groups on the lawn or near the border.



I am listing below some of the very hardy as well as very beautiful species that can be used to advantage.

#### Large Sized Varieties

**SUGAR MAPLE:** This is our state tree and is a large handsome tree which forms an oval head. It is one of the most valuable and sought after varieties because of its brilliant yellows, oranges and red colorings in the fall. It is a hardy, clean, vigorous tree of moderately rapid growth and will thrive in any good soil.

**NORWAY MAPLE:** A very vigorous tree with dense dark green foliage growing to form a round-headed top. It holds its leaves later in the fall than many others and has pale yellow leaves in the late fall. Can be used with the ash or other maples to accentuate their value.

**SCHWEDLER MAPLE:** Very vivid crimson leaf when the buds open in the spring and one of the most striking of all trees at that time. It is similar in growth and habit to the Norway except that it has a more oval shaped head.

**AMERICAN ELM:** One of the most graceful and widely used trees as it is used very extensively in street plantings in many cities. It is a good variety for framing buildings or views of its high arching branches and its vase form.

**OAK:** There are many varieties of

oak giving us different leaf formations, but all are rather slow growing varieties. An oak on the estate gives a feeling of permanence and shows planning for the future. They also give beautiful coloring in the fall. Desirable varieties are White oak, Burr oak, Red oak and Pin oak.

**HONEYLOCUST.** A very large tree, of more rapid growth than most I have listed. There is a thorned and a thornless variety, and it also can be easily identified by its horizontal branching and compound leaves. It bears white flowers in May and produces seed pods. If anyone is particularly interested in attracting birds to their grounds, this would be a good variety as cats will not climb into the thorned variety because of the many pricklers. However the thorns may drop on the lawn, which may not be desirable.

#### MEDIUM SIZED VARIETIES

**WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEEPING:** A very gracefully branched tree with a broad head and pendulous branches. It needs to be planted along lakes or riverbanks or in low spots. It is of rapid growth and does not attain the height of the aforementioned trees.

**BIRCH:** The birch are noted for their white bark giving a contrasting effect to other trees planted on the lawn. The cut-leaf weeping birch is noted by its small leaves and drooping branches. Birch clumps (having from three to five trunks) are a rather new item but are very effective when used in border plantings.

**MOUNTAIN ASH:** Well known for its clusters of bright orange berries bourne in late summer. It is a medium sized, round headed tree of graceful shape. It is one of the most desirable varieties to be used for accent or planting near one-story type homes.

**FLOWERING CRABS:** There are numerous varieties of these and they come in many sizes and colors but all are well adapted to home ground use. They are a most striking sight when they bud and bloom and the blossoms open slowly affording a long period of

(Continued on page 11: Col. 3.)



## FALL PLANTING

By Ralph Petranek, Brown Deer Nursery, Milwaukee.

There are many advantages to be considered in the Fall planting of ornamental plants. Cool weather is more prevalent and the length of the planting season can be extended from the middle of August through November with most varieties. Fall planting assures the plant's being established and ready to make an earlier start of growth in the following Spring.

German iris, Jap iris, hemerocallis, and oriental poppies have a resting period in August and September and should be planted at that time for best results. Peonies reach their maximum growth and start into a dormant state around the first of September. That is a good time to replant them. Many of our bulb plants, such as tulips, crocus, etc., are planted at this season of the year.

### The Evergreens

Nearly all evergreens have reached their season's maximum growth and have formed terminal buds by August or September, hence transplanting does not disturb them and they are in excellent condition for transplanting.

In many nurseries, shrubs, trees, vines, etc., are in large pots or tubs available for early planting. Bare root moving of deciduous stock may start as soon as these plants are dormant. This will vary according to location but, in general, October 1st to 10th will permit the moving of this type of material.

Replanted nursery stock should be well soaked with water to insure successful results. A moderate mulch of leaves, straw, or peat moss, keeps the ground moist while the roots are getting established and helps prevent heaving of the plants by frost during the winter.

## IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR SALE

Carter Irrigation System. Self priming 8x8 inch pump. Used about 10 hours. Powered by 100 H.P. Chrysler motor. 62 lengths 6 inch pipe. 15 lengths 4 inch pipe, 1 reduction pipe. 1 elbow. One 20 ft. suction pipe—8 inch, with screen. 4 perfection gun-type sprinklers, with a 300 ft. circle. Pipe are OK Champion Self-coupling. Priced right for quick sale. Ready to go. Copeland Nursery. Route 5, Platteville, Wis.

## Watch Your Elms

By E. L. Chambers

Failure of elm trees to thrive under all growing conditions to which they are exposed is caused by pests and unfavorable conditions of soil and climate. Little can be done to change the climate. The soil can be improved and renewed, however, and the pests may be prevented or controlled.

Black spot of elm, caused by the fungus *Gnomonia ulmea*, is very common during wet seasons and may result in premature defoliation. The fallen leaves are usually yellow and show small conspicuous shining coal black spots. Besides reducing infection by raking and burning of heavily infected leaves, this disease can be prevented by application of the standard 4-4-50 Bordeaux spray. As many as three applications are recommended where infection has been severe—one when the leaves first begin opening, and again once or twice a week or 10 day intervals.

Slime flux and wetwood is the name applied when sap flows for a prolonged period from pruning cuts, broken crotches and other wounds, especially in late spring or during wet weather. Slime flux of elm is caused by a species of bacteria which infects the wood of the trees and causes an increase in its internal sap pressure. The pressure should be released by drilling holes near the fluxing wounds, and when the pocket is located a piece of galvanized iron pipe should be forced into the auger hole which is long enough to carry the infected sap out where it will not drip on the trunk or root crown after the wound has been washed and disinfected with a 1-1000 solution of mercuric chloride.

Verticillium wilt is another common fungus disease on elms in Wisconsin. The wilting of leaves, early defoliation, and death of entire branches are characteristic symptoms. No spray is very effective. Pruning should be well below the infected areas and the tools should be disinfected with denatured alcohol.

### Dutch Elm Disease

While the Dutch elm disease is not known to be present in Wisconsin, two species of bark beetles known to transmit it to healthy trees are es-

tablished here, and in their search for suitable elm material on which to lay their eggs, these beetles may fly several miles and if exposed to the Dutch elm disease fungus may carry it with them. It is, therefore, very important to keep your elm trees in a vigorous growing condition to discourage bark beetle attack. These beetles breed only in elm wood such as broken limbs, wood piles, recently felled trees, or those that have died rapidly from disease or other causes. All such material should be burned or the bark surface well covered with a 1% DDT emulsion. When the leaves of an elm suddenly wilt, become yellow or dry and then drop off, the tree may have Dutch elm disease and should be checked for it. Trees showing these symptoms should have several small branches with the affected leaves cut off and a cross section examined for a brown discoloration on one or more of the annual rings of the wood. In event brown stains are observed, the specimen should be submitted to the State Entomologist's Office for further examination.

## MEDIUM SIZED TREES

(Continued from page 10)

beauty. They are very hardy and can be planted in all locations. In the fall months most varieties are loaded with a profusion of red and orange fruits that attract the birds.

The foregoing list does not include all the varieties that are hardy in this locality, but are some of the more desirable and most used types. Trees are slow growing and should be selected and planted with a thought to the future, as gardening with trees gives one the satisfaction of planting for enduring beauty.

## ROSE FILM FOR GARDEN CLUBS

The All-American Rose Selections is the sponsor of a color, sound, 16 mm. 13 min. movie, "All-American Roses," which is available without charge to adult audiences of 50 or more. Arrangements for use of this movie may be made through Films of the Nations, 62 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y., or one of their regional offices.

# *From the Editor's Desk*

## OUR COVER PICTURE

"Time off to enjoy an apple", is the legend for our cover picture this month. Another legend might have been, "Pick some apples to earn those you eat".

On the ladder is Mrs. Joan Hood, Publicity Director of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Both she and Mrs. Jack Winn, office Secretary for the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, have a big smile as they eat a nice juicy apple in the University orchard. (Don't let the picture fool you though, while the girls are all rigged up with a picking bag, they actually picked very few apples.) It was a good stunt for a newspaper item in the apple promotion work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Mr. Leonard Langord, University Orchard Manager, was very helpful in arranging the ladder and placing the boxes full of apples for the girls.

—Wis. Hort. Soc. Photo.

## RED MELBA—A BEAUTIFUL APPLE

At the Wisconsin State Fair Mr. Frank Meyer of Milwaukee exhibited plates of Red Melba grown from trees which were imported by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society from Canada some years ago in an effort to improve the color of the Melba apple within this state.

Everyone who saw the Red Melba agreed that here is a beautiful apple; the color a great improvement on the standard Melba as it has been grown. From now on Wisconsin nurseries should propagate the Red Melba for future growing in Wisconsin. The solid red color almost completely covers the apple as compared with the striped red of the original Melba.

## TO KILL RATS

The most effective rat killer is the new water soluble formulation of warfarin. Rats must drink to live. Warfarin is odorless and tasteless; when used as recommended on the container, it is a sure and inexpensive way to get rid of rats.—From *Rural New Yorker*.

## COMING EVENTS

September 17. Annual Convention. Garden Club of Wisconsin. Methodist Church, Fort Atkinson.

October 29-30. Annual Convention. Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association. Fort Atkinson.

November 5-6 Annual joint Convention. Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin Horticultural Society, La Crosse Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.

November 16-17. Annual Convention. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Fruit Show. Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis. Also Annual meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute.

December 2-4. Annual meeting, Wis. Nurserymen's Association. Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee.

"Top Brass"—or shall we just say speakers and demonstrators at the orchard tour and machinery demonstration, Eames Orchard, Egg Harbor, August 18th. Kneeling from left: George Klingbeil, Extension Fruit Specialist, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.; William Aeppler, Oconomowoc, demonstrator; County Agent G. I. Mullendore, Sturgeon Bay; Ransom Severson, Chairman. Committee on

## GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUM FIELD DAY

Prof. Gail Beck, Dept. of Floriculture, U. W., announces a garden chrysanthemum field day in the University's North Gardens, Madison, on Friday, September 25 at from 2 to 5 p. m.

Here you will see 90 varieties of garden mums in bloom—cushion and cut flowers single and double types; colors ranging from white to dark mahogany.

The University's North Gardens are on the corner of Walnut Street and Linden Drive; north of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.

## ORCHARD NOTES

It is dangerous to sit on a tractor seat during a thundershower. The tractor is connected to moist ground by equipment and tools and the seat is of metal—not a safe place. An automobile is safer because it is on rubber tires.

## Machinery.

Standing: Don Dever, Dept. of Entomology, U. W.; Dewey Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. W.; Spence Eames, host and orchard owner; Frank Gilbert, Supt. Peninsula Experiment Station; Sam Goldman, demonstrator; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, Pres. Wis. State Hort. Soc.; Charles Swingle, Board member and Chairman, committee on machinery.



## APPLES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

"Oh! Look at that big pie!" was heard very frequently by Fair visitors this year as they walked by the booth showing "Paul Bunyan's Apple Pie"—a 6 foot pie with a 6 foot fork, together with the sign "The Nation's Favorite Pie" and a display of Wisconsin's apples. The exhibit was by Mr. Henry Mahr, Caledonia, and his committee, LeRoy Meyer and Elroy Honadel, Jr. for the Wisconsin Apple Institute. This type of exhibit leaves a lasting impression in the minds of people. When they get home they remember and still say "Did you see that apple pie at the Fair".

### The Apple Exhibit

Mr. Frank Meyer of Milwaukee, Superintendent of the Fruit Exhibits at the Fair is to be commended for his untiring effort to get growers to exhibit apples. A total of 255 trays were shown together with a large number of plates. In the larger classes, Waldo Orchards of Waldo won first on 5 commercial varieties and 5 plates of fall and summer varieties. Mrs. Hattie Meyer of Milwaukee won second in these classes. Meyer Orchards of Milwaukee won third.

In the tray classes, Nieman Brothers showed the best 10 trays of Cortlands and Wolf River and "any other" standard variety. The Waldo orchards won first on 10 trays of Melba, second on Cortland, second on McIntosh, first on Milton, first on Duchess, second on Wealthy, and second on "any other" variety.

Meyer Orchards of Milwaukee won second on 10 trays of Melba, third on McIntosh, fourth on Duchess, fourth on Wealthy.

Mr. Arthur Brunn of Milwaukee won first on 10 trays of McIntosh. Mrs. Hattie Meyer won second on 10 trays of Duchess, third on Wealthy. Haas Orchards of South Milwaukee, won third on 10 trays of Duchess and first on 10 trays of Wealthy.

Other exhibitors this year who won prizes in the plate and single tray classes were Henry Mahr, Caledonia and Frederic Meyer, Waldo.

### Apple Project Booth

County Agent E. E. Skaliskey and his committee are to be complimented for an excellent apple project booth in the farm crops division. The booth had an excellent background of color-

ed pictures of apples, a rotating tray showing apple grafting and apple varieties, and a nice display on the use of apples. It was really an educational exhibit.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BEGINS 4-YEAR COURSE IN FLORICULTURE

The Cooperation and interest of Wisconsin florists in floriculture at the University of Wisconsin has made another achievement possible. For the first time in its history, the University will offer a 4-year course in floriculture at the start of the fall semester, September 1953.

There are 2 options for floriculture majors—one for those interested in the production or growing of flowers, the other for those interested in merchandising or the retail selling of flowers.

The curriculum is designed to give a good background in the sciences that underlie and are basic to floriculture. These fundamentals and their application are absolutely necessary for adequate training which will enable one to solve problems by reasoning or experimental methods or wisely seek and evaluate available information pertaining to the problem.

Courses in floriculture have been added in the Dept. of Horticulture which will give the best techniques and latest information in the field to our students. A new greenhouse range will add many facilities for the program. Students will be required to have experience in the florist industry before graduation which will also contribute to their understanding of floriculture. Several students are already enrolled in the course.

Many scholarships are available for freshman. The Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florist' Association sponsors a scholarship for floriculture students who have completed some University courses in floriculture.

Professor Gail E. Beck, of the Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, will head the new 4-year teaching course.

### ORCHARD FOR SALE

For Sale: 18½ acre bearing apple orchard of good commercial varieties, with storage cellars and roadside market on Highway 12 just South of Baraboo. Good farm buildings. Modern conveniences.—Irish Orchards, Baraboo, Wis.

## ORCHARD TOUR

Tuesday, September 15, 1953

A three-county orchard tour and machinery demonstration — Milwaukee, Racine and Waukesha counties, will be held September 15 as follows:

10 a.m. Harold Proeber Farm, 3½ miles south of Milwaukee County line on County trunk H (South Howell). 12 noon: Eat lunch at Alfred Meyer Farm at Junction Hy 100 and 41. Bring your lunch.

Tour and machinery demonstration. Talks by specialists. Tour of Elroy Honadel orchard if time permits. All growers invited.

## AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW AT GALENA, ILLINOIS

September 26-27

An African violet display and tea will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Galena, Illinois, the two days of the historic tour, Saturday and Sunday, September 26-27, in the Community Hall (Museum Building) on Bench Street.

Wisconsin African violet fans are invited to exhibit plants. Entries can be made Saturday morning between 9 and 11 a. m. For information address Mrs. Jessie Strand, Galena, Illinois. Gardeners may wish to visit the show and tour.

## HEARD ON THE SIDELINES

CHRISTMAS ROSES. No, Mrs. G. There aren't any roses that bloom in the wintertime. The advertisement you heard about "Christmas roses" is all fantasy. The plant commonly called Christmas Rose is actually not a rose but is in the Buttercup family, called *Helleborus niger*. They grow less than a foot high and have glossy green leaves shaped like the palm of your hand. They are not too hardy and will not bloom during our below zero weather.

## FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Highly developed fruit farm near Bayfield, Wisconsin. 60 acres in all, 36 acres in fruit and other cash crops. 1100 apple trees, 5 acres strawberries, 9 acres raspberries, loam soil. Has all necessary equipment. New five room dwelling with furnace. Terms. Also several other combination fruit and dairy farms reasonably priced. For further details write Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wisconsin.



# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

President  
**DR. R. H. JUERS**  
Wausau

Vice President  
**RALPH BURDICK**  
Edgerton

Treasurer  
**DR. H. A. KASTEN**  
315 Washington St., Wausau

Secretary  
**MRS. JOHN BAYLESS**  
Rt. 2, Two Rivers

### DIRECTORS

Walter Axel, Sheboygan  
Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau  
Raymond Kasimir, Spaulding, Mich.  
Dave Puerner, Milwaukee  
Leland Shaw, Milton  
Otto Kapschitzke Jr., Sheboygan  
Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc  
Jerry Merchart, Marinette  
John W. Perkins, Neillsville  
Archie Spatz, Wausau  
John Bayless, Two Rivers  
Ralph Burdick, Edgerton  
Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo  
Charles Melk, Milwaukee  
G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc  
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-Officio

## Wisconsin Gladiolus Show Report

Gladiolus growers from Two Rivers and members of the Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society again proved excellent hosts for the annual State Show in Two Rivers on August 8-9. Show committee members were: Show Manager Jess Hamilton; Chairman Leo Touhey; Co-chairman John Gates; Floor Manager Joe Rezek; Assistants William Hachman, Ed Schultz, Al Schmidt; Show Schedule, Walter Axel; Supervisor of Judges Gordon Shepeck; Artistic Arrangement Manager Mrs. Leo Touhey; Publicity John Gates; Printing, Brandt Printing Corp.; Banquet Toast Master Jess Hamilton.

The quality of the flowers was excellent considering the amount of rain which covered most of the state just previous to the show. There were a large number of arrangements which were exceptionally well done. The committee provided a wonderful banquet which was greatly enjoyed not only for the fine food but also for the excellent program and good spirit. Hats off to Two Rivers as a loyal community willing to promote civic projects. The 40 page premium schedule and show booklet in which merchants and loyal friends subscribed to 18 pages of advertisements is an indication of good community spirit. One page of the booklet is devoted to an invitation to boys and girls of 8 to 18 to join their Junior Members Society. Secretary Mary Rezek states: "You will receive bulbs free of charge. We now have a membership of 43 boys and girls. We are just 3 years old. I am willing at any time to give you information about the club." (Editor)

### The Winners

Champion Spike: Seedling 51-7-40, by William Himmler, Jefferson.

Longest flower head: Manchou, by Art Kottke, Oconto.

Largest Floret: Seedling N N 5, by Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan.

Smallest Floret: Coral Bells, by John Gates, Two Rivers.

Most Open Floret: Phantom Beauty, by Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc.

High Point Winner: Touhey Gardens.

Artistic Arrangements Sweepstakes: Mrs. William Hachmann, Two Rivers.

15 spike table: John Bayless, Two Rivers.

20 spike table: by Touhey Gardens Commercial Display: Touhey Gardens.

Outstanding Seedling: 51-7-40, by William Himmler.

Outstanding Recent Introduction: Rosita, by Miles Armstrong, Evansville; Pride and Joy, by John Bayless.

Best Baskets: Red Radiance, by Melk Bros., Milwaukee; Seedling 44-46-E, by John Bayless.

### Single Spike Division Champions

Open Class: Sunspot, by John Bayless. Recent Introduction: Rosita, by Miles Armstrong. Amateur Division: Folklore, by E. Inmann, Two Rivers. Seedling: 51-7-40, by William Himmler.

Junior Division: Phantom Beauty, by Kay Fronk, Two Rivers.

### 3 Spike Division Champions

Open Class Florence Nightingale, by William Hachmann, Two Rivers.

Recent Introduction: Pride and Joy, by John Bayless.

Best Illinois Introduction: Red Wing, by E. Tolsdorf, Two Rivers.

The Memorial Perpetual Trophy, presented by the Marathon County

Chapter went to the Touhey Gardens for the Best Commercial Display.

The NAGC Bronze medal was presented to Mr. William Himmler for having the Grand Champion of the show.

The NEGS Silver medal was won by John Bayless for the 15 spike table.

The show room was well filled with flowers and attendance was good. A style show of a bridal party complete with gladiolus corsages and bouquets was held on the closing night. A perpetual trophy was presented by Dr. H. A. Kasten Wausau, representing the Marathon County Chapter, and accepted by Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau, for the Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society in memory of three of their members, Ira Painter, A. F. Scholtz, and Val White who passed on recently. This will be awarded annually to the best commercial display in the State Show.

After the banquet, held in the Community House and cooked by the ladies of the Manitowoc County Society, the guests were well filled too! Imagine a turkey dinner with all the trimmings, country style—all you can eat, for \$2.00 per plate.—Report by Rose Bayless, Two Rivers.

If all the automobiles in the world were put end to end, 98 per cent of the drivers would pull out of line to pass the car ahead.

—Amery Free Press.

## THE MADISON GLADIOLUS SHOW

The State Seedling Show and Annual Exhibit by the Madison Chapter again attracted thousands of visitors. On Sunday, August 9th the attendance was estimated at 6,000. With the First National Bank sponsoring the show, advertising it extensively and paying all costs, the Chapter is assured of a show well staged and large attendance.

Mr. Ted Woods of Madison won the Grand Champion Single Spike award with a seedling, and Grand Champion award of the 3-spike, open class division, and Recent Introduction 3-Spike classes with his Rosita. He also placed first in the Recent Introduction Basket class.

John Flad, Shorewood Hills, won the Seedling Basket, Open Class Basket, and the award for the most florets.

James Torrie won the largest floret

(Continued on next page)

### MAN WITH CAMERA VISITS THE GLAD SHOWS

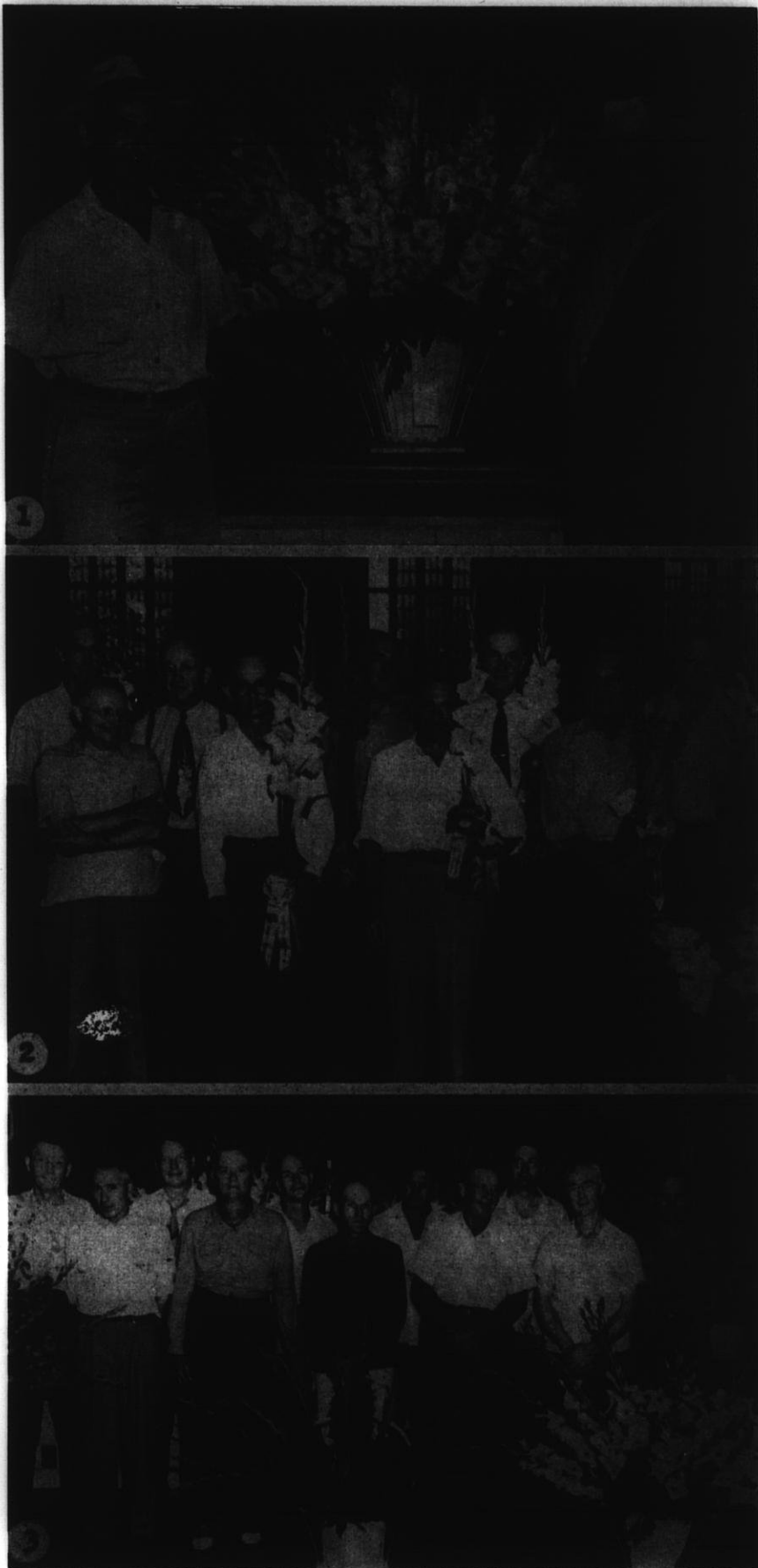
1. The Happy Warriors—Dr. James Torrie and John Flad are beaming because their light rose gladiolus *Traveler*, a 1953 introduction, won the top award in the basket section at the Jefferson Show.

2. Both judges and top winners look happy at the State Show, Two Rivers, August 8. Front row from left: Jerry Merchardt, Marinette, Judge: Otto Kapschitzke, Jr., Sheboygan, Largest Flower winner; William Himmler, Jefferson, Seedling winner; John Gates, Two Rivers, Sec. Champion. Back row: Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield, Judge; Walter Axel, Sheboygan, Judge; John Bayless, Two Rivers, Sec. Champion and Judge; William Hachmann, Two Rivers, Div. Champion; Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay, Sec. Champion, Supt. of Judges.

3. Judges and officers So. Wis.—No. Ill. Gladiolus Society at the annual show at Jefferson, August 2.

Front row from left: A. Koepke Elkhorn; Chas. Melk, Milwaukee; R. Peterson, Springfield, Ill.; D. Sleezer, Lake Geneva; Leland Shaw, Milton; and C. Fenske, Shopiere.

Back row from left: C. Christensen, Rockford, Ill.; M. Armstrong, Evansville; E. Van Ness, Shopiere; A. Dickman, Rockford, Ill.; and R. Burdick, Edgerton.



(Continued from preceding page)

award, and Earl Knudson the most ruffled award.

Special awards in the arrangement class for men only went to Roger B. Russell, Fred Buerki, Tommy Tucker, Gerald Wilke, Larry Brown, Dr. H. S. Bostock, Nicholas Woodus, and J. Koepfer.

Miss Jane Sulzer showed a spike of Connie G which won the Division Championship and Best Wisconsin Origination.

James Torrie took first on a 3-spike seedling over 4½ inches on 49-18-2.

Highest point winners and winners of the Sweepstakes Ribbon were first Ted Woods; second Earl Knudson; third James Torrie; fourth Glen Pierce of Villa Park, Ill.; fifth Mrs. Ethel Nielsen; and sixth Miss Jane Sulzer. Mrs. Nielsen was first in the Amateur classes and Miss Sulzer was second. Earl Knudson won first in number of points in the open class with James Torrie second.

#### WINNERS AT MARATHON COUNTY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Ralph Burdick of Edgerton won the sweepstakes trophy for the most points at the Marathon County Gladiolus Society show, August 22-23 at Wausau. Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau, exhibited the grand champion spike. Other top awards were: Edward Schaepe, Wausau, reserve championship spike; Edward Howland, Rothschild, second day championship and largest floret; John Perkins, Neilsville, open sweepstakes; Ronald Streck, Wausau, amateur sweepstakes; E. Reinschmidt, Mosinee, novice sweepstakes; Carl Janke, Wausau, artistic arrangements sweepstakes; Mrs. J. A. Held, Wausau, artistic arrangement championship; Mark Splaine, longest flower head and most open floret; G. T. Thompson, Two Rivers, most ruffled floret; Ray Quday, Minocqua, smallest floret.

#### GLADIOLUS AT THE STATE FAIR

Wisconsin gladiolus growers, did a splendid job of exhibiting gladiolus at the Wisconsin State Fair this year—an exhibit that could not help but impress the public with the beauty and desirability of gladiolus as a cut flower for many occasions.

In the show held the first three days of the fair, displays covering not less

than 75 feet were made by Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc, Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc, Harold Janes, White-water, and David Puerner, Milwaukee.

The champion 3 spike entry from first places in all classes was won by Touhey Gardens. Otto Kapschitzky, Jr., Sheboygan, took first and Harold Janes second in a display of not less than 100 gladiolus spikes. Touhey Gardens also won the best arrangement of 25 to 50 spikes and first in the basket of glads and second in best arrangement of 15 to 25 spikes. David Puerner won first in best arrangement of 25 to 50 spikes and first with 15 to 25 spikes.

Other exhibitors winning in 3 spikes and other classes were E. F. Boewe, Waukesha, with an "excellent" seedling; Harold P. Van Buren, Hartland; Carl Ziesmer, Sturtevant; and Mrs. Joseph Monfree, West Allis.

#### NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY

##### Meeting

The National Rose Show and the annual meeting of the American Rose Society will be held in Columbus, Ohio, September 10-12. The climax of the meeting will be the dedication of the new headquarters of the American Rose Society and the recently developed Park of Roses, which is rapidly becoming one of the world's great rose gardens.

Well over 1,000 members and delegates are expected to attend the 3 day session where the rewards and problems of rose growing will be discussed by experts from here and abroad. Harry Wheatcroft, one of England's top rose growers and exhibitors, will have a prominent part in the program. Rose problems, ranging from soil analysis to arranging blooms will be discussed.

A show schedule can be obtained from Jack T. Edwards, 1241 McKinley Av., Columbus, Ohio.

A cordial invitation to attend these events is extended to all rose growers.

Drivers, back in the horse and buggy age didn't depend entirely on their own intelligence. This may account for more accidents today.—Sharon Reporter.

#### HOW TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS LONGER

Many recommendations have been made on the subject of how cut flowers may be kept longer. Some of these recommendations have been found to have little value. Professor Victor Ries of Ohio, has made many tests and comes up with the following statements which were also reviewed in the Weekly Newsletter of the Morden, Manitoba, Experiment Station by W. R. Leslie.

Cutting the stems of flowers while holding them under water has shown in a long series of tests to have no value.

Experience indicates that it makes no difference whether the flower stems are cut on a slant or straight across.

Except for carnations, most flowers keep just as well with only an inch or so of water as when kept in deep water. It is pointed out, however, that flowers in wilted condition do revive more quickly in deep than in shallow water. The length of the stems is not significant in durability of the flowers.

There is lack of supporting evidence that vitamin or aspirin tablets will prolong the life of cut flowers. The value of adding sugar to the water is questionable.

Results of research at Ohio brought forth the following facts: The most important act is to harden the plants for at least 12 hours in a cool place in water of 40 to 55 degrees temperature. The next step is to cut off the lower half inch of stem. Plants with sticky or milky sap, such as poinsettia and poppy, require to have the stem end seared in a flame for 30 seconds or dipped in a half inch of boiling water for two minutes. Woody plants such as lilac and chrysanthemum, in addition to hardening, may be benefited by crushing or splitting the lower few inches of stem.

Change the water daily. Wash out the containers. Recutting the stem ends from day to day helps prolong flower life.

Good way to get rid of friends—tell them all your troubles.—Marion Advertiser.

# Garden Club News

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

Mrs. Chester Thomas, President, 7481 N. Bench Drive, Milwaukee 11.  
Mrs. George Willett, Vice President, Iola.  
Mrs. M. A. Haller, Rec. Sec.-Treas., Route 1, Oshkosh.  
Mrs. Harold C. Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson.  
H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-Officio, Madison.

## 4TH ANNUAL CONVENTION GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

Methodist Church, Fort Atkinson  
Thursday, September 17, 1953

Registration: 9:30 to 10 a.m. See August issue for complete program and Flower Show Schedule.

## MARINETTE GARDEN CLUB

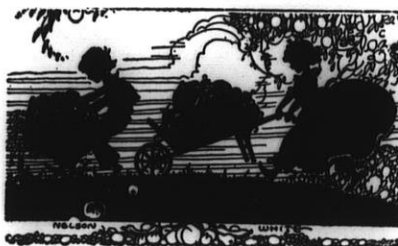
Twin City Garden Club members are enjoying a well planned program this year with some outside speakers and programs given by members. We manage to have many good times along with our serious endeavors to learn about and to "advance the progress" of gardening.

In June we met at Pine Beach Clubhouse with Mr. H. J. Rahmlow as our speaker. In July we drove to Green Bay for a Garden Tour that had been planned for us by Mrs. R. A. Gardner, Pres. of the Fox River Valley District. In August we had a picnic with Mr. Arno Kurth of McKay Nurseries as speaker.

Our Civic Committee distributed zinnia seeds through the Recreation Dept. of our city to school children who signified desire to plant them. These flower beds are now being judged. There will be an attractive prize for the winner.—By Mrs. C. W. Skowland, Sec.

## AFRICAN VIOLETS

For Sale: Leaves and Single crown plants of Old Favorites and New Varieties. Send stamp for price list. Mrs. Frank Sperka, Rt. 2, Crivitz, Wis. 13 miles west of city on Hy. W.



## FROM THE JEFFERSON GREEN THUMB GARDEN CLUB

The Green Thumb Garden Club is preparing for the zinnia show at the State Convention at Ft. Atkinson. All members have grown zinnias, new and old varieties, in anticipation of the

event as well as a new variety of an annual or perennial.

Projects undertaken for 1953 are a scrapbook of garden and flower clippings, Christmas cards sent to the Cerebral Palsy Institute, and favors to be made at Christmas time for a deserving institution.

Our annual trip this year was made to Rosendale for the lovely peonies at Sissons. We had a picnic lunch and toured the Octagon House in Watertown on the return trip.

We have enjoyed several speakers: Mrs. C. L. Cushman of Jefferson; Mrs. Jeffrey of the Dousman Garden Club; and Mr. Altafer of the McKay Nursery—By Mrs. Allen Ley, Pres.

## 4TH ANNUAL MEETING

Central Region—Garden Club of Wisconsin  
LUTHERAN CHURCH—SCANDINAVIA, WIS.

Tuesday, October 13

## THE PROGRAM

9:30 a.m. Registration. Fee 50c.

10 a.m. Meeting called to order by Regional President Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Collect, by Mrs. George Willett, Iola. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. Outstanding Accomplishments of Our Garden Club. 5 minute reports by a representative from each club.

11 a.m. Hemerocallis As We Grow Them. By Mrs. Robert Holly, Waupaca.

11:30 a.m. Business meeting—Election of Officers.

12 M. Luncheon. \$1.00. Send reservation to Luncheon committee.

1:15 p.m. What's New In Horticulture This Year, illustrated with colored slides, taken during this season. By H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

2:15 p.m. Holiday Decorations. Demonstration of how to use materials for the holidays. By Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt, West Allis.

4 p.m. Adjourn.

## Committees

Registration: Mrs. Marlin Steinbach; Miss Josephine Voie; and Mrs. Charles Peterson.

Luncheon: Mrs. Rex Dean; Mrs. Howard Jorgensen; and Mrs. A. O. Lee, all of Scandinavia.

Hospitality: Mrs. Gordon Trinrud; Mrs. Howard Bestul; and Mrs. Harley Mules.

Nominations: Mrs. Jack Olson, Amherst; Mrs. Frank J. Long, Clintonville; and Mrs. Vernon Rosholt, Rosholt.

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## Annuals In Home Gardens

By Mrs. Donald Kirkland, Horticultural Ch'm., Milwaukee

While driving through the beautiful Wisconsin countryside, I noticed a great many flower gardens in farm yards displaying colorful zinnias, petunias and cosmos.

Sometimes they were used in borders along driveways or as edging for vegetable gardens as well as around the foundations of the homes.

A friend whose white home has red window awnings, created a charming effect by placing white painted butter tubs along the driveway planted with **White Cloud** and **Fire Chief** petunias. The same petunias were planted in window boxes. This color scheme ties the house and grounds together.

Mrs. Chester Thomas has planted **White Cloud** petunias along the edges of her formal flower beds. This creates a cool and refreshing picture and makes a beautiful setting for her lovely white home. The white petunias also enhance the color of other flowers in her garden.

A few years ago petunias seemed to take the lead in popularity but lately zinnias seem to be widely used in home gardens, public parks and in the landscaping of industrial plants and other public buildings.

### Cleome

An annual which has gained great popularity in recent years is **Cleome** or **Spider flower**. This is a very showy, interesting and beautiful plant. The large round flower heads form on stems which branch out from the main stalk. No doubt it gets its name **Spider flower** from the curious seed pods which form as the stalk grows taller. The sturdy plant grows 3 to 4 feet tall and the colors are white, dark rose and pink. It is excellent for background planting and does well in sun or shade. For a stunning effect, plant the pink or rose near blue monkshood or tall blue phlox.

### Border Planting

In our border on the north side of the house we have planted pink cleome and watermelon pink zinnias as a background for salmon supreme petunias and tall Chinese blue forget-me-nots with multi-colored sweet scented stock. We have had better



luck with stock since growing it in partial shade. **Royal Carpet Alyssum** and **Blue Lobelia** edge the border and for that touch of white so necessary in any garden we have included **Candy-tuft** and white petunias.

We are using only pastel colors in the borders close to the house but in the vegetable garden the many rows of zinnias and other annuals are a riot of color. This is the first season we have grown **Peppermint Stick** zinnias and I must say they certainly are one of our favorites. They head our list of flower seeds for next year. We have also found **Ageratum Fairy Pink** very satisfactory as a border plant. It is also very nice for the rock garden.

**Indian Spring** annual **Hollyhock**, **cosmos**, **nicotiana**, **cleome**, **giant larkspur**, **annual Cambridge blue delphinium** are all good background plants and the colors harmonize well. This is the first season we have tried **Dianthus Galety** and **Linaria** or **baby snapdragons**. Both bloomed the first week in August. **Dianthus Galety** grows about 8 inches tall so makes a nice border plant. It comes in a wide range of colors. **Linaria** or **baby snaps** grow about 14 inches tall. It is a very dainty plant but the colors are vivid and a clump stands out well in the garden.

Our flagstone walk has been bright with color this season because of the many annuals and perennials growing in the crevices. **Celestial Rose** petunia has completely covered one end of it and the plants are so thick guests have to walk on the lawn to avoid stepping on them. This condition was caused by my taking the petunia plants out of the border last fall and the seeds dropped on the walk germinated this spring. They must be

hardy because they were there all winter without covering of any kind. The stones act as a mulch by keeping the roots of the petunias moist and this is probably the reason why the plants are so large.

**Bells of Ireland**, annual, has taken the fancy of florists and flower arrangers because the flowers lend themselves very well to any type of arrangement. Try some of them with **gladiolus**. The **Bells** are a beautiful delicate green and are easily grown from seed.

My story would not be complete without mentioning the beautiful border of annuals planted beneath the large dining room window at **Cudworth American Legion Post, Milwaukee**. There are many different types and colors used very effectively. The taller plants are pink cleome, zinnia, asters, marigolds, petunias etc., down to the dwarf marigold, blue ageratum, and white alyssum which edge the border. The border is about 150 feet long by 5 feet wide, with **Lake Michigan** as a backdrop. This colorful border creates a living picture and gives great pleasure to those in the dining room.

### SHEBOYGAN GARDEN CLUB HAS CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

"Table Settings and Flower Arrangements Through The Years" was the theme of a flower show staged by the **Sheboygan Garden Club** during the city's Centennial celebration, in August.

**Kiwanis Park Field House** was completely transformed by the array of tables in the old and contemporary themes. The old time clothes worn by members gave interested glances into the past. Dinner table themes included "Supper on the Farm in 1853." There was a table "Dinner For The Governor In 1928". There were many arrangements in old and new themes. Gardening and flower arrangements books were on sale.—From information furnished by Mrs. G. E. Snell, Sheboygan.

## DID YOU GROW ZINNIAS THIS YEAR

### New Varieties Delight The Modern Gardener

Have you seen any of the eye-filling modern varieties of zinnias in gardens this year. They have been outstanding in color and beauty and form. The project of zinnia growing developed by the Garden Club of Wisconsin is really taking hold and not only are gardeners admiring them in their own gardens, but at the flower shows, too.

#### Some New Varieties

In August the Editor visited the Vaughan Seed Co. Trial Gardens at Western Springs, Ill., and again saw the new variety of zinnia which we admired in 1952—then called Hybrid Red. Now it has been named **Blaze** and will be given the All-America Award for 1953. You will like it. We will show colored slides of it again at the meetings at which we speak this coming season.

#### Candy Stick Nice For Bouquets

Candy Stick which was admired by many last year again pleased many gardeners and has been called one of the best zinnias for bouquets for the home.

There are a number of new and enchanting colors in the lilliput type, growing from 1 to 2 feet tall and coming in a variety of colors. The Tom Thumb varieties are excellent dwarf kinds for beds. The pumila variety called "Pinky" was very attractive, having a delightful shade of pink.

Perhaps most enchanting to many gardeners will be the new fantasy and cactus types of zinnias. The fantasy variety "Melody", a rich purple, is outstanding. Some of the new giant cactus hybrids are gorgeous. They remind one of large cactus dahlias.

#### Coleus For The Garden

Coleus grown from seed for the north side of the house to give more color in our "public area" is a new idea. It has been very difficult to get suitable and colorful plants to grow in shade. The coleus will grow in both sun and shade and some new and brilliant colors are available which can be grown by planting the seed in March or April. Coleus can be increased so easily by rooting cuttings in early spring, one can have a colorful display in front of the house or in the garden the entire season.

## LODI GARDEN CLUB

Many garden clubs are satisfied to sponsor one flower show each year. The Lodi Garden Club presents a show in either spring or late summer and then again gives a fine exhibit at the Lodi Fair in September.

"Crown Jewels of the Garden" was the theme of the June Flower Show this year. The jewel tones of iris, peonies, roses and a wealth of garden flowers such as might have come from an English garden carried the theme throughout the show and even to the garden created tea room. The 250 who attended represented not only Lodi and its many community organizations, but many friends from Garden Clubs of area towns.

The Fall Show is put on at the Lodi Fair Grounds in the Fine Arts Hall. This is competitive and the interest of many clubs makes it a real asset to the community and stimulates interest in new phases of culture, varieties and arrangements.

Our Garden Club is active 11 months

each year and the enthusiasm of our members increases. By Mrs. Raymond J. Groves, Pub. Ch'm.

## WELCOME TO MEADOW VIEW GARDEN CLUB

In mid-August the Meadow View Garden Club of Brookfield, Wisconsin affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. We wish to welcome the members of this club and trust that they will have many months of happiness and pleasure in their gardening work.

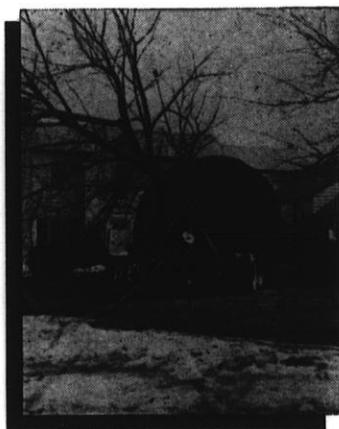
## HOME LAWNS

New Bulletin on Lawns Available  
Home Lawns, Circular No. 445 by Prof. George A. Ziegler was released in May 1953.

Home owners will find the bulletin of help in maintaining an attractive lawn. Write the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, U.W., Madison, Wis.

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# Fall Garden Corner

## Things We Must Do—How To Plant And Harvest In Autumn



**WHEN TO PLANT TULIPS AND DAFFODILS.** Don't worry about how early you plant your tulip and daffodil bulbs; the earlier the better. After all, the bulbs left in the ground that bloomed last spring have been there all summer. They have now formed a root system just as newly planted bulbs will do, and they will come up as soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring.

It is best to buy your bulbs as early as possible so that they will not lie around in bags or on shelves and dry out, which is the real cause of poor results. Get them early and plant them at once.

And don't forget to plant them deep. Gardeners now agree that in light soils, these bulbs should be planted about 8 inches deep and in heavier soils about 6 inches. The larger the bulbs the more deeply they can be planted.

**AND WHAT ABOUT FERTILIZER?** There's a difference of opinion about plant food for bulbs. Careful preparation of the soil, the addition of organic matter and fertilizer will give you more beautiful flowers the first season after you plant the bulbs. However, it will also increase the rate of division of the bulbs. It has been our experience that they do not last as long as when planted in a relatively poor soil and allowed to grow under adverse conditions such as under competition from the roots of other plants. Try it both ways and see which you like best. If you want a fine showing of flowers next spring in a bed, and don't care how long the original bulbs bloom, then prepare your soil well, give it organic matter and fertilizer and you will get what you want.

**THE LAWN.** Lawn seeding can still be done in September. You will have no trouble in getting the seed to germinate and to grow quickly if you keep the surface of the soil wet. In dry weather when the sun is shining every day, that means watering morning, noon and night,—just enough so that an inch or so of the soil will be moist; then the seeds will germinate quickly and the little roots will not

dry out. A good stand may be obtained in about 3 weeks by doing it correctly.

**MERION BLUE GRASS** seed is now available and may be planted in early September but not after the weather turns cool. Purdue scientists have discovered that Merion seed germinates at higher temperatures than regular Kentucky Blue Grass and does not do as well at lower temperatures. For this reason, early sowing is important. Most failures with this new grass last fall were traced to late sowing.

Merion produces wonderful turf—dense, tight growth, so that crab grass cannot make headway. You will want to try some of the seed as soon as possible even though it is somewhat expensive—it's worth it.

**BRING IN HOUSE PLANTS NOW.** You may dig up and pot various kinds of house plants such as geraniums, ageratum and others now. Cut away at least a third of the top before digging. Pot them firmly; water well, and keep in a warm place giving as much light as possible.

**WATER BUT DO NOT FERTILIZE** your late flowers now. Late feeding of roses may result in soft plants; dahlia roots may become soft for storage; chrysanthemums may not become dormant and winter-kill easily.

And don't forget that chrysanthemums are not hardy in Wisconsin. They should be covered very much the same as strawberry plants which means early, such as the first week in November, to protect them from sudden, heavy freezes which often come here between November 5 and 15.

**PLANT PEONIES THIS FALL.** They may be planted and replanted or purchased and planted at any time before the ground freezes. If planted this fall they will get an early start next spring and bloom about a year earlier

than if you wait until next April to do the planting. Peonies need a rich soil with plenty of sunlight to produce those large flowers we expect.

### Fall Harvest

**DAHLIAS, CANNAS AND TUBEROUS BEGONIAS:** dig them before frost, especially the begonias which are easily injured by a light frost. Store in a sheltered airy place and allow them to dry for several weeks before placing in permanent storage.

Tuberous begonia bulbs must be stored at a temperature around 40 to 50 degrees but with high humidity or else placed in a closed container such as honey pail or mason jar and sealed. If mold develops they should be dried more, so they must be watched. If you do not have a humid basement, such as used for storing potatoes, then store dahlias in soil, sand or peat moss which can be kept slightly dampened so they will not dry out.

### "NAMELESS" PERENNIAL

By C. P. Holway, Cooksville

I came across a complaint recently, by a well-known horticulturist, that *Koeleria paniculata*, seldom got planted because there were few who could manage its difficult name. Yet if this is so, what of *Euphorbia epithymoides* (polychrome), a spurge which seems to have no common name at all?

Certainly, so handicapped, it will never be a popular topic of garden conversation, and yet it very much deserves to be. A relative of poinsettia and crown-of-thorns—and more distantly related to croton, castor-bean, and tapioca—this fine tree hustles into springflower less than two weeks after the first shoots appear, and stays in brilliant yellow bloom for approximately three weeks. It has proved fully hardy in our Rock County garden.

Following bloom time until killing frost it remains a handsome mound of clean green, an excellent companion for the bright colors of summer and fall flowers. Apparently people have to see it to want it. Then they can't get it soon enough.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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

Alan Vosburg, Rt. 1, Ft. Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary

## September In The Apiary

September is the last month of active brood rearing so it is well to encourage maximum brood rearing in order to have a large population for wintering. Colonies with small populations cannot survive our low temperatures if wintered outdoors in Wisconsin. A colony with a large population, well supplied with stores within reach of the bees at all times will not be killed by the winter cold in this state.

A good colony to winter well, should have enough bees to cover a large area of honey and pollen so that when brood rearing begins in January, the nurse bees will have pollen available.

September is the last month during which we can hope that the bees will store honey in the brood chambers for wintering. All colonies should be hefted or weighed to see if there is enough honey present. If light, the inner cover should be placed over the brood chamber or supers removed so that incoming honey will be stored for the use of the bees.

Now is also the time to study the "make-up" of your colonies. If there is a drone layer, poor queen and brood present, kill the queen, allow the brood to hatch, and then kill the bees, using the honey and pollen for package bees next spring or for winter and spring feeding. Do not try to save old, worn out bees. They will not live long enough to be of any value. Therefore, all colonies with poor queens, drone layers and those that are queenless should be destroyed just as soon as the brood has hatched out.

### Beware of Wax Moth

Watch your empty supers. If they have dark combs the wax moth will like them and even during September and October may still destroy them.

Watch out also for mice. They are coming in from the grain and corn

fields now and will build winter nests in grass sod. If there are any empty supers in the yard they will try to get in and build their winter nests in the combs. Poison oats bait or the new Warfarin bait is very effective.

Close all lower entrances to "winter size" now. If you don't have  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" auger hole entrances below the hand hold in the upper brood chamber, try them out—the bees like them and so will you.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OFFICERS

In our August issue the names of officers of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association were published. An error was made in the name of the Vice President. Mrs. Felix Elsinger, Knowles, Wis., is Vice President.

### HONEY PRICE STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

According to information furnished by the Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, as of July 11, 1953, the quantity of extracted honey from the 1953 crop approved by the Department of Agriculture for export payments amounted to 6,670,935 lbs. The quantity approved for domestic diversion payments amounted to 200,000 lbs. The quantity approved for loans amounted to 64,845 lbs.

### DANE COUNTY HONEY EXHIBIT

The Dane County Beekeepers Association exhibit at the County Fair was attractive and an excellent promotion effort for honey. Honey was sold and many questions answered.



The Dane County Honey and Bee Exhibit at the County Fair attracted Fair visitors. On left is Mr. Earl Blizzard, Verona, Sec., and Mr. Harry Hayes, Madison, Pres. of the Association, "showing the queen" to visitors.



## THE CONTROL OF EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD

European Foul Brood is without doubt causing much greater loss in apiaries in Wisconsin and other states than we realize. Both the age of larvae at the time of death and their gross appearance vary greatly in E.F.B. infections. In its severest form most of the larvae die before sealing and the infection may spread throughout the brood nest within a week. If not detected the loss of brood will weaken colonies so much they may not produce a crop. More work should now be done to teach beekeepers how to detect the disease so they will know when they have it as well as how to treat it when present.

The August issue of the American Bee Journal contains a series of articles under the "Spotlight" department which does a notable service in pointing out the importance of the disease and that it may be controlled with antibiotics.

Unfortunately there is not yet full agreement on the best materials to use or minimum amounts which will control the disease. This should be worked out by our research people as soon as possible. There should be meetings of scientists and workers in this field to exchange ideas and recommend to us methods best in control.

### The Control

Various antibiotics have been tested for control of EFB with some conflicting results. We will follow the method being used at the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory by Dr. C. L. Farrar. He recommends the use of streptomycin at the rate of .6 grams of the pure chemical per gallon of sugar syrup. If a lower grade, as a 40% material is used, then the amount must be multiplied 2½ times. Remember, too, .6 grams is 6/10th or 3/5th of a gram.

### How To Feed

We believe that the best method of feeding the syrup, which may be thin, such as equal parts of sugar and water, is to spray it over the bees. There are several ways of doing this but the best way is to see that all of the bees are covered with the syrup. It should be sprayed twice each week until the disease has disappeared. Remember that the nurse bees must be able to feed on the streptomycin constantly if the disease is to be checked.

Feeding a pail of treated syrup which is stored in the cells and may then be covered with nectar from the field certainly cannot give results during the time it is not available.

There is a mistaken impression among beekeepers that spraying the combs, getting the material into the cells, or just having it available will do the job. That is not the case. The streptomycin, and also sulpha, in case of A. F. B., must be fed to each larvae by the nurse bees. Therefore, the nurse bees must consume it and be able to give it to each larva likely to have the disease.

## DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE HONEYBEE COLONY

By M. Lindauer, Germany

Summary of Experiments (Translated) Published in May, 1953 Bee World, England.

The whole life history of one bee was followed without a break. The information obtained on her division of labour and her work output is outlined below. a. A much greater part of her time was spent in idling than in actual work; idle bees nevertheless fulfil important functions in the colony, in regulating the temperature, and in providing reserve forces; b. the sequence of work, conditioned by age as stated by Rosch, was confirmed in its main points; it did, however, turn out to be very fluid; particularly in that c. several activities, such as brood rearing and building, were regularly done during the same period.

Control observations in the open glass-walled cells confirmed that cell cleaning, brood rearing and building can be carried out, at least as 'casual' work, for much longer than had hitherto been thought possible.

The existence of the physiological conditions necessary for this was demonstrated by comparative histological investigations, which also showed that the pharyngeal and wax-secreting glands can often function at the same time.

Uninterrupted observations on one bee showed that the rhythm of house duty runs evenly, without any rest periods related to the time of day or night.

If a bee is kept in such conditions that she cannot find any work suited to her age, she will endeavour to find other work; she will not remain idle and will, if she lacks opportunity to

work 'indoors,' very soon switch to outdoor work.

During the transition from house duties to outside work, the older house bees allow themselves to be recruited through the dances of successful foragers, and take exact instructions as to the whereabouts of the source of food. Very few of them go out at the end of their house duties to become scout bees and find food on their own.

Division of labour among the foragers does not depend on age; whether a bee gathers pollen or nectar depends on the needs of the colony.

The high degree of adaptability of the individual bees to the situation created by the social nature of their community was most clearly demonstrated when they became specialists in one field; so far this specialization has been shown for guard bees and water carriers.

## THE HONEY CROP

Mid-summer honey flows have been disappointing throughout many of the major honey producing states, and unless conditions should greatly improve and an unusually heavy fall crop be gathered, it appears that the final honey crop will be considerably below that of recent years. Conditions during the middle and latter part of July were favorable in the Pacific Northwest, the Red River valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, most of Minnesota and large portions of Michigan. While Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and parts of Illinois and Indiana had fairly favorable conditions, indications are that the crop in these states will be slightly below average. Most other major sections reported conditions somewhat below average. Rains over rather broad areas, which had been suffering from drought during late June and July, greatly improved prospects for a fall flow. Except for portions of the Southwest and southern Plains area, severe drought conditions have been largely broken in most states. New York and Vermont reported the poorest prospects for a normal crop in many years. From USDA PMA Honey Crop Report.

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## Beekeeping In Foreign Lands

An interesting meeting of beekeepers was arranged at Hamilton, Illinois by the Dadant Company as hosts for the Iowa Beekeepers Association. The following are some of the interesting observations made by speakers, as reported by the Association's president, Henry Hansen.

### Dr. Eva Crane Gives Some Beekeeping History

Dr. Crane of England, Editor of the Bee World, told the beekeepers about beekeeping from the earliest Anglo-Saxon records beginning with a 2,000 year old Roman honey pot found near Dorset, England. Even in 1100 A. D. the beekeeping industry was important there. Bees were used in early warfare—machines were contrived by invaders for throwing skeps of bees over city walls that could not otherwise be overcome. There are ½ million colonies of bees in England and Scotland.

Dr. Crane stated that 40 to 50% of beekeepers in England, 80% in Switzerland, and 98% in Holland belong to Beekeepers Associations. The organizations are largely financed by levies on sugar used for feeding (still rationed) and honey jars.

Dr. C. A. Jamieson of Ottawa, Canada told about the work with bees in that country, and stated that from 1947 to 1952 the number of colonies dropped over 1/3 and more than ½ of the beekeepers quit, in spite of the fact that the Canadian average yearly production is 78 pounds, and in 1951 was 101 lbs. Their export market was cut off in 1939 and since their population is only 14½ million, they, too, have a marketing problem. There is not much seed production so they have little pollination work.

Dr. Jamieson also discussed the use of nitrous oxide in moving bees. It has the effect of producing amnesia and the bees apparently forget their past locations. In one Canadian experiment six 2-story colonies were gassed at 6 a. m. using nitrous oxide in the smoker and moved 400 yards. Only 100 bees out of the 6 colonies returned to their former location. This is interesting but there is always a sticker. Bees cannot be under the influence of the gas for over 3 minutes or the adult bees suffer, but it would be a great help if you only have to move the bees a short distance. He said that fuma-

gillin has been found effective for control of nosema.

Dr. Gochnauer of Minnesota said that disease-resistant stock is not the answer to A. F. B. control. In Minnesota whole yards of bees have gone down with the "new" European foulbrood within a matter of a few weeks—the spread being very rapid and destructive. The use of terramycin fed in diluted honey resulted in complete cessation of symptoms. Terramycin treatment must begin when the disease appears; if given too early, it will not remain effective. (Editor's note: This statement again confirms our opinion that the continuous use of any material is not advisable).

Dr. Gochnauer said that terramycin has also been found effective against A. F. B. and fumagillin holds much promise for control of Nosema.

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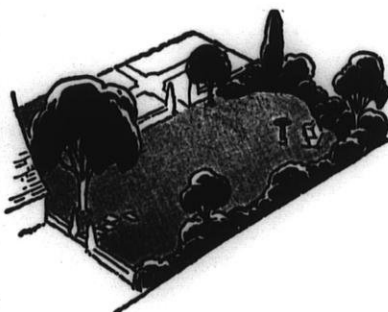
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## WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin  
State Horticultural Society

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Wisconsin Horticulture

# We Learn To Grow Better Fruit At The Tri-County Orchard Tour

Perfect weather greeted the orchardists of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Racine counties September 15 for the first Tri-County Tour ever held. It was an outstanding success.

The first stop was at the Harold Proeber farm in Racine County where the following features were observed. Our thanks to the Proebers for their excellent cooperation. Mr. Hugo Klumb of Rochester opened the meeting.

**MOUSE CONTROL.** Several trees had been girdled by mice in past years and a good job of bridge grafting had been done by the Proebers. Crushed rock had been placed around the trunks of the trees to discourage the mice. In the discussion led by George Klingbeil it was emphasized that baiting should be done after harvest and before snowfall. Mr. Lester Tans, of the Southeastern Supply Company, Waukesha, stated that they have poison oats bait in large supply.

**ORCHARD SOD.** This fairly young orchard had a covercrop largely of alfalfa which seemed to re-seed itself and remain in good condition. There had been some injury from Buffalo treehoppers in past years but the trees are now fairly large so that the injury is not serious. Since the soil holds moisture well the trees were growing well even though alfalfa is considered to be a moisture using crop. Observations on insect control were made by Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U. W. Insects had been well controlled in all the orchards visited.

**PRUNING.** Some trees had reached a height to where pruning to keep them from becoming too tall for easy picking and good spraying should be practiced. The trees have been well-thinned and fruit showed good color and size. Cortland trees were beginning to produce weak wood on the lower branches which should be removed to prevent the production of small, off-grade apples.

**FIELD BINDWEED** had been troublesome in the older orchard and had been controlled with 2-4-D at double the strength recommended for weed control by the manufacturer. It



did a good job. Old trees had become too tall for easy picking and there was some discussion as to what branches to take out of the upper center of the trees. Some growers said they would take out the tops of the trees but go at it somewhat slowly, rather than take out entire branches.

**FIRE BLIGHT.** The Proebers had a pear tree that was about half dead from fire blight and in the discussion it was pointed out that about the only thing possible at this time to control fire blight is to withhold nitrogen fertilizer to reduce early soft growth which is susceptible to blight bacteria invasion and to eliminate as much of the infection in the orchard as possible, even to cutting down trees that carry over the disease. While antibiotics have been tested for blight control, their use is still not practical due to high costs.

## Tour of Alfred Meyer Orchard

The growers then toured the Alfred Meyer Orchard on the corner of Highways 41 and 100 in south Milwaukee County and saw an orchard in excellent production and well cared for. The fruit was well colored and the crop good. Here there was some discussion on fertilizers. It was brought out that complete fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash should be applied in tests to determine if they can be profitably used in the orchard. Many of our Wisconsin soils are low in phosphorus and potash and if the apple trees are at all shallow-rooted or limited in root area, they may not be able to obtain sufficient

of these elements to make a satisfactory growth and, consequently, a satisfactory crop of fruit.

The use of nitrogen between the trees and under the trees was also discussed. The trend is in favor of broadcasting the fertilizer over the orchard floor between the trees to get a good cover crop and build up a mulch of grass to conserve moisture. To start this practice, a little more nitrogen fertilizer and even a complete fertilizer may be necessary to establish a good sod and mulch. Once a mulch is established it decomposes slowly and gives the trees some nitrogen.

**LUNCHEON.** Growers enjoyed a luncheon on the attractive lawn and picnic area at the Meyer home. Seats and tables were available surrounded by trees, shrubs and flower gardens. The Meyers' furnished coffee, sandwiches, apple kuchen, and apple pie to guests which was greatly appreciated. Thanks again to the Meyer families.

A short program was held with County Agent Sid Mathisen presiding. Mr. Ed Schaefer and Mr. George Everitt of Milprint, Inc., Milwaukee demonstrated the packaging of apples in 5 lb. polyethylene bags, a very popular method with many stores. It was pointed out that a bulk display together with a display in bags sells the most fruit. Other speakers were: Dr. C. L. Fluke on orchard insect control; George Klingbeil and H. J. Rahmlow.

**MACHINERY DEMONSTRATION.** For the first time a machinery demonstration was held at a County meeting. Mr. Lester Tans of the Southeastern Supply Co., Waukesha, demonstrated a Bean Take-Off sprayer with Speed-Aire attachment which can be mounted on any high-pressure sprayer. It is equipped for one or two-way applications.

Mr. Tans also demonstrated a power pruner. A number of growers used the pruner and were quite pleased with the speed and ease with which they could cut branches of more than one inch in diameter.

Mr. C. D. Hunter, representing the Hardie Co., and his representative Mr. (Continued on next page. Col. 3)

## 7TH ANNUAL FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association  
LA CROSSE HOTEL, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN—November 5-6, 1953

### Program—Thursday, November 5

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

10 a.m. Call to order by Arnold Nieman, President, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Announcements.

**Orchard Insects.** Our insect control program in Minnesota. By T. T. Aamodt and W. C. Bulger, Minnesota Department of Horticulture.

Experiments with newer insecticides for curculio and mite control. By Dr. C. L. Fluke, Department of Entomology, U.W.

11:30 a.m. Growers forum on insect control. How we sprayed this year. By Robert Sacia, Galesville, and L. R. Lautz, La Crescent.

12 M. Luncheon. Joint luncheon: Directors, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute.

### Afternoon Program

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

Chemical thinning of apples as carried on in Michigan. By Dr. A. E. Mitchell, Dept. of Hort. Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Thinning experiences in Minnesota. By Dr. W. G. Brierley, Univ. Minn.

2:30 p.m. The new materials for orchard disease control. By Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Pathology, U.W.

3:15 p.m., Scab control in Minnesota orchards. By Dr. T. H. King, U.M.

Round table and questions: Insect and disease control in the orchard.

4:15 p.m. Adjourn. Business meeting, Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n. Election of Directors by members. Directors meeting follows.

### Banquet

6:30 p.m. Annual banquet. Presiding: Dr. Leon C. Snyder, Head, Dept. of Horticulture, U.M.

Entertainment features: County Agent Alfred Francour, La Crosse, in charge. Change Is Progress. By H. J. Gramlich, Agricultural Agent, Chicago & Northwestern R.R., Chicago, Ill.

Colored movie—"Gateway To Health" by National Apple Institute.

### Friday, November 6

9:30 a.m. Presiding: Mr. Marshall Hall, Casco, Wis., Vice President, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Experiences with chemicals to prevent pre-harvest drop of apples. By Dr. A. E. Mitchell, Michigan.

10:15 a.m. Observations Made On The Orchard Tour. By Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, U.W.

11:00 a.m. Pruning Experiences. By Marshall Hall, Casco, Wis.

11:30 a.m. Evaluation of new apple varieties. By Dr. L. C. Snyder and staff.

12 M. Luncheon.

### Afternoon Program

1:30 p.m. Presiding: Wm. A. Benitt, Hastings, Minn.

Forum. Apple promotion, new type packages, and apple marketing. Prof. J. D. Winter, Dept. of Horticulture, U.M.; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Harold C. Pederson, U.M.; William Connell, Menomonie; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.

### Committees

Registration and Banquet: Alfred Francour, County Agent, LaCrosse.

Exhibits: George Klingbeil, U.W.; and E. M. Hunt, Minnesota.

Judging: T. S. Weir and Roy Sauter, Minnesota; George Klingbeil, Madison.

Program and Publicity: H. J. Rahmlow and J. D. Winter.

### 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 the best bushel basket of apples displayed. The best entries to be auctioned at the banquet, the grower to receive the first \$5.00 with the balance, if any, to be divided equally between the grower and the expense fund for these annual Minnesota-Wisconsin meetings. Bids will be limited to \$15.00 for any one basket.

## ORCHARD TOUR

(Continued from page 27)

Marvin De Smidt, Racine, demonstrated a Blo-Spray attachment which can be mounted on any make of sprayer. It can be used in either one side or two side applications and the pattern of the spray can be adjusted to fit the requirements of the orchard.

**GRADERS DEMONSTRATED.** Graders equipped with brushes are becoming standard equipment in all orchards. The Meyers—Alfred and LeRoy, demonstrated their grader which was finishing up on grading Wealthies.

Mr. Henry Mahr, Caledonia, demonstrated a Grade-All grader made by Cardinal and Ellis of Belding, Michigan. The machine has a capacity of 90 bushels per hour and is one of the lower priced graders in the field.

### The Honadel Orchard

Only 3 orchards were visited, the Elroy Honadel orchard tour closing the meeting. Here the growers saw splendid trees of McIntosh, Red and Golden Delicious and other varieties. The Honadel orchard was exceptionally well pruned and sprayed; the fruit was beautiful. Mr. Honadel said that all of his large and well colored Red Delicious would go into storage and would not be taken out until they bring \$6.00 per bushel for the top grade. Crates were in the field for starting McIntosh picking the next day—September 16. The Mac's were large and well colored.

Our thanks to Mr. Elroy Honadel for his help in making the tour successful. Thanks also to County Agents George Dehnert of Waukesha, Elwin Leet of Racine, S. S. Mathisen of Milwaukee and their assistant agents for help in promoting the meeting which resulted in such a large attendance.

### APPLES WANTED

Griffin-Toohy Foods, Inc. of Sturgeon Bay, is in the market for apples for processing. They also want Hyslop crabapples. They can use apples of any size or grade. The only requirement is that they must be free of worms or decay, according to M. W. Miller, Griffin-Toohy Foods, Inc.

A lot of fellows who complain about their boss being so dumb would be out of a job if the boss was smarter.  
—Plymouth Review.



## NEW MATERIALES TESTED FOR CONTROL OF APPLE SCAB

Nine applications of 10 different fungicides alone and in combinations were used in spraying apple trees this season by research specialists at the University of Wisconsin. Three sprays were applied before bloom and 6 sprays after bloom. The plots also received a ground spray of DN-289 in late April, in the Door County area.

Three of these spray programs were outstanding. These were: full schedules of Manzate or Orthocide 406, and a mixed schedule of 5 sprays of Puratized followed by 4 sprays of Magnetic 70 paste sulphur. They were very effective in preventing scab on leaves and fruits and usually with little injury to the fruit. Programs of liquid lime sulphur, microdritomic sulphur, Dithane, Fermate, or Crag Fruit Fungicide gave satisfactory control.

The ground spray of DN-289, Elgetol, Elgetol 318, or Krenite makes it possible to use milder fungicides to obtain scab control and thus cause less injury. In the tests the most foliage injury came with the full-season treatment of liquid-lime sulphur. The

most fruit injury, or russet, occurred on trees sprayed with Manzate—194 of the 900 fruits inspected had some type of russet. The least russet occurred with complete schedules of Magnetic 70 Paste sulphur or Crag Fungicide, or with mixed schedules of lime sulphur and Mike sulphur or with Puratized Apple Spray and Magnetic 70 Paste sulphur.

Inspection of insect damage in these same plots show that certain fungicides may be acting as insecticides. Manzate, Dithane, plus ferric sulphate, and Crag Fruit Fungicide controlled red mites to some degree. Orthocide 406 and Fermate had some effect on red banded leaf rollers. This effect may have been one of compatibility of insecticide and fungicide rather than the fungicide acting as an insecticide. Further research is in progress.—From News Letter, Univ. of Wisconsin.

## PRUNING OLD APPLES TREES FOR LARGER FRUITS AND REPEAT BEARING

Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Dept. of Horticulture, U. W. Madison, reported

at the American Society for Horticultural Science Meetings that a type of pruning in which old, weak growths are "cut in half" give high percentages of large Golden Delicious apples in Wisconsin. Other varieties as Duchess Dudley, Grimes, Jonathan, Starking and Wealthy make a similar response to this kind of pruning. When this is supplemented with a proper use of nitrogen fertilizer, excellent off-year crops are obtained.

## APPLES WANTED FOR CANNING

A. T. Hipke and Sons, Inc. of New Holstein are in the market for Northwestern Greening apples, size 2½ inch and up, at their plant in New Holstein, Wis., in field crates.

These apples are peeled and used for canning for pies, etc., and must be of a good grade, free from insect injury. Price paid, of course, is considerable more than paid for apples for juice, butter or cider.

If you have Northwestern Greenings of good size, of the quality needed for a solid pack sliced apple, contact the A. T. Hipke Co.

# HARVESTING SUPPLIES

**SPRAY MATERIALS—APPLE SET—For Holding on Fruit; Color Set—For Coloring & Delaying Drop.**

## Machinery

Apple Grader  
Cleaners & Polisher  
Cider Press  
Power Pruners

## LADDERS

Pointed Top  
Open Top  
Orchard Special

## PICKING BAGS

Wenatchee No. 7  
Deluxe—3 Peck  
½ Bu. Size

## BASKETS:

Bushel  
½ Bushel  
Peck  
½ Peck

## ALSO—PECK & ½ PECK

Basket of Pressed Card  
Board w/Wooden Handle

## Packing House Supplies

Decorative Fringe  
Basket Liners

Top Pads—19"  
Accordion Conveyors  
Cushioned Pads (for McIntosh)

Shredded Tissue  
Hiatt Packing Forms

**POISONED OATS FOR RODENT CONTROL—25 lb. bag—10 lb. Bags. Order Early.**

# SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.

P.O. Box 535  
Waukesha, Wis.

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Waukesha 4107 or 8716

# FRUIT SHOW—ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac

NOVEMBER 16-17, 1953

Committee in charge: Prof. Malcolm Dana, Madison; Chairman: Prof. George Klingbeil, Madison; County Agent Orin Meyer, Chilton; County Agent E. E. Skalskey, West Bend.

## NEW APPLE VARIETIES PLATE OF 5 APPLES

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Macoun      | 6. Beacon                               |
| 2. Haralson    | 7. Victory                              |
| 3. Secor       | 8. Any other new variety properly named |
| 4. Fireside    |   |
| 5. Prairie Spy |   |

To be judged by Danish or Merit System. All plates scoring "Excellent" to receive \$1.00; "Very Good", 75c and "Good", 50c. Number of prizes in each rating limited to 1/3 of the number of entries.

Judges: Prof. Malcolm Dana, and Leonard Langord, Madison.

## STANDARD VARIETIES PLATE OF 5 APPLES

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. Northwest Greening | 13. Red Delicious (any strain) |
| 10. Wealthy           | 14. Golden Delicious           |
| 11. McIntosh          | 15. Jonathan                   |
| 12. Cortland          |                                |

Premiums on each class, 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00; 4th and 5th prizes, 75c each. In case of more than 10 entries, 3 additional prizes of 50c each will be given.

Premiums on Wealthy, McIntosh and Cortland offered by J. Henry Smith, Niagara Chemical Division, Waupaca.

Premiums on Red Delicious, Golden Delicious and Jonathan offered by Lester Tans, Southeastern Supply Company, Waukesha.

Judge: Prof. George Klingbeil, Madison.

## SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT FIVE APPLES NOT PREVIOUSLY SHOWN

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

Only seedlings of real merit will be awarded prizes. Bring in person or mail to Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, to arrive November 16.

## APPLE PACKING

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

Prizes: 1st \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd, \$5.00. Each additional entry, \$3.00.

Prizes for this class will be given by the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Prize winning bushels will be offered at auction at the annual banquet. Proceeds will be used for the apple advertising program of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Owners will be paid the market value of apples sold if prizes are inadequate. Maximum bids \$15.00.

### Prizes Donated

Premiums on Wealthy, McIntosh and Cortland are donated by J. Henry Smith of the Niagara Chemical Division of Waupaca, Wis.

Premiums on Red and Golden Delicious offered by Lester Tans, Southeastern Supply Co., Waukesha.

## SELECTING FRUIT FOR EXHIBITION

It is nearly time for the annual fruit show at Fond du Lac. Prospective exhibitors are saving fruit for display and competition at that time. To help you select a better plate of apples for the competition the information below is presented by the Fruit Show Committee.

Apples are judged in competition according to the following scale

Form	.....10
Size	.....15

Color	.....20
Uniformity	.....25
Condition	.....30

Form of the fruit must be typical for the variety. For example, a Delicious should be conical with the five points at the blossom end, and a McIntosh should be round and slightly conical. Each variety has a characteristic form and the plate should be made up of specimens that can be recognized as having the typical shape.

Optimum size is considered to be that which is most typical for the variety. Extra large specimens are not preferred over average size fruit. Small specimens are penalized in the judging as well as making a poor public display. Acceptable sizes for common Wisconsin varieties are:

Delicious—2 1/2 to 3 1/4 inches in diameter; McIntosh—2 3/4 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter; Northwestern—3 1/4 to 3 3/4 inches in diameter; Wealthy—2 3/4 to 3 1/4 inches in diameter.

In general, the more color that can be obtained the better is the plate. Clear, brightly colored specimens are preferable to dull colored fruit. Green and yellow fruited varieties should have a good finish. The presence of a blush neither adds nor detracts from green or yellow fruits.

Uniformity is the most important factor in selecting a plate of fruit. The five specimens must be uniform in shape, color, size, and condition. It is better to have five uniformly poorly colored specimens than to have four highly colored specimens and one green fruit. Much careful selection is necessary to have five fruits that are very similar in all characteristics. In competition probably more plates are penalized for weakness in this characteristic than for weakness in any of the other judging points.

Condition may be thought of as a measure of blemishes. Major blemishes such as codling moth, apple maggot, and apple scab are serious defects. Scald, skin punctures, growth cracks, and shriveling are not considered as bad defects as those named above.

Plates of apples entered in competition should have specimens of good form, size, and color. The five specimens per plate should be as nearly identical as is possible. Select fruit with a minimum of blemishes of any kind and particularly avoid the serious defects enumerated above.—By Malcolm Dana, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Wisconsin.

# October Orchard News

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ORCHARD MOUSE CONTROL

**Trail Baiting Still Recommended.  
Furrow Baiting to Be Tested.  
Control Mice Before Snowfall**

Increasing labor costs have made the standard method of trail baiting for mice uneconomical for a number of orchardists. This need for a newer, less expensive technique for controlling orchard mice has led to the recommendation of various schemes. To date, none of these have been adequately tested for effectiveness or practicality under the varied conditions that exist in orchards throughout Wisconsin.

Trail baiting, therefore, remains the recommendation of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service until one of the following methods or an entirely different one proves its worth.

**Culticutter** and similar sod-breaking machines: Destroy mouse habitat in general but tend to concentrate the mice in the uncultivated patch left immediately around the tree base. Cannot be relied upon alone but must be supplemented with the use of poisoned bait.

**Ground sprays:** Inconsistent results have been obtained from the use of aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene and lindane sprayed directly on the ground for the control of mice. Further, the high material costs and the possible danger to beneficial wildlife and domestic stock make it necessary to proceed slowly along these lines.

**Machine baiting:** The most promising of the new methods is a modification of mechanical baiting that plows an artificial underground trail which is then baited. It is hoped that this machine will be demonstrated in Wisconsin this fall.

## FERTILIZER USE REACHES ALLTIME RECORD

American farmers, gardeners, and lawnkeepers used an all-time record quantity of 22,432,418 tons of fertilizers in 1951-52, according to the 13th annual survey of fertilizer consumption in the U.S. and its territories (Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska), recently completed by the USDA. The quantity used was 1,441,024 tons more than for the previous year.—From Extension Service Bulletin, USDA.

## THE 1953 APPLE CROP

On September 10 the USDA reported a national apple crop of just under 100 million bushels of apples in the United States, or about 7 million bushel more than last year. That's still under the 10 year average of 109 million. In 1951 the crop was 110 million bushel.

### The Wisconsin Crop

The Wisconsin crop was reported at 1,024,000 bushel as compared with 1,238,000 bushel last year. The decrease in Wisconsin is largely due to a frost and poor set in Door County, our largest producing County. The Lake Shore Counties from Manitowoc to Kenosha have a good crop this year. Not only good in size but excellent in quality. In fact, the quality is good throughout Wisconsin.

The increase in the crop over last year occurred largely in the State of Washington which jumped from 22 million to 26 million over last year, and also in Michigan, which gained about 2½ million bushels over last year—from 5 to 8 million bushel. Other mid-Western States such as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have about the same crop as last year with the exception of Missouri which is down.

New York State which ranks 2nd in the United States in production, has a gain from 11 million to 12 million bushel; but Virginia dropped from 9 to 7 million.

It is interesting to note that Wisconsin ranked 12th in apple production in the United States according to the USDA crop report. In fact, Wisconsin has been gaining rapidly in its reputation in the past 10 years as a commercial apple state; but, of course, still ranks behind Washington, New York, Virginia and Michigan.

### Can The Crop Be Sold Profitably?

There is no indication that this year's crop cannot be sold at good prices because there is no over-production and quality is high in well-cared for orchards. It is true that an unsprayed orchard, or those poorly sprayed, apple maggot has been a factor this year more than in some past years. It has been reported that in some areas apple maggot has ruined the entire crop and the trees will not be picked.

## APPLE PROMOTION

The Wisconsin Apple Institute is doing a splendid job of acquainting Wisconsin consumers with the value and uses of Wisconsin apples this year. Mrs. Joan Hood, Home Economics graduate of the University of Wisconsin, with considerable experience in radio work, has been employed by the Institute to carry on the program this season. Her success has been notable. She appeared over WTMJ Television station in a 45 minute broadcast on the Breta Griem Program showing how to use apples in 5 different recipes. She appeared on two Madison television stations and also on the Green Bay station. Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee Sentinel, Waukesha Freeman and other daily papers carried full pages of pictures and articles she sent to them on the uses of apples. She has sent numerous and timely articles about apples and recipes to county home agents who have used them in their radio broadcasts and in their local newspapers. Articles go to the Women's Page Editors of most of Wisconsin's daily newspapers with pictures and articles almost every week.

Another 18,000 copies of the very fine recipe booklet "Use Wisconsin Apples, 53 New Ways" were printed this year. All were sold to growers excepting 4,000 copies—2,000 of which were sent to the University for distribution, and 2,000 are still available and going fast. Growers are distributing the booklets to their customers—a splendid service.

We believe this program is making Wisconsin consumers apple conscious. You no longer hear "Does Wisconsin produce apples?" and we also hear of growers being swamped with requests for better varieties before these varieties are matured and ready for picking.

Our commercial apple growers should all support the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Golf is a game in which a ball 1½ inches in diameter is placed on a ball 8,000 miles in diameter. The idea is to hit the smaller ball.



# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Harry Barlament, Green Bay; Vice Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; 2nd Vice Pres., Chris Olson, Berlin; Sec.-Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Glen Schwarz, Kenosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Charles Grelling, Green Bay; Gerald Hipp, Janesville.

### HOW WE COVER OUR STRAWBERRIES

By Glen Swartz,  
Swartz Nurseries, Kenosha

We use rolled bale straw and find it much more convenient than buying straw stacks in bulk. We can get a more even cover with it and do not have to spend as much time in setting up to cover as we can work on it in our spare time. The straw is purchased in the local grain fields. After it is combined we have it rolled and pile it in convenient spots around the fields. When covering, we spread a row of bales along the edge of the field, one bale to two rows. The bales are then unrolled down the paths and the straw spread over the two rows of plants. The truck then spreads another row of bales at the edge to which the straw reached and the men continue on down the rows. This way we can get a more even cover than with straw in bulk.

The amount to put on varies according to individual judgment. This year we are going to cover more lightly than we have in the past. The proper thickness is hard to describe but it would probably average about 4 inches loose, which leaves an occasional leaf sticking through the straw.

We do not remove the straw in the spring but fluff it and pull it into the paths so that the plants do not smother. This is done as early in the spring as possible after the weather permits the straw to dry out. Growers who remove straw from the fields might want to put it on a little heavier.

The ideal amount, of course, would be enough to keep the ground from freezing and thawing from the time the temperature reaches 20 degrees in the Fall until you are sure that the temperature is not going to drop below 20 in the Spring and still provide sufficient coverage so that the fruit will not lie on the dirt, but not so thick that snow or ice in the winter would mat the straw.



### EXPERIENCE WITH RED RICH STRAWBERRIES Excellent Strawberries Were Produced This Year By Following An Insect Control Program

Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay, reports that his  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of Red Rich everbearing strawberries produced almost perfect berries this year as compared to last year's practical failure due to "cat-faced" or nubbins produced so freely late in the season.

Following the main harvest in July, the plants were dusted with a com-

bination of DDT and Chlordane—when there was no fruit on the plants. This evidently controlled the tarnished plant bug and other insects so that the fruit has been very good.

On the patch of Gem everbearing plants, there were some "cat-faced" berries—this patch not having been dusted with any insecticide.

The tarnished plant bug is a brownish, sucking insect, widely distributed throughout the country and attacks a great variety of cultivated and wild plants. On strawberries it punctures the young fruits before the receptacle expands. Many of the berries remain small and hard and turn dark-colored, while those only partially injured become deformed at one side or knobbed at the tip—also known as buttoning.

We reported earlier that the USDA had found that heavy applications of DDT on strawberry soils retarded runner development. However, we now hear that in the amounts necessary to control insects such as the tarnished plant bug, the DDT will do no harm. A combination of DDT and chlordane is probably desirable to give a sure control.

## ANNUAL MEETING

### Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac—Thursday, November 12

10 a.m. Call to order by President Harry Barlament, Green Bay. Announcements.

What's new in small fruit pest control. Progress of inspection work. By E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.

10:45 a.m. Results of research work on small fruits at the Sturgeon Bay Branch Experiment Station. Chemical weed control. Virus-free plants. By Dr. Franklin A. Gilbert, Univ. of Wis.

11:30 a.m. Round Table on raspberry and strawberry varieties. Fertilizers, etc. Conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

12 M. Noon luncheon in Retlaw Hotel.

1:30 p.m. Annual business meeting. Election of officers.

2 p.m. Experience in growing strawberries this season—weed killers, insect control with various chemicals, marketing. By Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay.

2:30 p.m. New vegetable varieties and cultural practices. By John Schoenmann, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Crops, Univ. of Wis.

3:15 p.m. Observations in small-fruit growing areas. By George Klingbeil, Extension Specialist in Fruit Production, Univ. of Wis.

## WHEN TO COVER STRAWBERRIES

During the first days of November, strawberry growers will be watching weather reports and anxiously wondering when the temperature will drop to 20 degrees F. or lower. It is at these temperatures—from 10° to 20° F coming before the plants are hardened or dormant, that injury to the crown and roots occurs.

The proper time to cover, if we could only have some way of forecasting temperatures, is to cover just before the temperature drops to 20 degrees F or lower in early November.

About all we can do is go by past experience. In the southern part of the state, weather records show that these low temperatures usually occur between November 10 and 20. In the northern half of the state it may be somewhat earlier.

After the plants have gone through several light frosts and have a snow covering there is little need for a mulch to protect them during the rest of the winter. From then on, it is simply a matter of keeping them from thawing and freezing in the spring and having a mulch present in spring to place between the rows to keep down the weeds and enough among the plants to keep the fruit from becoming dirty during harvest.

## STRAWBERRY RESEARCH Use of Poultry Manure For Berries

Greatly increased crops of everbearing types of strawberries were obtained at the Iowa station by a combination of summer mulching and runner removal. Yields ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 quarts per acre were recorded the first summer from April-set plants treated in this manner as compared with less than 3,000 quarts for the usual matted-row method grown without mulch or runner removal. The plants were set in beds of 3 rows, 1 foot between rows and 1 foot between plants in the row. The Iowa results confirm those reported earlier by the Ohio station at Wooster.

Contrary to unfavorable reports from growers the Delaware station found that poultry manure can be effectively utilized in strawberry production, provided it is applied in the autumn before the plants are set. Plots on which fall applications of

poultry manure were made in most cases, outyielded check plots or plots manured directly before setting the plants. Manure applied at setting or used as a side dressing later actually killed some of the plants and promoted overvegetative growth. (Report on Experiment Stations, 1952, Office of Experiment Stations, USDA, Washington, D. C.) From Extension Service. (Bulletin) USDA.

## Plant Large Sets For Early Green Onions

If you want to get marketable green onions as early as possible, plant large sets. Professor James G. Moore has measured the size of onion sets for 2 years and the results show that onion set size does not affect production.

He said the largest sets produce the largest green onions on a given date. The smaller sets, the longer the time required to develop marketable size.

By sorting sets before planting a grower could plant all his onions at the same time. The rows planted to larger sets would yield the earliest marketable onions, while the other rows would be marketed at different times later in the season.

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN New Bulletin Available from University of Wisconsin

The Vegetable Garden, Circular 372 revised in April 1953 has just been released and is now available by writing the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Professor O. B. Combs, Chief, Department of Horticulture, is the author. The bulletin discusses these topics: getting ready in the garden; the small garden; varieties; seeds and plants; the garden soil; tools and equipment; planting the garden; water for the garden; planting guide; and controlling garden pests.

## BEE POISONING STUDY PLANNED BY COLLEGE

Because of the importance of honey bees, Washington State College agricultural experiment stations assigned a man full-time July 1 to study them. Dr. Carl Johansen, entomologist at the Irrigation Experiment Station, Prosser, is the man.

### Bee Poisoning Problem Remains

"Despite our grower education program we still have had a bee poison-

## MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

ing problem this year, mainly in tree fruits," states the chief of the Department. "Most of this poisoning has been due to mis-timing of sprays for insect pest control. Growers have to spray to keep the bugs out of their crops. But they should time those sprays so they don't come when the blooms are on and the lives of bees would be endangered." Johansen will study this problem on tree fruits and legume seed crops in the Valley.

## New Insecticides Tested

Johansen plans to expose groups of bees to various field insecticide treatments to see how they affect the insects. He will also make studies of how effective bees are in tripping alfalfa blooms. His laboratory work will consist of exposing bees to various dusts and sprays—both those in common use and those still in the experimental stage. From Better Fruit.

## DDT AND MITES

Remember how mites built up in number when DDT was used as a spray? A reason for this behavior has been found by Donald W. Davis of California. Working with a mite closely related to our two-spotted mite, he found that mites tend to gather into small groups and as there is more food competition within these congested groups, population increase is retarded. When DDT is applied, Mr. Davis found that mites become very active, and there is a further drop in egg-laying. But the active mites travel farther over the plants, thus relieving the congestion, and reducing the competition for food. Consequently, more eggs are laid and peak numbers of mites result. Mr. Davis does not discount the effects of the destruction of predator insects by DDT, but he claims that there has not been a satisfactory explanation for the great build-up of mites where DDT was supposed to have killed off the predator insects that in turn, killed off the mites.

# Nursery News & Notes

## For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., H. W. Anderson, *Port Edwards*; VICE PRES., R. H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; SEC.-TREAS., Thos. S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: Chas. Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; W. G. Brown, *Hartland*; L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*.

### SHRUBBERY FOR FALL COLOR

By Kenneth J. Altorfer,  
Landscape Architect

Appreciation of fall color in shrubbery is on the upgrade. Interest in Autumn hues has gone beyond the annual family drive along Wisconsin's highways to witness the Maples and Oaks in their spectacular glory. Home owners now want these colors on their own properties in foundation plantings and in their borders. This is a gratifying trend since we in the North should take full advantage of our climate that makes possible this display of color.

In general, shrubs noted for their color of foliage and fruit have during the early summer months the finest in green foliage. This is important, since plants wisely used in the landscape have a function; either to screen for privacy or to soften the lines of a house.

#### Varieties For Color

Varieties of *Viburnum*, *Euonymus* and *Crataegus* afford us with an excellent selection from which to choose. Species of the *Viburnum* include *Americana* (High Bush Cranberry), *Dentatum* (Arrowwood), *Lentago* (Nannyberry), and *Lantana* (Wayfaring Tree). All of these *Viburnum* develop clusters of fruit, ranging from red in the *Americana* to blue-black in the others. Possibly the most well-known of all the *Crataegus* is the species *Crus-galli* (Cockspur Hawthorn). Its waxy, deep green leaves turn a very fine yellow in fall, which contrasts nicely with its red fruits.

The most spectacular of all fall coloring shrubs is the *Euonymus Alatus* (Winged Burning Bush), whose leaves turn a most brilliant color of red. This, along with the winged corky bark adds to one of the most interesting of all plants. The dwarf form of the *Euonymus Compactus* is less corky and its fall color leans toward the purple. While the above plants will grow in the shade, some sun is necessary to insure intensity of color.

Color is starting to show in some of our Wisconsin plants; now is the time



### ANNUAL CONVENTION, WISCONSIN NURSERYMENS ASSOCIATION

The 37th annual convention of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will be held in Milwaukee at the Hotel Schroeder on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The first day, December 2nd, will be given over to the second annual short course. The one held last year was so successful and well received, that a bigger and better short course is being planned for this year. Early indications point to the best convention the Association has ever had. ....

to observe and become acquainted with these excellent varieties. They will add to the home grounds color that will compete with the very finest of the flowering material.

The best advice a doctor ever gave to his son. "Work 8 hours, sleep 8 hours . . . but not the same hours!"

Opportunity of a lifetime never is heralded by a band.—Iron Co. Miner.

### FALL PLANTING CAUTIONS

While each year fall planting is increasing in popularity and in some respects has advantages over spring planting there are some varieties which, over the years, prove more successful in Wisconsin by being moved in the Spring only. Some of the varieties for which it is perhaps better to defer planting until spring are:

#### Deciduous trees:

Birch  
Flowering Crabs (unless balled)  
Soft Maples  
Nut trees  
Oak trees  
Lombardy poplars  
Red Bud  
Thorns (unless balled)

#### Deciduous shrubs:

Altheas  
Butterfly bush  
Deutzia  
Forsythia  
Tamarix

#### Deciduous Vines:

Clematis  
Climbing Honeysuckle  
Silver Lace Vine  
Trumpet Creeper  
Wisteria

#### Roses:

Notwithstanding the fact that many garden books recommend Fall planting of roses, in Wisconsin we will do better to defer for Spring planting all the hybrid teas, the hybrid perpetuals, the polyanthas and the climbing roses.

—By Leland Jens.

### NEW CURE FOR MILDEW

Many gardeners have complained that their zinnias and other garden flowers were covered with mildew this fall and that dusting with sulphur did not cure it.

A new material, Mildex, has given excellent results with florists in the control of mildew. It "burns out" the disease while sulphur only stops its spread and does not control it after it becomes established.

If we dust with sulphur it must be



done very early—even before we see the fungus, to prevent the disease and that is not often done because we are not aware of the need for dusting.

#### SPRAYING EVERGREENS FOR WINTER PROTECTION

To put a barrier between plants and the elements nurserymen are adopting a standard practice of fall spraying of evergreens using a wax or latex-base spray. Some nurserymen are providing a custom service of spraying for the home owner. Properly applied, these sprays do the job very effectively. Apparently fall spraying has a retarding effect on late fall growth as the transpiration process is slowed and the protective coating protects against dehydration throughout the winter. Both types of sprays are transparent and not noticeable on the plant, and the material cost is relatively inexpensive.

By Leland Jens.

#### REACH AGREEMENT ON TREE PLANTING

A change in the wording of the application for trees for reforestation purposes from State Nurseries is expected after consultations between the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association. While the Conservation Commission itself has not yet acted on the change the proposal reads: "I will not use these trees for the commercial growing of Christmas trees except where a harvesting of Christmas trees may result due to thinning, partial cutting or other forest management practices, and agree not to reduce the final number of trees in an even age stand to less than 500 trees per acre at 20 years of age." The question of commercial Christmas tree plantations has been discussed by both groups for some time as it appeared that more and more people were interested in going into a Christmas tree business venture with State produced stock.

L. J.

Following epitaph is on a headstone in the Medway, Mass., cemetery:

In Memory of Mr. Peter Daniels  
1688-1746

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,  
Lies Mr. Peter Daniels,  
Who too early in the month of May  
Took off his winter flannels.

#### HOW TO PROTECT CHRYSANTHEMUM FOR WINTERING

There have been many complaints from gardeners who say that their chrysanthemum plants winter-kill. In fact, many gardeners in Wisconsin have stopped growing chrysanthemums because they lose them every year. We therefore recommend the covering of chrysanthemum plants as suggested by Prof. Gail Beck, Dept. of Horticulture, U.W. who covers the plants in the University flower garden with 8 inches of soil—in fact, the same as we recommend in covering roses. This is done late in the season, just before the ground freezes. After the ground is frozen, the tops are covered with 3 or 4 inches of marsh hay and the tops cut off about 8 inches above the mound of soil.

#### WOOD PRESERVATIVE TREATMENTS

The many home gardeners and small fruit growers who use wooden stakes, poles, fenceposts, flats, frames, and other wood products would do well to consider a chemical preservative treatment for them. These wood products can be made to last from 10 to 30 years, depending on the type of treatment and the kind of wood used. Some posts have been known to last more than 50 years.

Among the common wood preservatives are coal-tar creosote, carbolineums (anthracene oils), wood-tar creosotes, pentachlorophenol, copper naphthenate, zinc chloride, and chromated zinc chloride. Creosote products should be used with great care around plants as they are very toxic to them. Copper naphthenate has been found safest to use as a wood preservative on plant boxes, frames, cloth covers, and other materials that come in close contact with growing plants. Preservative treatment is not expensive or difficult. It will save much material and labor required for the frequent, even seasonal, replacement of untreated wood products used. (Reference: U.S.D.A. Farmer's Bulletin 2049, Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts and Farm Timbers, Sept. 1952.)—From Extension Service Bulletin, U.S.D.A.

#### ANTIBIOTIC SPRAYS CONTROL FIREBLIGHT

Several papers at the American Society for Horticultural Science meetings recently reported on the effectiveness of sprays of Streptomycin and Terramycin for fireblight control in apple trees. The antibiotics were used in combination with 1% each of methyl cellosolve and carbowax 4000. The 36 trees which received antibiotic sprays during either the baloon or 30-50% of full bloom and subsequent sprays did not show a single blighted blossom cluster or shoot—other trees developed spots of blight.

While this material shows promise for blight control, the number of applications and the cost of the materials is still prohibitive in commercial orchards.

#### INFECTED ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES MAY BE DESTROYED

Did you know that Section 94.57 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that any nursery, orchard, etc. which is infested with injurious insects may be destroyed on following proper procedure. The law reads as follows.

94.57 (1) If the entomologist of the department (of Agriculture) shall find, on examination, any nursery, orchard, small fruit plantation, park, cemetery, or any private or public premises infested with injurious insects or plant diseases, he shall notify the owner or person having charge of such premises to that effect, and the owner or person in charge shall, within 10 days after such notice, cause the removal and destruction of infested and infected trees, plants, shrubs or other plant material if they are incapable of successful treatment; otherwise, such owner or person in charge shall cause them to be treated as directed in the notice. No damage shall be awarded to the owner for the destruction of infested or infected trees, plants, shrubs or other material under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) In case the owner or person in charge shall refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of the notice, within 10 days after receiving it, the inspectors may proceed to treat or destroy the infested or infected plants or plant material. The expense thereof shall be assessed, collected and enforced as provided in section 94.54.



# *From the Editor's Desk*

## **ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY RET LAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC November 16-17**

The premium schedule for the fruit show at the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society is published in this issue. However, the full program will be published in the November issue.

The program will follow, somewhat, that of the Joint Meeting with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association at LaCrosse, published in this issue. However, we will have a very prominent out of state speaker, to be announced in our next issue.

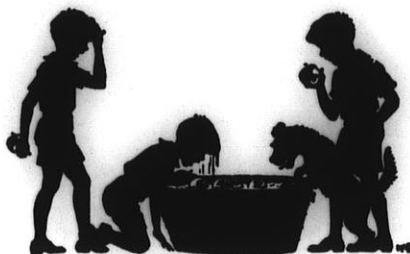
The Women's Auxiliary will also meet as usual, with an excellent program and food show. We anticipate a large attendance this year, as the excellent program and increasing interest in fruit growing has brought out more and more growers to this convention.

### **NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED**

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society held in July, Mr. Arnold Nieman, President, appointed the three outgoing directors to serve as a nominating committee for the nomination of officers and directors at the annual convention of the Society which will be held in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, on November 16-17.

The nominating committee consists of Mrs. Oscar Conrad, 4880 S. 108th St. West Allis 14; Mr. Fred Magnus, 622 Frederick Lane, Madison 5; and Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo. Members having suggestions for nomination may contact committee members.

A little boost is all some folks need to start up the ladder of success. For others, a kick in the pants does the same thing.—*Arcadia News Leader.*



### **COMING EVENTS**

**October 29-30. Annual Convention. Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association. Fort Atkinson.**

**November 1. Annual meeting. Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Medford Hotel, Milwaukee.**

**November 5-6 Annual joint Convention Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin Horticultural Society, La Crosse Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.**

**November 12. Annual meeting. Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association. Retlaw Hotel. Fond du Lac.**

**November 16-17. Annual Convention. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Fruit Show. Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis. Also Annual meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute.**

**December 2-4. Annual meeting, Wis. Nurserymen Association. Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee.**

### **1953 NATIONAL APPLE WEEK OCTOBER 22-31**

#### **NATIONAL APPLE DAY— HALLOWEEN**

Backed by extensive national publicity in the press, food editors columns, radio and TV, the 1953 National Apple Week will center the public's interest on apples.

If you wish display material or mats, please write to the National Apple Week Association, 1302—18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Man is an able creature, but he has made 32,647,389 laws and hasn't yet improved on the Ten Commandments.

### **WHAT IS A GOOD COOKING APPLE; WHAT IS THE BEST EATING APPLE?**

At the meeting of the Jefferson Fruit Grower's Association last March, President William Leonard of Ft. Atkinson made the announcement that local growers had a big demand for McIntosh as a cooking apple for the first time last year. It was the result, he said, of the Wisconsin Apple Institute's promotion in that area of McIntosh for pie, baked apple and other dishes. The opinion was expressed that perhaps apple growers themselves are to blame for a lack of demand on the part of the consumer because growers have too freely expressed their opinions about what certain varieties are not good for.

Is N.W. Greening a good eating apple? Certainly it is if some people like to eat it—and many do. What difference does it make if you or I prefer it for cooking.

Is Delicious a cooking apple? Certainly it is if some people like it baked, for sauce or other purposes—and some do. Why then should we tell them not to use it for cooking?

Is one variety better for cooking than another? That depends so much on individual taste that it is a question which cannot be answered specifically.

What we do know for sure is that some varieties are less profitable to grow and do not meet with consumer acceptance as well as others. Trees of those varieties should be cut down. The other varieties can all be used for cooking or for eating—although some varieties will, of course, be preferred by a majority of the people for one or the other purpose.

### **BULLETIN ON HOW TO BUILD PACKING HOUSES FOR APPLES**

More and more Wisconsin growers are becoming interested in building packing houses for apples. It enables them to market their crop over a longer period avoiding the harvest rush to market.

A special bulletin, Number 362, entitled "Fruit Packing Houses" has been published by Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. If you are interested in building a storage house you will find this excellent. It has 40 pages and is well illustrated.

## DO YOU EXPECT A DEPRESSION?

A man lived by the side of the road and sold hot dogs. He was hard of hearing so he had no radio. He had trouble with his eyes so he read no newspapers.

But he sold good hot dogs. He put up a sign on the highway telling how good they were. He stood by the side of the road and cried: "Buy a hot dog Mister." And people bought. He increased his meat and bun orders. He bought a bigger stove to take care of his trade. He got his son home from college to help him.

But then something happened . . . his son said, "Father, haven't you been listening to the radio? There's a big depression on. The European situation is terrible. The domestic situation is worse."

Whereupon, the father thought . . . "Well, my son has been to college, he reads the papers and he listens to the radio, and he ought to know."

So, the father cut down on his meat and bun orders, took down his advertising signs and no longer bothered to stand on the highway and sell hot dogs. And his hot dog sales fell off almost overnight.

"You're right, son," the father said to his boy. "We are certainly in the middle of a great depression."—From the Bulletin of the American Honey Institute.

## HORTICULTURE FLOURISHES IN EUROPE

Gardening—the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables—flourishes in Europe and plays a far greater part in the life of the average person than it does in America, according to Dr. H. B. Tukey who spent several weeks last summer in European countries. "It not only provides products for home use and enjoyment, but serves as a safety valve for society as well," says Dr. Tukey.

He also found that Switzerland manufactures a magnificent carbonated apple juice which sells at moderate prices. It is produced with the latest and finest equipment and is easily the finest product of its kind made any where in the world. Large amounts of fruit juices are used in Europe. More apples are made into cider in France than constitutes the entire apple crop in the United States, he said.

## RESULTS OF ORCHARD RESEARCH

### Moisture Depletion by Various Cover Crops In Orchards

At Michigan State College sod covers of white dutch clover, ladino clover, timothy, redbud, quack grass, blue grass, fescue, were grown for 2 years in plots of Miami silt soil. The various sod covers showed considerable differences in soil moisture depletion as well as differences in response to mowing.

Mowing of non-legume sod covers during periods of deficient soil moisture appeared to conserve moisture; however, when soil moisture was not lacking, mowing tended to result in increased soil moisture depletion. When mowing resulted in conservation of soil moisture, the effect was only temporary. Late in the season the mowed sods were depleting soil moisture more than unmowed sods. Mowing sod covers in orchards cannot be depended upon for the conservation of sufficient quantities of soil moisture for best tree growth and production under Michigan conditions. Bluegrass, fescue, timothy and redbud sods used less soil moisture than sods of ladino clover and other legumes.

## DO YOU WANT CONSERVATION INFORMATION

The Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin published monthly by the Wisconsin Conservation Department, State Office Building, Madison 2, Wis., is a splendid publication and should be read by everyone interested in this important subject. It is free of charge on request directly to the Department.

Here is an illustration of the interesting articles in the Bulletin, from the January issue: How the browse for deer came back; with many pictures; Wisconsin's forest research program; aquatic vegetation, past and present; a department for conservation education, including an article on the starling; also conservation briefs, with an article on "farm fish pond owners have delightful chores," and "Is our game becoming 'too smart to kill.'"

We would suggest every garden club appoint a conservation chairman who might send for the bulletin and give monthly reports on some of the interesting articles.

## THE SAVING IDEA IN CONSERVATION

At first thought, conservation seems to be a matter of saving and that is a popular amateur word. Any youngster writing a piece about conservation tells what to him seems simple—saving things—the greatest complication for foresters and wildlife managers. If all of us might walk out and leave Wisconsin to its own devices, natural forces would go about the business of saving land and water but beyond that there would be a combination of gains and losses that would be held unsatisfactory by modern standards. Wildlife would certainly miss the grain fields.

No conservation efforts are more difficult than attempts at direct saving. The wind has just knocked down 10,000,000 board feet of trees that Michigan tried to save on the Porcupine mountains. Wisconsin conservation workers are mournful over the destruction by wind of the "cathedral" pines at Trout Lake. We have lost much wildlife by saving too much of it.

Following public wants is difficult. All outdoor things are more popular as a prospect than as a reality. This has been particularly true here of beaver. We all wanted the forest back but this enthusiasm is dampened somewhat as the trees go on toward maturity. The popular conception was that a forest was all things to all people. Forests do suppress prairie things and we would like to hold the open land assests to which we have become accustomed to plus the full forest contributions.

You can save a lot of things by locking them in a safe but in this sense saving has no relevancy in conservation.—From the Conservation Bulletin.

## FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

**FOR SALE:** Highly developed fruit farm near Bayfield, Wisconsin. 60 acres in all, 36 acres in fruit and other cash crops. 1100 apple trees, 5 acres strawberries, 9 acres raspberries, loam soil. Has all necessary equipment. New five room dwelling with furnace. Terms. Also several other combination fruit and dairy farms reasonably priced. For further details write Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wisconsin.

# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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Wausau

Vice President  
RALPH BURDICK  
Edgerton

Treasurer  
DR. H. A. KASTEN  
315 Washington St., Wausau

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Rt. 2, Two Rivers

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Dave Puerner, Milwaukee  
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John W. Perkins, Neillsville  
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John Bayless, Two Rivers  
Ralph Burdick, Edgerton  
Hugo Krusack, Peshtigo  
Charles Melk, Milwaukee  
G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc  
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-Officio

## Gladiolus Show Reports

### THE MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER GLADIOLUS SHOW

Two new trophies, the Val White and Albert Scholtz trophies, were awarded at the Marathon County Chapter show at the YMCA at Wausau on August 22-23. They were presented in honor of these two deceased members of the Society.

About 200 exhibitors displayed spikes with blooms from Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Minocqua, Merrill, Edgerton, Milwaukee and other communities. There were about 1400 spikes shown and 70 arrangements.

Awards were given as follows. Grand Champion spike to Miss Wisconsin, grown by Dr. R. H. Juers.

Reserve Champion went to Boise Belle, by Ed Schaepe.

Champion second day spike to Polynesia by Edward Howland, Rothschild.

Show Sweepstake and the D. C. Everest trophy to Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; second highest points to John Perkins, Neillsville; and third, to John Bayless, Two Rivers.

The Open Sweepstakes and Val White trophy went to John Perkins; Amateur Sweepstakes was won by Ronald Strek, and Novice Sweepstakes to E. Rheinschmidt, Mosinee.

The Artistic Arrangement Sweepstakes and Dr. A. H. Lemke trophy went to Mrs. Carl Janke; Marathon County Chapter trophy to Mrs. Joseph Held; and Reserve Champion on artistic arrangements to Mrs. Mary Rezek, Manitowoc.

The Champion Seedling was No. 47-131, by Melk Brothers of Milwaukee. The Best Recent Introduction was King David, shown by John Bayless. Spike with longest flower head,

### ANNUAL MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY SUNDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1953 MEDFORD HOTEL, MILWAUKEE

10 a.m.—Board of Directors meeting. Includes old Board members and newly elected members from Chapters.

12 M.—Luncheon. No plans.

1 p.m.—Business meeting. Election of Directors at Large. New Business.

1:45 p.m.—Our experiences with fertilizers and soil management for gladiolus culture. By Charles Melk, Wauwatosa.

2:15 p.m. The use of new insecticides for gladiolus insect control. By Dr. Julius Hoffman, Dept. of Entomology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

### WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW INVITED TO WAUSAU NEXT YEAR

The Marathon County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met in September and voted to extend an invitation to the Society to hold its annual gladiolus show in Wausau next year. Edward Schaepe, Wausau, and Ray Quady of Minocqua were elected to the Board of Directors to represent the Chapter.

Mighty Monarch, shown by Mark Splaine; Largest floret, Grand Opera, by Edward Howland. The spike with the smallest floret was Marcus by Ray Quady, Minocqua. Spike with most florets open was Phantom Beauty by Mark Splaine; Spike with most Ruffled Bloom was Burma by G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc. — Submitted by Mrs. E. Kramer, Pub. Chairman.

### GLADIOLUS SHOW AT ELKHORN

September 4-7, 1953

Sponsored By So. Wis.-No. Ill.  
Gladiolus Society

The Elkhorn show was a triumph of art and hard work over the results of the hot, dry 3 weeks just preceding. Some very good spikes were shown; careful and colorful arrangements and groupings made a lot of average spikes appear to good advantage, and the thousands of Fair visitors enjoyed the show.

Seneca, a well grown 362, won the Grand Championship for Ralph Burdick, and 3 beautifully matched spikes of Pactolus won the 3 spike award for Aubry Dickmann.

Mrs. Carl Christensen's Christmas Arrangement was the winner of one of the beautiful "traveling" plaques, the other going to Ralph Burdick.

Mrs. Everett Van Ness won rosettes on all sides: champion basket (Spice and Span); champion vase (Ravel); and champion shadow box.

Anton Koepke repeated with best commercial display, though Dewey Sleazer put together a close second. Lloyd Pateman's display was well arranged, but the show was too late for him.

Top point and money winners were Aubry Dickmann and Miles Armstrong, with Mrs. Van Ness and the Vincent brothers close behind.

The 2nd day championship (had it been awarded) would almost certainly have gone to a beautiful lavender seedling that could make Elizabeth the Queen look to her laurels. It came with some other good entries from Flad's garden.—Report by Leland Shaw, Milton.



## A HOME-MADE GLADIOLUS BULB DIGGER

Mr. Roger Russell of Madison is showing his home-made bulb digger which is mounted on a cub tractor. Note that the cutting bar and uprights are both sharp for cutting under the bulbs. The 4 prongs at the rear lift the bulbs and jars the soil loose.

Mr. Russell says that he wouldn't grow bulbs any longer without a digger of this type. He even digs the expensive kinds with it. He usually makes a round of the field and then stops and picks up the bulbs. It's a tremendous labor-saver and actually does a better job than a digging fork because it loosens from below and not as many bulblets are lost as with a fork. He says he doesn't lose one bulblet in a hundred.

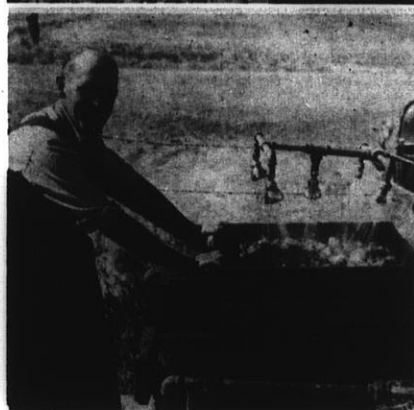
## OUT OF STATE SHOW WINNERS

One of the pleasures in attending out of State shows is meeting old friends and creating new ones.

A trip with John Flad of Madison to the Iowa State Show at Waterloo was quite tiring but with a load of nice spikes we managed to steal part of the show, that is, some of the ribbons. John won the champion basket with his Edgewood and I won the Grand Champion 3 spike with my Rosita receiving two perpetual trophies, the Waterloo and Iowa State Society Trophies. We brought J. Elton Carter back with us to judge our State seedling show here in Madison.

The following week end we attended the Central International Show at Garfield Park in Chicago. Many dignitaries from all parts of the U. S. A. and Canada were present. In our opinion it was the best show ever staged by the Central International. We congratulate the Illinois Glad Society on the grand job they did. Wisconsin was well represented and won a good share of the awards. John Flad won Grand Champion 3 spike with his Traveler, and Touhey Gardens of Manitowoc won the sweepstakes award. Wisconsin growers and hybridizers exhibited four out of seven of the commercial displays at the show, Dave Puerner, Walter Krueger, Tony Koepke and yours truly.

Now all the fun is over but we have all winter to dream of next year's grand champions. On Wisconsin.  
—By Ted Woods, Madison.



Above: Mr. Roger Russell of Madison, showing how his home-made power digger is made. Note sharp edge on blade as well as uprights for cutting underneath bulbs. Bulb at left has been dug by the digger. Note how bulblets cling to mother bulb.

Below: Mr. Roger Russell demonstrates his washing machine. Bulbs are shaken back and forth in tray as strong stream of water plays on them.

## SHALL WE WASH GLADIOLUS BULBS

The picture on this page shows Mr. Roger Russell of Madison, washing his bulbs at digging time. The bulbs are on a tray with a bottom, which is placed on a conveyor mounted on rollers and track. As the water is sprayed with full force on the bulbs, Mr. Russell shakes the tray back and forth; takes only a minute or two to wash them clean, including bulblets. Mr. Russell says that there is some discussion as to the advisability of washing bulbs—some holding that it removes the natural oil, but he says:

"I don't care; I find so many advantages in washing that I'm going to continue it; and have found no disadvantages." He lists these advantages.

1. Faster drying in the bulb house.
2. Less problems in controlling humidity after storage—no soil to dry out.
3. Easier handling and easier cleaning during the winter months.
4. The bulbs look much nicer, cleaner and fresher in the spring.
5. The dust problem is eliminated and that can be very bad when working in a bulb house.

## WISCONSIN HYBRIDISTS

Walter C. Krueger

Just a year after Walter Krueger started growing gladiolus he began the hybridizing which has created so many worthwhile varieties. For 23 years he has carried on this work, first as an amateur and finally as the proprietor of Reliance Gardens at Oconomowoc. His first goal, the production of a good orange, was achieved by the introduction of Diane, named for his photogenic daughter who is a regular attendant with her father at Wisconsin gladiolus shows.

Prominent as a showman, writer, and speaker on the subject of gladiolus, he has been responsible for the encouragement of many amateurs by his kind attention to queries at the shows and by the good advice so freely given. He is also well known as a judge and is a member of the N.A.G.C. Classification Committee.

Basing his ideal of perfection on that glad which is of the best commercial habit and believing that consistency of performance should be of paramount importance, he has always given first consideration in the selection of his seedling to these cornerstones of his success.

Perhaps his most widely known introductions have been Miss Wisconsin, Variation, Badger Beauty, Color Marvel, Badger Rose, and Sidell. Even the oldest of these introductions are still commercially valuable which well justifies his stand on values to be considered in the selection of seedlings.  
—By Ralph Burdick, Edgerton.

All of the animals except man know that the principal business of life is to enjoy it.



# October Garden Digest

## FINISHING CHRYSANTHEMUMS UNDER LIGHTS

In our September 1952 issue (page 13) we had an article by Mr. Albert Weiner of Milwaukee, on the "Poor Man's Greenhouse" — how to use fluorescent lights for growing plants.

A letter from Mr. Weiner in November gives results of experiments on finishing chrysanthemums under lights.

He mentions that a planting of English chrysanthemums from a local specialist were placed directly in the garden, but bloomed so late that they froze last fall and gave them not a single bloom. However, a planting of exhibition mums arrived in a semi-dormant condition and were placed under lights until they had grown to the point where the initial pinching was made. Mr. Weiner writes:

"They were then potted in 4 inch pots and placed outside in a semi-shaded area until they had become accustomed to the higher light intensities of the sun. When they became rootbound they were moved into 6 inch pots and finally into 8 inch pots. No fertilizer was added until buds were visible.

### Moved Indoors In October

"The exhibition mums were moved into the basement in early October and placed on a light-period equal to the day-length. The light period was controlled by a time-switch and was adjusted every other week until an 11½ hour day was reached. No further adjustment was made. At first the high temperatures of early October seemed to cause too much vegetative growth. When the cool spell came, and night temperatures dropped to 45 and 50 degrees, the buds started swelling nicely. The week of November 10th, my wife picked a nice bowl of Keystone, Camilla, Helen K. Johnson, and Roseum. The Keystone blooms ran 5 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. Camilla were slightly smaller. Roseum tended to fade. The others held their color.

"Next year our English mums will also be grown in pots and finished under lights. We are now experimenting with a complete life cycle under lights. We have already proved that the bud can



be forced by shortening the light period, but the plant was too young to develop a sizeable bloom."

## NATIONAL FLOWERS

The United States does not have a National Flower. Many other nations do. They were chosen for many reasons: for peace or war, or of hope as represented by the aspirations of a people, as the olive branch of the United Nations and Israel. Here are a few of the well known nations and their chosen flowers.

Austria—Edelweiss and White Lily. Belgium—Azalea and Red Poppy. Canada—Leaf of Maple Tree. Denmark—Red Clover, Holly and Beech tree. Germany—Cornflower. Italy—Ox-eye Daisy. Japan—Chrysanthemum and Cherry tree. Korea—Hollyhock. Mexico—Dahlia, Prickly Pear and Moriche palm tree. Norway—Heater and Spruce tree.

## WHAT IS CONSERVATION

### The Function of Wildlife

Wildlife managers deny that the Creator erred in creating animals. The late Aldo Leopold pointed out that once timber wolves were an important factor in maintaining deer herd health, a management job that the smaller coyote can't perform. The big wolf belonged here. The balance of nature idea has been preached for years but it is common for hunters to bang away at any hawk or owl. Occasionally somebody claims credit for a conservation activity in killing an eagle although the bird is protected by both state and federal law. It should not be difficult to appreciate that the real threat to human survival comes from vegetation feeders rather than the meat eaters and that we suffer

more from mice than from the bountied have long taught that we need more than a straight ice cream diet, a doctrine animal that feeds on them. Schools that now fits nicely into their conservation teaching. From Conservation Bulletins.

## ROSES MAKE HISTORY

The rose was given the title "Queen of Flowers" 2,600 years ago.

As early as 4 B.C., the Romans were producing roses during the winter in what we would term a hothouse.

Mark Anthony, during his famous visit to Queen Cleopatra was feted at a banquet where the entire floor of the hall was covered to a depth of 18 inches with rose petals.

The Turks never allowed a rose to lie on the ground because roses were considered sacred.

George Washington, our first president of the United States of America is credited with having grown from seed at Mt. Vernon, a hybrid rose. He named it Martha Washington, permitted it to be grown and sold, and thus provided a basis for rose history in America more than 5 generations ago.

In the 17th Century, roses were so rare and precious that a gift of royalty was a small bottle of rose water.

The Baltic people used the rose as a symbol of hope and courage in their days of bitter strife and hardship.

The rose predominates as England's royal and national flower. From *Rose Tips*. (Milw. Dist. Symposium on Roses, 1949.)

First you have worries—then worries have you.—*Wonewoc Reporter*.

Television is still in its infancy, but a lot of its jokes aren't.—*Elkhorn Independent*.

To be happy: Forget the good you've done to others and the evil they've done to you.—*DePere Co. Journal*.

Mother always laughs at Dad's jokes—not because they are clever, but because she is.—*Viola News*.

# Garden Club News

## FIVE WISCONSIN GARDENERS HONORED

Certificates of Recognition Presented For Contributions to Horticulture, Civic Improvement, Work With Organizations and Conservation.

Five Wisconsin gardeners were presented certificates of recognition at the annual convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, at Fort Atkinson on September 17. They had been elected to receive the honor by the Boards of Directors of their respective regions. Hand engraved certificates were prepared and provided by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Those honored were presented by the President or a representative of their respective Regions to Mr. E. L. Chambers, Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society who presented the certificates.

The certificates were presented alphabetically by Regions. One given to Alec Jordan of Jefferson read as follows:

THE  
GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN  
AND THE  
WISCONSIN STATE  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
PRESENTS THIS  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
AWARD TO  
ALEC JORDAN  
IN RECOGNITION OF

His substantial contribution to the welfare of the Jefferson Garden Club for more than 25 years; devotion to the successful culture of flowers and vegetables, and promotion of conservation.

The certificate was signed by Mrs. Chester Thomas, President, Garden Club of Wisconsin; Mr. Arnold Nieman, President, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Society.

### The Bramans Receive Award

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca had been chosen by the Central Region to receive recognition. The certificate stated that it was presented to them for distinguished service in "recognition of their many years of lasting service to garden

(Continued on page 43)



When driving a car, let the passers pass and you will be present long after they have passed.

## ANNUAL MEETING—BLACKHAWK REGION Garden Club of Wisconsin Friday, October 16

Community Building, Fort Atkinson

The Blackhawk Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin will hold its annual fall meeting and election of officers at the Community Building in Fort Atkinson with a 6:30 p.m. Pot Luck Supper, on October 16.

These meetings have always been well attended and everyone has a wonderful time. An excellent program is being prepared. All Garden Club members are invited.



Receiving certificates of honorary recognition from the Garden Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at the annual convention in Fort Atkinson, September 17, are, seated from left: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca; Mr. Alec Jordan, Jefferson; Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh; and Mr. Herman Koch, Wauwatosa.

Introducing those honored for their Region are standing from left: Mrs. F. C. Wipf, Iola; Mrs. Wilbur Strohbusch, Jefferson; Miss Agnes Phillipson, Oshkosh; and Mrs. Edgar Bergmann, Wauwatosa.

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# Our Garden Club Convention

**Paul Bunyan Highway Proposed. A Beautiful Zinnia Show Held. Members Have A Happy Day.**

A bouquet of orchids and sincere thanks are due the Fort Atkinson Garden Club its very active committee members as well as the other clubs in the Blackhawk Region for staging the largest annual convention the Garden Club of Wisconsin has yet held. There were 137 registrations. A wonderful program; a beautiful flower show, and a very congenial friendly spirit throughout made this convention one to be long remembered. Delegates came from long distances—Wausau, and many clubs in the Central Region; a bus load from the Milwaukee Region. The slides and talk by Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Pewaukee, on Arizona—Its flowers and mountains, was delightful. The movie of wildlife shown by the Rev. H. L. Orians of Monroe was "out of this world".

## Business Transacted

Important items of business were transacted at the meeting.

It was voted to raise the annual dues to \$1.00. Each garden club member will pay their garden club treasurer \$1.00. This amount will be divided as follows: 85c to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture; 10c to the treasurer of the Garden Club of Wisconsin; 5c to the regional treasurer for use in the region.

Blanks will be prepared by the Horticultural Society and sent to all garden club treasurers, after 1954 officers have been elected, with instructions for sending the dues to the proper officials.

**PAUL BUNYAN HIGHWAY CREATED.** It was unanimously voted to create a Paul Bunyan Highway project and to promote wayside parks on this highway for the benefit of the many tourists who come to Wisconsin. This is a splendid project for the Garden Club of Wisconsin and all its members—a challenge for the future.

It was also unanimously voted to increase the membership of the Executive Board of the Garden Club of Wisconsin as follows: the President of each Region and one additional member to be elected by the Regional Board of Directors or at the annual meeting. This will give each

Region two members on the Executive Board.

It was voted to appoint a committee on yearbooks to prepare a new score card for judging them.

## OUR GARDEN CLUB CONVENTION By Martha Getzlaff Koch, Wauwatosa

The 4th annual convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin was held at Ft. Atkinson on September 17th with an attendance of over 150.

The convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee. The response and welcome was given by Mr. Ray Breitweiser, President of the Ft. Atkinson Garden Club.

Mrs. R. H. Sewell took charge of the business meeting which is reported elsewhere in this magazine.

## Year Book Winners

Mrs. Sewell announced that Year Books would again be judged next year and that the winner this year was the Wausau Garden Club which scored 100. Second was the Blue Sky Garden Club of Colby; third, the Home Gardeners of West Allis; Rosholt, Antigo and Wauwatosa tied for fourth. These were judged by the standard system.

Delegates from different Regions reported on outstanding plant materials in member's gardens. All reported having zinnias, the queen of annuals.

Next came the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Gloria Rees Dunbar, lyric soprano, sing "Let My Song Fill Your Heart," "In A Luxemburg Garden" and "For You Alone".

Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Pewaukee, formerly of Wauwatosa, showed slides and spoke on Arizona, Land of Contrasts. She and her husband followed the trails outside of Tucson and Phoenix. There they found dull rock formations in contrast to the painted desert, a cottonwood tree against a canyon wall. This is where one finds the largest stand of virgin pine, more actual forest than in any other state; abandoned mines; old pueblos and adobes left by the Indians; and exotic flowers of various sizes and colors.

The desert is like a different world because plant life is so different. And

it's beautiful! Its tall trees are the Saguaro, the Cholla, and the Joshua referred to as "the grand mobile of the desert".

Some of the flowers found in these parts are: Mariposa tulip; Pink Desert Mountain flower; Sand Blazing Star; Snow of the Desert; Desert Star; Desert Primrose; Yucca lily; the Prickly pear of chartreuse, lemon yellow, rainbow, and gold and copper tones; and Staghorn and Pincushion cactus.

After a fine luncheon a skit "Meet The Press" directed by Mrs. John W. Dooley, West Allis, was given by the Home Gardeners of West Allis.

## The Flower Show

The stage, landscaped by Mr. Harold Poyer, might have represented one end of a garden, as the long tables on both sides of the dining hall filled with the exhibits led directly to it. This garden had a pretty white fence along the front with two Globe arbor vitae in the center; two Pyramid arbor vitae on each end and tall Jack pine in the background. In the center was an artistic white wire flower holder covered with zinnias.

Arrangements, miniatures, specimen blooms, and especially bouquets were in abundance. Of the arrangements using vegetables and flowers, one of the ribbon winners showed the use of yellow and orange zinnias with yellow tomatoes at base. A Grecian urn filled with orange zinnias with red dock and tan weed was another winner. Various colored zinnias looked attractive in a shallow handled basket. A black-handled vase filled with pink, very double zinnias was outstanding. It was interesting to note how many blue ribbons were awarded the miniatures. Best of all, were the many bouquets with flowers of one or more colors, either large or small in size.

In closing, Rev. Howard Orians, Monroe, gave a sound movie film on Bird Lore of pictures taken along the shores of Lake Michigan. Flowers were also shown—there being a direct connection between garden and birds.

When gardeners get together there is always a friendly atmosphere.



## OUR SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

The 1953 convention at Ft. Atkinson will be warmly remembered for a long time to come. It could be plainly seen that the group had put a great deal of time and thought into plans for the meeting, flower show and luncheon.

The staging was very well done and the many colorful zinnias against a background of evergreens made a very pleasing picture. I especially liked the zinnias peeking through the low, white picket fence which was placed across the front of the stage.

One could have spent a great deal of time studying the many delightful flower arrangements and zinnia specimens on display, but every minute of the day was filled with interesting activity.

There were several "bouquet" type arrangements on display and, no doubt this round type will achieve some popularity as it is a quick and simple way of arranging flowers.

The "bouquet" arrangement should be symmetrical. That is, should appear the same when viewed from all sides. When all foliage is removed from the flowers the result is insipid and monotonous. I think the flowers show to better advantage when they do not overlap or have a "packed-in" appearance, and certainly the arrangement is more interesting when the foliage is left on.

From all indications the zinnia project was a huge success and I want to thank all who participated in growing and exhibiting the Queen of Annuals—the Zinnia.—By Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland, Milwaukee. Hort. Ch'm.

## CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW PALMER HOUSE—NOVEMBER 28— DECEMBER 1

"Christmas of Song and Story" is the theme of the 1953 Chicago Flower Show in the Exhibition Hall at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 28—December 1.

The theme lends itself to a beautiful and colorful show and each class has been prefaced with an appropriate quotation from a well-known Christmas song or story.

Enough is what would satisfy most of us if the neighbors didn't have more.—Amery Free Press.

## LET THIS BE OUR GOAL

By Mrs. Chester Thomas,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Your President has been a delegate to many garden club conventions but does not recall one that could surpass in harmony and decorum our recently held meeting at Fort Atkinson.

Arrangements for the convention were complete in every detail and accommodations at the Methodist Church provided surroundings and atmosphere in keeping with the high ideals of our members.

The attendance was larger than at any of our previous conventions, indicating interest and enthusiasm.

Planning and preparations for our convention meant hours of work and effort; and for all this we are indebted to Mrs. Harold Poyer and her committees of the Blackhawk Region.

With weather perfect and with every minute devoted to a full program, our day at Fort Atkinson is one to be cherished and remembered.

Our Garden Club of Wisconsin is showing progress in good gardening and horticultural achievement.

## GARDENERS HONORED

(Continued from page 41)

club work, contribution to flower shows and garden club programs, and their untiring devotion to successful gardening."

Award to Herman F. Koch  
of Wauwatosa

Mr. Herman F. Koch had been selected by the Milwaukee Region to receive the award. The certificate stated it was presented "in recognition of his many years of devotion to gardening and the culture of unusual plants, and substantial contribution to garden and horticultural organizations."

Award to Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh

Miss Bessie Pease, well known for her work with the Oshkosh Horticultural Society had been selected by the Winnebago and Region to receive the award. The certificate stated it was presented "in recognition of her lasting contribution to the welfare of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, generous assistance at many flower shows, and the promotion of garden club work."

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# Fall Garden Corner

## GARDENING IN OCTOBER

**Question:** What is the advantage of planting tulip and daffodil bulbs deeply, such as 6 to 9 inches?

**Answer:** The depth of planting is associated with the "splitting" or increase of bulbs. Where an increase of bulblets is desired, planting 3 to 4 inches deep is best, but when you wish to keep the bulbs blooming longer, deep planting is recommended, as 6 to 8 inches.

### Time To Cover Roses

**Question:** What is the best time for covering hybrid tea roses?

**Answer:** A mound of soil should be placed over the stems of the roses before the ground freezes and also before any real heavy frost that might injure the cambium layer of the roses which are not yet dormant. It is not necessary to place the straw or marsh hay over the mound of soil until after the ground has frozen.

**Question:** How much soil should be placed over the stems of the roses?

**Answer:** The higher the mound of soil around the stems of the roses, the more wood is kept alive for next year's growth and the stronger the bushes will be.

**Question:** There are many articles in magazines recommending roses to be planted in the fall. Does this apply to Wisconsin?

**Answer:** No, it does not. Since it is difficult to keep roses from winter killing here, and since they must be mounded with soil to keep them alive, setting out new plants simply increases the risk involved and also the amount of labor. Newly set bushes would be less resistant to winter injury than those established. If you have purchased roses this fall, bury the bushes—roots, tops and all in a little "grave" covered with about 6 inches of soil. Dig them up as early as possible in the spring and plant them.

Unfortunately the man who has an hour to spare usually spends it with the man who hasn't.—Arcadia News-Leader.



## WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

On Sunday Aug. 23, the Wauwatosa Garden Club made a tour of the R. Ferge, W. Peterman, E. Bergmann, H. Konrad, and J. Kornacki gardens with an outdoor picnic at the A. Frinken home.

On Tuesday Sept. 15, the Wauwatosa Garden Club held its annual dinner and flower show in the Wauwatosa Presbyterian church. In terms of numbers over a hundred entries of bouquets, specimen blooms, fruits and vegetables, plus a few arrangements speak well for a membership of less than a hundred. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers at the head table. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow judged the show and later showed slides of the newest in flowers. It was a huge success and due credit goes to Mrs. A. Frinken as general chairman, and Mrs. Geo. Kruell as dinner chairman.

By Martha Getzlaff Koch

## HOW TO WATER AFRICAN VIOLETS

Methods of watering have probably caused more controversy among Saintpaulia growers than any other cultural detail. Actually, any method is satisfactory which keeps the soil moderately moist, keeps cold water off the foliage, and prevents the crown of the plant from becoming and remaining wet. So long as the water used is at, or slightly above, room temperature, plants may be watered from either top or bottom without danger of spotting the foliage.

### Watering From The Top

Apply enough water each time to thoroughly saturate the soil. Throw away excess water draining through the bottom of the pot. If the containers don't have drainage holes, be careful not to overwater the plants.

### Watering From The Bottom

Watering Saintpaulias from below is very convenient and satisfactory. When water is applied to the container in which a pot is sitting, it moves up through the soil by capillarity. After the surface of the soil becomes moist, the water left in the container should be removed. Some growers keep their plants standing in a small amount of water at all times, but this cannot be recommended as a general practice.—From African Violets in the Home, Circular 695, Univ. Ill.

When you throw mud at someone, remember you're the one that's losing ground.—Burnett County Leader.

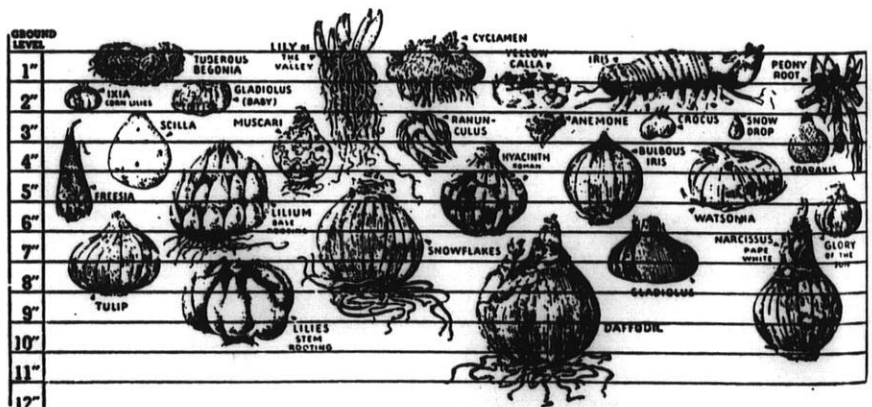


CHART SHOWING CORRECT PLANTING DEPTH FOR BULBS

# Favorite Garden Flowers

## Opinions Of Two Pollen-Allergic Ladies. Do You Agree?

### ANNUALS

#### Kinds To Plant and Not To Plant

Which of the annuals do you like and can recommend to other gardeners, and which have you found distress you and should not be planted? We invite our Wisconsin garden clubs to make a composite of the opinions of members on this subject.

In the December issue of the Green Thumb Garden Magazine of Colorado an article entitled "What Not To Put In A Small New Garden" written as "the views and opinions of two elderly, pollen-allergic ladies" is quite interesting. Although you may not agree with their opinions we give them here as an illustration of what we would like to have our members prepare.

#### Favorite Annuals

With the workless idea in mind, we will not include annuals that require constant picking of heads or those that are rangy and spready.

Selected for their size and shape, their variety of color, their cutting value, their blooming season, and their relatively small demands:

Gas Plant, Dictamnus	tunias (some care
Zinnias (all types)	but worth it)
Salpiglossis	Sweet Williams
White frilled Pe-	Iceland Poppies

#### Annuals We Don't Like

##### Key

A—Poor Appearance; B—Awkward size; C—Much Care; D—Irrigating Pollen.

Marigolds, ABC	Cosmos, AB
Calendula, BCD	Pansies, AC
Nasturtiums, AC	Rosythorn Petun-
Sweet Peas, ABC	ias, AC

#### Favorite Perennials

Selected for a number of good qualities—neat habits, handsome appearance, combining well with other flowers, fragrance, long blooming season.

Spring flowering	Garden Pinks
bulbs	English scented vio-
Iris	lets
Roses (must be	Ferns
sprayed)	Lilies-of-the-Valley
Lilies	English Primroses
Shasta Daisies	



#### Perennials We Don't Grow

##### Key

A—Poor habit of growth; B—Too much care; C—Irritating pollen.

Phlox, AC	Fall Asters, AC
Delphinium, AB	Chrysanthemums
Peonies, B	(too seasonal) C
Day Lilies, A	Golden Glow, A
	Mertensia, A

When considering the continual well-cared-for appearance of the garden we frown on perennials that are attractive only at flowering time and which have ugly foliage afterward or are unsightly at their base. Heavy, coarse flowers are also banned, as well as those which attract insects.

**Editor's Comments:** Do you agree with the ladies. Not being pollen allergic we can not agree perennial phlox is an undesirable plant and have quite a few of them in our garden. They are very subject to red spider injury and require a great deal of care, especially spraying or dusting.

#### Invitation to Garden Clubs

We would like to suggest that each garden club President appoint a committee to make a survey of members and prepare similar opinions about annuals perennials and shrubs and send them for publication.

Here's a tip that may come in handy some day: If you should see just the eyes and nostrils of an alligator above water, you may estimate his total length by allowing one foot of body for each inch between the eyes and nostrils. If you are not good at estimating inches, it is suggested that you carry a small pocket ruler.

### IDEAS FOR KEEPING HOUSE PLANTS HEALTHY AND HAPPY

To keep a Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) the delightful plant you enjoy, the temperature should preferably be under 70 degrees, the light indirect, the soil constantly moist, and the foliage sprayed frequently with tepid water.

Children will find the following plants particularly interesting to tend: Pick-A-Back, because a smaller leaf grows atop a larger one; Velvet Plant, because of the rich color and velvety texture of the leaves; Maranta or Prayer Plant which "prays" at night as they do; "Catch-fly" plant that actually traps flies and bugs; and the Weather Plant whose leaves predict the weather. Two of the easiest plants for children to grow are Sansevieria and Philodendron.

Protect your house plants when the temperature drops to zero. Place both cardboard and newspapers between them and the windows, or remove them from the window sills. Many plants cannot survive a severe chilling. If a plant has suffered severe chilling or freezing, keep it in a cool place and cut off dropping leaves. Always use a slightly tepid or room-temperature water in watering your plants. Sometimes it is better not to water them at all on extremely cold days.

Keep a Poinsettia warm and away from drafts.

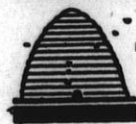
To intensify the colors of Coleus leaves, keep the plants in a warm, sunny location. Coleus also likes plenty of water, and good drainage is necessary.

The escaping gas of a faulty pilot light in a stove or refrigerator can be harmful to plants.

On cloudy days, substitute the light from a 100-watt bulb for sunlight, and place your plants just far enough away so they won't be burned.

Another idea for keeping your plants moist if you're going away over a hot week end is to put about 6 inches of water in a bathtub, place bricks in the water and set flower pots on the bricks, with the water barely touching the bottoms of the pots. Evaporation helps to keep the air moist around the plants and the pots absorb some of the water.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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## WITH OUR BEES IN OCTOBER

October is the end of the year for our bees. Now the queens gradually stop laying. The bees fill the cells of combs above the brood cluster with honey if any is available from the lower brood chambers—placing it above the area where the cluster will be during the winter.

October is the best month for feeding colonies—after the brood has hatched. The bees will then place the sugar syrup in cells upon which they will cluster later on. An ideal brood nest for winter is one that contains honey in all combs in the upper brood chamber excepting the center two or three combs, which should be about one-half full of honey. If there is pollen below the honey in the combs upon which the bees feed during January and February, it will help in producing maximum brood rearing.

In October we can inspect our colonies for foul brood, if this has been neglected during the busy summer and fall months. Cells with holes in them, looking dark and shrunken, will be visible at the close of the brood rearing season and should be examined. It is a good time, too, to introduce new queens, but our experience with this project has not been too successful—it took too much time to find the old queens. If a beekeeper has the time to introduce new queens, they will be readily accepted from the mailing cages and will then be present during the late winter and early spring build-up.

Now is the time to cull our colonies—destroying all those that will not be profitable next year or which may not be able to survive the winter. A small, weak colony, with a poor queen found now, should be killed so as to save the honey and pollen for package bees next spring or for feeding. There is usually considerable pollen in the combs of such colonies which

## 75th ANNUAL CONVENTION

### WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Fort Atkinson — Municipal Building — October 29-30

#### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

8 p.m. Meeting. Board of Managers.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

**SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS.** Led by John F. Long, Chief, Div. of Bees and Honey, and Staff. Program includes round table discussion on starting with bees, packages, working with bees, extracting, etc. School will be held on both October 29-30.

8:30 a.m. Registration. Fee 50c. Enter honey exhibits.

10 a.m. Welcome by Farold Heine, Pres., Jefferson Co. Ass'n.

Convention keynote. By William Judd, Pres. Crop report and colony condition. Review by beekeepers. Conducted by Allan Vosburg.

10:30 a.m. Address by E. C. Martin, Extension Specialist in Beekeeping, Michigan State College.

1:30 p.m. Address by Newman Lyle, Sheldon, Iowa.

2:30 p.m. Inspection report. By Mr. John Long, Madison.

3 p.m. Business meeting. Reports, etc.

4 p.m. Meeting. Wisconsin Federated Beekeepers.

6:30 p.m. Banquet. County Agent William Rogan, Jr. Master of Ceremonies.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

8 a.m. Tour through G. B. Lewis Co. Plant in Watertown.

10 a.m. Convention re-convenes. Announcements, etc.

10:15 a.m. Address by Carl Killion, Chief Apiary Inspector, Paris, Ill.

11:15 a.m. Address by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison.

1:30 p.m. Business meeting re-convenes. Election of officers.

2:30 p.m. Demonstration on honey handling equipment. By Mr. C. D. Owens, Dept. of Agric. Engineering, U. W.

#### HONEY EXHIBIT—ANNUAL CONVENTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SCORE CARD

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

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY PROGRAM

The Women's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will have their annual meeting in connection with the Beekeepers Convention

at Fort Atkinson on October 29-30. However, the program was not available, as we go to press, from the program committee. It will be published in Badger Bee at a later date.



will be of great help to colonies short of pollen next March and April or for starting out package bees.

### Guard Against Mice

Field mice are migrating from the grain fields now and looking for nesting places in sod or shelters as under bee hives, for the winter. All colony entrances must be carefully closed to prevent them from getting in and building their nests among the honey combs—a most destructive process. Close the lower entrance with material that cannot be chewed by the mice or they may get in.

### Feeding Sugar Syrup

The best method for feeding sugar syrup is by using the 10 lb. friction pail with about 20 holes punched in the cover. Don't have the holes very large or they may leak syrup.

Use 2 parts of sugar to 1 part of very hot water, stir well to make the syrup. We feed by inverting the pail over the hole in the inner cover, propping the pail up with a 1/4 inch stick. The bees will take the syrup through the cover hole and then the pail can be easily removed when they are finished. If the colony is light, don't hesitate to give 3 or 4 pails of syrup. Strong colonies with a vigorous queen may use as much as 75 to 80 pounds of stores by the next honey flow in May.

Will sugar syrup be a better food for the bees than dark fall honeys and will it prevent dysentery? That is debatable and we think evidence is against that being the case.

### HONEY AT THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

The Wisconsin Beekeepers Association had a very nice exhibit of honey at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. A large and attractive booth was built for the sale of honey and manned by relays of members of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Another booth had frames from a full brood chamber of bees arranged vertically so that visitors could see the contents of a bee hive. The queen was pointed out many times by those in attendance who talked to the crowd over a loud speaker. The demonstration interested many consumers in honey.

We still feel, however, that the location of the honey exhibit in what was formerly the old sheep barn, leaves much to be desired.

### LIFE MAGAZINE FEATURES BEES

The September 18th issue of Life Magazine contained two pages of pictures and a short article about beekeeping. The pictures were of Raymond Presnell, an Appalachian mountain beekeeper who handles bees without a shirt and has a cluster of bees forming a beard. On the second page, he is completely covered from his eyes to his knees with a cluster of bees. The article states: "Stripped to the waist and using only a captive queen as bait, Presnell calmly demonstrates the unusual and hair-raising art apiarists know as 'growing a bee beard'".

### WISCONSIN WINS AT NATIONAL HONEY SHOW

Wisconsin honey scored high at the American National Honey Show held in connection with the Minnesota State Fair in the Twin Cities. Mr. Walter Diehnelt, of Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls won two first and two third prizes on entries of extracted and candied honey. The blue ribbons were accompanied by silver trophies.

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1 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24 .....	1.20	1.00 11 lbs.
3/4 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24 .....	.95	.92 9 lbs.
2 1/2 lb. Square Jars for chunk honey, carton of 12 .....	1.10	12 lbs.
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5 lb.—Per Carton of 100—13c each .....	11.65	46 lbs.
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60 lb. Square Cans, per carton of 24 .....	14.80	72 lbs.

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Per 1000—\$12.55	

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## **Wisconsin Apples On TV**

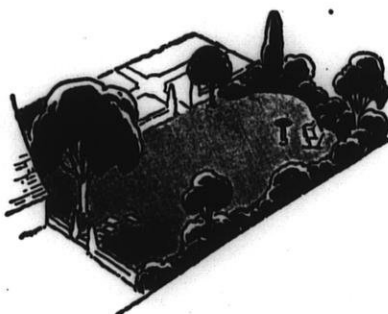
The Milwaukee Journal's TV Show—"What's New In The Kitchen"  
Features "Apples In Holiday Mood"

*November, 1953*

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Wisconsin Horticulture

# How Light Is Effected By Filler Trees

## Excessive Shade Results In Poor Yield, Size And Color Of Fruit

By A. A. Piringer and W. G. Brierley

Department of Horticulture, University of Minnesota

The usefulness of filler and semi-permanent trees in an apple orchard long has been the subject of argument and controversy. The chief mistake has been that such temporary trees have been left too long in the orchard thus leading to crowding, excess shade, poor yield, size, and color on lower branches, poor growth of mulch crops, and other difficulties.

### Planting Distances

In order that comparisons could be made between trees planted at the permanent distance of 35 feet and filler trees set at only half that space, an experimental orchard of the Haralson variety was planted at the Fruit Breeding Farm in the spring of 1932. Trees in the "Permanent" block were set on the square plan at 35 x 35 foot spacing. In the "Filler" block permanent trees were planted on the square at 35 x 35 feet in line with those in the "Permanent" block. Semi-permanent trees were set where diagonal lines between permanent trees intersected. These trees were spaced at approximately 25 feet from the permanent trees. Filler trees were set on the square and in line with permanent and semi-permanent trees. Spacing between all trees thus was 17.5 x 17.5 feet.

### Effect of Light

Investigations carried on elsewhere have shown how greatly light intensity is rated at 13,000 foot-candles. At about 1,100 foot candles supposedly all the sugars manufactured in the leaves are used by a tree in growth or other life processes thus leaving no surplus for storage. This is known as the "Compensation Point". In many cases light intensities in the central and lower portions of a tree are far below this point.

A study carried on in an Ohio orchard showed that light intensities in the center of tree heads frequently amounted to only one fourth of full sunlight (about 3250 foot candles). We can expect that light intensities will vary considerably with growth habit, head density, tree vigor, injuries, pruning treatment, etc. Some

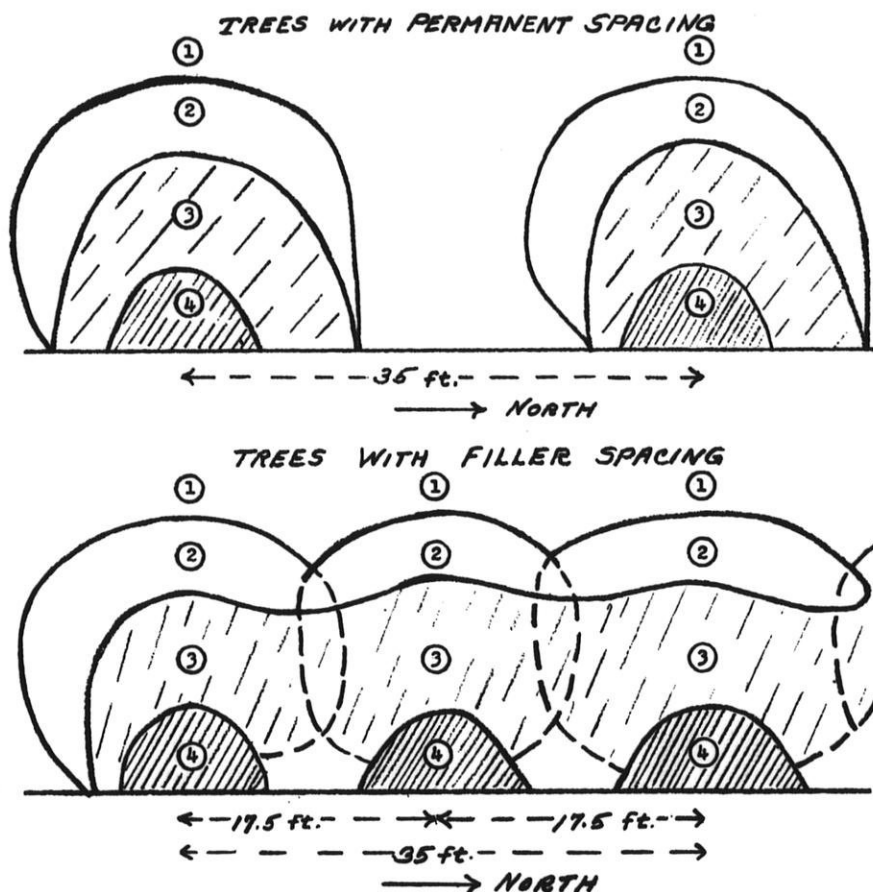
investigators have reported light intensities in the interior of dense head reduced to as little as 10% of full sunlight (1,300 f. c.) and in extreme cases as low as one percent (130 f. c.)

Light intensities are highest in mid-summer with the strongest light at mid-day on the south side of a tree. Brightly lighted clouds may add materially to light intensities by reflection.

are formed in the well lighted parts of an apple tree. Experimental shading has reduced fruit bud formation to zero. It is well known that in the lower interior portion of an apple tree head fruit production is greatly reduced, size runs small, and color is poor. Partly because of these known effects of shade, pruning practices have been developed such as "Thin Wood" pruning, thinning out to admit light, "Clover-leaf" or "Wedge", patterns etc. Hand thinning of the fruit according to the "Graduated Space"

### Effect of Light on Fruit Bud Formation

As a general rule more fruit buds



### HOW LIGHT INTENSITIES ARE DECREASED THROUGHOUT THE "HEADS" OF TREES

"1". Shows full sunlight having 13,000 foot candles of light. "2". The "Outer Shell" of trees with 2,500 to 8,000. "3". Shaded centers with only 500 to 1,600 foot candles of light. "4". Heavy shade with 300 to 1,000 foot candles. The "compensation" point is about 1,100 foot candles of light when supposedly all sugars manufactured in the leaves are used by a tree in growth, leaving no surplus for storage and fruit production.



method also reflects the known reduction of light intensities in the interior of fruit tree heads.

#### **Crowding By Filler Trees**

In the "Permanent Spacing" block at 16 years of age the space between trees was wide, so all the outer portions of these tree heads were exposed to full sunlight sometime during the day. This condition is shown graphically in the accompanying figure. The "Filler Block" trees, spaced only 17.5 feet apart, had crowded so much by the 16th year that their branches grew together, or interlaced, an average of two feet along the rows and many trees interlaced as much as four feet.

In general there was little difference between trees in the "Permanent Spacing" compared to "Fillers" relative to light intensities in the heads of the trees. In either case light intensities dropped rapidly as soon as recording instrument was moved into the shaded outer portions of the tree heads. Within the outer 3 or 4 feet of the heads, as measured a foot from the ground, light intensities fell from the 13,000 f. c. of full sunlight to between 2,500 and 8,000 f. c. depending upon density of the heads. Variations were due to pruning, tree vigor, winter injury, or breakage. Under comparable conditions light intensities in the "outer shell" of the heads averaged about 3,500 f. c. The accompanying figure shows how light intensities probably are decreased throughout the tree heads.

In the inner central portions of the tree heads, where shade was heavier, light intensities dropped to 1,800 f. c. or lower. In some cases intensities as low as 500 f. c. were recorded. These variations again were due to pruning treatment, tree vigor, injuries, etc. In many cases intensities in this portion of the tree heads were considerably below the "Compensation Point" at 1,100 f. c.

In the heavy shade in the central portion of the heads close to the trunk light intensities rarely were as high as 1,000 f. c. and often fell as low as 300 f. c. In this portion there is, of course, the cumulative effect of shading from all higher parts of the heads.

#### **Effect of Interlacing Branches**

The principal difference between trees in the "Filler Block" and those in the "Permanent Spacing Block" was the interlacing of branches of the

filler trees. Due to this interlacing of 2 to 4 feet shade was continuous along and across the rows so that full sunlight could not reach the lower outer portions of the heads except in the very limited areas in the centers of the squares. As shown in the figure, light intensities throughout most of the heads of trees in the "Filler Block" fell into Class 3 ranging between 500 and 1,600 f. c. Thus the better lighted "outer shell" of the heads was materially reduced to the disadvantage of tree performance. In the "Permanent Space Block" all of the "outer shell" of the trees was exposed to full sunlight for at least part of the day.

#### **Lack of Light Effects Production**

The low light intensities in the lower portions of the tree heads appear to be closely associated with the development of "Thin Wood", poor bud formation, and with the poor size and color of the fruit produced in that portion. Obviously it will be the best practice to prune out "Thin Wood" and in many cases to follow the old time practice of pruning to open the heads somewhat so that light can penetrate deeper within the tree. In dense heads it may be desirable to open up three or four "lanes" into the center thereby not only admitting more light, but also making spraying and harvesting easier.

#### **Close Planting Results In Root Crowding**

Of course some items other than light need to be considered relative to use of fillers. Roots are known to spread several feet beyond the tips of the branches. Therefore roots will crowd long before the branches interlace. When the roots are crowded there will be severe competition in the soil for water and mineral foods to the detriment of the trees. Minnesota in general can be classed as a "Marginal Area in relation to rainfall occurring during the growing season. In the Twin City area average rainfall during 50 growing seasons from April to October has amounted to about 20 inches. This is only slightly more than the 18 inches said to be the minimum requirement for good performance of an apple tree. When fillers are left in too long competition for water may seriously affect the trees. It is desirable not only to know how light conditions vary within tree heads but also to "look beneath the surface" to picture root distribution

and the competition for mineral foods and water.

#### **How To Use Filler Trees**

In conclusion, it can be said that filler trees should be used only where there is a full understanding of their effects upon mineral foods, water and on light conditions. Also, to use semi-permanent trees will double planting costs, and when both semi-permanent and filler trees are used planting costs will be quadrupled. To offset these additional costs, yields during the first twelve to fourteen years should be greatly increased. The "Filler Block" of Haralson trees at the Fruit Breeding Farm produced a crop of over 1200 bushels per acre in the 12th year. When land costs are not high it may be best not to use fillers because of the very common tendency to leave them in too long.

#### **CHERRY RESEARCH**

##### **Time Of Harvest And Spray Chemicals Effects The Size, Firmness, and Chemical Composition Of Sour Cherries**

According to O. C. Taylor and A. E. Mitchell of Michigan State College, reporting before the American Society for Horticultural Science, sour cherry trees sprayed with an organic fungicide or insecticide tended to produce fruits with a lower content of soluble solids, total solids and total sugars than trees sprayed with an inorganic fungicide or insecticide.

Fruits produced by trees sprayed with an organic fungicide in combination with an organic insecticide were definitely lower in soluble solids, total solids and total sugar content than fruits from trees sprayed with inorganic compounds. Fruit from the organic spray treatments tended also to be larger than fruits from the inorganic spray treatments.

The time of harvest appeared to have as great or greater influence on the firmness and chemical composition of sour cherry fruits as the spray chemicals used. The soluble solids, total solids and total sugar content of fruits from all spray treatments increased significantly during the two weeks following the first possible date of commercial harvest. During this same two-week period the fruits became significantly less firm, then became more firm during the last part of the harvest period until the fruit began to shrivel on the

trees. The average diameter and weight of cherry fruits increased rapidly during the first 3 to 5 days the fruit could be harvested commercially then changed very little as the prolonged harvest season progressed.

### STORAGE TEMPERATURE FOR APPLES

Complex chemical changes in the tissue of apples continue during ripening until the fruit becomes overripe and unpalatable, with subsequent collapse. The changes are retarded as the temperature is lowered; thus the storage life of the fruit is lengthened. Research has shown that at 30 degrees F. about a fourth more time is needed for apples to ripen than at 32 degrees. Apples standing in an orchard at 70 degrees may ripen as much in 3 days as they would during a month's storage at 30 degrees. When held in a cold-storage room that has a temperature of 36 degrees at one end and 30 degrees at the other, apples, although alike when stored, will become overripe in the one place but remain in excellent condition in the other.

With a few exceptions, storage conditions call for a temperature of 30 degrees F., or slightly above the freezing point of apples, and a relative humidity of 85%. A few varieties grown in certain regions are susceptible to low-temperature disorders and have to be stored at temperatures of 36 degrees or 38 degrees F.—From Bulletin "Marketing Activities", by PMA—USDA.

### PUTTING AN OLD ORCHARD INTO SHAPE

By Albert A. Ten Eyck,  
Broadhead, Wisconsin

This past year I took over an old orchard which has increased my work load nearly 100%. I paid for over 600 man hours of labor pruning this old orchard of 10 acres in addition to doing considerable work on it myself. I know now, too, that the job is only about half done.

The old orchard required 80% more spray material than a 10 acre block of my own which is 11 years old. Picking costs per bushel in the old orchard were 20% higher.

There was about 45% No. 1 fruit, 2 1/4" and up in the old orchard but about 80% No. 1 fruit in the young orchard. We did a poor job of spraying the tops of those tall, old trees and believe me, those tops won't be there next spring.

The entire 20 acres was irrigated once during the hot spell near the end of August. Had to "lift" the water 110 feet and used about 100,000 gallons per acre. This job required 90 hours of hired labor, 40 hours of my own labor, 275 gallons of gas and three days work with two men to haul pipe in and out and set up the pumps. It was not a cheap operation, but results seemed good. A few trees in the old orchard that were not irrigated had much smaller fruit on the average. Our drought was probably more severe than in some other sections.

Sales here at the farm have never been better and we sold over 200 bushels on one Sunday in October. However, apples don't seem to be moving out of the stores as well as last year.

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## It's Hard To Beat The Kind Of Fruit Grown At

# Waldo Orchards

One of Wisconsin's most experienced and successful orchardists is Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Wisconsin, in Sheboygan County. Arno determined to become a fruit grower as a young man and stuck to it in spite of adversities; he succeeded and today not only has a fine, large orchard, but has interested two sons, Fritz and Bill, in the business which is certainly to the credit of both Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, because so many farm boys are leaving the farm.

### Best Varieties of Apples

Waldo Orchard consists of about two-thirds McIntosh, a good planting of Cortland and Red Delicious, with Golden Delicious as fillers in some sections. The third variety is Secor as the best late apple. Several older varieties are also grown.

Comments on varieties by Mr. Meyer: the best early variety is Melba and the only one he wants. He is taking out his early McIntosh. Milton also sells very well, and he likes it. The Beacon is of such poor quality that they plan to top-work the trees. Their customers, being accustomed to better quality apples, didn't like Beacon and they didn't like to sell them. Wealthy is an old standby, but doesn't sell well any more. People just want a better variety and are willing to wait.

The Snow apple trees are being cut down and the new Spartan from British Columbia will replace them. The Northwestern Greening is a good cropper, grows to large size and sells well as a cooking apple, so they will continue that variety.

By "end pruning" or "snip pruning" the older Golden Delicious and the Red Delicious trees both produced excellent quality and size of fruit when an increased amount of fertilizer was added. Son William Meyer is very much interested in the new "snip pruning" method, suggested by Dr. R. H. Roberts, and has so pruned a large number of trees.

### Top Working and Dwarf Trees

At Waldo Orchards there is a most interesting demonstration of the effect of using Hibernial and Virginia Crab apple stocks for top working



Golden Delicious apples of good size and an excellent set, produced as a result of "snip pruning" by Bill Meyer at Waldo Orchards. With the addition of nitrogen fertilizer there was excellent new growth and the leaves are large and uniform in size.

standard and new varieties. The Hibernial stock is excellent for both Red and Golden Delicious. It is fine for Secor; in fact, it does not dwarf any of the leading varieties.

Virginia Crab apple, however, is quite variable, and severely dwarfs a number of varieties. In fact, there was such an excellent demonstration of the effect of dwarfing at the Meyer orchard that we plan a separate article on this subject in a future issue. The dwarf trees were loaded with fruit; were only about 6 or 7 feet tall, easy to spray, easy to pick, and if planted close enough together, might produce a large crop per acre. Mr. Meyer is definitely interested in the possibilities.

### Fertilizers

Mr. Meyer uses approximately 250 lbs. of ammonium nitrate fertilizer per acre, broadcast over the orchard floor by the use of a spreader. He has obtained excellent results on cover crop growth and good growth on the trees. Leaves were of a good dark green color. The fact that the apples had a high red color indicates that he did not apply too much fertilizer. Orchardists must continually study the question of the amount of fertilizer to apply. Too little results in poor growth

and a small crop per tree, while too much may throw McIntosh into biennial bearing and result in poor color on most red apples. Mr. Meyer's opinion is, however, that some nitrate fertilizer must be given each year for most profitable results.

### Spraying Cherries

Mr. Meyer sprayed his cherries with a mixture of 9 pounds of Tennessee copper, 9 lbs. of lime, and 6 lbs. of arsenate of lead in 300 gallons of water. The lead was used to control curculio. The Tennessee copper gave excellent control of leaf spot and the leaves were still on the trees on October 8, in good condition.

### Pruning

"Older trees need careful pruning to get a profitable crop of fruit" said Mr. Meyer. He will lower the tops of all tall trees, following the recommendations of Dr. R. H. Roberts; lowering them so it will not be necessary to use more than an 18 foot ladder. After that, all weak growth will be thinned out to give better light conditions within the trees. "Snip pruning" or cutting back all older branches that have stopped growing will be practiced on all varieties except McIntosh.

### Spraying

At Waldo Orchards lime sulphur was used for scab control through the petal fall spray. Then ferimate was used. Arsenate of lead was used with every spray. Spraying was done every Monday morning using a Bean Sprayer with a LowBoy Spray mast with 3 nozzles, at 600 lbs. pressure. When the wind changed, spraying was done from the other side to cover both sides of the trees. The motto at Waldo Orchard is to keep the trees covered with spray to get good fruit. One spray of DDD was used for leaf roller in late June and it gets them according to Mr. Meyer. Since "breakdown spots" had been observed on certain varieties, 5 lbs of borax was used in 300 gallons of water in one spray because they feared a shortage of boron in the soil. He also plans on using some potash fertilizer next year.



# The Honor Roll

## 1953 WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE PAID MEMBERSHIPS

Mr. Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, Treasurer of the Wisconsin Apple Institute sends the following list of paid-up members for 1953, as of October 1st.

Oswald Baehman & Co., Rt. 1 Thiensville; William Basse, Rt. 6, Box 412, Waukesha; A. K. Bassett, Ski-Hi Fruit Farm, Rt. 4, Baraboo; O. Bolliger, Bayfield; Dr. S. R. Boyce (Elmery Teach, Mgr.), Sunrise Orchards, Gays Mills.

John C. Bremer, Rt. 1, Adell; Arthur Brunn, Rt. 4, Box 356, West Allis; Walter Clemens, Rt. 2, Thiensville; William F. Connell, Rt. 1, Menomoneie; Mrs. Oscar Conrad, 4880 S. 108th St., West Allis; Phillip Dell, Waldo; H. A. Dvorak Bros., Casco; Ben Ela, Ela Orchards, Box 137, Rochester; Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; L. R. Fischer, Hastings, Minn.; Armin Frenz, Frenz Orchards, Rt. 2, Cedarburg; John W. Fromm, Rt. 2, Cedarburg; Grover Bros., Wing-Haven Orchards, Rt. 1, Galesville; Frederick Gygax, Rt. 2, Box 188, Waukesha; Arthur Halbig, 96 Crocker Ave., Sheboygan Falls; Marshall Hall, Hall Enterprises, Casco; Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; A. T. Hipke & Sons, Hipke Orchards, New Holstein; Arthur Kittinger, Caledonia; Frank Krause & Sons, Fountain City.

The Larsen Co., 314 N. Broadway, Green Bay; Henry Mahr, Hillside Farms, Rt. 1, Caledonia; Earl R. McGilvra, Rt. 4, Box 66, Baraboo; Alfred Meyer & Sons, Meyer Orchards, Rt. 2, Box 318, Milwaukee; Joseph L. Morawetz, Hickory Valley Orchard, Rt. 4, West Bend; Nieman Bros. Orchards, Cedarburg; Oriole Springs Orchards, A. C. Ellsworth, Richmond, Ill.; Mearl B. Pennebecker, Crystal River Fruit Farm, Waupaca.

Aloys W. Pfeiffer, 2809-21st St., Racine; G. C. Pieper, Pieper Fruit Farm, Rt. 2, Oakfield; W. C. Powers, Ellison Bay; Rasmussen Farms, Rt. 4, Oshkosh; Dr. R. H. Roberts, Wisconsin Orchards, Gays Mills; Bigelow Lourie, Rosa Orchards, Gays Mills; Robt. Sacia, Sacia Orchards, Galesville; J. C. and H. J. Schubert, Kickapoo Orchard Co., Gays Mills; Russell H. Smith, Rt. 4, Waupaca; Bayward Sprengel, Rt. 3, Waukesha; Ed. H.

Stoeber, 1625 Capitol Ave., Madison; C. J. Telfer, 524 Ashland Ave., Green Bay; Albert Ten Eyck, Pine Bluff Fruit Farm, Brodhead; Albert J. Theys, Luxemburg; Thompson and Marken, Rt. 4, Kenosha.

R. L. Waehler, White Belle Farms, Lomira; Willard Wagner, Maple Grove Farm, Rt. 1, Cleveland; Martin Wetzell, Rt. 1, Thiensville; Oscar Wiechert, Rt. 2, Cedarburg; Kurt T. Wiegand, Cleveland; Martin Wierking & Sons, Rt. 2, Cedarburg; J. R. Witt, Rolsen Orchards, Ellison Bay; Hugo E. Wunsch & Sons, Rt. 1, Sheboygan; Young Bros., Decorahland, Galesville; Frank W. Meyer 4040 W. Layton St., Milwaukee; A. D. Davidson, 9580 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee.

## Associations

The following County Fruit Growers Associations have renewed membership in the Wisconsin Apple Institute: Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n., Armin Frenz, Rt. 2, Cedarburg Sec-Treas.; Racine County Fruit Growers Ass'n., Ben Ela, Box 137, Rochester, Sec.-Treas.; Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n., Alfred J. Meyer, Sec.-Treas.; Rt. 2, Box 318, Milwaukee; Washington County Fruit Growers Ass'n., County Agent E. E. Skaliskey, Post Office Bldg., West Bend, Sec.

Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Ass'n.; B. Halbig, Sec. Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Waukesha Co. F.G.A. Mrs. Lester Tans, 227 Cutler St., Waukesha.

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE

Officers of the Wisconsin Apple Institute are: President: Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Vice-President, Henry Mahr, Caledonia; Secretary-Treasurer, Armin Frenz, Rt. 2, Cedarburg.

Board Members are: (Exp. '53) Armin Frenz, Gilbert Hipke, R. L. Marken, Kenosha, and Mearl Pennebecker, Waupaca; (Exp. '54) Henry Mahr, Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, Harold Steffen, Cedarburg and Albert A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead; (Exp. '55) Arthur K. Bassett, Jr., Baraboo, Bigelow Lourie, Gays Mills, Robert Sacia, Galesville, and C. J. Telfer, Green Bay.

## ROCK COUNTY ORCHARDISTS HAVE TOUR

A very interesting orchard tour and clinic was arranged by County Agent Frank Campbell of Janesville, for Rock County Orchardists on October 12. Growers met at Davidson's packing shed in Milton where varieties and packing methods were studied and talks were given by Fruit Extension Specialist George Klingbeil and Secretary H. J. Rahmlow. The L. H. Stringer orchard was then visited where pruning methods, orchard cover crops, and varieties were discussed.

## COMMENTS ON RED MELBA APPLE

"I was interested in your note on Red Melba apple in the September issue of Wisconsin Horticulture," writes Professor J. C. McDaniel, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois. "We have fruited it here for several years and like it. Trees were obtained from the Central Experiment Station in Ottawa, Canada. We find it consistently better colored than Melba, except on one tree which reverted to the original striped type. The Red Melba seems always to be slightly later in maturity and somewhat smaller fruited than the original Melba, though still of good size.

"Melba, of either strain, makes a much better apple for us than does the Early McIntosh. On account of its dropping tendency and uneven ripening on the tree, it is not recommended for large scale commercial planting in Illinois, but it appears to be one of the finest varieties for a home apple planting. We are so recommending it, with preference to the Red Melba when trees are available.

"One of our staff noted that meadow mice seemed to leave Melba trees alone, while girdling many trees of other early apples in adjacent rows. Has any "mouse-resistance" been observed with Melba in Wisconsin orchards?"

**Editor's Note:** We will be glad to hear if any of our orchardists have observed any "mouse-resistance".

Some day an automobile driver will beat a train past a railroad crossing.  
—Marion Advisor.



# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Harry Barlament, Green Bay; Vice Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; 2nd Vice Pres., Chris Olson, Berlin; Sec.-Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Glen Schwarz, Kenosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Charles Grelling, Green Bay; Gerald Hipp, Janesville.

### OBSERVATIONS ON WISCONSIN'S STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY

By Geo. C. Klingbell,  
Dept. of Hort., U.W.

Some of my greatest pleasures and disappointments have come as a result of visits with Wisconsin's strawberry growers. Some growers are successfully growing strawberries as a cash crop, others again are losing money.

Wisconsin has a reasonably good strawberry market in the population centers of the state and fits into the harvest season when the bulk of berries from competitive areas are gone. Wisconsin soils are generally favorable for strawberries and during most seasons there is sufficient rainfall. Varieties well adapted to Wisconsin conditions are available. What then makes a successful grower successful and what causes other growers to fail?

It has been my observation that in order to produce strawberries successfully several factors must be considered and certain management practices must be carried out.

1. Select a favorable site. Avoid frost pockets. Sandy loam soil is preferred, however, strawberries will do well on most soils except those that are tight.

2. Select varieties that are adapted to Wisconsin conditions. Larger growers should constantly be trying, on a small basis, the promising new varieties.

3. Carry out a mulching and fertilizer program.

4. Follow a pest control program each year. Insect pests are causing a far greater loss than most growers realize or are willing to admit. The new pest control materials if properly used will do an excellent job of strawberry pest control.

5. Irrigation eliminates the risk of drought and may be helpful in the prevention of frost injury during bloom.

It has been my observation that the lack of strawberry insect control is responsible for considerable loss in the



strawberry industry, probably accounting for a greater loss than any one item. Capital outlay for a small duster or sprayer is minor in comparison to other costs. Irrigation is growing in importance and gaining in popularity. Question any grower presently using an irrigation system. The stock reply is, "I wouldn't be without it."

The Department of Horticulture at the University of Wisconsin is presently pursuing a strawberry breeding program and has several promising seedlings. Experimental work is continuing on fertilizing strawberries as well as application of several types of summer mulches. New and promising varieties are being tested at several locations in the state. The virus-free strawberry program being conducted at the Peninsular Branch Station, Sturgeon Bay is well under way. The above will be a continuing program.

With the information strawberry growers have at hand and what new information is found each year I sincerely believe that Wisconsin's strawberry industry can be a growing one.

ONIONS should not be heat-cured, advises Univ. of Wis. Ag. College, Madison. Tests proved the high heat treatment (100° & 130° F) causes much weight loss with shrinkage & spoilage. Best methods: field-curing, or blowing air on onions stored in bins, finishing with temperatures between 60° & 80° F.

### SOME NEWER CULTURAL PRACTICES FOR VEGETABLE GROWERS

John A. Schoenemann  
Department of Horticulture  
Foliar Feeding

Spraying very dilute nutrient solutions on the foliage of various vegetable crops has been shown to temporarily correct deficiencies of nitrogen and some of the minor elements. The ability of some plants to absorb certain plant nutrients through their leaves has been demonstrated by research workers. However, in general, foliar feeding should be regarded as strictly supplementary to a well-balanced fertilization program for vegetable crops.

#### To Correct Nitrogen Shortages

Foliar sprays of urea solutions are especially helpful in correcting temporary nitrogen shortages which often occur during prolonged periods of cool, wet weather. Five pounds of 45% urea (NuGreen) applied in 100 gallons of water per acre as a foliar spray can be used to furnish additional nitrogen to such crops as onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, peppers, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes. As much as 20 pounds per 100 gallons may be used on carrots, parsley, and potatoes. Urea can be safely mixed with any insecticides and fungicides which are regularly used as sprays on these crops for insect and disease control. Urea solutions will not clog or corrode spray equipment.

#### For Minor Elements

Various materials can be used as foliar sprays to temporarily correct deficiencies of boron, magnesium, manganese, and iron in growing vegetable crops. Usually it is best to correct soil deficiencies of any of these elements by direct application of a suitable fertilizer material to the soil before planting. However, in cases where soil reaction is above or below the moderately-to-slightly acid range (pH 6.0 to 6.8), soil applications of

such minor elements as iron, manganese, and boron may become "fixed" and, therefore, unavailable to plants. Here foliar feeding can be of much help.

Solutions of manganese sulfate or chloride at the rate of two to five pounds per 100 gallons of water per acre have been used to temporarily correct manganese deficiency in beets, onions and tomatoes. Application is repeated if symptoms reappear. Here too, these nutrients are often mixed with the insecticide and fungicide materials being used on the crop.

Iron (ferrous) sulfate at the rate of one to two pounds per 100 gallons per acre can be used to correct iron deficiency, which sometimes occurs on rather alkaline soils.

#### To Correct Boron Deficiency

Two pounds of borax per 100 gallons per acre applied every seven to ten days for a total of five to eight applications has been safely used to supply boron to tomatoes and various other vegetable crops growing on boron-deficient soils.

Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts) at the rate of four pounds per 100 gallons of water per acre has proved beneficial to potatoes and tomatoes on magnesium-deficient soils. It is suggested, however, that where such deficiencies are known to exist before planting that they be corrected with suitable amounts of dolomitic limestone.

For supplying the major elements, phosphorus and potassium, it seems best to depend completely upon soil applications of phosphorus- and potassium-bearing commercial fertilizers. Plants require these elements in far greater amounts than can be effectively supplied through supplementary foliar sprays.

To Be Continued

### MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

## THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FOOD CROP—THE POTATO

By Hugh C. Cutler

The potato is not only the world's most important vegetable but the annual harvest of potatoes is larger and heavier than that of any other food crop. In the period 1946-48 the annual world potato production averaged slightly less than 8 billion bushels as compared to approximately 7 billion bushels of rough rice or 6 billion bushels of wheat. However, the actual calorie content of the cereals is greater because the potato contains about 70% water and only 2% protein and 14 to 19% starch. The potato is a native of South America but about 90% of the world's crop is now grown in Europe, about 1/3 of it in Russia. Potatoes grow especially well on the light and acid forest soils of northern Europe. Only 5.5% of the world's potato crop is harvested in the United States but we are still the largest producers in the New World and usually grow far more than we eat.—From *Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin*, May 1953.

## NATIONAL VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

The Vegetable Growers Association of America will hold its 45th Annual Convention in the Chase Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on November 30- December 4, 1953.

The American Vegetable Queen Contest closed October 15. Nine States have selected queens and will send them to St. Louis for the convention.

The program at the convention will give vegetable growers 4 full days of highly educational activities and unusual entertainment covering every segment of vegetable production, marketing and research.

#### Dr. J. C. Walker To Be Honored

Dr. John C. Walker of the University of Wisconsin, Department of Plant Pathology has been selected to receive the 1953 Vegetable Man of the Year Award sponsored by the Vegetable Growers Association of America, in recognition for his outstanding contribution to the vegetable industry in the field of plant pathology. The award will be presented at the convention.

## A Christmas Gift

Give a membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and this magazine to your friends or relatives for Christmas.

Every month the magazine is delivered you will be remembered.

With the gift you may also help increase the interest in horticulture.

The Society will send you an appropriate Christmas message for the persons to whom you make this gift.

To: The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society  
424 University Farm Place, Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Secretary:

Enclosed find \$1.25 for which please enroll as a member:

Name: .....

Address: .....

in the Society and send Wisconsin Horticulture for one year; (\$2.50 for two years.) Also send me a membership card and Christmas message for them.

Signed: .....

Address: .....

# Nursery News & Notes

## For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., H. W. Anderson, Port Edwards; VICE PRES., R. H. Gieringer, Milwaukee; SEC.-TREAS., Thos. S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay; EDITOR, Leland Jens, Wisconsin Rapids. DIRECTORS: Chas. Hawks, Wauwatosa; Vincent Frantel, Kenosha; John Gartman, Fond du Lac; W. G. Brown, Hartland; L. L. Kumlien, Janesville; Frank Thierfelder, Milwaukee.

### THE "GRANDPA" OF WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN

Mr. August Trautman who with two sons operates a nursery south of Milwaukee near Franksville is called "Grandpa" by fellow nurserymen, landscape gardeners and customers alike.

He will be 90 years of age on his next birthday December 23. He was born near the Wartburg Eisenach, Germany.

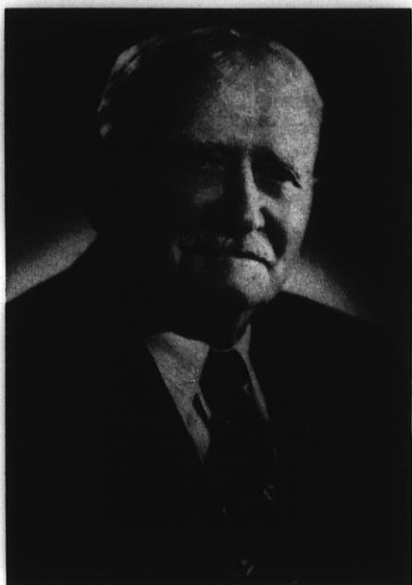
He is well known for his friendliness—always ready with a personal greeting. His jolly nature is always remembered.

With a family background of horticulture it was natural and an old world custom for him to follow along in this line. After serving in the German Army he spent three more years with an expedition for the government into Africa. The object, among others was to lay the ground work for some horticultural projects.

Shortly thereafter he came to the United States and worked as a gardener on estates on Long Island, then on to Pennsylvania and Ohio and finally settling down at Manistee, Michigan, then a very busy little place.

He took up selling nursery stock. Besides doing landscape work, he sold and maintained some of the larger orchards planted in this locality. Among his customers were some of the "greats" of the lumber industry of the last generation.

Many of the nurseries that he sold for or bought of are only memories in the minds of some of the nurserymen now. To name a few one would recall the Chase nursery of New York, The Pennsylvania Nursery Company, Storrs & Harrison, Starks, Hawks and others. He still prizes very highly a beautiful gold watch which was presented to him by the Hawks Nursery Company for being their top salesman, about 1908. He was also a very good friend of the



Mr. August Trautman, a "Grampa" of Wisconsin Nurserymen, who, at 90 years of age is still active in nursery work.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association  
Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee  
December 2-3-4

The Second annual Short Course for nurserymen will be given on the first day, December 2.

late Mr. Welch founder of the Mount Arbor Nurseries.

About 1911 he came to Racine, Wisconsin to manage the property of the late Frank Kellogg Bull, president of the J. I. Case Company. He was instrumental in building up and restoring a Civil War estate called "Holly Hedge" at Camden, South Carolina for Mr. Bull. Mr. Trautman and family resided at Holly Hedge from 1919 to 1924.

On coming back to Racine he worked for a short time for Mr. William Horlick and in the meantime he and his two sons started the present nursery which comprises about 80 acres.

Among the nationally known build-

ings which he helped landscape are the Racine County Court House, 1930—31; Office building of the Johnsons Wax Company at Racine about 1938 and the Racine Water Plant.

He is very active at the nursery and follows through from propagation to the ultimate sale of the stock.

Due to his special interest in his work, he seldom has time to be away from his business but he always looks forward to attending the State Nurserymen's Convention for renewal of friendships and the exchange of stories. He hopes to see the gang this winter.

### A CHRISTMAS TREE TEST

By Leland L. Jens, Wisconsin Rapids.

The question of just which kind of tree to buy for the Christmas tree reoccurs each year. Perhaps it is not a question of which one is "best" so much as it is a question of ample watering while the tree is in use. Mrs. John Winn, office Secretary for the Wisconsin Horticultural Society investigated the question last year by purchasing a White Spruce, a Norway Pine and a Balsam Fir from a typical Madison lot. She obtained the dates of cutting from the Nurseryman and handled the three trees in the same manner. All were immediately put in pails in the basement, watered with a thin syrup of one cup of sugar to one quart of water, placed in stands and set up one week before Christmas. The observations were as follows:

**Balsam:** Cut November 27th. This tree required a great deal of water but needle loss was negligible. It was still a usable tree when removed.

**Norway Pine:** Cut November 16th. Required very little water after first watering and lost about a dozen needles. Needles were still firm at the time of removal and those lost may have been the old needles which are normally shed in the fall.

**White Spruce:** Required lots of water with little loss of needles until taken down when it shed heavily in handling.



All were in heated rooms although the Spruce was nearest the radiator. There was a constant temperature, night and day, of 72 to 75 degrees maintained by hot water heat.

These trees were put up a week before Christmas and remained, heavily decorated for three weeks. (Most Christmas trees are used two weeks or less).

While any of the three trees fill the requirements for a Christmas tree, if there are no facilities for watering the tree or if watering is to be neglected, it is best to choose between the Balsam Fir and the Norway Pine. On the other hand the Spruce is generally the fullest and to many, the best Christmas tree on that account. It is well to specify a Wisconsin grown tree, for other things being equal, they are fresher because transportation time is less.

#### WINTER INJURY OF EVERGREENS

The man, whatever his profession, who deals with things that grow, can be certain not only of death and taxes, but also of the whimsies of nature that make life difficult, yes, but also gives life its challenging zest. To the plant owner who in Spring looks on the ravaging of a severe winter it seems like something less than zest. Every fall carries the threat of an approaching season that can bring minor to severe injury. Evergreens are somewhat vulnerable to the season for they do not enter a period of as complete a dormancy as most plants.

#### Have Patience

The first prescription that might be written for the affliction called 'winter injury' is: Patience. For there is a common tendency to underestimate the marvelous recuperative powers of nature. There was abundant expert opinion after "the year of the bad winter" to the effect that all had been lost. It was severe. Even many native plants which are normally hardy all the way to Hudson Bay were severely affected. Five years later little evidence remains of the damage of that winter, although some of the exotics had been injured to the point where replacement was the more prudent. It is a once-in-a-cen-

(Continued on page 64)

## Trees For Our Lawns And Gardens

Timely questions and answers about trees for our lawns and gardens appeared in the September issue of the Bulletin of Popular Information published by the Morton Arboretum of Lisle, Illinois. These answers were so timely for Wisconsin gardeners that we express our appreciation to the personnel of the Morton Arboretum for the valuable information they publish in their Bulletin.

**Question: What disease resistant shade tree is recommended as a substitute for the American Elm?**

**Answer:** Thornless Honey Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*, a shapely, comparatively fast growing tree whose fine textured foliage permits maintenance of a perfect lawn beneath its shade. The podless (staminate) form known as the Moraine Locust is more uniform in outline and retains its foliage later in the fall.

**Question: What are the fastest growing shade trees?**

**Answer:** Siberian Elm (syn. Chinese Elm), *Ulmus pumila*, a weak wooded species subject to breakage by wind and ice and to insect and disease attacks; Soft Maple, *Acer saccharinum*, also weak wooded and subject to breakage; and Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*, a tree useful only in moist locations.

**Question: What trees should you avoid planting near water mains, septic drains, tile lines, etc?**

**Answer:** Willows, Poplars, Alders, and other fibrous rooted subjects.

**Question: Are Japanese Cherries suitable for this area?**

**Answer:** No, most of them are tender and even the hardiest species are subject to flower bud injury during severe winters. *Prunus subhirtella* and *P. yedoensis* are the most reliable.

**Question: What are some small trees appropriately scaled for ranch type houses?**

**Answer:** Allegheny Shadblow, *Amelanchier laevis*; Amur Maple, *Acer ginnala*; Canoe Birch, *Betula papyrifera*; Cockspur Hawthorn, *Crataegus crus galli*; Dotted Hawthorn, *Crataegus punctata*; Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa amurensis japonica*; Japanese Zumi Crab, *Malus zumi calocarpa*; Washington Hawthorn, *Crataegus cordata*.

**Question: What Oak has the most brilliant red foliage color?**

**Answer:** Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*, a slow growing species doing particularly well in sandy soil. The shapely Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*, also colors spectacularly.

**Question: Is there a red foliaged lawn tree which retains its coloring throughout the growing season?**

Yes, the recently patented Crimson King Maple, *Acer platanoides Schwedleri nigra* "Crimson King", whose leaves are as dark in September as they were in Spring.

**Question: What birch has the whitest bark?**

**Answer:** The Canoe Birch, *Petula papyrifera*. Specimens planted in partly shaded, moist locations live longest. All birch are subject to the destructive Bronze Birch Borer, however.

**Question: Which hawthorn has the most typical umbrella shape?**

**Answer:** The Dotted Hawthorn, *Crataegus punctata*, a wide spreading, flat-topped species of all season interest.

**Question: Is there a hawthorn of columnar outline?**

**Answer:** Yes, the Washington Hawthorn, *Crataegus cordata* (syn. *phaenopyrum*) exhibits a distinctly fastigate habit. Older trees tend to become rounded.

**Question: What Crabapple has persistent fruit which will provide winter food for the birds?**

**Answer:** The Japanese Zumi Crab, *Malus zumi calocarpa*, whose small red or yellowish orange fruits last most of the winter.

**Question: What are some good red flowering Crabapples?**

**Answer:** The Purple Crab, *Malus purpurea*; Eley Crab, *Malus purpurea* Eleyi; and Lemoine Crab, *Malus purpurea* Lemoinei (the darkest of all). Several new varieties such as "Crimson Brilliant" are also promising.

**Question: Is there a dwarf Crabapple available for planting in areas of limited extent?**

**Answer:** Yes, the Sargent Crab, *Malus Sargentii*, a white flowered species of horizontal habit whose mature height does not exceed 6 or 7 feet.



# *From the Editor's Desk*

## 85th Annual Convention

### WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

#### Wisconsin Apple Institute

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac

November 16-17, 1953

#### PROGRAM MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16

8:30-10 a.m. Set up fruit exhibit. See October issue for premium schedule.

10 a.m. Call to order by President Arnold Nieman. Announcements.

The apple maggot threat in Wisconsin. Observations on plum curculio control. By Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U.W.

10:30 a.m. Problems in Apple Insect Control. By Dr. Don Dever, Department of Entomology, Univ. of Wis.

11 a.m. Moisture studies with different types of culture under Door County conditions. By Dr. F. A. Gilbert, Peninsula Branch Station, U.W. Sturgeon Bay.

11:45 a.m. Opening of business meeting. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Nomination and election of officers and members of the Board of Directors.

12 M. Luncheon meeting. Board of Directors, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Luncheon meeting. Board of Directors, Wisconsin Apple Institute.

1:45 p.m. Fertilizing the apple tree. By Dr. J. R. Magness, Director of Horticultural Research, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.

2:30 p.m. New materials for control of apple scab and other diseases. By Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Wis.

3:30 p.m. Growers forum. Questions and answers about disease and insect control; mouse control. Led by Marshall Hall, Vice President, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

#### Annual Banquet

6:30 p.m. Ball room. Retlaw Hotel.

Presentation of 3 Honorary Recognition Certificates.

Farming and Fruit Growing in Western European Countries, illustrated with colored slides. By Dr. J. R. Magness, Beltsville, Md.

"Gateway To Health". Colored movie on the value of eating apples for health. By the National Apple Institute.

Auction. Prize winning bushels of apples.

#### Tuesday, November 17

#### Joint Meeting With Wisconsin Apple Institute

9:30 a.m. What Eastern Growers are doing with fruit thinning sprays. By Dr. J. R. Magness, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

10:30 a.m. Growers forum on chemical thinning of apples; harvest sprays; apple packaging and prepackaging; new containers. Leader: George Klingbeil, Fruit Extension Specialist, Univ. of Wis.

11:30 a.m. Business meeting. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

12 M. Luncheon and business meeting. Wisconsin Apple Institute. Election of Directors. President Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, presiding. All growers invited.

1:45 p.m. The new orcharding—progress in solving problems which beset old orchards. Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Wis.

#### OUR COVER PICTURE

"Apples in Holiday Mood" was the title of this television show on Breta Griem's "What's New In The Kitchen" program over WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee, on October 20th. This was the second show over this station; the first in early September.

From left to right the picture shows Nancy Vorpapel, Assistant; Joan Hood, Wisconsin Apple Institute's Publicity Director, and Breta Griem.

In addition to the two shows on the Milwaukee Journal Station, Joan Hood also appeared on the Green Bay television station, and three times on Madison TV stations.

Full page articles in leading Wisconsin Dailies—Racine, Waukesha, Milwaukee and other papers, with pictures and recipes sent by Mrs. Hood, give an idea of the tremendous amount of publicity the Wisconsin Apple Institute arranged for our fruit growers.

#### THIS IS APPRECIATED

A letter from the Department of Horticulture, Michigan State College, states: "This is an unsolicited testimonial! But, I do enjoy the publication you put out. This comes after looking through the October issue just at hand. Cordially, H. B. Tukey, Head, Dept. of Horticulture."

#### FERTILIZERS APPLIED ON THE LEAVES OF VEGETABLE CROPS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET REQUIREMENTS

The results of experiments on leaf applications of nutrients to vegetable crops indicated that they could supply only a small portion of nutrient requirements according to research at Cornell Univ. of New York. Reporting before the American Society for Horticultural Science the researchers stated that experiments were conducted to determine the response of field-grown beans and tomato plants to foliar applications of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Urea and phosphoric acid sprays did not significantly increase yield. In the greenhouse, growth response was obtained to the foliar application of nitrogen when nitrogen was the limiting factor

# WOMENS AUXILIARY PROGRAM

## Annual Convention

### Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

#### Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, November 16-17, 1953

#### PROGRAM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16

**10 a.m.** Call to order by President Mrs. Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg. Announcements.

Zinnias are "Garden Glories" and Iris are "Garden Orchids". By Mrs. D. R. Kirkland, Milwaukee.

**10:30 a.m.** Question and answer period.

**10:50 a.m.** Shrubs for garden landscape. Illustrated with colored slides. By Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee.

**11:30 a.m.** Annual business meeting. Election of officers.

**12 M.** Luncheon. No plans.

**1:15 p.m.** How the apple dishes were judged. Prizes awarded.

My Favorite five recipes for hot dishes. By Mrs. Lillian Moehrke, Home Economist of the Wisconsin Power & Light Co., Fond du Lac.

**2 p.m.** Festive lighting. Featuring Thanksgiving and Christmas arrangements. By Mrs. Roy H. Sewell of Milwaukee.

**4 p.m.** Tea for members and guests.

**6:30 p.m.** Annual banquet. Crystal Ballroom. See Horticultural Society Program for details.

#### Committees

**BANQUET TABLE.** Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, Chm., New Holstein; Mrs. Mearl Pennebecker, Waupaca; Mrs. Marshall Hall, Casco.

**EXHIBITS.** Miss Bessie Pease, Ch'm., Oshkosh; Mrs. Irving Lorenz, Milwaukee; Miss Agnes Phillipson, Oshkosh.

**AFTERNOON TEA.** Mrs. Armin Frenz, Ch'm., Cedarburg; Mrs. Mearl Pennebecker; Mrs. C. W. Clausen, Ripon; Mrs. C. J. Telfer, Green Bay; Mrs. Marshall Hall.

**WELCOME.** Mrs. Wallace Freund, Ch'm., West Bend; Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca; Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Madison; Mrs. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis; Mrs. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

**RESOLUTIONS.** Mrs. Lolla Meyers, Hales Corners; Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

**NOMINATIONS.** Mrs. R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Mrs. Arthur K. Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Mrs. William Connell, Menomonie.

#### PREMIUM LIST

#### WOMEN'S Auxiliary Exhibits

**Apple dishes:** Bring a pie or apple dessert made from the new Wisconsin Apple Institute recipe bulletin, "Use Wisconsin Apples 53 New Ways".

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

**Arrangements:** Fruit and/or vegetables with or without other accessories for holiday season.

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

**Notice:** All food entries will be served at the tea at 4 P.M.

A resident back from a short vacation at the race track reports that they do things differently. At the race track, he says, they have windows that clean people.—*Spooner Advocate.*

#### IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SALE

New and used irrigation systems of popular makes for sale at all times. Eric Franke, Rt. 5, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

#### FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

**FOR SALE:** Highly developed fruit farm near Bayfield, Wisconsin. 60 acres in all, 36 acres in fruit and other cash crops. 1100 apple trees, 5 acres strawberries, 9 acres raspberries, loam soil. Has all necessary equipment. New five room dwelling with furnace. Terms. Also several other combination fruit and dairy farms reasonably priced. For further details write Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wisconsin.

#### TO ALL APPLE WORMS;

Four score and seven days ago a human brought forth to this apple, a new mouth, conceived in conversation, and dedicated to the proposition that all apples should be worm free.

Now we are engaged in a bitter war, testing whether that human, or any human so conceived and so educated can long endure. We are met on an apple, a battle field of that war. We intend to dedicate a portion of this apple and of every apple for those who have given their lives that some human might suffer. It is fitting and proper that we do this.

But in a larger sense, the brave worms who have struggled here have consecrated this apple far above our power. All worms will little note nor long remember what we say but they can never forget what their fellow worms did here. It is for us, the living worms who shall someday be dedicated here to finish the work which they who have fought here so nobly started. It is for these worms that we have increased strength and resolve that they have not died in vain—but that this apple and every other apple shall have a wormhole and that our species of the worm shall not perish from this earth.—By Caryl Joan Robers, Lake Geneva, Wis.

#### NO MAGAZINE IN DECEMBER

It has been customary for some years to omit publication of Wisconsin Horticulture during the months of July and December. You will therefore not receive a magazine next month; but we will be with you again in January. Merry Christmas!

#### Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals

# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

President  
DR. R. H. JUERS  
Wausau

Vice President  
CHARLES MELK  
Milwaukee

Treasurer  
DR. H. A. KASTEN  
315 Washington St., Wausau

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Ed Lins, Spring Green  
Jerry Merckardt, Marinette  
Ray Quady, Minocqua  
Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc  
Ed Schaepe, Wausau  
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio

### HARVESTING AND STORING GLADIOLUS BULBS

By Everett Van Ness,  
Clinton, Wisconsin

The digging and drying of gladiolus bulbs is always quite a problem for most growers, especially when you grow several hundred varieties and seedlings.

In the field this year I used the cultivator on my John Deer H Tractor for plowing the bulbs loose, but not out of the ground. This was done by turning the shovels around and setting them about 4 inches deeper next to each side of the row.

In the garden, on expensive varieties and seedlings I use a 4 tined fork or a spade for digging.

#### Drying Bulbs

For drying varieties that I grow in quantity I use trays with plastic screen on the bottoms put on with wire staples and screen molding. Where I have just a few of one variety, I put them in paper sacks. To top my glads I use a pair of Wiss Hy-Power shears, No. 908; they are easiest on the fingers.

Where I have a lot of one variety I pile the tray full before cutting the tops off.

Drying can be done in several ways and should be done as rapidly as possible. A few growers have used corn dryers with good success. Washed bulbs will dry more rapidly than those that are not washed.

We use the good old sunshine for a few days to take out most of the moisture, weather permitting. I stir them around once or twice a day so they will all get dried out. Some growers don't like a sun burnt bulb. I wonder if they have ever seen a sun burnt onion or potato that would not grow.

### Storage

My racks for storage are removable and are taken out of the basement and placed in the garage. There I use an oil burner and about 3 electric fans to help circulate the heat around the trays when they are first brought in and placed in the racks. This saves a lot of space and helps to dry them out more rapidly. You can also hang an electric fan above the ones you have in paper bags and help dry them without taking them out.

### Cleaning

After about 3 weeks of drying, the bulblets and roots come off best. Personally I like to use an old roofing or linoleum knife that has the hook point ground off to about 1/4 inch of the width of the blade. With this knife you can pry off the old bulbs and roots with very little damage to the bulbs.

### Dusting

As I clean them they are placed in a large bag and dusted with DDT or Spergon by shaking them around in the bag before they are put back in the trays. When cleaned they are moved to the basement for winter storage.

A cool, dry basement with the temperature from about 40 to 50 degrees F. works best. If the storage place is too warm the early varieties will start sprouting too soon in the spring.

Some growers think it is the amount of nitrogen in the ground that causes some storage breakdown. We could use a little research on this problem.

With such large alimony awards by courts recently, the average woman can hardly afford to stay single.—  
Iron County Miner.

### ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

The annual Fall meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held in Milwaukee on November 1st with a good attendance. There were 22 old and new Board members present.

The Financial Report showed the organization in good financial condition as follows: submitted by Dr. H. A. Kasten, Treasurer:

Income	
Balance April 3, 1953	\$ 430.32
Cash bulb auction	72.85
Manitowoc Chapter 1951	
Show	137.00
Charles Melk Donation	10.00
Chapter classification lists and tags	19.50
Dues since April 3	71.50
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$ 741.17</b>
Expenses	
Hotel Athearn and Auction	\$ 10.00
Postmaster: Stamps	18.00
1000 Envelope Letter Heads	24.25
N.A.G.C. Classification Lists	15.00
Trophies	17.50
Illinois Trophy	8.50
Flowers: Val White & A. F. Scholtz	20.00
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>\$ 113.25</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$ 627.92</b>

#### Business Transacted

The invitation of the Marathon County Chapter to hold the 1954 Glad Show at Wausau was accepted.

It was voted that the State Society pay for State Seedling Show ribbons; and that they be ordered by the State Secretary on the request of the local Chapter Secretary.

The invitation of the Madison Chapter to hold the State Seedling Show at Madison next year was accepted.

A vote of thanks was given the Manitowoc Chapter for an excellent

job in staging the State Show and to the Treasurer, Dr. H. A. Kasten for his work as Treasurer—the President, Dr. R. H. Juers and Secretary Mrs. John Bayless were also given a rising vote of thanks for their excellent work.

A balance of \$114.35 was reported for the State Gladiolus Show at Two Rivers of which the State Society will receive 35%.

The Society re-affiliated with the N.E.G.S. and the N.A.G.C.

Directors at Large elected were: Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau, Charles Melk, Milwaukee, and Ralph Burdick, Edgerton, for two years; Walter Axel, Sheboygan, Leland Shaw, Milton, and G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc, for a one year term.

Members of the Board of Directors elected by the various chapters are as follows: **Twin Cities Chapter**—Jerry Merchart, Marinette, and Arthur Kottke, Oconto; **Madison Chapter**—Ed Lins, Spring Green, and John Flad, Madison; **Marathon County Chapter**—Ed Schaepe, Wausau, and Ray Quady, Minoqua; **Manitowoc Chapter**—John Bayless, Two Rivers, and Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; **Sheboygan Chapter**—Otto Kapschitske, Jr., Sheboygan, and Paul Beers of Port Washington.

Following the business meeting there was an unusually fine program presented. Mr. Charles Melk gave a very practical paper on experiences with fertilizer and soil management for gladiolus culture. This paper will be published in an early issue.

Dr. Julius Hoffman, Department of Entomology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, gave a very instructive talk on the use of new insecticides for gladiolus insect control. His paper will also be given in a future issue when it is most timely.

The annual Spring meeting will be held the first Sunday in May, probably in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

The annual meeting of the N.A.G.C. will be held January 14-17 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Man to friend: "Nobody can cook like Mabel, but they came pretty close to it when I was in the Army."

## Favorite Red Glads of 1953

By John W. Perkins, Neillsville

A plentiful supply of moisture, distributed adequately throughout the growing season, has made 1953 a highly satisfactory year for growing glads in most parts of the state. High quality spikes were the general rule at the shows making competition exceptionally keen. A large number of very fine varieties of red glads were exhibited and many more were grown that never reached the show tables. So many worthwhile varieties were seen that it was often difficult to pick the leaders. However, I shall limit my comments to one or two varieties in the medium, large, and giant sizes for the red color classes. Any appraisal of gladiolus varieties should consider a number of factors.

First, the purpose for which the glads are being raised may influence the value of a variety. This article will be concerned only with glads for exhibition and home use.

Second, has the variety been observed in large enough quantities to form an accurate opinion. A sound rating cannot be made after seeing one or two spikes. I favor giving preference to older outstanding varieties until new introductions have been grown long enough to prove their worth.

Third, is the stock under observation typical of the variety. Many times a variety is condemned by a grower due to using stunted diseased stock that has lost its vigor. In my own case, I criticized Connecticut Yankee for several years because of the short stubby spikes it produced in my garden. However, after I obtained new disease free stock, the variety outdid itself in earning its true rating. The small grower can do much to improve the vigor of his glads by selective propagation. I like to go through the patch when the plants have five or six leaves and dig out those that have stunted leaf growth. I mean the leaves look too short in proportion to the stalk. Of course some varieties have shorter leaves than others so I compare the leaf growth with other plants of the same variety in my garden. I believe I can eliminate most of the stunted stock in this way. I also watch for the occasional plant that shows outstanding vigor. For some

reason that I do not understand, a plant can sometimes be found that is better than the stock being raised. It may have exceptional length of flower head, wider leaves, longer leaves, better color of foliage, etc. I tag these plants and propagate from the cormlets. I have selected strains of several varieties that were obtained in this way and they are far superior to the stock I had been growing.

Now for the comments on red varieties of glads in 1953. In my opinion the best performers were:

### Light Red

550—MID-AMERICA—Still producing those immense flowerheads which are so difficult to beat at the shows. Sometimes they grow too long for proper balance when grown from large bulbs.

450—LEAH GORHAM & POINSETTIA—Both were beauties this year. Leah Gorham made wonderful show spikes and attracted much attention because of its white throat marking. Poinsettia is a very good variety that was able to take the heat.

350—RADIANCE—This outstanding variety was not only the best 300 light red but one of the best in its size regardless of color.

### DEEP RED

552—MIGHTY MONARCH & BIRCH RED—Two old varieties but they still rule the class.

452—PRIDE & JOY and RED CHARM—Pride & Joy has been reclassified to the 400 size and will hold its own with Red Charm which is still a very good variety.

352—GARNET RUFFLES—I am placing a 1953 introduction at the top of this very weak class.

### Black Red

554—DARK DAVID & BLACK CHERRY—Dark David made very nice spikes with many florets open. Black Cherry grows a husky plant but the flowerhead needs more length.

454—VELVET MANTLE & ACE OF SPADES—Had difficulty in picking two leaders in this class.

354—BLACK OPAL & NEGUS—Black Opal still wins when grown from healthy stock. Negus produced some very fine long flowerheads for me this year.



# November Garden Digest

## CUTTINGS MAY BE ROOTED BY THE PLASTIC ROLL METHOD

Here's an easy way to root cuttings of woody plants, house plants, perennials like chrysanthemums or annuals like petunias. Directions for making a plastic roll were published in the September issue of the magazine *Horticulture*, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

This is the method: lay a strip of polyethylene about 8 inches wide and 2 or 3 feet long on a table. Spread moist moss on the upper half of it, lay the cuttings on their sides on the moss, fold over the lower half of the plastic and begin to roll from one end. The result is a neat, round package that stands up by itself with as many as 20 or more cuttings of your favorite plants. No additional water will be needed until rooted and the roll may be easily placed in the propagating box or cold frame.

Another use for the plastic propagating unit is for seeds. It may be used for seed of woody plants, annuals, perennials and vegetables, but it is especially good for seeds that need special care.

### The "Tent" Method

Here's another method of rooting cuttings with the aid of plastic materials: 1. Dip the ends of the cuttings in a hormone root inducing powder. 2. Insert cuttings in wooden boxes or pots containing a medium of sand and peat moss. 3. Cover the entire unit with the plastic making sure that it is tight. This plastic tent keeps in the humidity, thus creating a condition like that of a greenhouse. No further watering is needed for some time since very little evaporation occurs beneath the tent.

## WINTER INJURY OF EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 59)

tury experience when winter injury among the conifers extends to the new buds. Most injury is to existing needles which is soon concealed by the new growth of Spring.

### Prevention

The second prescription that might be written is: Prevention. This is not an easy antidote in some respects for while we refer to "winter injury" we



are usually talking about abnormal conditions in the fall hardening-off period. Invariably winter injury is the aftermath of a fall with favorable conditions of moisture and warmth so that succulent growth is caught suddenly by a condition for which it is not prepared. It is not the cold temperatures nor the winter wind that brings discoloration as much as the sun for the greatest injury is usually at the point of the sun's greatest intensity, both direct and by reflection.

## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

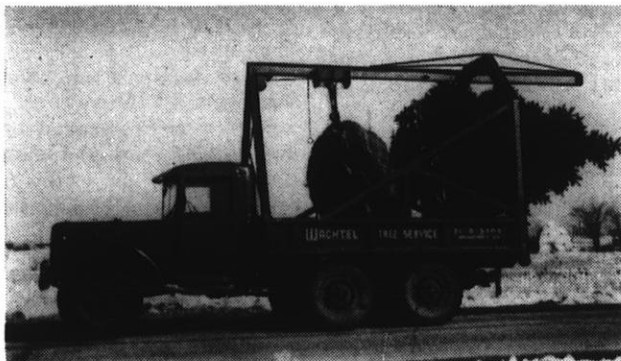
A record-breaking number of members and delegates attended the American Rose Society's 54th Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio in September. The meeting was of unusual importance because of the dedication of Columbus' new Park of Roses, which promises to be one of the world's greatest rose gardens.

The following officers of the American Rose Society were elected at the annual business meeting: Pres.: Niels J. Hansen, Washington, D.C., noted rose hybridizer and horticulturist; Vice Pres.: Fred W. Walters, LaCanada, Calif.; Treasurer: Harry L. Erdman, Director of the Hershey, Pa., Rose Garden; and Secretary: Dr. R. C. Allen, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.

The man who saves money nowadays isn't a miser—he's a wizard.

## Why Wait for Small Trees to Grow Up?

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# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD, GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, HOLDS FALL MEETING

Ideal weather, a gathering of friendly people and many interesting projects can add up to a very pleasant and profitable meeting. That was the case when the Executive Board, Garden Club of Wisconsin, met at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, on October 19. Following a change in the constitution, the President and one elected delegate from each Region now compose the Executive Board. Every member was present, as shown in the picture on this page.

A great deal of important business was transacted in a very cordial and pleasant atmosphere. Following are some of the decisions made by the Board.

A proposed constitution for the Garden Club of Wisconsin was considered and several changes made. A motion was passed that the constitution be approved and presented for adoption at the next meeting of the State organization.

Requirements for accredited judges of the Garden Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society were considered and a motion was unanimously passed that Mrs. Chester Thomas be elected Chairman of the Accredited Judge's Committee and that each Regional President select one additional member. This committee will carry out the project of accrediting flower show judges and may prepare rules for accrediting Junior Judges.

Discussed the Paul Bunyan Highway Beautification and Wayside Project and appointed as a committee Mr. E. L. White and Mr. Harold Poyer, of Fort Atkinson, Co-chairmen, Mrs. Chester Thomas and H. J. Rahmlow, Ex-officio, to meet with Wisconsin Highway Commission officials to plan the project.

Decided that the Year Books sent in for the Garden Club Year Book



Members of the Executive Board, Garden Club of Wisconsin, holds splendid meeting on October 19. Seated from left: Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, President; Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, Oshkosh, Rec. Sec.-Treas.; Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson, Vice-President. Standing from left: Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, Berlin; Mrs. Charles Bierman, Wauwatosa; and Mrs. George Willett, Iola.

Contest be judged by the Merit System, and that the item of "systematic course of study" be eliminated from the score card.

Requested that the Horticultural Society mimeograph a splendid new bulletin on the use of color, prepared by Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt of West Allis, and make the bulletin available to members at 50c each; sample copies to be sent to each garden club secretary with the request that they be shown to garden club members and made available.

This new bulletin on the use of color in arrangements is so outstanding that it will simplify the study of color and make it understandable for amateurs. It is a splendid piece of work.

The Board voted that only one State flower arrangement school be held next spring and that Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson, select an outstanding speaker for the school.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.** The following officers of the Board were

**—SAVE TREES—**  
**COMPLETE SERVICE FOR:—**  
**TREES                      LAWNS                      GARDENS**  
**WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE**  
**3373 N. Holton Street                      Milwaukee**

elected: President, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee; Vice President, Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas., Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, Oshkosh. H. J. Rahmlow is Executive Secretary Ex-officio.

#### MOVIES FOR YOUR GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS

The California Spray Chemical Corporation, Box 129, Maryland Heights, Missouri lists the following moving picture films available free of charge. Reservations must be made some months ahead as the pictures are in great demand.

**How to Grow Beautiful Roses**—This is a 16mm film in sound and color with an approximate running time of 22 minutes. The theme is roses, planting, pruning, spraying, and other horticultural information.

**How to Grow Beautiful Fuschias and Begonias**—This is a 16mm film in sound and color with an approximate running time of 22 minutes. The theme is planting and care of fuschias and tuberous begonias.

**Mysteries of Plant Life**—This is a 16mm film in sound and color with an approximate running time of 25 minutes. The theme is the biology of growing plants. Time lapse photography shows roses, lilies, poppies etc. opening into bloom. Bean seed, radish, etc. are shown growing ten days growth in a few seconds of film. A good general movie for all groups.

**Orchids of Hawaii**—This is a 16mm film in sound and color with an approximate running time of 23 minutes. Filmed in beautiful Hawaii, there are scenes of orchids growing and preparation of orchid beds. Also includes scenes of other tropical flowers.

**European Gardens**—This is a 16mm film in sound and color with an approximate running time of 20 minutes. All scenes were shot in Europe. They include the Versailles Gardens, the Vatican Gardens, tulips growing in Holland, etc.

"Is there any legend connected with that mountain?" the tourist asked of a native.

"Shore is," was the reply. "Two lovers went up that thar mountain and they never come back again."

"Mercy! What happened to them?"

"Went down t'other side."

## Central Region Held A Wonderful Meeting

### OUR GARDEN

God and I have a garden

All planted row and row.

It's mine to keep the weeds out

And his to make it grow.

I can't control the sun and rain

That's His to do, you know.

So I'll gladly keep the weeds out,

And watch Him make it grow.

Read by Miss Carrie Rode, Ogdensburg, Wis., at the meeting of the Central Region at Scandinavia.

The 4th Annual Meeting of the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin, held at Scandinavia on October 13 can well be described by the simple word "wonderful". It was a beautiful day and about 100 turned out for the program and delicious dinner served by the Lutheran Church ladies. The program would have done justice to any State Convention. Each of the garden clubs gave a 5 minute report on their accomplishments. Mrs. Robert Holley of Waupaca, who knows her Hemerocallis gave a splendid talk on how to grow them. She said that Hemerocallis will grow in poor soil, without care or fertilizer; in heat or drought; on poor or rich soil; in cold or hot climates. There are dwarf varieties, medium tall and tall varieties. There are cheap and expensive kinds;

so they are adapted to all people and all conditions.

### The Business Meeting

At the business meeting officers were elected as shown in the picture on this page. The project of Paul Bunyan Highways and Waysides was discussed and the proposal met with enthusiasm by the members. It gives them an outstanding project to work on. It was suggested that all highways leading to northern Wisconsin be designated as Paul Bunyan Highways and that State, Regional and Local Garden Clubs plan waysides and picnic tables in cooperation with the State Highway Department. Plans for the project will be discussed by the State Board and will be submitted to the Garden Clubs for further study.

After luncheon, H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society talked briefly on timely topics for the garden in October and showed colored slides of newer varieties of flowers. This was followed by a demonstration on Holiday Decorations—the use of materials we have for the holiday season, by Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt of West Allis. Mrs. Schmitt is a charming speaker and excellent demonstrator. She held her audience fascinated and there was liberal applause after every arrangement she made.



Officers of the Central Region, Garden of Wisconsin, elected at meeting in Scandinavia, October 13. From left: Mrs. George Hathaway, King, Vice Pres.; Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Sec.; Mrs. Inez Iverson, Amherst, Treas.; Mrs. George Willett, Pres.; and Mrs. C. H. Brame, State Executive Board Member



## CONVENTION FLOWER SHOW WINNERS

### Garden Club of Wisconsin

Wisconsin's first and very wonderful zinnia show was held in connection with the annual convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin at Fort Atkinson on September 17th.

As given in the August issue of this magazine, the classes called for artistic arrangements, line, mass and miniature arrangements, small arrangements and table arrangements. There were arrangements of zinnias with fruits and vegetables.

The specimen bloom class was not very large, but there were some very fine bouquets of one variety shown, judged according to the score card we have suggested: quality of flowers — 50%; arrangement of flowers — 30%; suitability of container — 20%. All were judged by the merit system.

The following members won a blue ribbon with a rating of Excellent for their entries. Winners from Oshkosh were Misses Agnes Phillipson, Bessie Pease and Anna Christensen; from Fort Atkinson, Mrs. E. L. White, Mrs. Harold Poyer, Mrs. John Kiesling, Mrs. Albert Witte, Mrs. Dean Roberts, Mrs. Helen Heathcote and Mrs. Russell Landry; Mrs. George Trupke of Brookfield; Mrs. Ray Luckow of West Allis; Mrs. E. H. Bergmann of Wauwatosa; Mrs. Allen Ley of Rome; Mrs. S. Froelich and Mrs. John Kramer of Helenville. Mr. John Kiesling of Fort Atkinson and Mr. Herbert Wisch of Jefferson were also awarded blue ribbons for their exhibits.

Red and White Ribbons indicating Very Good and Good awards were won by the following on their exhibits: from Fort Atkinson, Mrs. Ray Breitweiser, Mrs. Roy Baker, Mrs. Albert Witte, Mrs. Russell Yandry, Mrs. Otto Yahn, Mrs. Henry Michels, Mrs. William Himmler, Mrs. C. O. Christ, Mrs. Harold Poyer, Mrs. Helen Heathcote, Mrs. E. L. White, Mrs. John Kiesling; from Jefferson, Mrs. Herbert Wisch, Mrs. George Kraus, Mrs. W. E. Klug, Mr. C. Fromader and Mr. Justus Bruchner; Mrs. John Kramer and Mrs. George Kohloff of Sullivan; Mrs. Gilbert Schlagenhaut of Helenville; Mrs. A. E. Koch and Mrs. Edgar Bergmann of Wauwatosa; Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland of Milwaukee; Mrs. Ray Luckow of West Allis; Mrs. Allen Ley of Rome; and, Miss Agnes Phillipson and Miss Anna Christensen of Oshkosh.

## SCANDINAVIA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

During the Christmas season the Scandinavia Garden Club arranges urns in front of the church and decorates Christmas trees with lights and ornaments. In August we conduct a flower show at the Scandinavia Free Fair in which much interest is shown by the community. This year colored slides were taken of many fine displays of flowers by Mrs. Orin Anderson and her daughters. These were shown at the September meeting.

On October 13 the Club was hostess to the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Central Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin. By Mrs. Erich Kleditz, Sec.

### BLACKHAWK REGION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Blackhawk Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin held its annual meeting at Fort Atkinson on October 16 with about 50 members present. A bountiful pot luck supper and social hour was followed by a short business meeting and then the program which consisted of a wonderful demonstration on Holiday Arrangements by Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt of West Allis. She made many beautiful arrangements with material that any gardener may find in the garden or along the roadside or in the fields.

### THE ROSHOLT GARDEN CLUB

At every meeting of our Garden Club this year we had one or more flower arrangements made by members.

On April 16th we entertained the Third Annual Meeting of the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin. In August we had a flower show with Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca as judge. Many of our members went on trips to Whispering Pines and the Lawsonia Estate at Green Lake.

At every meeting we had a short article on birds and trees as well as short talks on gardening. By Mrs. Norman Rosholt, Sec.

Cheerfulness lubricates the axles of the world. Numbers of people go through life with a continuous squeak. —Colby Phonograph.

One third of home accidents occur in kitchens, says a safety warning. Is that what they put on the dining room tables?—Racine Journal-Times.

## FROM THE BLUE BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Our October meeting was held at the home of our President, Mrs. Harold Peterson. She served a garden luncheon with vegetables from her own garden, consisting of corn, lima beans, onions, tomatoes, peppers, squash, melons, frozen raspberries and apple jelly. Each member received a door prize—a choice from a large basket full of garden crops; acorn squash, cucumbers, summer squash, tomatoes, peppers, apples, grapes, etc. By Miss Jean Tainsh, Sec. Milwaukee.

### HOME AND GARDEN PILGRIMAGE TO MEXICO CITY

February 7-16, 1954

The Texas garden clubs will hold their annual pilgrimage to Mexico City on February 7-16, 1954. It offers garden club members, their family and friends, unprecedented courtesies. Gardeners are invited to join the Pilgrimage in San Antonio, Texas. Mexico will be seen as few others see it. The private homes seen are magnificent. For information write Mrs. Ben Oneal International Pilgrimage Chairman, 2201 Miramar St., Country Club Estates, Wichita Falls, Texas.

### FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS OF DAHLIAS

Dahlias are extremely heavy nitrogen and potassium feeders according to research at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Reporting at the meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science, scientists stated that for good growth at flowering dahlias require high concentrations of available nutrients. Low concentrations of nitrogen greatly decrease both top and root growth. Low concentrations of phosphorus prevented tuberous root formation, the roots or plants receiving low phosphorus treatment being fibrous rather than tuberos when dug in November.

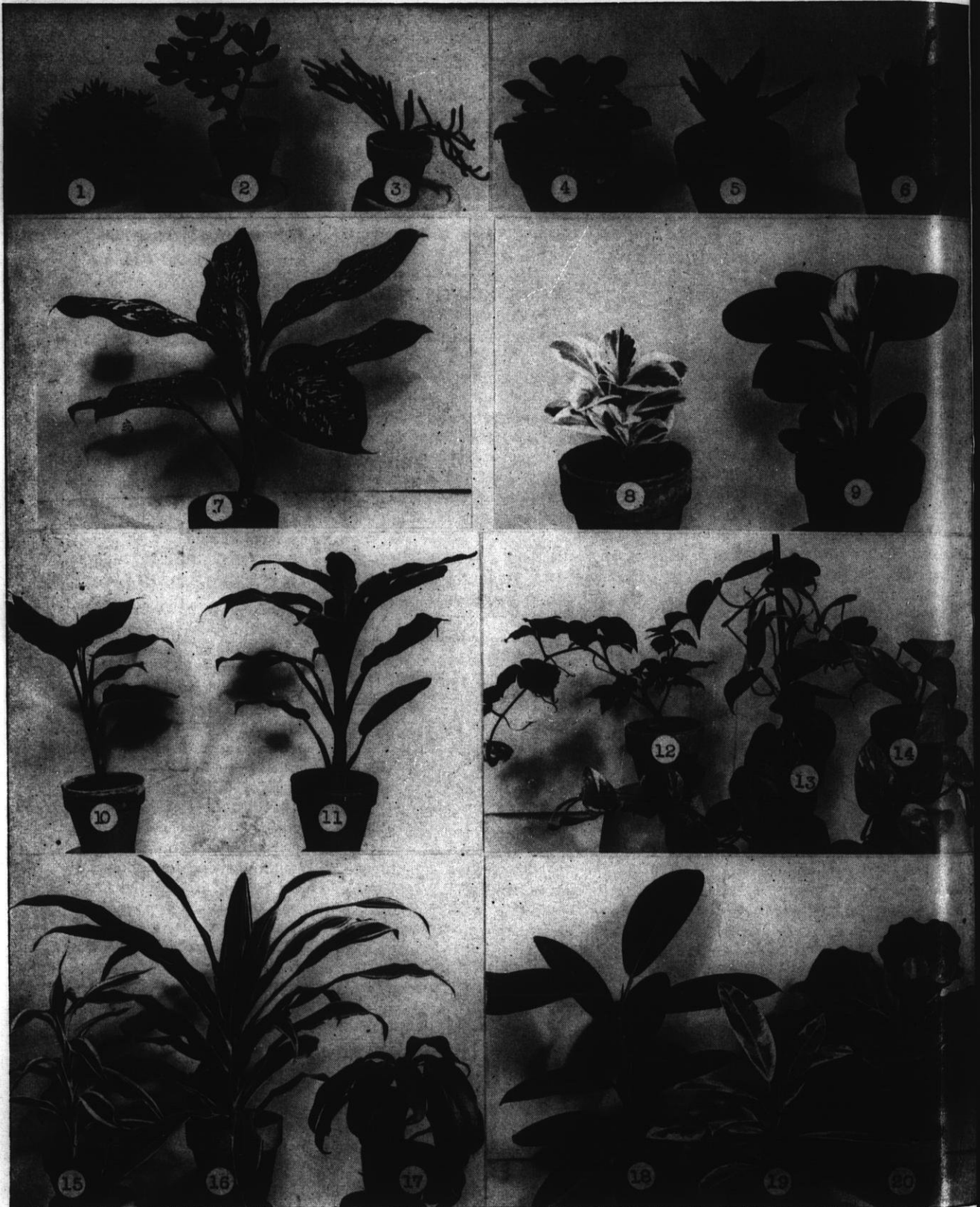
Dahlias remove large quantities of nitrogen and potassium from the soil during a year's growth. Based on soil analysis, levels of available concentrations of 180 pounds of N, 150 lbs. of phosphorus and 200 pounds of potash per acre gave maximum growth and flowering.

Some people are always surprised at how well the neighbors' kids turn out.—Orfordville Journal.



## LEARN TO KNOW YOUR HOUSE PLANTS

1. Sedum variety. 2. Crassula Dexteri. 3. Clubmoss Crassula. 4. Sempervivum or houseleek. 5. Aloe Humvir. 6. Echeveria. 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.



# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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## NOVEMBER QUESTIONS ABOUT BEEKEEPING

**Question:** Does a layer of tar paper wrapped around a colony increase the temperature within the hive?

**Answer:** All tests indicate that temperatures within the hive are not changed by wrapping. However, it makes us feel better during the winter to see a colony wrapped—we feel that we have done something for the colony.

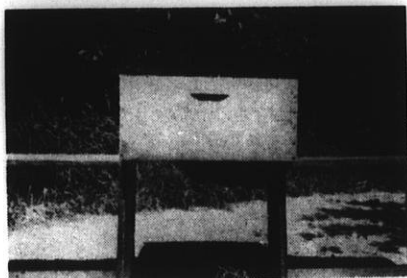
**Question:** Does heavy packing with shavings or other insulating material increase the temperature within the hive during winter?

**Answer:** Temperature studies over a period of 25 years indicate that bees do not heat the inside of the hive and that temperatures may reach as low a point within the hive as outdoors—at a distance from the winter cluster, according to Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory.

Covering with heavy insulation slows the rate of change of temperature within the hive so that bees have more time to contract the cluster during a sudden drop in temperature. However, during a period of rising temperature the inside of the hive will warm up faster in an uninsulated hive so that the bees may reach stores outside the cluster during a short period of warm weather, which is often advantageous. So the gain of slower cooling is offset by slower rising of temperature. In addition, there is considerable labor and cost of material involved in covering. However, a beekeeper will "feel better" if he sees his bees well-covered during the winter months.

**Question:** Do we ever have too many bees in a colony for good wintering so that some bees should be killed off in fall?

**Answer:** No. A normal maximum population in a colony with a good queen is from 30 to 35 thousand bees, which can easily be accommodated in 2 or 3 brood chambers which is now



A swarm establishes a home in an empty hive body in the apiary of Marvin Kossanek of Ripon.

standard with most beekeepers in Wisconsin.

### Requirements For Wintering

**Question:** What are the requirements for successful wintering in Wisconsin for a productive colony?

**Answer:** Any colony in this state having the following requirements can be wintered successfully with or without packing.

1. It should have a normal population from 30 to 35 thousand bees, which means about 8 to 10 pounds.

2. A colony with the above population presupposes a vigorous queen and plenty of brood combs available for maximum brood rearing after August 1st.

3. The colony must have an adequate food supply which must be in the right place to permit the cluster to remain in contact with the stores during all types of winter weather. An average colony may use from 50 to 55 pounds of honey between November and June 1st; but the best and most productive colonies may consume from 60 to 80 pounds of honey.

4. The colony must be supplied with the equivalent of 2 full combs filled with pollen. Of this amount, 25 to 40% must be within the winter cluster so the bees can consume it.

5. The colony should be in sunlight so that it may be warmed during the coldest months. This will enable the

winter cluster to break up during warm periods and move on to new stores and for sick bees to fly out. It should be placed where there is good air drainage. There should be a flight entrance—a hole below the hand hold in the upper hive body to be used by the bees for winter flights.

### Nosema and Moisture

**Question:** Is there any connection between the prevalence of Nosema disease and the amount of moisture in the hive.

**Answer:** Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory tells us that he has not found any experimental proof that there is any connection between the prevalence of Nosema and the equipment used or the moisture condition in the hive.

**Question:** What is the best natural protection known now against Nosema disease?

**Answer:** A large population provided with food to permit raising young bees. These young bees are free from Nosema, and in raising them the older bees' life is shortened. If the older Nosema infected bees can fly out during the wintertime and be eliminated it will help control the spread of the disease. In other words, when you see bees dead on the snow in winter, don't be alarmed; it may be an advantage to you.

## THIS SEASON IN BEEKEEPING

By Marvin Kossanek, Ripon, Wis.

Our bees did very well this season and we had an excellent flow during August from alfalfa and buckwheat. All the colonies are very heavy with stores as the flow lasted into September. Populations are high so conditions point to good wintering providing the colonies have a good queen.

In spite of the drought this fall, new seedlings of clover and alfalfa look very good due to the start they received from heavy rains in late

July and early August.

I am sending a photo of an experience I had this summer. A swarm of bees settled in a stack of supers that were in a shed. The day before I noticed a group of bees flying around these supers and the next day a swarm came from the direction of a nearby forest and settled there. Apparently the bees I had noticed the day before were scouting.

For wintering I wrap all colonies with Sisal-Kraft paper and give them an extra wind-break of several rolls of snow fence. Although bees will winter just as well without wrapping, I do think wrapping has some merit and is worth the labor and cost involved. It only takes a few minutes to wrap a hive and the added protection gives the beekeeper a feeling of self-satisfaction in that you have done everything possible for their welfare.

#### **HONEY IMPROVES COMMERCIAL BAKED GOODS, USDA RESEARCH SHOWS**

Bread, cakes, cookies, and other types of baked goods are improved when part of the sugar in the formula is replaced by honey, say specialists working at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station under research contracts sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a three-year study researchers determined the most acceptable floral type of honey, and the most desirable amount for use in commercially baked bread, cakes, cookies, and yeast-raised sweet products. It was found that honey improved the color, flavor and texture of most baked products, increased moisture retention, and lengthened shelf life. Fruit cake made with honey had richer flavor and better slicing quality.

Since honey is a natural sweet, it was feared that variability in its properties would prevent its wider use in commercial baking. The studies showed, however, that flavor and color are the only properties of honey that affect the uniformity of baked goods. The specialists have drawn up tentative specifications, based on results of their tests, for the honey most suitable for each type of baked goods.

Copies of four articles describing the studies in detail may be obtained from the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., or the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

#### **SOMETHING DIFFERENT— CORDOVAN BEES**

In the near future you will see on the market bees of new color—the Cordovans. They are brown and yellow instead of black and yellow, the color of our common Italian stock.

During the past summer the Editor visited with Dr. William Roberts of the Bee Culture Laboratory in Madison, who is doing such a splendid piece of work in bee breeding. We were impressed with the beauty of the new Cordovans, and asked about their history. Mr. W. J. Nolan, of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, discovered Cordovan colored bees in his stock some years ago. Noticing that they were different and pretty, he kept the stock and increased it.

A few years later, Dr. William Roberts and Dr. O. Mackensen of the Bee Culture Laboratory in Madison investigated the inheritance of this stock and bred from them. They found that the difference between the two colors, black and brown, was due to a single gene, much the same as the difference between black and brown cattle is due to a very minor genetic factor.

Working with the Cordovans, Roberts and Mackensen now have several stocks that are brown and yellow instead of the black and yellow. They found, too, that the difference in color made no difference in the quality or productiveness of the bees. You may be able to buy the Cordovans from your queen breeder quite soon, and so, some of these days we may be handling more beautiful bees.

In the Apiary we also saw bees with red, brown and chartreuse eyes in addition to the normal black eyed bees. It was interesting to have Dr. Roberts tell us that the brown and red eyed bees appeared to have normal vision, but those with chartreuse eyes appeared to be blind. Also, one stock of dark red eyed bees appeared to be blind, while another stock with light red eyes had normal vision.

A great deal of interesting and valuable work is being carried on in bee breeding at the Bee Culture Laboratory and we will report on other work in future issues.

#### **THE HONEY CROP REPORT**

The October 1 Semi-Monthly Honey Crop Report issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states: "Fall honey flows during the last half of September were variable ranging from practically a failure in some areas to fairly good in others. So far it is believed the fall flows have added less than usual to the Nation's surplus crop of honey. Most has gone in to brood nests or will be used for winter stores. Reports from beekeepers continue to indicate extremely variable yields by states and within states. There were below average flows of light honey in Washington, Idaho and several other Western States and all States east of the Mississippi River excepting Southern Georgia and Florida. There were good flows in 9 States. The demand for large bulk lots of honey was moderate to good in most sections of the country. The overall market was firm with a slightly stronger tendency."

For Wisconsin the report states that fall flows were reported as good in the southeastern section of the state and poor in the western section. Reports indicate extremely variable yields. Local movement of honey was reported as good. In Minnesota, commercial beekeepers reported variable yields ranging from half a crop to about average. In Illinois there were good yields in the northwestern part of the state but in most of the sections commercial beekeepers reported yields from 50 to 80% below a year ago. In some yards bees have not gathered enough stores for winter for the second season in a row.

#### **NEW ZEALAND HONEY FOR THE QUEEN**

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, while in London for the Coronation, presented the Queen with 60 lbs. of pohutakuwa honey as a gift from New Zealand. This honey has an unusual salty flavor and is produced only in a few coastal areas. The late King George VI was fond of this honey. —Commonwealth Producer May/June 1953. From *Bee World*, England.

One tried and sure method of getting your wife home from an out-of-town vacation is to send her a copy of a local paper with one item clipped out.—The Welfarer.



## CONVENTION NEWS

Sorry we can't print more Convention news this month; the magazine is ready for the press. No magazine in December so we'll finish in January.

Highlights: Officers were re-elected with the addition of a second vice-pres.: Joe Mills of Ripon.

Label inventory to be turned over to advertising committee. Balance in the Label Fund of \$1,068.35 to be transferred to General Fund. Labels no longer available through Honey Acres.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Federated Beekeepers resulted in disbanding and all funds transferred to the Wisconsin Beekeepers Ass'n.

Most of the proposed amendments published in Badger Bee were adopted excepting Article XIV, Section 3, which means the organization is still affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The ladies held a very successful and interesting meeting. Details in our next issue.

A beautiful fountain pen desk set was presented to Henry J. Rahmlow with the inscription "For 15 years of service—Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n. 1953". This was greatly appreciated. Many thanks to you all.

## HONEY LITERATURE HELPS SELL HONEY

Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute reports that one small California County Fair sells hundreds of dollars worth of honey recipe booklets and literature to Fair visitors. This is a splendid project, especially when carried on in connection with a honey booth or exhibit.

Furnishing honey recipes to honey customers should be practiced by every beekeeper who sells retail. Some stores also give leaflets to those who buy honey from their shelves.

Write the American Honey Institute, Commercial State Bank Building, Madison 3, Wis., for a price list on the books, leaflets and display cards available; and then, at the same time, send in your dues to the American Honey Institute. It is your organization, working full time to help interest the consumers in honey.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OFFICERS

The following officers were elected by the Women's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at the convention: Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Ripon, President; Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville, Vice President; Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Red Granite, Sec.-Treas.

Mrs. Piechowski writes: "We are looking forward to next year's convention at Fond du Lac and plan to have a really good program again".

## GOVERNMENT BUYS 1,098,000 POUNDS OF HONEY FOR EXPORT.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on Oct. 16 that 1,098,000 pounds of extracted honey had been purchased in California, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin by Commodity Credit Corporation. The purchases were made to fill a Foreign Operations Administration requisition for export.

The honey is of U. S. Grade A quality and was acquired from both packers and beekeepers. The purchase was made in five-gallon (60 pound) cans, overpacked suitable for export, at prices averaging \$0.15412 per pound. The honey was bought as the result of competitive offers received in response to the Department's announcement of October 7.

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1 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24 .....	1.20	1.00 11 lbs.
¾ lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24 .....	.95	.92 9 lbs.
2½ lb. Square Jars for chunk honey, carton of 12 .....	1.10	12 lbs.
Sample mailing bottle—15c each— \$1.20 per doz.		

### TIN CONTAINERS

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Price Sh. Wt.

5 lb.—Per Carton of 50—13c each .....	\$ 6.00	27 lbs.
5 lb.—Per Carton of 100—13c each .....	11.65	46 lbs.
10 lb.—Per Carton of 50—18c each .....	8.75	44 lbs.
60 lb. Square Cans, in bulk, each .....	.62	3 lbs.
60 lb. Square Cans, per carton of 24 .....	14.80	72 lbs.

### Write for Label Samples

Cellophane Window Front Cartons all sizes	Per 100—\$2.35	Per 500—\$10.95
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	Per 1000—\$12.55	

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# Wisconsin Horticulture



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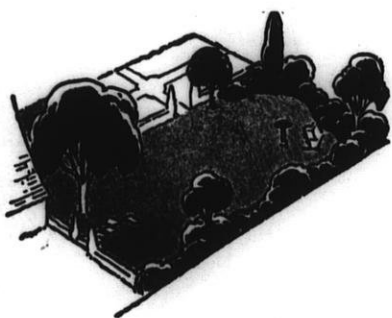
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## What is the Future of

# Dwarf Apple Trees in Wisconsin

By Malcolm Dana

Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin



The economic production of high quality fruit is the goal of all orchard men. Size control of trees offers one means of altering management toward lower production costs. A brief review of the dwarf apple tree situation seems appropriate at this time.

Dwarf apple trees are nothing new in this country. They were used for commercial production in California during the middle of the 19th century but were found to be impractical for that area at that time. The Geneva (N. Y.) Station tested dwarf apple trees about 1915 and reported that they were not commercially promising. One reason for these unsuccessful tests was the lack of uniformity of rootstocks used.

### The Malling Rootstocks

In the period 1915-1920 Dr. R. G. Hatton at the East Malling Research Station in England collected many of the vegetatively propagated rootstocks grown in Europe. From this collection Dr. Hatton sorted out and classified sixteen distinct types which are known today as Malling rootstocks. Among the sixteen stocks are some which impart great vigor to the scion, some produce medium dwarf trees, and some result in very dwarf trees. Since the completion of this work it has been possible to purchase trees of a known rootstock-scion combination.

The advent of World War II with its pinch on the labor supply made fruit growers conscious of the tremendous part which labor played in their production costs. Ways and means were sought to reduce labor cost and to make trees adaptable to mechanical operations. One of the easiest ways to cut costs on harvesting, pruning, and pest control was to grow a smaller tree. Unfortunately, our knowledge of dwarf and semi-dwarf trees was so limited that it was impossible to make recommendations of variety-stock combinations. Gradually this information is being accumulated by research stations and growers across the country.

We know a few things about dwarf and semi-dwarf trees; we can only speculate on some others. The stock Malling IX produces the most dwarf trees. Malling VIII produces a dwarf of a little larger size than the Malling IX. Malling V, IV, II, and VII produce trees of semi-dwarf or intermediate size. Other stocks of the malling series produce trees that are standard or nearly standard size.

Dwarf trees commonly commence bearing at a younger age than do standard trees. Trees on M IX may bear some fruit in the second year after planting; semi-dwarf trees may fruit in 3 to 5 years; a standard may not start bearing for 6 to 8 years or older.

Fruit grown on dwarf trees tends to be well-colored and of good size. Dwarfness does not influence the eating quality of fruit harvested.

### Hardiness

We can only speculate on the question of hardiness of the Malling stocks in the Wisconsin area. Such stocks growing in the nursery row did not withstand the winters at Ames, Iowa. However, in the orchard here at Madison there are 10-year-old McIntosh trees on M XIII, M XVI, M IX, M XII, and M I that have shown no winter injury up to the present time. It is likely that Malling stocks would be hardy in the southern part of the state but their hardiness in northern Wisconsin is questionable. Only by trial on a limited basis will the final answer be found.

### Are Dwarf Trees Practical?

The small trees produce on M IX rootstocks probably have no place in our commercial plantings. For the backyard farmer they are the answer to his problem of limited space and equipment. By using dwarfs he can have more trees that are more easily cared for because of their accessibility. Semi-dwarf trees have great possibilities in commercial plantings although much more knowledge is needed on the particular stock and scion combinations adapted for this region before we can make unqualified recommendations.

A recent report by Dr. Karl Brase of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station indicates that EM IV is not a desirable stock because of its poor root system. EM II and EM V are similar in their effect on the growth and production of the scion varieties but for other reasons Dr. Brase finds the EM II to be preferable. Specifically, Dr. Brase indicates that Cortland, Rome, and Rhode Island Greening will produce good semi-dwarf trees on EM XIII; McIntosh and Red Delicious are satisfactory on EM I; Northern Spy and McIntosh do very well when worked on EM VII. Any of these combinations are worthy of trial under our conditions in Wisconsin.

### Other Stocks

Certain other stock and scion combinations are known to produce semi-dwarf trees. Secor, Willow Twig, York, Rome, and Turley produce good semi-dwarfed trees when worked on Virginia Crab. Another stock that has received some publicity as a dwarfing stock is the Clark Dwarf from Iowa. It produces a small to medium size tree when worked with such varieties as Golden Delicious, McIntosh, Delicious, and Erickson. Prof. Maney found this stock to be tolerant of temperatures of at least 25° F. below zero. Recently it has been reported that this variety is identical with the Malling VIII stock. This is possible but

we cannot be sure until the relative hardness of the two has been determined by experimental plantings under identical conditions. Such studies are now in progress at several locations.

#### Spacing Dwarf Trees

There is no correct spacing of dwarf trees in the orchard. Until we know more of their potentialities under our conditions it will be impossible to make completely accurate spacing recommendations. As a suggestion the following spacings may be considered:

Malling IX 10x20 feet

Clark Dwarf and M VIII 15x20 feet  
M I, II, and VII 20 x 30 feet

Secor on Virginia Crab 25x30. Standard Stocks 30x30 to 40x40 feet.

Commercial orchardmen in Wisconsin may well consider the advisability of planting trees that by their nature will be reduced in size. At present we can encourage only limited plantings as we know too little about climatic adaptation of the stocks under Wisconsin conditions. A bright future is in prospect for medium size orchard trees if we find stock and scion combinations that are both productive and climatically adapted.

#### THE CONNELL'S SELLING WISCONSIN APPLES IN FLORIDA

A "Wisconsin Apple Market" has been established between Clearwater and St. Petersburg, Florida, by William Connell and his family of Menomonie, Wis. Mr. Connell told about the project at the annual fruit growers meeting at LaCrosse, November 5-6. He said that he has shipped 3 semi-trailer loads of apples to storage in Tampa. The apples were packed in an "Export Tub" which is a basket with a raised bottom, a 13 inch pad on the bottom and a 17 inch pad in the center and also a top pad. The apples were reported to have arrived in Tampa in excellent condition.

Members were very much interested in the report by Mr. Connell and he was given a vote of confidence and hope for success in pioneering this new project.

In discussing the type of package he is using, Mr. Connell said that he had packed 12,000 half-bushel baskets this year and may go to a cardboard box on account of the price of baskets. "Some markets do not like baskets due to past experience with the fruit they contained," said Mr. Connell.

## The Convention Fruit Show

The fruit show was excellent this year—with high quality and beautifully colored apples. Suggestions have been made that the bushel basket class be judged on apple quality rather than on packing alone.

#### The Winners

IN THE NEW APPLE VARIETY CLASSES, judged by the Merit System, the following won awards: A. K. Bassett, Ski-Hi Fruit Farm, Baraboo, Excellent on Macoun. Francis Costello, Fond du Lac, Very Good on Macoun, and Very Good on Haralson. Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson, Excellent on Haralson, Good on Orleans, and Excellent on Fireside. Phillip Dell, Waldo, Good on Haralson, and Good on Prairie Spy. Herbert Hasslinger of Nashotah, Good on Haralson, and Excellent on Idared. Miss L. T. Zinn, Hartford, Excellent on Prairie Spy, Very Good on Milton, and Very Good on Kendall. William Leonard, Ft. Atkinson, Excellent on Secor, and Good on Fireside. Leonard Brothers, Ft. Atkinson, Very Good on Secor. W. H. Clemens, Thiensville, two awards of Very Good on Fireside. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, two awards of Very Good on Fireside. Meyer Fruit Grove, Milwaukee, Very Good on Minjon, and Very Good on Turley Winesap. Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Good on Spartan.

IN THE STANDARD APPLE VARIETY CLASSES, premiums on Wealthy, McIntosh and Cortland were donated by J. HENRY SMITH, NIAGARA CHEMICAL DIVISION WAUPACA; premiums on Red and Golden Delicious were donated by LESTER TANS, SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY, WAUKESHA. The following won awards: Miss L. T. Zinn, Hartford, 1st on Northwest Greening; 1st on Wealthy; 2nd on McIntosh; 5th on Cortland; 8th on Red Delicious; and 3rd on Golden Delicious. Francis Costello, Fond du Lac, 2nd on Northwest Greening; 3rd on McIntosh; 3rd on Cortland; 1st on Golden Delicious; and 5th on Jonathan. John Kopp, West Bend, 3rd on Northwest Greening. W. H. Clemens, Thiensville, 4th on Northwest Greening; 7th on Red Delicious; 4th and 5th on Golden Delicious; and 3rd on Jonathan. Peter F. Thelen, Fond du Lac, 5th on North-

west Greening, and 4th on Cortland. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, 2nd on Wealthy. Jay Grimm, Nashotah, 1st on McIntosh, and 3rd on Red Delicious. William Leonard, Ft. Atkinson, 4th on McIntosh. Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah, 5th on McIntosh, and 6th on Red Delicious. Meyer Fruit Grove, Milwaukee, 1st on Cortland; 5th on Red Delicious; and 1st on Jonathan. A. K. Bassett, Ski-Hi Fruit Farm, Baraboo, 2nd on Cortland; 1st on Red Delicious; and 2nd on Golden Delicious. L. M. Pick, West Bend, 2nd on Red Delicious. Marvin Kosanke, Ripon, 4th on Red Delicious, and 2nd on Jonathan. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, 4th on Jonathan.

#### PACKED BUSHEL OF APPLES

The first prize basket of Cortlands by Pieper Fruit Farm was purchased by Lester Mills of the Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Company, Lima, Ohio, for \$9.00. The second prize basket of Red Delicious by Willard Wagner was bid in by A. T. Hipke of New Holstein, Wis. for \$10.00. The third prize basket of Golden Delicious grown by Pieper Fruit Farm, was purchased by Mr. H. C. Dickerson of the Michigan Orchard Supply Company of South Haven, Michigan, for \$7.00; and the fourth prize basket of Cortlands by Willard Wagner was purchased by Walter Diehnelt of Menomonee Falls, for \$6.00. Auction receipts went to the Wisconsin Apple Institute and premiums were paid by Armin Frenz, treasurer.

#### APPLE AUCTION AT THE LACROSSE MEETING

Three very fine bushels of apples were shown at our LaCrosse meeting. William Connell, Menomonie, won first prize on a bushel of beautiful Red Delicious. They were bid in by Robert Sosnovske of Cal-Spray at \$13.00

Arnold Ullrich of Rochester, Minnesota, won second prize on a bushel of Red Delicious bid in by Leon Miller of the John Bean Co., for \$8.00. A bushel of Fireside by Henry Leidel of LaCrescent, Minnesota, won third prize. They were bid in by Mr. C. D. Hunter of the Hardie Sprayer Co., for \$7.00.

# ***Bagged Apples are Moving in New York State***

**By Lloyd H. Davis**

**Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University**

(Presented to New York Horticultural Society Convention. Condensed.)

For the last 2 years Dr. Max Brunk has reported the results of apple merchandising studies he conducted in close cooperation with this Society. Let me briefly remind you of some of those research results.

Experiments were conducted in 1950 and 1951 in the stores of 3 chains in 6 cities. Many merchandising practices were tested. Three types of display were studied, (1) display of bulk apples, (2) display of prepackaged apples, and, (3) display of bulk and prepackaged apples. Apple sales were lowest when only bulk apples were sold, 13 lbs. per 100 customers. When only prepackaged apples were offered these stores sold 18 lbs. per 100 customers. A display combining bulk and prepackaged fruit was most effective, selling 20 lbs. per 100 customers. (These results were obtained when apples were packaged and priced in terms of a 4 lb. unit).

The size of the pricing and the packaging unit also was investigated. The highest sales resulted when prepackaged apples were in 6 lb. units and price was quoted for 6 lbs. of apples. Sales were 27 lbs. per 100 customers. (The "combination" display was used).

These results indicate a real opportunity to increase the sale of your apples. A slight increase in apple sales in all self-service stores would be a tremendous help to apple growers.

With retail apple prices considerably above their level in 1950 and 1951 many retailers feared that a package of 5 or 6 lbs. was too large. They thought many consumers would want a smaller quantity when the price per unit increased. They urged packagers to pack smaller bags, 3 to 4 lbs. An increasing proportion of the displays have offered 3 lb. bags in recent weeks.

During December research workers at Cornell conducted an experiment to

determine whether the optimum size of unit continued to be 6 lbs. under these high-price conditions. We found the following results with McIntosh apples in Cortland, Ithaca, and Elmira. The "combination" display with a 2 lb. unit for pricing and packaging sold 10.2 lb. per 100 customers. When a 4 lb. unit was used sales increased to 15.4 lbs. With a 6 lb. unit sales were 19.0 lbs. per 100 customers. Maximum sales resulted when a 6 lb. unit was used, even under recent price condition.

I should emphasize that the secret of success with bagged apples has been with satisfied customers. People like to buy apples in this form. Let us remember that most people can be fooled only once. Continued success depends on continuing to place good fruit in the bags and delivering them to the customer while in good condition.—From Proc. N. Y. State Hort. Soc. 1953.

## ***A Message of Friendship***

**To Our Faithful Old Friends,  
To Our Cherished New Friends, and  
To Those Whose Friendship  
We Hope To Earn, We Extend**

***A Happy & Prosperous  
New Year***

**SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO.**

**P.O. Box 535  
Waukesha, Wis.**

**227-29 Cutler St.**

**Telephones:  
Waukesha 4107 or 8716**



# The New Orcharding

Changes In Insect And Disease Control, Thinning And Pruning Methods For Producing Larger and Better Fruit.

## Convention Program Report

Partly due to the realization that quality apples of good size are bringing profitable prices and small off grade fruit is selling below the cost of production, attendance at our two convention's fruit growers programs was larger than ever this year.

We can well adopt as a theme for this year's programs the title chosen by Dr. R. H. Roberts for his talk "The New Orcharding". Every speaker presented ideas for improved orchard practices.

We are fortunate at our conventions in being able to hear from our Scientists who present the results of their year of work in research. These men have neither the travel funds nor the time to attend very many meetings during the year. Therefore, convention programs are planned so they may give us at first hand the latest information available in their special field. Later it is the job of the Extension Specialists to take the recommendations to all parts of the State.

### Insect Control

Dr. C. L. Fluke and Dr. Don Dever of the Department of Entomology presented results of work done in testing new materials for the control of orchard insects. Dr. Fluke gave a summary of his work on ground sprays for plum curculio and apple maggot control. He said that Dieldrin continues to give good control of curculio when sprayed on the soil in spring at 6 lbs. and 3 lbs. per acre. Six lbs. per acre gave good results for 2 years, but the 3 lb. rate has only been tested for one year when it gave equally good results and may work. Aldrin also gave satisfactory results at the same rate but may not last as long in the soil. Other materials tested did not give as good results.

Dr. Don Dever said our insect control sprays must be improved because our standards for fruit quality are higher than they used to be. He said that the phosphate sprays such as Parathion, Malathion and Metacide give the best control. Various spread-

ers are being tested; one of them, a by-product of the dairy industry looks promising.

### Scab Control

Dr. J. D. Moore of the Department of Plant Pathology presented the results of this year's research on new materials for scab control in comparison with the older materials.

He emphasized again the importance of the early sprays. "Scab lives over only in the dead apple leaves. A half job is less satisfying than no job at all", he said. Lowering the spore level with the "ground spray" is still best in areas where scab is a problem.

### Captan Sprays Favored

The Captan sprays came in for favorable comment because they gave good scab control, very little injury, and good finish to the fruit.

Leaf injury from a straight lime sulphur program of 9 applications in the Door County test plots was again very severe—480 injured leaves out of 1,200, compared to less than 100 for all materials excepting Crag, which, for some unexplained reason, caused more leaf and fruit injury than usual.

There were only 7 apples out of 1,200 showing scab where a Captan spray was used; 8 in the Captan and Tag and 18 in the straight Ferbam program. Where lime sulphur was used in the first part of the season and Ferbam after bloom, control was good with only 15 apples out of 1,200 showing scab, but with 97 injured leaves.

Dr. Moore will present his recommendations for the 1954 spray program in a later issue.

Asked the question: "Will any spray material kill scab after it has started?" Dr. Moore said he doesn't think so—Puratized, for example, will kill spores on the outer edges of the scab spots but not in the middle.

### OUR CHANGING WORLD

"Our fruit growing practices are changing rapidly", said Dr. A. E. Mitchell of Michigan State College in his talks on the use of Hormone

sprays for apple thinning and at harvest time. "We must reduce costs all along the line and produce better quality fruit, especially of better color and size," he said. Toward this end both thinning and harvest sprays are becoming accepted practices.

Dr. Mitchell's paper on chemical thinning will be printed in a later issue.

### Control of Fruit Drop

The amount of picked fruit in some Michigan orchards has been 15 to 20% more than early estimates due to no losses from drop, was the statement made by Dr. Mitchell in his talk on harvest sprays. When "color-set" was used on Duchess early the fruit colored earlier than usual and it could be sold earlier at better prices. However, growers must be careful as the chemical may ripen the fruit so fast it will over-ripen.

Dr. Mitchell gave the results of an experiment on the effect of applying the harvest spray NAA on various parts of the fruit and foliage. The results are shown in this table.

### Effect of NAA Harvest Spray On Duchess

Parts Sprayed	Fruit Drop
Stem & Cluster Base	17%
Foliage Only	9%
Foliage, Stem & Cluster Base	3%
Check Trees	24%

Dr. Mitchell's paper will be presented in a later issue.

### The New Orcharding

The following are some of the comments made by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, U. W. in his talks on the New Orcharding at both conventions. If you have a profitable roadside market for your fruit, keep only enough trees to supply it—saw down the rest. Most growers are losing money on the apples they send to the wholesale market. Some growers sell their small apples at the roadside market and send the best fruit away. That's really the way to lose money.

Today folks are paying good prices for big apples. School boy size apples



# Orchard Notes

will bring only about one half the price of the best grade.

Some of the things we can do and the changes that are coming Dr. Roberts gave follows. Concentrate sprays are the coming thing, especially when the machines are improved a little more. Thinning sprays are doing a good job. Harvest sprays hold McIntosh on the trees if the job is done right.

Better throw the sulphur sprays out of the window. The organic sprays are better; they give a better finish to the fruit. In regard to fruit packaging Dr. Roberts remarked that each grower must work out his own method to suit his needs. The basket is going out.

Relative to growing Red Delicious, he said that they are getting more profitable because we can now grow them to larger size on old trees in Wisconsin by using the new pruning methods. "However, you'd better have them on hardy trunks", he said.

(To be Continued)

## WISCONSIN CHERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

### Undertakes Several Important Projects

The Wisconsin Cherry Growers Association met during the annual fruit growers school at Sturgeon Bay on December 8 to discuss projects of benefit to the industry.

Organized in June of 1953, the Association elected the following officers: President, R. E. Burton, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., James Erickson, Baileys Harbor; Sec.-Treas., Tom Palmer, Jr., Sturgeon Bay; and, Directors representing the five districts of the county: District 1, Frank Barich, Sturgeon Bay; District 2, D. D. Palmer, Sr., Sturgeon Bay; District 3, Spencer Eames, Egg Harbor; District 4, Ray Slaby, Fish Creek; District 5, Ray Nordeen, Ellison Bay. The Directors are also Directors of the Wisconsin Cherry Commission the parent organization that originated the Cherry Pie Baking Contest in Wisconsin.

Projects adopted for the coming year and chairmen appointed are: 1. Study of the migrant labor problem in camps; Chairman Sid Telfer, Sr., Ellison Bay. The survey is under the direction of the Wisconsin Vegetable Commission. The committee will study

the code and recommend improvements.

2. Study of harvest and tare systems. James Erickson, Chairman, Baileys Harbor.

3. Virus research promotion. Ed Nordahl, Baileys Harbor, Ch'm.

4. Pie Baking Contest and cherry promotion. Frank Barich, Ch'm.

5. Abandoned orchard removal project. The five directors with Ray Slaby, Chairman.

## MOISTURE FOR THE ORCHARD

Fruit trees use an enormous amount of moisture. During the warmer summer months when the fruit is growing rapidly is the time when the most moisture is required. These are also our driest months.

Scientists have found that tree leaves can steal moisture from growing fruit in an effort to overcome a shortage of moisture in the soil. Fruit actually wilts before the leaves. During a period when the tree is suffering from a shortage of moisture the wilted fruit does not increase in size very much. At harvest time such fruits will be smaller than if they had not undergone a moisture shortage.

### Value Of Organic Matter And Mulch

Writes Clarence E. Baker in June issue of the Rural New Yorker: "Anything that conserves or increases the organic matter in the soil usually helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation should be avoided as much as possible on most soils because of its tendency to destroy the soil organic matter through rapid oxidation: run-off of rainfall from cultivated soils often result in serious erosion. Much of the soil lost by erosion is composed of particles of organic matter that floats away, rather encouraging the disappearance of organic matter from cultivated soil. If run-off is heavy, moisture shortage is inevitably low."

### Grow Cover Crops Throughout Orchard

We have steadily maintained that to be of greatest benefit a cover crop must be uniformly heavy throughout the entire orchard floor. This means that practice of spreading fertilizer under the branches of the tree is wrong. The soil under the tree gets natural shade and is the last to dry

out. The area between the trees gets the full sunlight and wind and is the first to dry out. Furthermore, the roots of large trees are very likely to be in the rows between the trees, even overlapping. Heavy mulch allowed to accumulate year after year will greatly help the moisture supply in the soil and such a mulch between the rows will be even more beneficial than under the trees.

Nitrogen fertilizer increases the growth of the grass in the orchard but if you feel that the soil needs a complete fertilizer try out a bag of fertilizer such as 10-10-10 to see if it benefits the cover crop.

## COMMENTS ON RED DELICIOUS APPLES

### By Bill Luce, In Better Fruit Magazine

There is no new apple variety to compete with the Red Delicious as grown in the Northwest. We grow it with good color, size and free from external blemishes. It produces heavily and can be handled in commercial operations without showing excessive bruising. These factors make it our No. 1 apple by a wide margin.

### Okanoma Appears Promising

Certainly it may be over planted some day just as other varieties have been over planted. But if Red Delicious are low in price, some of the less desirable fruits, such as Winesap, Rome and Jonathan, will be even lower in price. That's the way it has always been with the Standard Delicious so we see no reason why the Reds will be any exception.

New strains of Red Delicious will pop up to make our deal more interesting and we hope more profitable to the grower. To the trade and consumer, however, they will be just Red Delicious.

Occasionally a strain such as the Okanoma Red Delicious will appear with heavier bearing characteristics than the present strains. It will be an advantage for some growers to use such a strain if they need heavier production to reduce their costs. The Okanoma has shown real promise this year. It has out produced Starking better than two to one in the Cameron orchard near Donald, Washington. Color and size were both satisfactory.

# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville; 2nd Vice Pres., Charles Greiling, Green Bay; Sec., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: Glen Swartz, Kenosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Elmer Whitby, Chilton; Floyd Burchell, DePere; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

### BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association at Fond du Lac, Thursday, November 12; but many more growers should have attended and listened to the very fine talks given.

New officers and directors were elected as shown at the top of this page. Treasurer E. L. White reported a substantial balance in the treasury.

#### Weight Of Berries

In the discussion on the weight of strawberries, Mr. Gerald Hipp of Janesville reported that Premier and Dunlap berries weigh 20 to 22 lbs. per case. Mr. Floyd Burchell of DePere said that Robinson weigh 18 to 20 ounces per quart at the first picking, 22 ounces in mid-season, and the last picking weighed 24 ounces per quart. The smaller berries weighing the most, the average being about 22 ounces. Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay reported that a case of Thomas weighed 28 lbs. Mr. Chris Olson of Berlin, said that the Gem everbearer weighed 23 ounces per quart the first part of the season and 24 ounces during a later wet period. In October when it was very dry, they weighed only 20 ounces per quart. Dr. Charles Swingle stated that the important thing is to please customers and that the boxes should look full. Mr. Frank Gilbert of Sturgeon Bay stated that the boxes are usually well filled at the farm but some stores may change them by making three boxes out of two and shaking up the berries to make them appear full.

Mr. Harry Barlament reported that the cucumber worm had been controlled and there was no loss this year. He thanked Mr. E. L. Chambers and his Department for the excellent work done on this insect which caused a great deal of loss in 1952.

#### Papers To Be Published Later

An excellent paper on chemical weed control was presented by Dr. Frank



Gilbert of the Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay; and on new vegetable varieties and cultural practices by John Schoenemann, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Crops. A portion of Mr. Schoenemann's paper has already been published as has a paper by Mr. George Klingbeil, Fruit Extension Specialist, on Observations on Small Fruit Growing Areas. Other papers will be printed later when the season is particularly timely

#### Strawberry Variety Tests

Dr. Frank Gilbert presented tables giving the yields of the strawberry varieties tested at the Branch Experiment Station. Beaver was again the poorest variety in this area, with Temple and RedWing also at the bottom of the list. At the top of the list for 1953 were Sioux, Robinson, Wisconsin No. 537, Catskill, Dunlap, Sparkle, Red Crop, Wisconsin No. 214, Thomas and Premier—ranging in production in that order, from 85 quarts for the area for Sioux down to 50 quarts for Premier.

In 1952 conditions were different and Wisconsin No. 261, No. 214, and No. 537 were at the top of the list, with Robinson, Premier, and Catskill yielding in that order.

#### Variety Tests On The Farm

Dr. Charles Swingle reported observations on the 24 different varieties of strawberries he grew this past year on 12 acres. He said that 24 is far too many varieties to grow. He favors Wisconsin No. 214 because of its excellent quality, and will plant more in 1954. He also likes the Thomas because the berries sell well, are big, and late—blooms one to two weeks later than others and therefore not subject to frost. He doesn't like

Robinson too well but people will buy it. Lindalicious is a good variety and Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay reported he also liked it very well. Catskill, said Dr. Swingle, did not do too well, but he plans to get virus-free plants which may do better; the same applies to Premier. He has not decided whether to plant more Premier but may if he can get the virus-free plants.

Dr. Swingle will discard the Marshall, Empire, Erie and Eden, because they didn't do well. Wisconsin No. 261 had very good quality but he will not plant it again. Wis. No. 537 is an excellent berry with good red color but he is not planting it due to the yellowish color of the leaves. The Sparkle berries are rather on the small side and somewhat dark. Dunlap produced berries of poor size in later pickings.

Dr. Swingle brought up the question of why the strawberry crop was short throughout most of the state in 1953. The opinion was given that it was too dry in the fall of 1952 and there was a poor set of fruit buds in September and October.

#### Mulch

Another question which was raised was "Is it possible to apply too much mulch on strawberries?" The opinion seemed to be that it is entirely possible to smother plants with too heavy a mulch, especially of materials that are inclined to pack. Marsh hay does not pack and is therefore a safe material to use. It was pointed out that the principle function of mulch is to protect the plants in case of a very early freeze, coming when the berries are not yet in a dormant condition. Experiments have shown that after the plants have become dormant as they are by January and February, they are not subject to winter killing from the cold in a normal winter.

It was also pointed out that there is danger in leaving the mulch on too late in the spring. After growth starts, plants can easily be stunted by a heavy mulch. It was suggested that more tests be conducted on the time for uncovering.

## Insect Control

Dr. Charles Swingle gave his method for controlling insects of strawberries and pointed out that many of our past troubles have been due to insect injury. He used 20 lbs. of a 5% DDT and 20 lbs. of Chlordane per acre, applying the first dust one week after uncovering the plants and another dusting at the beginning of the blossoming period. The latter application is especially good against the Tarnished plant bug and Spittle bug. Relative to injury from heavy applications of DDT on the soil, he said research has shown that small applications such as 4 or 5 lbs. of actual DDT per acre are all right, but heavy applications may inhibit runner development; Therefore the amount recommended here is not harmful.

Dr. Swingle reported that his Red Rich everbearing strawberries were very nice this year and produced an excellent crop as compared to the poor crop of "catfaced" berries produced in 1952. He gives the credit to dusting with a 5% Chlordane and DDT mixture before bloom which took care of the Tarnished plant bug and perhaps other insects. He said that customers prefer the Red Rich over the Gem variety. He plans to set the plants 24 inches apart and cut off the runners.

He also reported that he had excellent results from the project of "Pick Your Own Berries". Customers came and picked their own at a reduced price and they treated the beds just as good as the regular pickers. He plans on selling about 95% of his crop on that basis next year if possible.

### Best Strawberries For Freezing

Dr. Frank Gilbert of the Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay, brought in pint boxes of 12 varieties of frozen strawberries. He put them on plates and asked everyone present to taste them and mark their preference on a card. The votes were counted and resulted in the following.

Wis. No. 537 received the highest number of votes—17, as compared to 8 votes for Wis. No. 214. Catskill, Sparkle, Wis. No. 261, and Robinson all received 7 votes; RedWing 6, and Lindalicious 5. Only 1 vote was given Dunlap, Sioux, Premier and Beaver.

This was an important test and in the future we should plant varieties from the standpoint of consumer preference when frozen because so many of our consumers do freeze their berries.

## A LESSON IN SOILS

### Questions Answered

By Dr. E. Truog

1. If we compost our oak leaves and other leaves of deciduous trees and dig them into the garden, will it create soil acidity?

**Answer:** Compost made from oak leaves and from other deciduous trees is usually only mildly acid. When made from hard maple leaves, the compost may be practically neutral. Leaves of the same species of tree will vary considerably in their content of bases, depending on the supply of bases in the soil on which the trees are growing. Oak leaves from trees growing on sandy soil are usually lower in bases and make a more acidic compost than oak leaves from trees grown on clay or silt loam soils higher in lime content. To make a clay or silt loam soil appreciably more acid through use of compost made from leaves of deciduous trees will probably be a rather slow process in most cases.

2. Will the needles from pine trees and other conifers increase the acidity if dug into the soil?

**Answer:** Pine needles are much lower in bases and make a much more acid compost than that produced from the leaves of deciduous trees and thus it may be possible and practicable to use compost needles of trees to increase acidity of soils. The effectiveness of this procedure and rapidity of action will of course depend on the kind of soil and its reaction to start with. It is more difficult to change the reaction of a clayey or heavy soil than a sandy soil.

3. By digging sawdust into a soil or using it as a mulch, will it acidify the soil?

**Answer:** Digging sawdust into a soil or using it as a mulch is not a feasible method of increasing the acidity of a soil. Sawdust consists largely of cellulose and some lignin and these materials disappear almost completely on rotting without leaving appreciable amounts of acidic material.

### IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SALE

New and used irrigation systems of popular makes for sale at all times. Eric Franke, Rt. 5, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

## IN OUR BACK YARD

By James Livingstone,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

In our back yard there's shade and trees,  
There's humming birds and bumble bees.

There's toads and snails,  
There's katy-dids and Bobwhite quails.  
In our back yard there's fireflies;  
There's lots of shrubs, most any size.  
There's always song,  
The song of birds the whole day long.  
If our back yard you could share  
Miss Jenny Wren would greet you there.

There's things like a vine  
That cling and twist and twine.

In our back yard it's nice to loll,  
To think and dream and watch it all.  
We watch the trend,  
The bud, the bloom, the dying end.  
In our back yard we let things grow  
For someone else, when we must go.  
Some day, some one  
May undo all that we have done,  
But, take a hint from those who know  
We'll watch things grow.  
For our back yard is full of things  
The things that real contentment brings.

In our back yard, we pile manure  
It smells like heck, you may be sure.  
But, take a hint from those who know  
It's first rate stuff to make things grow.

**Editor's Note:** Mr. James Livingstone is one of our most honored life members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He is a past president, was on its Board of Directors for many years, has been given honorary recognition by the Society and is considered by many one of our most authoritative gardeners. We welcome this poem from his pen.

Overheard in a Connecticut bus:  
"But my dear, it isn't automatic. You have to turn a switch."

## MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.



# Nursery News & Notes

For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., Robert H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; VICE PRES., John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; SEC.-TREAS., Thomas S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; Charles Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Howard Anderson, *Port Edwards*; M. A. Haller, *Oshkosh*.

## Highlights of the Convention

How to grow better nursery stock and how to sell it and make satisfied customers was the theme of the annual convention of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association at Milwaukee on December 2, 3 and 4.

At the business meeting, Secretary-Treasurer Tom Pinney reported a successful year with a balance in the treasury and many valuable projects completed.

Officers elected for 1954 are. President, Mr. Robert H. Gieringer, Milwaukee; Vice-President, Mr. John Gartman, Fond du Lac; Sec.-Treas., Mr. Thomas S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay. New directors elected were Mr. Howard Anderson, Port Edwards, and Mr. M. A. Haller, Oshkosh.

### The Program

The convention program was excellent. Talks on selling and creating satisfied customers were especially appreciated by the members. Mr. Elmer Spencer, nurseryman of Springfield, Illinois, highlighted this topic with a statement — "Give your customers what they want. They want stock that will grow, no matter how you sell it." Dwarf fruit trees, he said, are very popular; people just don't like to climb ladders and so like the idea of small trees that are easy to take care of and will bear fruit. Potted roses are preferred by customers because they don't have to bother taking care of them before planting.

While he admitted that the best way for the home owner to landscape his property is to employ a landscape man to design a planting and then furnish the material and plant it, he nevertheless said that the cash and carry system is sweeping the country by storm and is an important way of selling nursery stock. It has been presented to consumers as a way of saving money; it's an easy way of placing your product in the hands of people who want it. In selling, use the idea that you can show them how to save \$25.00 instead of how to spend \$75.00. Mr.



Spencer advertises in the papers on Friday and Saturday morning. The ad should feature what people want and the price, and also state a good reason for selling. Don't list too many varieties because it is very confusing. He emphasized the price should not be high. "Stop and Save" is a good slogan. A real nurseryman will get a thrill out of visualizing how his stock will improve and beautify many homes and public buildings.

### The Grower's Short Course

The Grower's Short Course on December 2 was well attended. From the University of Wisconsin came R. D. Schenefeldt, Department of Entomology, L. G. Holm, Department of Horticulture, George Ziegler, Department of Landscaping in the Dept. of Horticulture, Dr. Garth Voigt, and Dr. S. A. Wilde of the Department of Soils, David A. Bosley, Department of Floriculture, acted as Chairman of the school. We have already had promises from most of these men that they furnish papers covering their talks for publication in early issues.

### Canned Nursery Stock

Increased sales with canned nursery stock was the topic presented by Homer Fieldhouse of Fieldhouse Landscape Center, Madison, Wis. He assured members that by placing nursery stock in cans or other containers

increased sales result. The stock is available for planting during the off-season. By having evergreens, shrubs and trees available in cans, the customers can take them at any time. It leads to increased cash and carry sales. Then, too, the nurseryman can stage a display for the public and create impulse buying. As a part of the talk, slides were shown taken at the Hill Nursery, Dundee, Illinois, on large blocks of various evergreens in a new type of tin container.

### How To Increase Sales

Mr. Glenn Elliott of the Gaylord Container Corporation of Milwaukee, gave another humorous but instructive talk on salesmanship. In Mr. Elliott's opinion there is no more exciting occupation than that of a salesman. But then, he added, he had read the book "Death of A Salesman" and was "surprised to know how many people are in favor of it." A buyer always says that you are too high in price. "When you get the price about 1/4 of the cost, then the buyer will say you are getting close to the right price". Many growers, he said, are afraid they will lose a sale and so are afraid to charge enough to make a profit. A buyer wants: 1. a bargain, and 2. a choice.

"While we are aware of our cost," he said, "the buyer doesn't care what the cost is. They are thinking of themselves and interested in a bargain." Sometimes it is a good thing to display your culls and let them compare good stock with the culls. When you give them a choice, they will usually buy the best. Let's not burden our customers by telling them about our problems and our costs. They don't want to hear about it, he said.

### If Plants Could Talk

Mr. W. B. Griem, of the Plant Industry Division, Dept. of Agriculture, in charge of Fertilizer Analysis gave valuable information on fertilizers. Here is a summary of his talk.



Wisconsin's 1952-53 fertilizer consumption was a record high for the state: 417,357 tons. Pre-war usage about 40,000 tons a year.

Fertilizer supplies for next season are in good supply. Increases over 1952-53 estimated at 11% for nitrogen with increased solid forms, 10% available phosphoric acid and 11% potash.

Granulation, prilling and use of detergents will make for better storage of the new high analysis fertilizers. This should reduce spring peak demand.

New development in acidulating rock phosphate with nitric acid will make still higher analysis practical and also make possible continuous production of mixtures. Should reduce costs.

#### Foliar Feeding

Foliar feeding of three primary plant foods has limited applicability. Nitrogen in the form of urea is the only practical application at this time. Foliar feeding of minor elements is still practical. Two new developments may prove of use in making minor element applications more practical. Water insoluble forms as frits, and non precipitating forms as chelates, may help solve minor element feeding problems. Remember mulching solves most minor element problems.

If proposed plan for extraction of Vitamin B12 from Milorganite is carried through, the analysis and physical characteristics of the product will not be changed.

New urea-formaldehyde resins can be tailor-made for solubility and availability of nitrogen. One application per year for nitrogen on turf is possible. Does not burn foliage.

Direct ammonia applications to soil is being expanded at a tremendous rate. Soil fixes ammonia so that there is no loss of nitrogen.

Use of defoliant is increasing at a rapid rate. Outlook is good for expansion in horticultural field.

#### Soil Conditioners

No chemical tests have been developed to measure effectiveness of soil conditioners or flocculents. Practical laboratory tests are not consistent. Products are not effective on sandy soils and are not needed on soils with high organic content. Practical use of light applications above seed rows for soil in which surface crusts form easily.

Use of fertilizer-insecticide mixtures receives much discussion. Control people recommend caution. Fertilizer manufacturers not at all interested. Insecticide manufacturers push the idea. Consumers in general like the idea.

Use of antibiotics for plant stimulation receiving research attention. Has worked experimentally by treating seed or by injecting into plant.

Soil analysis is very important; also breeding of plants and study of proper culture.

#### FERTILIZERS FOR NURSERY STOCK

The use of fertilizers for "canned" nursery stock as well as stock in the field came in for considerable discussion. As we see it the problem must be approached from two angles: The type of soil used, the amount of organic matter and natural fertility it contains and the type of plants grown and their requirements.

A soil testing outfit is a valuable aid to the nurseryman; but if he prefers he can send samples to the State

Soil Laboratory, University of Wisconsin or have it tested by the local High School Agricultural Department or County Agent.

Sandy soils need more fertilizers than types more retentive of moisture, especially nitrogen. Trees and shrubs with an extensive root system are able to obtain enough phosphorus and potash from the soil even though it is relatively low in these elements. For rapid growth of woody plants, nitrogen is the fertilizer element most often required. The type and amount of growth desired can be regulated by nitrogen application. Since soil types vary a great deal each grower must study his conditions and regulate the amounts of nitrogen used according to the amount of growth obtained.

Fruit growers have been studying the fertilizer requirements and growth responses of fruit trees for many years. Articles in this magazine on that subject should also be of value to nurserymen interested in fertilizers for trees and shrubs. Evergreens and perennials require special study.

### TREES FOR YOUR HOME GROUNDS

BIRCH, WHITE. Ideal for planting 3 to 5 to a group.  
24" to 30", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Ideal small tree for borders and gardens. Red berries loved by birds.  
12" to 18", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.



CLIMBING ROSE EXCELSA NO. 1. Red flowers in clusters. Hardest of all climbers. Ideal for cutting as well as a showy garden plant.

2 and 3 Year Transplants, \$1.50 each.  
3 for \$3.75.

## J. J. NIGARD NURSERY

Tip Of Bark Point

Herbster, Wisconsin

# From the Editor's Desk

## OUR ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

Attendance at both the annual convention with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association at LaCrosse and our 85th annual convention at Fond du Lac, was larger than in past years. There were 223 registrations at our annual convention. Programs at these meetings were excellent as was interest of the members in them.

### New Officers Elected

At the annual business meeting of the Society, Mr. Marshall Hall of Casco was elected President, Mr. Arthur Bassett, Jr., of Baraboo, Vice President, and new Directors, Mrs. William Basse of Muskego, S. S. Mathisen, County Agent of Milwaukee, and Phillip Dell of Waldo. The Board of Directors re-elected H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary and E. L. Chambers of Madison, Treasurer.

The Secretary reported a small increase of membership during the past year. In his annual report he stated that he had participated in 92 meetings of affiliated organizations throughout the state during the year on a travel budget of less than \$600.00.

The Board of Directors seriously discussed the financial situation and the deficit being incurred due to steadily increasing costs. The Board voted to consider increasing the dues of affiliated organization members to \$1.00 per year at the Board meeting next July. In the meantime, the Secretary was instructed to lay the proposal before various organizations during the coming months and get their reactions. The magazine cannot be kept at its present level of 24 to 32 pages on the present dues. We do not wish to decrease our services or the size of the magazine. Rather we should increase both, which can be done only by increasing our income.

## WILL YOU CORRESPOND WITH THIS ENGLISH GARDENER

Mr. Bernard D. Winsor, 33 Congella Road, Ellacombe, Torquay, Devon, England, writes: "I am a young gardener in charge of a hospital garden here in Torquay. It has long been my



desire to correspond with an American gardener to exchange ideas and to get some information about horticultural methods in the U.S.A. Would appreciate if you will publish my name and address in your magazine in the hopes that one of your readers may write to me".

We hope that some of our members will take advantage of this offer.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

For Sale: 18½ acre bearing apple orchard of good commercial varieties, with storage cellars and roadside market on Highway 12 just South of Baraboo. Good farm buildings. Modern conveniences.—Irish Orchards, Baraboo Wis.

## RAIN WHEN YOU NEED IT

FOR SALE—Carter Self Priming 6" X 4" Pump. Capacity 950 gallons per minute. 100 H.P. Engine. 1300 ft. 6" and 4" Champion Self Coupling Pipe. Perfection Sprinklers. Will put 1" water on 3 acres in 30 minutes. Also Gould Pump. Capacity 450 gal. per minute.

## COPELAND NURSERY PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN

## HELP WANTED

Wanted: Working foreman to run Northern Wisconsin orchard. State experience, age and draft status. Address: Dept 257 Wisconsin Horticulture, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, Wis.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY HOLDS MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING

A most enthusiastic meeting was held by the Women's Auxiliary in connection with the annual convention of the Society at Fond du Lac, November 16.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Marshall Hall, Casco; Vice President, Mrs. Earl McGilvra, Baraboo; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. Armin Frenz, Cedarburg.

Mrs. Donald Kirkland's talk on zinnias and iris was most educational. She named varieties of each that were best suited as to color, growth, and their use in the home garden. She mentioned that she protected young trees by the use of nylon stockings as wrappnigs.

Mrs. Chester Thomas's talk on new outstanding shrubs for the garden was illustrated with colored slides and not only showed the shrubs, but the other plantings used with them. Mrs. Thomas is a practical gardener and her experience was most acceptable to her listeners.

Mrs. Lillian Moehrke of the Fond du Lac Power & Light Company discussed the baking exhibits and gave many hints for improved apple dishes. She said, "If you are baking apple dishes, give them the apple flavor, and do not smother them with sugar".

The talk on Festive Lighting for the holiday season by Mrs. R. H. Sewell demonstrated simple arrangements with lighted glamor. It was gratifying to hear many of her listeners say, "That's something I'm going to do when I get home". In fact, Mrs. Sewell received many compliments for her fine talk and demonstration from members.

Attendance was doubled that of last year. When joined by the gentlemen there were 200 at the tea who sampled the delicious exhibits of apple baked goods. All decided the Auxiliary convention was a huge success.

# Awards for Distinguished Service

Three outstanding horticulturists were presented the Distinguished Service Award of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at the annual banquet held in connection with the annual convention November 16, 1953.

Mr. Gilbert Hipke of New Holstein was presented the award "in recognition of his leadership in advancing the fruit growing and processing industry, and for substantial contributions to the growth and welfare of horticultural organizations".

Mr. John F. Swartz of Kenosha was presented the award "in recognition of his devotion to the successful culture of fruits and ornamentals, and substantial contributions to the welfare of horticultural organizations."

Mr. Edward L. White of Fort Atkinson was presented the award "in recognition of his many years of devotion to gardening and the culture of ornamental plants, and substantial contributions to the welfare of garden clubs and other horticultural organizations".

A brief biography of each of the men honored was read by the Society's President Arnold F. Nieman who then presented the awards. The biographies follow.

## GILBERT J. HIPKE

Gilbert J. Hipke of New Holstein is recognized for his leadership in advancing the fruit growing and processing industry. He was born in Calumet County and spent his boyhood in New Holstein, graduating from High School there. He worked during the summer months on farms and in the canning factory founded by his father, A. T. Hipke, in 1898, and now known as A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. It was originally known as the New Holstein Canning Company, and the products packed were peas, corn, tomatoes and apples—largely of the Duchess variety. In the fall of 1916 Gilbert Hipke enrolled in the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. On completion of service in World War 1, he resumed his studies at the University, graduating in 1921. While at the University, Mr. Hipke took a number of courses in the Department of Horticulture.



Distinguished Service Awards were presented by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society to (from left) Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, and John Swartz, Kenosha. Presentation was made by President Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, at right.

After graduation, Mr. Hipke returned to New Holstein and took charge of crop production and farm management for the Company. He also took an active part in civic, industrial, agricultural and political affairs and organizations.

Gilbert Hipke is a past president and Director of the Wisconsin Canners Association and served as Director of the National Canners Association.

He was organizer and Chairman of the County Civilian Defense Program, serving three years as its Chief. He served four years as Alderman and is serving his 19th year on the County Board of Supervisors. He served four years as Director, and three years as President of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He also served on the Board of Directors and is now President of the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Throughout the past 25 years, Mr. Hipke has been active in the Republican Party of Wisconsin, serving as the County organization's Secretary for 25 years, and six years as Chairman of the Sixth Congressional District. He is a past president of the local Chamber of Commerce and past

Commander of the American Legion Post 124, past Master of the New Holstein Masonic Lodge and has served 10 years on the County Park Commission, and six years as Clerk of the Board of Education at New Holstein.

Mr. Hipke is serving his 25th year as Secretary of A. T. Hipke & Sons, with his father still active at the age of 80 as President. In the years 1928 to 1931, Gilbert planted and organized the Hipke Orchards, consisting of 90 acres of apple trees to produce fruit for processing and fresh fruit for sale. The project has developed most satisfactorily and is producing quality fruit.

## JOHN F. SWARTZ

Mr. John F. Swartz of Kenosha was born in 1867. He was the son of John J. Swartz who, in 1849 at the age of 7, came to Wisconsin with his father. They spent the first winter in Milwaukee and moved to Kenosha in June of 1850.

After nine years spent in construction work in Kenosha, the Swartzes bought a farm and began fruit growing. John J. Swartz, the father, and his brother enlisted in the Third Wis-

(Continued on page 88)



# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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### WISCONSIN HYBRIDISTS— THE MELK BROTHERS

By Ralph Burdick, Edgerton

Charles and George Melk have been growers of gladiolus as cut flowers since 1925 and, because they found the growing of the new introductions so fascinating, decided to try their hand at hybridizing.

The first crosses were made in 1944 using mostly the new introductions of that time such as *Burma*, *Spotlight*, *Miss Wisconsin*, *Connecticut Yankee*, *Pink Radiance*, *Red Charm*, *Lady Jane*, *E. C. Cole*, and *Hoosier Lady*. Over 100 crosses were made and from these, blooming in 1946—*Honey*, *Skippy*, *Pink Classic*, *Margery*, and *Red Radiance* were selected for further propagation and introduction. Crosses in succeeding years have made more extensive use of their own seedlings, producing three to be introduced this year—*Mother Anne*, *Celestial Rose* and *Fortune*.

Selection with an eye to beauty and commercial value is considered paramount and a great deal of their success has been due to rigid exercise of this concept.

No definite pattern is followed in their breeding work. Line breeding and inbreeding has been tried with no outstanding results. They now believe outcrossing offers the best results with the added advantage of using varieties that do well under widely varying climatic conditions.

Anyone who has attended a large show in Wisconsin can testify as to the professional skill and artistic ability manifest in the make-up work done on their exhibition baskets. For several years baskets of *Margery* have been crowd stoppers at all the large shows and one can count on the bulk of the basket classes being filled by Melk's beautiful seedlings.

### FERTILIZER NEEDS OF GLADIOLUS STUDIED

The Department of Horticulture, Rutgers, Univ., N.J., carried on research on the response of gladiolus to various fertilizer treatments which was reported at the annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Thirty-five different fertilizer treatments based on soil analysis were applied to duplicate plots. The gladiolus produced larger flowers and corms at the highest nitrogen concentration but disease was also greatly increased by heavy nitrogen fertilization. For good flower and corm production together with low disease, the intermediate amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash seem best. By placing corms from heavily fertilized plots in unfertilized plots and vice versa indicated that the previous years soil nutrient supply as reflected in the nutrient reserves carried over in the corm, had an important influence on the current season's growth

and flower production. The nutrient supply available during the current season, however, had an even greater influence on flower and corm production than did the previous year's nutrient supply.

### DUST GLADIOLUS BULBS WITH DDT

In response to a question about dusting gladiolus bulbs for thrips control, Dr. Julius Hoffman of Michigan State College, told members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at the meeting in Milwaukee, that a 5 or 10% DDT dust was best. Each corm must have a light film of dust on it in order to come in contact with the insects. He mentioned that naphthalene flakes have been used successfully, but do not kill as many thrips as DDT and cause more injury.

If you have not yet dusted your gladiolus bulbs, do so now. It is the one important way in which the insect is carried over winter to infest next years flowers—and perhaps be a menace to your neighbor's plants.



Board of Directors, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society meets in Milwaukee on November 1. From left, seated: Gil Thompson, Jerry Merchart, Mrs. John Bayless, Dr. R. H. Juers, Charles Melk, Dr. H. A. Kasten, Ralph Burdick and Ed Lins. Standing from left: Walter Axel, Joe Rezek, Arthur Kottke, John Gates, John Flad, Otto Kapschitske, Jr., Paul Beers, Ed Schaepe, and Leland Shaw.

# How We Grow Gladiolus

## Fertilizers and Soil Management Practices

By Charles Melk, Milwaukee

### Annual Meeting Paper

There are many opinions on the use of fertilizer on glads. Some believe that the soil should be built up previous to planting. Others say that glads respond to commercial fertilizer, especially when water is available. Still others insist that organic fertilizers are best.

We believe that organic matter is necessary but minerals are of equal importance. A soil rich in organic matter will respond well to commercial fertilizers and will retain moisture. Organic matter also helps build soil structure.

#### Fertilizers Used

Our experience with fertilizer on glads is limited to 2 types of soil—muck and clay loam. On muck soils we used a high potash fertilizer such as 0-20-20, 3-9-18, and 0-9-27. Muck soils respond to commercial fertilizers perhaps better than any other soil, as there is usually enough moisture and the organic matter is a big help.

At present we are growing on clay loam soil. On this soil we use commercial fertilizers such as 4-12-8, 3-12-12, and 6-12-12. The latter formula gave good results both for bulbs and cut flowers.

On bulbets a 10-10-10 fertilizer has worked well the past year. Bulbets seem to require more nitrogen for early growth.

We use the hand placement method of applying fertilizer. In this way the fertilizer is at the level of the bulb and 4 to 5 inches to either side of the row. We have never had any damage from fertilizer burn and results have been satisfactory.

#### Green Manure

On the clay loam soil we used green manure to some extent. This seems to help condition the soil and add organic matter. It is difficult to do much in the way of soil building on a permanent basis by growing green manure crops. Perhaps the most practical way to handle this would be to grow green manure crops for 2 years and then plant the land to glads.

The crops we used for green manure



Mr. Charles Melk of Milwaukee with a basket of Red Radiance, one of Melk Brothers' '53 Introductions. It is a clear, bright red, without markings. Red Radiance took the Champion Basket Award at the State Show in Two Rivers.

were rye, oats, barley, Sudan grass and alfalfa. The latter proved to be the best; but this is a 2 year proposition. The grain crops were satisfactory but not up to alfalfa as a soil conditioner.

#### Phosphates Used

We have used both Super Phosphate and Rock Phosphate as a broadcast application in the fall; both at the rate of about 750 pounds per acre. Some was broadcast on top of the plowed ground and some broadcast into the green manure and plowed under. Not much to choose between the two, but the former seemed the best.

In addition to the phosphate, 400 to 600 pounds of mixed fertilizer per acre was applied at planting time. A side dressing of Sulphate of Ammonia when the spikes begin to form has given excellent results in the production of cut flowers. We believe that Sulphate of Ammonia is the best source of nitrogen for use on glads. The use of this material will drop the PH to some extent, which, in turn, will make the minor elements more readily available. This will help in the control of fungus diseases.

#### Organic Nitrogen

Organic nitrogen is said to cause

bulb rot and is not recommended.

Our experience with organic fertilizers and barnyard manure has been limited. We have used it on occasion in the past. Results have not been consistent. Pulverized sheep manure has given us best results. This was spread on the top of the ground so it also helped as a mulch. Barnyard manure has a tendency to cause fungus diseases. This is especially true if applied at planting time. However, we have grown excellent bulbs on land where manure was applied the year before. Fresh manure is perfectly safe for flower production, but can be the cause of disease on the bulbs.

#### On Sandy Soils

We have had no experience in growing on sandy and sandy loam soils.

I understand that there is more leaching on those soils so that applying all the fertilizer at planting time would not work out well as there would be too much loss of plant food and a greater chance of fertilizer burn.

I would not recommend the use of amounts mentioned on sandy soils; but rather more frequent applications of 100 pounds or so per acre.

We glad growers are handicapped by a lack of information on just what glads require in the way of fertilizer. While we do have some knowledge on their requirements, we do not know as much about it as is known about other plants and flowers. This may be due, in part, to the many different soils on which glads are grown. There may also be quite a difference in the requirements of varieties due to ancestry.

Your friends don't believe you make as much as you do; the government doesn't believe you make as little.—**Burnett County Leader.**

Want to be happy? Never set your mind on anything which is in the power of others to withhold.—**Chetek Alert.**

## HORTICULTURISTS HONORED

(Continued from page 85)

consin Voluntary Regiment and were discharged in June of 1865. After their return, John J. was married in 1866, and John F. Swartz was born on the farm which he is still operating.

His father was always interested in fruit growing and immediately planted a 10 acre apple orchard which was considered unusually large at that time. He also grew cherries, grapes, currants and gooseberries and was the first to introduce red raspberries in Kenosha County. They had the first orchard sprayer in the neighborhood and were able to produce worm-free cherries, which were unusual at that time, and so became well known for the quality of their fruit.

At the age of 8, John was given a few strawberry plants by a neighbor and raised a small strawberry bed, and then became interested in propagating fruit. At the age of 21, John was given an acre of land by his father which he could use for propagating fruit. He then went to the Phoenix Nursery of Bloomington, Illinois, and secured the agency as a dealer for Kenosha and Racine Counties.

He purchased young fruit trees from the Phoenix Nursery to line out the acre in young stock and use this as a sales lot, and sold trees for orchards throughout the two counties. The price of trees at that time was 25c each or \$18.00 per hundred. The trees cost him 7c each which gave him a profit of \$11.00 per hundred on the trees.

John Swartz first attended the Horticultural Society convention at Madison in the fall of 1898 and has missed very few conventions since that time. He was active in forming the Horticultural Club in Kenosha and was a charter member in that branch.

In later years, after his sons were able to take over the nursery and landscaping end of the business, John Swartz devoted his time to raising strawberries. He introduced the Thomas variety to the public, and at present is growing about 12 acres of Thomas and Robinson strawberries.

### EDWARD L. WHITE

Edward L. White of Fort Atkinson was born in 1878 in Waterbury, Connecticut. The family moved to Kenosha in 1888, and to Chicago in 1892. In the summer of 1893 he worked in

the Columbian Exposition tending graphophone machines. In 1910 he moved to Fort Atkinson where he worked for 16 years with the James Manufacturing Company.

It was after moving to Fort Atkinson that Mr. White developed an interest in horticulture which has never ceased. He was always very interested in plant and animal life. He joined the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in 1919 and still has copies of the magazine from that time on. He was on the Board of Directors of the Society during 1944 through 1946, and on the Executive Committee in 1946.

Mr. White was instrumental in organizing the Fort Atkinson Garden Club; was president the first two years and is still active in the club. He served in 1931-32, as vice president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and one year as president of the South Central District of Garden Clubs. He was a member and Chairman of the joint plant testing

committee of the Society and spent a great deal of time in growing the plants recommended for testing and reported on them. The test plants included both fruits and ornamentals.

When the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association was organized in 1948, he was elected to their Board of Directors and has served as Secretary-Treasurer since 1949. He has also been a member of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association. For several years Mr. White sold nursery stock and did landscaping work.

In 1922 Mr. White purchased a small farm outside of Fort Atkinson and his principal interest has been the growing of perennials. In time this venture developed to an extensive garden in which he and Mrs. White grow iris, peonies and chrysanthemums. He has also grown many other varieties of flowers and has learned a great deal about their requirements and characteristics. He has grown many varieties of fruits, mostly for home use.

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# Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD: Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee

January of a new year, a time when most everyone looks forward with renewed hope and opportunity for progress and accomplishments. To the gardener it is time to appreciate the lengthening day, to wait and watch for the arrival of those harbingers of spring, the seed catalogues in gay and colorful dress and to joyously give thought to the planning of the year's garden.

Garden club members are truly a privileged people and we of the Garden Club of Wisconsin can look upon the month ahead with confidence in the plans being made for our continued progress in the field of horticulture, cultural endeavor and artistic achievement.

Your President has fully enjoyed the opportunity given her to be a part of our activities and she is grateful beyond words for the cooperation and splendid support given by all, which has brought about a steady growth of our organization. To attend our State and Regional meetings is always a delightful and wholesome experience, where pleasant associations and excellent and inspiring programs are enjoyed by all in attendance.

Plans for the year's programs are now in the making and we can all be assured of many interesting and educational activities for our welfare and enjoyment.

To each and every one of our dear members, may I express a sincere thank-you for your continued support. And may our Garden Club of Wisconsin be that symbol of inspiration whereby we can add to our membership more devoted gardeners and more fine garden clubs.

## SCHEDULE FOR SCORING 1954 YEAR BOOKS

By The Garden Club of Wisconsin  
Affiliated with the Wisconsin State  
Horticultural Society

1. CONTENTS OF YEAR BOOK—  
75 points



A. Course of study, including topics related to gardening such as nature, conservation, roadside or civic beautification.

B. A named, authoritative speaker.

C. A garden tour.

D. A supplementary list of material related to program topics to be compiled by program chairman.

2. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB—15 points.

A. A listed club project (at least one)

B. Participation in a flower show.

C. Work shops for flower arrangement, landscape, plant exchanges, films or slides.

3. FORM—10 points

A. Convenient sized book (originality, neatness of design)

B. Name of club and date on front cover.

C. First page: date of organization; affiliations; names of all officers.

D. Membership list: name, address and telephone numbers.

CONTEST YEAR BOOKS must be in the hands of the Year Book Committee before August 1, 1954. Send to the Chairman: Mrs. Severin Swensen, 2230 S. 106th St., Milwaukee 14.

## MILWAUKEE REGION HOLDS FLOWER ARRANGEMENT WORK SHOP

The Milwaukee Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin, held its annual flower arrangement Work Shop at the YWCA on November 30, 1953. The program consisted of a demonstration on making wreaths by Mrs. Victor Schmitt; Christmas tree ornaments by Mrs. S. Stratton; Christmas party favors by Mrs. P. Colosimo.

Following the luncheon, tree ornaments, (plastics and metallics) were demonstrated by Mrs. E. Verberg; Christmas corsages by Mrs. R. Larson. The day ended with a demonstration on Christmas tables and packages. There was also a display of arrangements.

## WAUSAU GARDEN CLUB NEWS

We started our year out right with 16 members going to Scandinavia for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin. We all felt it was a wonderfully instructive day and the luncheon couldn't have been better.

Our next meeting was on birds and bird sanctuaries and the speaker was a member of the Wausau Bird Club.

At our December meeting, our last year's President showed movies of all our garden club members in their own gardens. Some of the girls didn't realize they were having their pictures taken. It was fun and a surprise to many. At our January meeting we will have Mr. Kenneth Altorfer of the McKay Nursery Co. talk on landscaping in its pictorial aspect. In February we

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WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

3373 N. Holton Street

Milwaukee

plan to have something quite different; the subject will be "Information Please". Four girls will be on the panel and we will have one as a moderator. We will talk on all phases of gardening.

We plan to celebrate our 20th anniversary in March with a tribute to those who organized the club and that will be followed by a book review.

Our annual get-together of all of the four clubs in Wausau is always sponsored by one of the clubs at a luncheon in April with Mr. H. J. Rahmlow as our guest speaker. We look forward to this meeting as Mr. Rahmlow always brings us much material we can use.

In May we will have a garden pilgrimage to member's gardens. Always at this meeting each member brings seeds and a flat ready for planting and we show how to plant seeds indoors in flats. In June we will have a talk on interior design and composition in harmony with flowers, by Mr. Karel Yasko, a local architect. Our July meeting should be most interesting. We are going to have a floral hat parade. Each member will wear their creation made of flowers, fruits, vegetables or foliage. One member will be the judge.

Our August meeting will be on flower arrangement with "two right and two wrong arrangements made with identical flowers". In September we will have a play, "A gardener old and a gardener new, meet and give you each one's view". By Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau Garden Club.

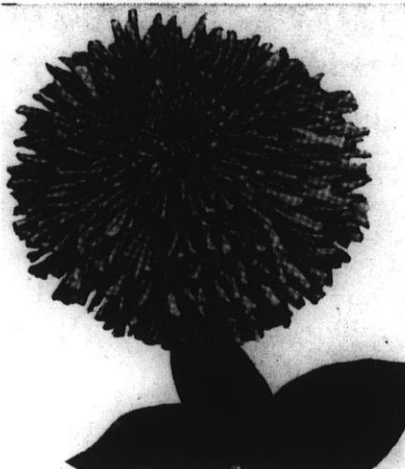
#### SHEBOYGAN GARDEN CLUB

The outstanding event of the past year for the Sheboygan Garden Club was the project of staging "Table settings and floral arrangements through the year" during the city's Centennial celebration in August. The club has held regular meetings and has had excellent programs. The speaker for the October meeting was H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society. By Mrs. N. Palmer, Sec.

If you want to stay young, associate with young people. If you want to feel your age, try to keep up with them.—Marion Advisor.

One reason the dollar doesn't do as much for us as it did 10 years ago may be because we don't do as much for the dollar.—Viola News.

#### BLAZE ZINNIA WINS ALL-AMERICAN AWARD



**Blaze Zinnia.** This is the only new annual flower awarded the All America Selection for 1954. It is a giant hybrid zinnia in flame-orange color useful for the garden and cutting. It is easy to grow and has a long blooming season.

Standing out over all others, Blaze Zinnia wins the only All-America Selections flower award for 1954.

Really flame or fire colored, Blaze brings this new scarlet-orange color to the new giant Fantasy-type zinnias. Up to five inches across, like the largest Dahlia-flowered favorites, Blaze seems the truest, most uniform in color, plant and size of this popular new class of zinnias.

An authority remarked that its good cutting stems and remarkable doubleness of the flowers make every bloom a specimen for cutting. We can accept that as very generally true.

The terminal flowers are borne on strong stems and free-blooming, bushy plants reach 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Blaze uniformity and colorfulness create a sensational mass display in bed or border, also bringing accent to any place in the garden or home.

Its introducer calls this new type Giant Hybrid Zinnias, the loveliest new flowers ever created. That shows real enthusiasm for these easily grown flowers and maybe he is right. After all, petunias and zinnias are the most useful and widely planted flowers from seeds. They come in several types, sizes and colors. They are easy to

grow, zinnias even easier than petunias, and produce better plants and flowers if grown in place, without transplanting.

#### HOW TO ROOT CUTTINGS OF AFRICAN VIOLETS

One of the largest green houses in the country where thousands of cuttings of African violets are made each month of the year makes these recommendations for successful rooting of cuttings.

Select only large leaves for cuttings. The length of the petiole makes no difference and they use different lengths, although the shortest suggested is ¾ inch and the longest 2 inches. Do not trim the leaves.

Some growers prefer clean, sterilized sand. Others prefer vermiculite.

Cuttings are placed not closer than ½ inch apart in the mixture and deeply enough so that they can properly anchor themselves; but they do not submerge the entire petiole.

Cuttings will root in about 6 weeks; sometimes less, and sometimes more than that. The sand or vermiculite must be watered often enough to keep it damp at all times.

#### Potting African Violets

Usually a 2½ inch pot is used for planting the cuttings when the young plants appear, making sure that the crowns of the tiny plants are kept close to the surface of the soil. One must be careful not to set the plants too deeply or the new crowns will find difficulty in emerging.

Saintpaulias seem to like a soil mixture with a pH of 6 to 6.5 when first potted which is slightly on the acid side. Later when they are repotted into 3 or 4 inch pots, the preferable pH seems to be from 6.5 to 7—in other words they seem to like a slightly acid to nearly neutral soil. A good soil mixture is two parts soil, two parts sand, and 2 parts of leaf mold.

African violets are not heavy feeders and the cuttings or young plants should not be fed until they are making vigorous growth. Overfeeding may do considerable harm as the feeder roots are burned so that the leaves cannot be provided with moisture.

A completely soluble fertilizer is best—the plant food being given in the water at regular intervals such as ten days to two weeks.

# Principles Of Good Design In

## Distinctive Table Setting

By Mrs. Edward Ray, Lancaster, Ohio



"Tea For Two" is the title of this handsome table setting which was a winner at the show in Dayton, Ohio.

All the pleasure that a flower arranger experiences in creating a delightful floral picture is intensified when the principles of good design, color harmony, and proper relationship of textures are applied to combinations that make for distinctive table settings.

The artistic arrangement is not an exhibit within itself but becomes one of the parts of a composition. It needs to be in good relationship to the table wares and to the setting as a whole as to size, style, color, texture and quality.

The type of glassware, table covering, accessories and flower container will probably be determined by the color, texture, quality and design of the dinner ware. The color or pattern of the plates will likely indicate the choice of plant materials for the artistic arrangement.

The color influence on table settings is perhaps stronger than any other element. Textural qualities are also quite important for good unity. Matching ware throughout is not necessary as long as the qualities produce harmony.

### The Flower Arrangement

The artistic arrangement should be scaled to the table setting—not so small as to be insignificant nor so large that it may extend into the place settings. Its height should be controlled so that the diner's view across the table is not obstructed.

Variation in heights can be obtained by glasses and by candles if they are to be used. This problem is more easily solved in buffet or tea table settings since the range in the size of fittings is greater. But in buffet and tea settings placement of the different factors command particular attention so that spot-tiness is avoided and good balance and unified effect achieved.

Candles which should be used only for evening affairs (exception: traditional Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners) can complement the color scheme. White candles can be a jarring note if white is not used elsewhere within the composition. Burning of the candle tips is an accepted practice. Since the flame of the candle should not interfere with the vision of the diners, the candles should either be above or below eye level.

The arrangement itself ought to be

placed within a container or on a suitable base or mat rather than built directly on the table covering.

### Period Settings

Period settings call for close adherence to the use of plant materials and appointments of the time. Modern living customs are so diverse that much freedom can be allowed in the decorative schemes suitable for present day conditions. Beauty and good taste are always primary factors.

Conventional settings are usually symmetrical but less formal plans frequently encourage the use of complimentary arrangements at the ends of the table or the use of a three sided arrangement when the table is placed against a wall.

In some shows a complete table setting for six or more people is done and scoring includes the etiquette of table setting. In fact, in some instances the exhibit is frowned upon unless adequate service for an entire course or a complete buffet meal or tea is displayed.

However, from both the angle of presenting a stimulating artistic arrangement in keeping with the composition and the beauty of the display itself, the uncluttered look obtained



Skillful use of plant materials—a harmonious mass of red roses, delphinium, wheat spikes and pansies make an effective combination with a deep blue cloth, red and white napkins and ruby glasses. Use of silver permissible because it was done for a small intimate gathering.



# Garden Notes

with fewer place settings and by the restricted use of table furnishings is quite desirable.

Some of the finest exhibits showing floral decorations in keeping with table service constitute those done without a great array of furnishings. Place settings at either end of a narrow six foot table, a single place setting on a card table and buffet or tea tables developed with just enough service to establish a theme and portray a definite feeling seem more in keeping with the promotion of the better use of materials in this connection.

The artistic arrangement should not dominate the composition but it is definitely the focal point of the setting. A distinctive table setting of character can well be a topic for conversation.

Condensed from "The Garden Path". Cuts, courtesy Ohio Association of Garden Clubs.

## BOOKS FOR THE INDOOR GARDENER

These books will be found in many public libraries. Ask your librarian for them. If you do not have access to a public library, you may send your request directly to the Traveling Library, Madison 2, Wis.

Abbott, Daisy T. *The indoor garden-er*. 1939. Univ. of Minn. Pr.

A small handbook to aid the person who wishes to raise house plants. Advice is given on selection, care, and propagation.

Ashberry, Anne. *Miniature gardens*. 1952. Van Nostrand.

A book for the beginner who wishes to make a miniature garden, or those who already have one and wish to know how to care for it.

Free, Montague. *All about house plants*. 1950. Doubleday.

The selection, culture, and propagation of house plants, with suggestions for their decorative value.

Gannon, Ruth T. *Decorating with house plants*. 1952. Crowell.

How to grow and care for flowering and foliage plants indoors. Interesting suggestions are made for their use in decoration.

Hersey, Jean. *Garden in your window*. 1949. Prentice-Hall.

The essential information for pursuing that fascinating hobby of raising plants and flowers indoors.

## GARDEN NOTES FROM 1952 PUBLICATIONS

A timely commentary on "The American Garden" by Chester P. Holway in the July 1952 issue of *Horticulture* (p. 263) criticizes the often "outrageous" attempts of architectural designers and interior decorators to present to owners of contemporary homes, gardens in the form of "yards turfed with concrete and accented with a few plants stuck in pots and boxes". Such an arrangement may be efficient and utilitarian, but, comments the author, "it is not a garden".

"Naturalism", the new American taste trend, is the theme presented in *House Beautiful* (October, 1952 p. 176). A new sense of freedom, freedom of taste, flows from naturalism, creating a new feeling for simple flowing lines, textural contrasts and the use of nature's colors. In landscape design peace and ease dominate the style trend—with emphasis on a strong indoor-outdoor relationship.

Are you a garden snob? If you refuse to assess plants at their intrinsic value, and grow only those materials which are rare and exotic, you are guilty of garden snobbery of the worst kind. The fact that a plant is easy to grow and commonly used should not discredit it. For if it has real merit it deserves continued use. Both the *Green Thumb* (Feb., 1952 p. 29) and *Country Life* (English) (May 9, 1952, p. 1396) have more to say on this subject.

"The Great American Litterbug", an illustrated article by Annette H. Richards in the May, 1952 issue of *Natural History* (p. 200), the magazine of the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y., reveals the alarming extent to which vandalism has increased within our national parks and forests. Although park officials estimate that only 10% of the visitors are guilty of serious offense, one is shocked by the depredations committed by this minority. For, not only do they deface and destroy irreplaceable works of nature, but carelessly spread litter and rubbish wherever they go. By E. L. Kammerer. *Bull. of Popular Information By the Morton Arboretum*. III.

## WANTED — COLORED SLIDES OF GARDENS

Many members of Wisconsin Garden Clubs take colored pictures of their gardens and individual plants in it.

Would it not be wonderful if these members would send in good slides to make up a collection which could be loaned to all garden clubs for their programs.

If this appeals to you, we suggest that you send slides to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison 6, Wis., and we will make up a set, prepare a lecture and mail out the set of slides.

Be sure to mark the names of any flowers on the slides and on the reverse side the name and address of the gardener. Descriptions of the garden or plants should be sent in order to prepare a lecture with full details. Duplicate slides of plants will be returned.

## STORE DAHLIAS CAREFULLY

If your storage facilities are adequate, no trouble should be experienced in storing dahlia roots through the winter. They keep best at a temperature of about 40 degrees and a relative humidity of 60 to 70 per cent. If you have your dahlia roots dug by this time, clean the old dirt off them, but do not divide them until spring. If your storage cellar can provide the correct temperature conditions the plants can be stored simply in flats or crates.

If, however, the cellar is inclined to run on the dry side, pack the dahlias in dry peat or sawdust. Normally they will keep well in this way. If you have experienced trouble even with this treatment, try the paraffin method, melting enough paraffin on top of a pail of water to provide a layer one-half inch or so deep. Have the water just warm enough to keep the paraffin melted. Dip the roots in and out of the pail quickly, and a thin coating of paraffin will adhere to them, providing a good protective covering.—From *The Florist Review*.

Most men will tell you that they are worth more than they are getting—the remaining few set about proving it.—*Spring Valley Sun*.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

Newton Boggs, Viroqua  
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith  
M. L. Osborne, Beloit  
Len. Otto, Forest Junction  
Herbert Reim, Watertown  
E. Schroeder, Marshfield

## OFFICERS:

William Judd, Stoughton, President  
Vernon G. Howard, Milwaukee, Vice-President

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

Harold Richter, Whitehall, 2nd Vice-Pres.  
Alan Vosburg, Rt. 1, Ft. Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary

## SONNET TO A WISCONSIN QUEEN

Royal by birth, on royal jellies fed,  
The queen emerged. I marked her  
virgin flight  
Up to celestial realms beyond my  
sight.  
To heaven—the rightful place for  
queens to wed.  
A giant, golden drone swift-follow-  
ing sped.  
Nuptials of death. The thought did  
not affright  
Nor swerve him from the moment's  
brief delight  
The sun his priest; a cloud, the  
bridal bed.

How brave the kirk child that he  
never sees!  
Bright blossoms cherish ripeness soon  
to come;  
Sweet mead invites, its goblet holds  
no less;  
The ruddy apple lies with purpling  
plum—  
All these results from mating of the  
bees!  
The man is bold who would compute  
the sum.

Written by Fidelia A. VanAntwerp,  
807 Vine Street, Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

## OUR NEXT YEAR'S HONEY CROP

**Question:** Has the drought seriously affected the clover crop and our chances of a good crop of honey next year?

**Answer:** According to agronomists at the University of Wisconsin, conditions at Thanksgiving time were not much more serious on heavy soils than in the fall of 1952 when it was also dry in many parts of the state. On some light, sandy soils, new seedlings of alfalfa and clover have been killed and conditions are serious.

White clover was in fair shape on heavy soils at Thanksgiving time according to Professor Dale Smith,



Dept. of Agronomy, but it lacks root development and is not as large as normal. The great danger will be to have the soil remain dry and with a light snow cover. Then, if we get low temperatures, there may be heavy losses from winter injury.

## HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO PRODUCE A POUND OF HONEY

A number of surveys have been made in various states to determine the cost of producing honey. They have brought out the fact that it costs more in many cases than is received when honey is sold at wholesale prices.

Since most of us are at a loss to know how to go about getting a higher wholesale price than the prevailing market, we turn our attention to other ways of making a profit.

Dr. C. L. Farrar in Circular No. 702, states: "In surveys, the colony yield was the basic factor influencing production costs. The cost of producing a pound of honey in the apiaries giving low yields was 5 to 9 times the cost in apiaries with high average yields. When it is recognized that most apiaries show average yields only  $\frac{1}{2}$  as high as those obtained from the most productive colonies, the beekeeper is challenged to increase the efficiency of his management".

## WILSON CLOVER

Wilson clover produces nectar more freely than common Red clover according to Mr. Conrad Kruse of Loganville. This past season Mr. Kruse grew a small acreage of Wilson clover and observed that the bees worked on the blossoms in large numbers. Consequently it is his opinion that this clover would be profitable for farmers to grow because it will produce several times as much seed per acre as the ordinary Red clover.

Wilson Clover was named in honor of Professor H. F. Wilson, formerly Chief of the Department of Entomology at the University, and in years gone by one of the leaders in promoting beekeeping in Wisconsin. According to Dr. James Torrie, of the Department of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin, who does research work with Red clover, the Wilson clover is quite similar to the common Red clover in most respects excepting that it has white blossoms. It has been said that the corolla tubes of the Wilson clover are shorter than those of common Red clover and consequently bees can work it more readily. According to Dr. Torrie, no one has made actual measurements nor has made a study of the nectar secretion of Wilson clover so we do not have scientific data on these points. However, it may be of interest for beekeepers to try the Wilson clover to see if it will yield nectar under their conditions. If so, it would be of great help to beekeeping if the second crop of Red clover produced a good crop of honey. If the bees work the blossoms freely for nectar they will also pollenate them and so a good crop of seed should be produced.

There is no danger of developing eyestrain from looking on the bright side of things.

# 1953 Apiary Inspection Report

By John Long, Chief Apiary Inspector

County	COLONIES		
	Apiaries Active	Inspected	AFB
Barron	44	414	14
Brown	117	2,267	65
Buffalo	38	307	—
Calumet	73	1,020	3
Chippewa	57	549	7
Clark	60	480	2
Columbia	15	213	18
Crawford	38	408	6
Dane	65	575	65
Dodge	94	729	51
Door	35	258	39
Douglas	58	359	20
Dunn	10	449	16
Eau Claire	78	664	12
Fond du Lac	46	536	30
Grant	72	818	62
Green	10	486	1
Green Lake	17	104	—
Iowa	6	114	13
Jackson	25	389	18
Jefferson	66	900	26
Juneau	1	26	—
Kenosha	66	699	68
Kewaunee	4	224	4
La Crosse	76	647	14
Lafayette	13	200	9
Langlade	2	27	—
Lincoln	40	221	—
Manitowoc	35	552	7
Marathon	36	556	60
Marinette	30	305	6
Milwaukee	100	715	63
Monroe	42	544	63
Oconto	26	361	25
Outagamie	60	1,024	27
Ozaukee	32	251	8
Pepin	7	44	—
Pierce	34	689	47
Polk	36	596	29
Portage	4	55	2
Price	1	50	—
Racine	29	210	37
Rock	35	798	26
Rusk	11	129	1
St. Croix	18	654	13
Sauk	22	408	15
Shawano	49	618	18
Sheboygan	69	907	11
Taylor	116	1,153	—
Trempealeau	45	502	69
Vernon	47	629	10
Walworth	31	517	42
Washington	24	439	3
Waukesha	18	118	4
Waupaca	86	923	16
Waushara	40	747	4

Winnebago	101	2,078	44
Wood	104	1,215	96
TOTALS	2,514	31,870	1,309

## ADDITIONAL CONVENTION NEWS Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

The Women's Auxiliary held a very enjoyable program and as a result are looking forward to a better attendance and another good program at the convention in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, next year. Officers have already begun working on the details.

**HONEY LABELS.** Do not send orders for Association Honey labels to Honey Acres. The labels have been transferred and further notice as to where to send future orders will be published when available.

**NEW SECOND VICE PRESIDENT** is Mr. Harold Richter of Whitehall, Wis. Mr. Joe Mills had been nominated by the committee but declined.

The convention voted appropriations and salaries as follows. Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary salaries to be \$200.00 per year each. To the American Honey Institute \$100.00; to the American Beekeeping Federation, \$25.00.

Auditing Committee reported the books of the Association correct and in good order.

## Report of Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted. 1. That the Women's Auxiliary meeting be held in the same building with the meeting of the State Beekeepers Association. 2. That the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association express its sympathy to Marvin Kosanke of Ripon because of the tragic death of his mother.

The American Beekeeping Federation will hold its annual convention in Baltimore, Maryland, January 25, 1954. Mr. John Lis of Des Plaines, Illinois and Mr. Allan Vosburg of Fort Atkinson were nominated as delegates.

Mr. Clarence Pfluger of DePere and Mr. Cornelius Meyer of Appleton were elected by the Board of Managers to serve on the Executive Committee with the officers for the coming year.

## Our Convention Programs Are We Going Astray

Programs have been going astray at State and District meetings in the past few years. Instead of helpful talks on how to overcome the vital problems of concern to each individual beekeeper, we have concerned ourselves with affairs which are not very helpful.

Instead of listening to talks by scientists who are carrying on vital research to solve our problems, we waste our time at meetings with "business" which could well be handled by Boards of Managers, Directors or officers.

So, we saw at the last convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association the sad spectacle of speakers who had been asked to prepare talks, and who are not otherwise available for County or District meetings, being practically "pushed off" the program, by "Business".

The first duty of an organization and its officers is to help its members. Failing in that, it has no purpose.

Let us get back to our fundamental purpose, that of learning more about beekeeping and in the modern way. Today we are no longer satisfied to listen to a beginner tell us about his experiences. This is a modern age when all branches of agriculture and all industries are guided by the findings of research by competent scientists. It must be the same in beekeeping if we are to prosper.

## THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE ON THE JOB

The November Newsletter of the American Honey Institute, 114 North Carroll St. Madison 3, Wis., states that about \$2,500.00 worth of literature is sent out free of charge to answer requests not including postage. Many successful honey business men distribute material prepared by the Institute and attribute their success to it. One man ordered \$550.00 worth of books and material in October. It takes the full time of one girl in the office to answer requests for honey information.

The American Honey Institute is working for beekeepers every day of the year and the only thing that is keeping them from doing more is lack of funds. Why not enable them to do twice as much by giving them the money to do it?



## WHAT'S NEW

### Disease Control With Chemicals Fully Established

Early last year the American Bee Journal devoted an entire issue to the control of American and European Foul Brood with sodium sulphathiazole and antibiotics. In the December issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* Dr. J. E. Eckert, University of California, reports on experiments in that State. He makes this significant statement.

"Briefly, we have found it possible to cause bees to completely eradicate AFB from infected combs by 1) extracting the honey from all combs (brood should be sealed); 2) diluting the honey and feeding it back to the diseased colony after adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  gram of sodium sulphathiazole to each gallon of syrup (sugar syrup can be used); 3) strengthening each colony by adding additional bees, when necessary; 4) establishing a colony in each hive body of combs to hasten the cleaning process when the infected colony is in more than one story; 5) getting brood rearing in all cells by working the outside combs through the center of each brood chamber while the colony has access to sulphathiazole stores; and, 6) continuing feeding until brood has been reared in all combs and all signs of disease has disappeared".

In principle then, American Foul Brood can be eradicated from a colony if 1) they receive constant source of honey or syrup containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gram of sulphathiazole per gallon and 2) that they have a chance to clean up all cells in the hive by working in them during the period that they receive the sulphathiazole.

We think that the best way for feeding the sulphathiazole syrup continuously during this cleanup process is to spray the bees twice each week. In that way we are sure that all bees will receive some of the sulphathiazole.

The next step is for all Inspectors in Wisconsin to learn to advise beekeepers wishing to treat colonies how to do it properly and effectively.

#### Sulpha-Resistant Strains

Only one worker has reported having encountered sulpha-resistant strains of American Foul Brood in colonies, and these were cured with terramycin according to Dr. Eckert. He adds, "In our 8 years of using sulpha compound in the cure of colonies infected with AFB, we have not encountered any resistant strains of B. larvae."

## HONEY LITERATURE AVAILABLE

To help beekeepers increase the sale of honey throughout the land, the American Honey Institute, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 3, Wis., has prepared a number of circulars which may be purchased at cost prices. The following are recommended.

In celebration of our 25th year, delicious Honey Snow Cake leaflets @ 150 for \$1.00. Assorted Honey leaflets @ 125 for \$1.00. Honey Recipes Boxes @ 2 for \$1.00. Delicious Treat—Honey on Ice Cream posters 17"x11" @ 3 for 25c. 1953 Calendars @ 200 for \$1.00. Let's Sell Honey @ no charge.

Two new posters, one featuring honey being poured on ice cream, and the other of honey being spooned on grapefruit will soon be ready. These are the most colorful posters the Institute has put out and will be kept low in price so you may distribute them. Send \$1.00 for 12, or 25c for 3.

"LET'S FLOOD THE COUNTRY WITH THESE SIGNS" says Mrs. Harriet Grace, Director.

## HONEY CROP REPORT

The USDA, Department of Production and Marketing in its November 2 semi-monthly crop reports states that for the 11 week period ending October 26th, there was less than 50% of normal rainfall over about one-half the country and there were several dry areas with less than 25% of normal, centering over the Ohio valley, parts of Missouri, most of Iowa and southern Minnesota. White Dutch clover is in poor condition in these dry areas, and it may affect next year's honey flow. Large bulk lots of extracted honey were meeting with a good demand in most central states. For Wisconsin the report states there has been only about 50% of normal rainfall with over half of the state under 25% of normal which may affect the clover. Bees are in good condition for winter and hives are full of food.

## HONEY WANTED

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

## HONEY WANTED

State color, flavor and amount you have in first letter. Will pick up and pay cash. M. H. Lyons, Logansville, Wisconsin.

# Honey Containers

60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

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## Greetings

## To All

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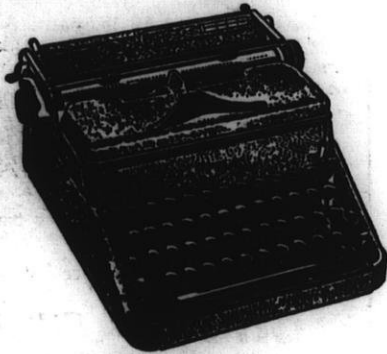
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# WISCONSIN horticulture

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College of Agriculture  
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Madison 6, Wisconsin

*Cherry Pie*

**Ingredients:**  
10 C. Sugar  
37 C. Shortening  
1 T. Salt  
1 C. Sugar  
2 T. Butter  
1 T. Lemon Juice  
1 T. Almond Extract  
1 T. Vanilla

**Crust:**  
1 C. Unsifted Flour  
1 T. Salt  
1 C. Cold Water  
1 C. Cold Butter

**Cook first four ingredients. Remove from heat. Add butter, lemon juice, almond extract and cherries. Cool.**

**Combine flour and salt. Finely cut in  $\frac{1}{2}$  of shortening. Cut in remaining shortening to size of peas. Add milk slowly and toes lightly.**

**February, 1954**





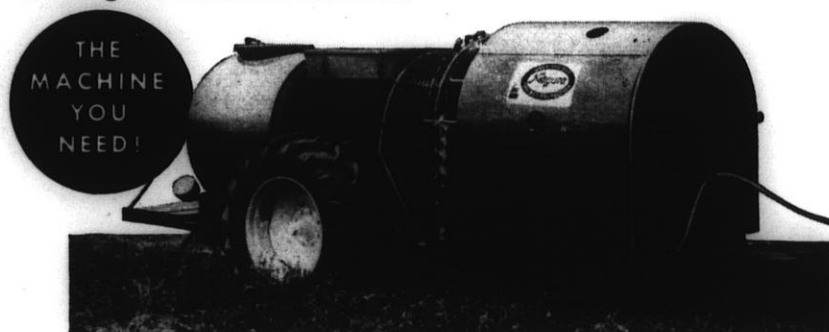
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The large acreage capacity of this machine permits quick coverage of extensive orchards.



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## WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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FOR BETTER QUALITY FRUIT  
WE MUST

## *Prune The Old Apple Tree*

There are thousands of old apple trees in Wisconsin that are too tall, too crowded, and contain too much weak wood for profitable fruit production.

You can't make money growing apples on a tree that can't be picked with a 12 foot ladder; that has so many branches the spray material will not do a good job of covering the leaves or the fruit, or has so much weak wood that it bears a large percentage of small apples.

It is possible to overcome these faults by proper pruning. Figure 1, shows a neglected apple tree after it was pruned and had received an application of nitrogen fertilizer. Large branches were removed as shown by the arrows and with the letter "A". Cutting out these tall branches, thereby lowered the height of the tree and opening the top so the sun can shine on the leaves of the lower branches make them able to produce good fruit.

### **Remove "Weak" Branches**

Figure 2 shows a portion of an old Wealthy tree in which "weak" or cull wood branches have been removed at points indicated by arrows. The branches shown at "A" are upright in growth and of good length and diameter and will produce large sized apples.

Lowering an old tree should not be done too severely in any one year. Two or three cuts can be made. The suckers which result will replace the worn-out fruiting branches. It will be necessary the following year or two, to thin out the suckers and space them. The suckers may need to be spaced again in 2 or 3 years, leaving only the strongest at about 3 to 4 feet apart.

### **Want Low Trees**

The trend among orchardists today is to prune for low spreading trees. One reason for this is that pickers do not wish to climb 30 foot ladders; not only because it is dangerous, but because they cannot make money



Figure 1. This tall, neglected tree was lowered in height by cutting off 3 main branches shown at "A". It is still somewhat tall, and in future years will be lowered further. A number of downward-hanging shaded branches were also removed. In the spring, an application of nitrogen was given and mulch applied. This treatment rejuvenated the tree to vigorous annual bearing.



Figure 2. A portion of an old Wealthy tree showing where cuts have been made (at arrow point) to remove weak wood or cull wood. Such wood usually bears small, poorly colored apples and creates such a crowded condition that neither sunlight nor spray material can penetrate.

picking apples so far from the ground and having to move heavy ladders.

With the advent of the one-man type of spray machine, our pruning practices of the past must be completely changed. We must open up the tree to permit the spray material to penetrate and cover all the leaves and fruit. It is another reason for lowering the height of the tree.

Old trees which have not been pruned for years are usually filled with branches of thin diameter, and hanging downward. This is especially true with Wealthy. Such branches are usually found between the larger main limbs in the lower half of the tree. They usually have very weak spurs and produce apples of less than 2½ inches in diameter, and unprofitable to grow. All these branches should be removed.

By removing the thin wood and thinning out the branches as shown in Figure 2, light conditions in the lower part of the tree are improved and the spray can cover all of the leaves and fruit.

#### TREE REMOVAL PROGRAM

Greater support is needed from the apple industry—its organizations and influential members, in support of the neglected tree removal program.

Already the Door County Fruit Growers are on record in support of tree removal and will carry on an active program during the coming year. County Fruit Growers Associations will be asked to pass resolutions this spring supporting the movement.

Without public approval and the support of fruit growers the program cannot succeed. Last year one of our leading growers attempted to have a neglected orchard removed that was really a menace to his orchard and found himself condemned by his neighbors to the point where he was on the verge of giving up. In the article below on the program in Michigan, we can see what our neighboring states have accomplished. — These papers were presented at the Door County meeting of growers last December.—Editor.

## What Can We Do About

# Neglected Orchards

By Philip W. Smith, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

A copy of Wisconsin statute 94.57 pertaining to infested and infected orchards appeared on page 35 of the October 1953 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

This law has been in effect since the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was organized in 1915. It delegates authority to the department entomologist for the abatement of orchard insect and disease problems and is designed to protect the conscientious fruit grower by minimizing the possibility of spreading harmful insects and diseases from neglected orchards. It has been used only occasionally either on a community-wide basis for the purpose of combatting a pest that threatens an area or to satisfy a definite complaint against a specific orchard.

There have been general complaints by commercial orchardists who feel neglected orchards cause losses, but there have been few specific complaints requesting the state entomologist to take action. It is a well known fact that Wisconsin has thousands of orchard trees which under the law would be classified as insect infested and diseased.

The law appears adequate. However, there have been no appropriations for any program of orchard tree removal like Michigan's. Existing funds have been sufficient to take care of the few instances where the law has been used. It would be necessary for money to be appropriated in order to investigate numerous specific complaints or to institute a systematic orchard tree removal program.

A tree removal program involves other factors besides an appropriation. Would all neglected orchard trees be removed or only those close to a commercial orchard? Would it be possible to remove neglected trees as rapidly as new ones would appear? Many home owners purchase a few fruit trees but never control the pests. These pests may interfere with the economics of quality fruit production sufficiently that an increased population may demand ap-

propriations for the enforcement of the law.

Copies of this statute may be obtained from the State Entomologist's Office at 315 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wisconsin.

#### THE MICHIGAN ORCHARD CLEANUP

Robert Wilkinson

Wis. Dept. of Agriculture

In 1945, backed by Michigan fruit-growing interests, a stringent public act was passed giving authority for a state department of agriculture project (supported by an annual appropriation, to lessen the spread of dangerous insects and diseases from neglected orchards.

To eliminate the most troublesome spots, priority for action was given when written complaints were received from commercial growers. Additional cases of neglect were also uncovered during regular cherry and peach orchard inspections each summer.

The negligent owners were asked to sign agreements to correct conditions by spraying, by removal, or to allow tree removal by the state. In the last case, only solid blocks of twenty-five or more trees which were found to harbor dangerous pests and diseases, which had been neglected for some time, and which were located within one mile of a commercially cared-for orchard were eligible for bull-doing at public expense.

Costs of state tree removals, carried out by private operators under contract on an hourly basis, averaged about 17c per tree with one million nuisance trees being uprooted to date, approximately one-fifth by the owners. Overall cost per tree was less than 25c including some necessary cutting with hand tools.

After eight years of inspection, education, eradication, and grower-owner cooperation, the chore is thought to be half completed. A more moderate maintenance program is planned when the big job is done.



## WISCONSIN APPLE MARKET

A large red and white sign with the words "Wisconsin Apple Market" and a picture of a large red apple may be seen for more than ½ mile on the main highway between Clearwater and St. Petersburg, Florida. In a fine new building with the words "Wisconsin Apple Market" repeated in red letters will be found Mr. and Mrs. William Connell of Menomonie, owners of Sunridge Orchards, selling Wisconsin apples.

The Editor visited the Connells at the apple market just before Christmas and found them very happy with their venture. Business was fair and was expected to improve as the tourist season developed. However, the Connells are spending the winter in a fine climate in addition to selling a good percentage of their crop.

### The Best Apple Pie

Over a prominent restaurant in St. Petersburg you will find a sign which reads:

We Serve The  
**BEST**  
**APPLE PIE**

## In The World

We ate luncheon in this restaurant and kidded the waitress about the ad by saying: "How can you have the best apple pie down here in Florida where you don't grow any apples." She replied that they really feel their apple pies are the best in the world because their cooks know how to bake them.

One may wonder why this restaurant finds it profitable to advertise apple pie in a state where no apples are grown. The answer is that apple pie has in the past been the most popular of all pies and people will like it whether at home or away from home. So this restaurant capitalizes on that preference.

## WANTED ORCHARD MAN

Experienced. For large Michigan Orchard near Detroit. Perm. Good salary. Home provided. Excellent surroundings. Must have good references. Give full particulars. Will forward letters. Bisberne Advertising Company, 1419-185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

30 Acre operating orchard a few miles from Green Bay. 2,000 apple, 203 plum trees. Speed sprayer, Trescott Grader, Caterpillar in excellent shape. Part of an estate. Can be sold very reasonably. Will J. Platten Estate, 407 Dousman Street, Green Bay, Wis.

## This Apple Orchard Is For Sale

Just what you've been looking for! 12 acres. . . Cortland, McIntosh, Northern Spy and other varieties, and a lot of Pear trees. They're all bearing. And if you need it . . . there's a Friend 300 gallon sprayer and equipment, in good shape. It's in Vernon County, just off Highway 56 between Viola and Viroqua. Price—\$1075 for the orchard. \$1575 with equipment. Write:

**KARL OHM**

1100 Linden Avenue Bellwood, Illinois

# — FRUIT GROWERS —

IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK OF ORDERING YOUR SPRING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
YOUR ORCHARD.

## AMMONIA NITRATE — 33½ % — FREE FLOWING

### Spray Materials

#### Dormant Spray:

DN 289  
Spray Oil  
Elgetol  
Krenite

#### Sulphurs:

Lime Sulphur  
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### NURSERY STOCK

Trees — Berry Bushes  
Rhubarb — Asparagus

### Miscellaneous:

Arsenate Lead	Dithane D14
DDT—50W & 75W	Z 78
Chlordane	Black Leaf 40
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<b>MYERS</b> 300 Gal.	20 Gal. per min. Engine Powered
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<b>FRIEND</b> 200 Gal.	15 Gal. per min. Power Take Off
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## **SAM GOLDMAN**

STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN

### COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

The program for meetings of 11 Wisconsin County Fruit Growers Associations during February and March will feature these subjects: the 1954 Spray Program with emphasis on the latest developments in scab, apple maggot and other insect control. Apple advertising and selling. What can we do to sell more apples. What's new in strawberry growing; our virus-free plant program. New developments in orchard management emphasizing pruning, fertilizing and thinning. Annual business meetings will be held with election of officers. Two colored movies will be shown.

Speakers will be Professor George Klingbeil, Extension Specialist in Fruit Production, H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, County Agents and local growers. All growers invited.

#### Meeting Schedule

Friday, February 19. Rock County Fruit Growers at the Court House, Janesville. (Afternoon meeting)

Tuesday, February 23. Milwaukee County Fruit Growers at Greenfield Town Hall.

Wednesday, February 24. Racine County Fruit Growers at the School of Agriculture, Rochester.

Thursday, February 25. Waukesha County Fruit Growers at the Southeastern Supply Co., 227 Cutler St., Waukesha.

Tuesday, March 2. Washington County Fruit Growers at the Town Hall in Jackson.

Wednesday, March 3. Ozaukee County Fruit Growers at Mequon Town Hall.

Thursday, March 4. Sheboygan County Fruit Growers at City Hall, Plymouth.

Friday, March 5. Manitowoc County Fruit Growers, Lincoln Park Field House, Manitowoc.

Tuesday, March 16. Outagamie County Fruit Growers.

Wednesday, March 17. Shawano County Fruit Growers, Utility Bldg. 1 Bl. N. Ford Garage, Shawano.

Thursday, March 18. Calumet County Fruit Growers, Town Hall, Potter.

Monday, March 22, Jefferson County Fruit Growers, at Community Building, Fort Atkinson.

***\$1.00 per box more on apples . . .***

***Cherry Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot control  
practically perfect . . .***

***Strawberry selling price increased 50 per cent . . .***

## **These Are Grower Reports on Results from Use of ORTHO CIDE**



### ***Sour Cherries Larger, Better Colored***

Alton Boyle, Medina, New York, reports: "I used a complete schedule of ORTHOCIDE on my Sour Cherries in 1953. The foliage was larger and greener than ever before and the cherries were larger, better colored and ripened evenly. Control of Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot was practically perfect. Although there was considerable leaf loss of other cherries in my vicinity, my trees kept their large dark green foliage until later than usual."

For other grower reports, and further information on the use of ORTHOCIDE in your area, contact your local ORTHO fieldman

## **California Spray-Chemical Corp.**

District Office—Maryland Heights, Mo.  
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Home Office—Richmond, Calif.  
Other Branches Throughout the U. S. A.

TM'S ORTHO, ORTHOCIDE, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### **Michigan Apple Grower Shows Big Profit Increase with ORTHOCIDE**

Melvin Andrus of South Haven, Mich., used ORTHOCIDE on 80 acres of his Jonathons, McIntosh and Red Delicious, and sulfur on the remaining 80 acres. He reports that yield from his ORTHOCIDE-sprayed acreage was 14,000 bushels; yields from the sulfur-sprayed acreage only 12,000 bushels. All of the ORTHOCIDE-sprayed apples were uniformly fine, both in size and finish.

*"Got a lot nicer-looking apple with this new spray,"  
Mr. Andrus reports. "Sold them orchard-run and saved  
about \$1 per box in sorting and grading costs."*

Mr. Andrus spent \$270 more for his ORTHOCIDE program than for his sulfur program. The return on this investment (\$1 per box savings on 12,000 boxes plus the return on 2,000 extra boxes) ran well into five figures.

### **Ups Both Yield and Price 50% on Strawberries**

On 5 acres of Robinson strawberries in Keyport, N. J., Ambrosina Bros. used 4 lbs. of ORTHOCIDE per 100 lbs., every 2 weeks for 5 covers. The result—yield was up by at least 50% due to control of rot, and selling price was increased 50% due to improved size, firmness and color of fruit. Use of ORTHOCIDE caused the second year crop to be better than the first year crop—a reverse of the normal situation.

**ORTHO**  
SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL  
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# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville; 2nd Vice Pres., Charles Greiling, Green Bay; Sec. Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: Glen Swartz, Keosauha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Elmer Whitby, Chilton; Floyd Burchell, DePere. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

### WEED CONTROL IN SMALL FRUITS

By E. L. Denisen  
Department of Horticulture  
Iowa State College

We need more "streamlining" in the production of strawberries and raspberries. Greater efficiency is needed in the production of these crops to reduce the high costs involved in the use of currently expensive labor. One of the serious problems in small fruit production is controlling weeds effectively for maximum yields, without great expenditures for labor. The relatively new field of research in herbicides or weed killers offers a possibility for solving this problem on the basis of research findings in recent years. Our experiments at Ames, Iowa during the past four years have shown that effective weed control can be obtained through the use of chemicals.

The material which has given generally good results has the chemical name, Sodium 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate, and is available on the market as CRAG Herbicide 1\*. Although this herbicide is a relative of 2,4 D, its action is quite different. It attacks weeds through the soil and kills them during the seed germination stage. When sprayed over the foliage of strawberries and raspberries, it seems to have no effect on the leaves. This chemical is apparently inactive as an herbicide when applied and is believed to be converted to an active form by bacteria or other microorganisms in the soil. It is essential that small fruit plantings be weed-free at the time of spraying since it has little, if any, effect on weeds that are already present.

The effect of this weed killer "wears off" in three to four weeks with normal rainfall. In periods of dry weather following its activation in the soil, it will continue to hold down weed growth for a longer time. It has been observed recently that



CRAG Herbicide 1 applied to the surface of a dry soil, such as encountered under drouth conditions, is not effective in keeping down weed growth probably because moisture is needed for conversion to the active form. Another instance in which this chemical seems less effective is in early spring application before the soil temperature has risen sufficiently. It is not known whether this is due to low temperature itself or to reduced bacterial activity at low soil temperatures.

During the first year the principal weeds were purslane and pigweed which were very effectively controlled. In an experiment with the Robinson variety the next year, the most serious weeds were annual grasses and the weed control was again very effective. CRAG Herbicide 1 was also applied to four varieties of everbearing strawberries grown with close spacing (12 inches), runner removal, and a chopped corn cob mulch. Yields of the fall crop were increased significantly over the hand weeded check plots and the labor needed for weed control was decreased by 88%.

Herbicide applications were also made to renovated beds of strawberries and greatly decreased the amount of hand labor required for weed control. It has been found that 4 lbs. per acre is sufficient for effective weed control on heavy soils and rates of 2 to 3 lbs., are adequate for sandy soils. This chemical is now being used as a cultural practice in our seedling selections of the breeding program and in variety trials.

CRAG Herbicide 1 has been used

for three consecutive years in a planting of Latham raspberries without apparent injury to foliage, canes or new sucker growth and yields have been reduced compared to the hand weeded check. Chemical weeding with this material is also being used on black raspberries with good results.

### Precautions.

There are certain precautions to keep in mind when using this chemical weed killer. They are as follows:

1. Be sure the strawberry or raspberry planting is free of weeds at the time of application.
2. In strawberry beds, spray may be applied before fruiting and again after the picking season is over.
3. Raspberries may be sprayed during fruiting but the spray should be directed toward the base of the canes and not on the fruit.
4. Spray as evenly as possible. Weed control is obtained only where the spray covers soil.
5. It appears useless to spray under drouth conditions unless irrigation is used.
6. Handle as a chemical. Wash the material off the hands and do not allow it to get into the eyes. (Direct contact with the chemical may cause skin irritation for some people).
7. Do not spray on the fruits. It doesn't seem very toxic, but it pays to be cautious.

8. Do not apply to the vegetable garden and avoid spray drift to other crops. A suggested program for chemical weed control with CRAG Herbicide 1 consists of repeated applications as necessary during the growing season followed by a fall application to control fall weeds and possibly spring weeds.

It should not be expected that chemical weed control in small fruits will completely eliminate the need for cultivation and hand labor. However, it can represent a great saving in labor when properly used. Even

Continued on page 105, Col. 3.

# Some Newer Cultural Practices For Vegetable Growers

By John A. Schoenemann, Department of Horticulture, U.W.

## Chemical Weeding of Vegetable Crops

Chemicals can help to make possible more efficient production of vegetable crops by decreasing labor requirements and operational expense. These chemicals, however, are not a substitute for usual good farming practices. The importance of good tillage, proper seed bed preparation, timely cultivations and other means of minimizing the weed problem should not be overlooked by the grower.

There are chemical weeding methods available at present for controlling weeds in asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, red beets, carrots, dill, parsnips, parsley, onions, peas, potatoes, and sweet corn. Materials and methods will vary with the type of soil and kind of crop involved. Complete information on weed control chemicals, their methods of use, amounts, etc., by crops, is available by writing the Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

## High Analysis Fertilizers

Fertilizer grades have changed rather drastically in recent years. The trend is toward "packing" more units of the major plant food elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—in each bag of fertilizer. This trend is of benefit to the grower for a number of reasons. First, it means a lower cost per unit of plant food for the fertilizer user. For instance, each pound of actual nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in a ton of 5-20-20 will cost the grower less than each pound of N, P. and K contained in a ton of 3-12-12. Incidentally, just recently a 12-12-12 analysis has been announced by the fertilizer trade. This should replace 8-8-8 and 10-10-10 in the near future.

Vegetable growers, accustomed to using large amounts of fertilizer per acre, will find that the high analysis grades will mean having to spread fewer pounds per acre to supply the desired amount of actual plant food per acre for crop production.

Along with lower unit cost and less handling expense, growers will find at least one other advantage from using high analysis grades. The chances

for building up high levels of excess soluble salts through the use of large quantities of fertilizer each season are much reduced when using high analysis grades.

## Direct Seeding

Direct seeding, instead of usual field transplanting of such crops as cabbage, celery, lettuce, has been successfully used by a number of growers in Wisconsin in recent years. Cabbage and celery perhaps are the most outstanding examples. Here the crop is seeded directly in rows the desired distance apart. Later when the plants are a few inches tall, the rows are blocked and thinned down to the desired stand in the row. Because this system eliminates "transplanting shock," direct seeded cabbage, for instance, has been known to reach maturity as early as, or earlier than, plants set out on the same date.

## Rolling Onion Tops to Hasten

### Maturity Not Recommended

Getting onion tops to mature down is a problem in some seasons. Rolling down onion tops is still popular in spite of the fact that research has proven that this practice reduces both yield and storage quality. In some seasons a hastening of maturity is noted when tops are rolled; however, yields are reduced and storage troubles such as neck-rot may be encouraged.

Some Wisconsin growers have used pre-harvest sprays of Dinitro materials for killing down both onion tops and late infestations of weeds to speed maturity and facilitate harvesting. From observations in the field and some limited research work, this practice seems to be working out very well. Where used, the practice has been to put on one spray of a mixture of 1-2 quarts of Dow General plus 5 gallons of fuel oil in 50 gallons of water per acre. Regular weed spraying equipment is used for application.

## IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SALE

New and used irrigation systems of popular makes for sale at all times. Eric Franke, Rt. 5, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

# The Berry Plant Market

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Superfection, Premier, Wis. No. 214; No. 537 and No. 261; Empire and Robinson. Also Durham fall bearing red raspberry plants. Al Kruse Nursery, 615 Effinger Road, Baraboo, Wis.

## BERRY PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap Strawberry plants. 100 @ \$2.50; 200 @ \$4.95; 500 @ \$9.00; 1,000 @ \$17.50. Gem Everbearing, 100 @ \$3.50.

Durham everbearing red raspberry plants. Transplants, 12 @ \$1.75 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$7.25; 100 @ \$14.00. Latham, 25 @ \$3.00; 50 @ \$5.50; 100 @ \$10.00.

Cumberland Black Raspberry, 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.75; 100 @ \$9.00.

Mary Washington Asparagus roots, 2 yr. old, 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.95; 100 @ \$3.50.

## ALL POSTPAID.

Evergreens, Fruit trees, shrubs, shade trees. Send for price list.

HALL NURSERY  
ELWOOD, WISCONSIN

## WEED CONTROL

Continued from page 104  
with herbicides we can't overlook good cultural practices that aid in weed control. Avoid bringing in weed and crop seeds with the winter mulch. Control weeds in adjacent areas which spread by wind-blown seeds. Mow and burn weeds along fence rows, roadways and irrigation lines. If an area to be planted to small fruit is known to have many weed seeds present, it may be desirable to use such practices as cultivated row crops or even a fallow prior to planting.

## MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

# Nursery News & Notes

For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., Robert H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; VICE PRES., John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; SEC.-TREAS., Thomas S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; Charles Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Howard Anderson, *Port Edwards*; M. A. Haller, *Oshkosh*.

## Dwarf Shrubs For The Modern Home

By George Ziegler, Department of Horticulture, U.W.

The need for dwarf varieties of shrubs is increasing as houses are becoming horizontal in design. The ranch type home has really opened a new field in landscape design—particularly for the foundation planting of the house.

Dwarf shrubs have always been scarce—new shrubs of sufficient hardiness for Wisconsin are more scarce, so in general we must rely on old stand-bys but take more care in using them. However, here are a few new ones which might work out, hardiness has not been proven in Wisconsin but experiments would indicate good chances of successful growth here. Goldenleaved Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii aurea*) height 3-3½ ft. Low Tatarian Honey-suckle (*Lonicera tatarica nana*) 5-6 ft. in height. Clavey's Dwarf Honey-suckle (*Lonicera clavey's*).

Here are a few older ones worth looking into:—Dwarf Bushhoney-suckle (*Diervilla lonicera* or *trifida*), Dwarf Cranberrybush (*Viburnum opulus nannum*), Dwarf Japanese Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica alpina*), Kelsey dwarf Redosier Dogwood, Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*), Jerseytea (*Ceanothus americanus*), Dwarf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*), Avalanche Mockorange (*Philadelphus lemoinei-avalanche*), Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*), Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumolda froebeli*) Indiancurrant (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), Maple-leaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*) and some of the smaller Weigelas, and evergreens such as Pfitzer Juniper, Oldfield Common Juniper, Meyer Juniper, Hitz Juniper, Mugho Pine, Spreading and Dwarf Yew, Globe arborvitae, Sargent Juniper, Andorra Juniper and others of the creeping Juniper type.



### How To Use Dwarf Shrubs

Now how should we use these shrubs with our modern house and are dwarf and low growing shrubs the answer for landscaping the ranch type home?

First, I suppose it would be a good idea to clear up exactly what is meant by the modern house. In a sense all houses which are built according to our concepts of comfortable living are modern—but we have to go a little farther than that—let us regard modern—at least during this discussion, as those present day houses built primarily for convenient family living indoors rather than symmetry and balance outside. We are considering what is known as the ranch type house. This term includes almost anything which is built on one floor with a flat roof or low gable.

### Need For Well Planned Job

This type of house may be beautiful in design, well located on the lot, and present a pleasing picture to the eye, so that the nurseryman's job is to dress up the foundation a bit and provide shade and in general a simple landscaping setting. On the other extreme—the house can have no balance, no symmetry, no unity. Just a house with different sized windows placed anywhere—corners and angles which outwardly seem to make no sense. In this case the nurseryman's work is more or less a camouflage job. By this I don't mean to plant the house out. I mean where there is no balance and unity—you must bring it into be-

ing by a well planned and well planted landscape job.

The modern house stresses mobility—an openness—an informality, and strives but not always succeeds in making the out-of-doors a part of the interior planning. Very often the kitchen, utility room if there is one, is toward the front entrance—while the living room faces the rear. So we must consider in our general landscape plan—from where is our finished product going to be viewed? From the street looking toward the house or the opposite, from inside looking out or perhaps both.

### Changes In Ideas For Landscaping

With this modern house, and its differences in design and appearance must come some changes in our ideas for landscaping this house. No longer can you lay down a few principles and make them work. You can't say—use trees in front for enframing—emphasize the front door with a rather heavy balanced planting—use taller and more massive material at the corners. Too many things interfere with this stereotyped answer to all landscape problems. The door is no longer in the center, the windows may be at the corners, the garage has gained more prominence than the front entrance. Sometimes this modern house is 70 or more feet wide across the front. No trees can enframe that length adequately. A length such as that needs breaking up and softening—so large plant materials need to be used in connection with the foundation plantings. A doorway almost hidden must be pointed up in some subtler way than an upright evergreen on either side. Maybe it is not the doorway that deserves the emphasis in front, perhaps it is a particularly interesting window or wall detail.



## EVERGREENS FOR THE FUTURE

There is no danger of a shortage of evergreen trees for the Christmas trade in the near future according to Leland Jens, Jens Nursery & Landscape Company, Wisconsin Rapids.

On his return from the meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Mr. Jens stopped at the office of the Horticultural Society to plan for future articles and discussed the evergreen situation.

He said that when Poplar trees are taken out for pulp in the cut-over sections of the State, Balsam comes in so thick one can hardly walk through it. In fact Balsam are coming in faster than they are being taken out. There should be more thinning done to enable remaining trees to grow faster for pulp wood. Thinning, he said, is being studied intensively by all engaged in the pulp industry. Unless proper thinning is done the trees make very slow growth.

The country as a whole had an over supply of Christmas trees this past season—especially in Chicago, Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Perfect weather during the cutting season enabled shippers to cut a large number of trees. Balsam in large supply came in from Nova Scotia.

The best retail seller, he said, was Spruce, but Balsam is still the leader in volume in the midwest. Douglas Fir is not in large supply. Pines are increasing in popularity but this year the Norways' didn't have good color—were slightly yellowish. Norway Pine should be cut early and left in a shady spot in the forest until shipped. Those so handled this year had good green color. Scotch Pine is in short supply and would be used more if available. Prices were down somewhat due to the over-supply.

### Canned Nursery Stock

At the meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association one of the principles was that shrubs and trees are grown for nursery stock in tin cans. This practice is becoming very popular and is being studied by some of our largest nurseries.

Shrubs and trees are grown for about 2 years in tin cans. They then develop a "bound" root system, and if properly grown will, when planted in their permanent position, really "go to town". Mr. Jens plans to have articles on this subject for future issues.

## WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL LAUNCHED

On December 10 a meeting was held in Madison for the purpose of organizing a new union of agricultural organizations to be known as the Wisconsin Agricultural Council.

Background for the meeting and organization was the success of a similar council in the state of Michigan. Spearheading the movement are Mr. Tom Pinney of Sturgeon Bay, Secretary of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association who acted as Secretary of the meeting, and Mr. S. C. Foll, Secretary of the Wisconsin Florist' Association who presided as temporary chairman.

Mr. Bernard Ward, Sec.-Treas. of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen and on the executive board of the Michigan Agricultural Council, came from Lansing to speak about the Michigan organization. He said the Michigan Council has received tremendous support from Michigan agricultural and horticultural organizations; that there are now approxi-

mately 70 active groups, and that in a period of about 5 years it has risen to one of the most respected and influential organizations in the state.

He explained that the Michigan Council consists of 5 classes of agricultural groups as follows: 1, general farming; 2, farm crops; 3, live stock; 4, horticultural; 5, processors, manufacturers and distributors.

It was brought out that the present Wisconsin Council of Agriculture is an organization of cooperatives and a great many farm organizations in the state are not eligible. It was the consensus of opinion that a Council would fill a very definite need in Wisconsin. A temporary organization was formed. The meeting adjourned after agreeing to hold an organization meeting on March 18, 1954 at the Park Hotel in Madison. Invitations will be sent to a great many organizations.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was represented at the meeting by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, and the Wisconsin Apple Institute by Mr. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, President.

## TREES FOR YOUR HOME GROUNDS

**BIRCH, WHITE.** Ideal for planting 3 to 5 to a group.  
24" to 30", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.

**AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH.** Ideal small tree for borders and gardens. Red berries loved by birds.  
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**CLIMBING ROSE EXCELSA NO. 1.** Red flowers in clusters. Hardest of all climbers. Ideal for cutting as well as a showy garden plant.

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3 for \$3.75.

## J. J. NIGARD NURSERY

Tip Of Bark Point

Herbster, Wisconsin



# From the Editor's Desk

## OUR COVER PICTURE

Mary Stewart, 16, of Walworth, Wisconsin, won first place in the Madison district Cherry Pie Baking Contest held on January 16. She is shown here with her very appetizing-looking cherry pie. Of course, the judges had messed it up a little by cutting and tasting, but what was left still made us hungry. No, don't ask—your scribe saw it being baked but wasn't able to stay long enough to have a taste.

Mary showed a lot of originality in the way she displayed her recipe on a colorful poster which she placed at the back of the working table. We'll let you in on a secret. When Mary first put up this sign and read it over again, she received a shock. She had forgotten to put in the words "2 cups red cherries". That caused a flurry—she rushed around and bought some white ink and wrote in the line as you see it.

We'll let you know if Mary won the State Contest in our March issue. The photograph was furnished through the courtesy of the Capital Times, Madison.

## IN APPRECIATION

### Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Helps In Apple Promotion

Mr. Frank Wing, marketing specialist for the State Department of Agriculture has sent us releases of announcements which will be made during basketball games of the University of Wisconsin during the 1953-54 season. These announcements cannot help but create consumers of apples. Here is a sample.

"Can you think of any fruit more versatile than the apple? For example, apples can be eaten as they are, in salads, desserts or hot dishes. The number of uses are almost endless—and each is an appetizing way to good health. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture points out that Wisconsin apples are suited to all the various uses to which the 'King of Fruit' can be put", etc. This is about one-half of the announcement.



Wisconsin apple growers express their appreciation to the Department for this help to the Industry. Announcements were continued throughout the season.

## NEW BOOK ON STRAWBERRIES AVAILABLE

The *How-To Book On Strawberries* is a new book by Robin Wyld which will be of interest to many of our amateur and semi-commercial growers.

It is published and copyrighted by The Berry Patch, Honeoye Falls, N.Y., price \$1.50.

Mrs. Wyld states in the introduction that she has drawn upon the information available through the Agricultural Extension Service, various Experiment Stations and grower's experiences in writing this little book. It is, she says, a primer or first reader—a simple treatment of a popular garden subject for those many of you who make a hobby of growing strawberries.

In the table of contents we find chapters on these subjects. Where to plant strawberries. How to fertilize strawberries. How to select varieties. When and how to plant. What system to use. How and when to mulch. How to carry the patch over. How to grow everbearing strawberries. How to diagnose, cure and prevent disease and pest problems, and several others.

There are many in Wisconsin who will find this little book of value.

## THE STATE AND NATIONAL CHERRY PIE BAKING CONTEST

The Wisconsin Red Cherry Commission is the parent organization that originated the Cherry Pie Baking Contest in Wisconsin. It is the big event for February in the cherry industry. Regional championship contests have been held. The state contest will be held in Sturgeon Bay on February 13. The winner of the State contest will go to Chicago and there compete for the National crown on Washington's Birthday. On our cover picture is the winner of the southern district contest of which Mr. Ransom Severson, Sturgeon Bay, had charge.

Some of the rules of the contest are: the contestant must be between the age of 15 and 21. The contestant is required to bake a lattice topped pie, using only commercially processed red cherries or frozen, red cherries furnished by the Wisconsin Red Cherry Commission. Contestants furnish their own ingredients and utensils excepting the cherries. Cash prizes to the three winners were \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$2.50, the winner to compete in the State Championship contest.

On the score card, 150 points are allowed in preparing the pie, 150 points for the quality of the pie as to color and surface, and 250 points for texture and flavor of the crust. Another 250 points are given to the filling—flavor and consistency. Personal qualifications, such as ability to express herself, posture, natural poise and grooming, are given 200 points.

Let the woman dearest to a man say tenderly: "You were so handsome tonight, dear. I was proud of you." Then see his face light up with noble unselfish joy, because he has given pleasure to others.

When telling an alleged funny story, always make it as short as possible. If you build it up and stretch it out, you give your listener time to think of a worse one to tell you.

## VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED PRODUCTION

### New Book Published On Production Of Vegetable And Flower Seeds

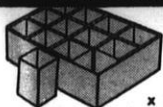
"Vegetable and Flower Seed Production" by L. R. Hawthorn, Horticulturist with the Division of Vegetable Crops, USDA, and L. H. Pollard, Head Dept. of Horticulture, Utah State College, has just been published by the Blakiston Company, Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. (Price \$7.50).

The material on seed production in this book has not been available heretofore in book form and seedmen, farmer growers, seed companies, County Agents, agriculture teachers and others will find it an invaluable text book.

The book is in 3 parts. The first dealing with the vegetable and flower seed industry—the business of seed growing, development of the industry, environmental factors relating to seed production and breeding. Part Two deals with vegetable seed crops and how to produce them. Part Three deals with flower seed crops, and Part Four with handling the mature crop, with chapters on harvesting and milking equipment, seed storage, handling and marketing. The book has 626 pages and is well illustrated.

By speeding, some motorists may save a lot of time which they wish they had something to do with.—Menomonee Falls News.

### Grow plants with ease — use **TOM THUMB FLATS** with VITA-PLANT Bands



Nourish new plants, prevent root shock when transplanting. Gain 1-3 weeks' growing time. Flat size 8 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 2 1/2". Flat and 12 bands, 30¢. 5 for \$1.25. 10 for \$2.00 postpaid.

### **SNAPDRAGON GARDEN**

Beautiful tall spikes of rust-resistant snapdragons. One full-size packet of each of following colors: rose, white, pink, crimson, yellow, cherry. All 6 packets, postpaid - - **25¢**

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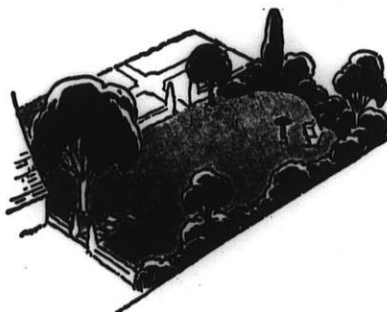
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# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## Highlights Of The Convention

By Dave Puerner, Milwaukee

Carl Melk and I made the trip to the NAGC Convention in Baltimore by train and we had enough conversation to last us for the long trip both ways. Seems our gladiolus business has more to talk about than world news. Other members attending from our Society included Mr. and Mrs. John Flad and their son, Ted Woods, and Dr. and Mrs. F. X. Graff.

There were talks on weed killers and the conclusions are, as in the past; most growers fear to use them on valuable bulb crops even though experimental plots show quite definite promise that they can be safely used.

The most interesting business at the meeting was the selection of the ALL AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SELECTION. The first meeting Wednesday evening January 13, lasted 4 hours; on Friday from 9:30 p.m. to 4 a.m. followed by another short meeting Saturday afternoon; so you can see where I spent most of my time. The first selection has been made but details will not be made public until January, 1955, providing bulb stock passes inspection for disease and there is sufficient stock available for introduction.

As I recall, 21 out of 25 judges scored the All America Seedling 90 points or over. My own score was 90. I had also scored the 3rd highest correctly, but missed the one which rated 2nd—that seedling was scored by one of our groups. In looking over my scoring, it is apparent that we are much more critical here than in other sections of the country. I was from 5 to 7 points lower than others.



I don't know if other trial gardens had the same tough growing conditions as we did, but I do not believe an All America Selection should receive any special care. I would like it to be an easy growing variety which would do well under any adverse conditions under which it would be grown by thousands of people.

Our good friend Merle Doty was again elected President of the NAGC, and Lloyd Weeks, President of the Commercial Growers Section. There were 3 bids for the 1955 Convention. On the final voting, between Toronto and Michigan State at East Lansing resulted in the latter winning. Everyone you talk to at these meetings recalls the good time they had at Milwaukee and would return here at the drop of a hat. I think we should invite them at the near future.

The Governor of Maryland spoke briefly at the Friday evening session and was very impressive. You will recall he nominated President Eisenhower in 1952. I was introduced to him and received his autograph—even had my picture taken with him.

Next day, when I asked about the prints I found the picture had been taken by a photographer like myself—he had the film pack in backwards. So my opportunity to be able to boast to you went for naught.

## MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

### Show Committees Appointed

The Marathon County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at their January 14th meeting made plans to hold their annual bulb auction on March 4.

The bulb auction committee appointed by President A. W. Schulz are: Ch'm, Ed Schaepe, assisted by Julius Birr and Dr. R. H. Juers.

Plans were also made for the meeting of the Gladiolus Coordinating Council at Wausau on April 25th at the R.R. Women's Club House on East Scott Street.

Dr. R. H. Juers was named chairman of the State Gladiolus Show to be held in Wausau at the Youth Building on August 14 and 15. Dr. Juers named the following chairmen to assist him: Ed Schaepe, supervisor of clerks; Archie Spatz, schedule chairman; Mrs. Albert Scholtz, Mrs. Archie Spatz and Mrs. Ed Kramer were appointed to assist with the arrangement schedule.

The next meeting of the chapter will be held March 4th in conjunction with the bulb auction. By Mrs. Ed Kramer, Publicity Ch'm.

As I understand the doctors, you can live much longer if you will give up everything that makes you want to.

## Silver Anniversary Gladiolus Show

In 1954 the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society should observe its Silver Anniversary State Gladiolus Show. The Society has held a successful show every year since 1930—24 of them.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dave Puerner, Milwaukee, we went into the history of Wisconsin Gladiolus shows and found in the September 1930 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture this article.

### First State Gladiolus Show Decided Success

"The first annual Gladiolus Show staged by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held at the Loraine Hotel, Madison, August 15, 16, 17, 1930. In spite of the extreme heat and drought conditions which at first made it appear as if the show would not have many exhibits, a surprisingly large number of growers and amateurs turned out with flowers of wonderful quality.

The entire ballroom of the Loraine Hotel, 60 x 100 feet in size was filled with beautiful gladiolus."

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society had been organized the year before. The 1931 annual meeting was held in the Public Library, Milwaukee, on Saturday, January 24, with 40 members attending. At that meeting the Society voted to affiliate with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and adopt this magazine as the official organ.

The officers of the Society in 1930 were: Robert C. Leitsch, Columbus, Pres.; W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Vice-Pres.; George C. Morris, Madison, Sec.; and Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Treas. Of these officers only George Morris of Madison is still with us.

Large exhibitors at the first show were Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, who had four large tables of specimens; Ray Bicknell, Ft. Atkinson; G. M. Johnson, Madison; Dr. A. J. Nelson, Stoughton; and F. M. Palmer, Janesville. W. A. Toole, Baraboo, had a nice display of perennials and rock garden plants while William Leonard, Ft. Atkinson, also exhibited gladiolus. Mr. J. H. Heberling, Easton, Illinois, sent specimens of outstand-

ing varieties as did Edwin Ristow of Oshkosh. George Morris won several of the highest premium awards on his exhibits. Professor J. Thomas, Lodi, one of the Directors exhibited new seedlings.

### Early Wisconsin Gladiolus Shows

Our members will be interested in some succeeding shows staged by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

The second show was even "more successful than the first". There were almost 1500 different exhibits and over 700 different entries. The show was held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, and W. A. Sisson of Rosendale was elected President of the Society. The largest show of all was held at Kohler on August 19-21, 1932. There were 6,650 spikes exhibited, 26 dinner tables and 18 shadow boxes. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie exhibited 250 varieties and 7 seedlings. A band concert and tour of the model village and homes featured the show. At this show a large profit was made which helped the treasury for some years to come. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison, was elected show manager, which position he held for many years afterwards.

The 1933 show was held in Ft. Atkinson with 2,000 entries and 7,400 spikes shown.

The fifth show was held at Hartford and 2 large halls were filled in the Municipal Building.

In 1935 the State Show was held for the first time in the University Field House, Madison, on August 17-18. We find in the September 1935 issue of this magazine, the statement: "Visualize a building 200 feet square with a ceiling 150 feet high and 112 foot tables all filled with beautiful flowers." It was at this time that thrips began to show up and before any satisfactory control had been developed, but the growers still came through with flying colors.

The 1936 show was held in Kenosha—YMCA gym.

The 1937 show was held in the Eagle's Club, Oshkosh.

In 1938 the show was held in the Eagles Hall, Sheboygan, with Otto Hagedorn as show manager.

The 10th show was held in the Ripon College Gymnasium at Ripon.

The 1940 show was held at Columbus in the High School Gymnasium which was another excellent hall for this show.

Those of you who remember the early shows will recall that they were fully equal and some were larger than the shows held in late years. All of them were very friendly meetings and the growers always had a good time.

### INSPECT GLAD BULBS NOW

Check and discard any gladiolus bulbs which show fusarium rot, at once, Mr. George Hafstad, Pathologist with the State Department of Agriculture, advises. Quite a bit of it has been found in some storages recently, especially where there was heavy irrigation last fall. Fusarium forms a slightly depressed buff-brown area with definite concentric rings. It is a soil fungus and will spread in the bulbs if the storage is warm and humid. Best storage temperatures are from 38 to 40 degrees F. Most susceptible varieties are Picardy, Leading Lady, Corona and Spotlight.

### TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

The Twin Cities, (Marinette, Menominee) Gladiolus Chapter met on January 28th and elected the following officers: President, Art Kottke, Oconto; Vice President, Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield; Sec. Mrs. J. Jozwiak, Menominee; Treas. Jerry Merchart, Marinette. Directors for 2 years Mr. and Mrs. Sommerfeldt, Marinette.

County Agent Victor Quick gave a very interesting illustrated talk on his trip through Canada and the Eastern part of the United States. We plan to carry on our 4-H Bulb Project this year.—By Arnold Sartorius.

Sales Person: "But madam, this hat goes perfectly with your delicate complexion."

Customer: "Maybe it does, but my complexion wasn't delicate until you mentioned the price."



# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Briamaster, 324 Irving, Oakkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. E. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Garden Club of Wisconsin is a growing organization and we do want to add to our number persons especially interested in horticulture and gardening.

Members of our clubs are dedicated to the ideals of the best in horticultural development, artistic design and arrangement of flowers and other horticultural material in home beautification and in landscaping.

Every one of our members should be alert to recognize the interest and ability of those to whom we can tell of the benefits and advantages of our organization. It is important that we add new clubs to our membership so that we can plan more outstanding activities.

With the fine organization we now have and with its record of splendid accomplishment, let us tell others of our good work and purpose and make possible a larger Garden Club of Wisconsin in this year of 1954.—By Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, President.

## PROJECTS AND COMMITTEES OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

**Birds:** Mr. Charles Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca.

**Crafts:** Related to Flower Arrangement and Holiday Decorations. Mrs. Victor Schmitt, 1717 S. 82nd St., Milwaukee 14; Mrs. Peter Colosimo, 3906 N. Cramer, Milwaukee 11.

**Horticulture:** Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland, Ch'm., 729 W. County Line Rd., Milwaukee 11; Mrs. Charles Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca.

**Highway and Wayside:** Plans for Planting. Mr. E. L. White, Box 147, Ft. Atkinson, and Mr. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson, Chairmen; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mrs. Ray Luckow, 935 S. Apple Tree Lane, Milwaukee 14.

**Judging School:** The Art of Flower Arranging. Mrs. Charles H. Brimmer, Ch'm., 3114 N. 7th Ave., Wausau; Mrs. L. G. Stewart, 2157 S. 87th St., Mil-



waukee 14; Mrs. Val Suttinger, 6709 W. Monona Pl., West Allis 14; Mrs. Myron Erickson, Iola; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; and Mrs. Sylvester Froelich, Sullivan.

**Year Books:** Mrs. Severin Swensen, 2230 S. 106th St., West Allis 14, Ch'm; Mrs. John Kiesling, Rt. 1, Ft. Atkinson.

## NEWS FROM THE HOME GARDEN CLUB, BERLIN

The Home Garden Club ended 1953 with a very enjoyable Christmas party; the theme being "Make glad our homes with Christmas cheer." Each member brought an original Christmas decoration and these were displayed throughout the house.

The new programs were given out and plans for 1954 discussed. Berlin is engrossed with a new project, the building of a park on the bank of Fox River which runs through the city. Our club is planning to do their part in the "park development" when things have progressed that far. The park is going to be a recreational center as well as a spot to relax in and enjoy nature.

Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, a member of the club, spent several months last year on a European tour and on the program for January she presented a "European Gardenogue".

We go on through the year with guest speakers and member participation. In July the subject is "Pageant of the Rose" with a Specimen Rose Show by members. This should give every one an opportunity to prove their skill at gardening and how better than by displaying a beautiful rose. By Mrs. Alfred Huebner, Sec.

## ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The principle projects of the Elkhorn Garden Club for 1953 were:

1. Transplanting trees planted some 5 years ago in beds, to their permanent location in our Sunset Park. Purchase and planting of other shrubs and trees according to our landscaping plan for our new park which is being built on a former city dump site.

2. A garden therapy project whereby the club supplies favors, candies etc. to inmates of our County institutions each month. This project will be repeated in 1954.

We will also have a member demonstrate a flower arrangement or two, gift wrapping, etc. at our meetings each month. We have a number of new members.—By Grace Morrissey, Sec.

## NEWS FROM THE HOME GARDENERS OF WEST ALLIS

In reviewing the interesting programs held in 1953 by the Home Gardeners of West Allis the following stand out as being most successful.

At our October meeting we presented Sister Gladys Robinson, Pharmacist from the Milwaukee Hospital, whose subject was "Journey Into Medicine". This was a report of the use of horticultural material from all parts of the world used in making medicines. The meeting was held in the West Allis Public Library and was open to the public.

In December an all-member participation meeting was held, the topic being "Gardens of the World Send Us Holiday Fruit". Each member was assigned a different fruit on which to report. An outstanding cornucopia arrangement of all of the various fruits was presented by one of the members.

At one of our summer out-door meetings a Horticultural Scavenger Hunt was planned by the hostesses with prizes offered to the most successful.—By Ruth Krebs, Sec.

## FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Fort Atkinson Garden Club has planned a number of interesting programs for the coming year. In March the topic will be "Gardens of Other Lands" by Mrs. Flora Cushman, Sullivan, Wis.; in April, "Shrubs For Home Landscaping" by Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson; In May, a demonstration of making corsages by Mrs. Harold Witte of West Allis; in June, "Rose Festival" by Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, Milwaukee; in July, Tour of Member's Gardens with picnic basket dinner; in August, "Flower Arrangement Workshop" with buffet supper.

In September the topic will be "Dahlia Culture" with slides by Prof. Herbert Hadow, Milton; in October, "Birds" will be the topic by Mrs. Kathrine Flanagan of Whitewater. In November we will have a conservation topic and in December a Christmas party with games and exchange of gifts. — By Mrs. J. L. Kiesling, Program Ch'm.

## WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

At our October meeting Mr. Hugo Brossmann, superintendent of the Mitchell Park Conservatory talked to us on "House Plants and Bulbs". In November we held a workshop at which Mr. Ray Greiten gave helpful suggestions on decorations for the holidays and Mrs. N. Stratton showed how to make wonderful ornaments out of tin can tops. In December we held our annual Christmas party which is always enjoyed immensely. Gifts relative to gardening were exchanged, carols were sung around the Christmas tree and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Wuchter entertained with piano and violin selections. Refreshments were served.

Our club's projects for 1954 are helping in the upkeep of the grounds of historical Damon House; bird projects, flower show and photography project.

In January Mr. August Peter will show a film. In February we will have a talk on Iris by Louis Le Mieux; in March, "Planting and Pruning of Trees and Shrubs" by Frank Fonda; on April 20th, a talk on "Birds in Our Gardens" by Mrs. Charles R. Decker; on May 18th a

plant sale; June 27th a picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Peter; in July and August a tour of member's gardens. On September 21 will have our annual dinner with Mr. H. J. Rahmlow giving an illustrated talk on "What's New In Horticulture", and our annual flower show. On October 19 a talk on African violets by Guy Barreau and election of officers; in November a tour of Mitchell Park Mum Show; and, in December, a Christmas Party.—By Martha Getzlaff Koch.

## HOW TO CARRY OVER A CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT

The question as to how to carry over a greenhouse chrysanthemum plant was asked of Professor G. E. Beck, instructor in Floriculture at the University and he gives the following advice.

If the plant is a greenhouse variety it will flower late which means that you have to bring it indoors before frost. Then, if the plant is exposed to artificial light after sundown or before sunrise, the flowers would be greatly delayed or inhibited and never bloom satisfactorily. However, if you wish to keep the plant over, when it has finished flowering, move it down to a basement window where it will still receive as much light as possible but have cold temperatures, preferably somewhere between 35 and 50 degrees F. Although it will take much less water than previously, it should not be allowed to dry out, and the large stems should not be allowed to wither.

In spring, after danger of frost is over, cut back within 2 or 3 inches of the soil level, re-pot it and work in some rather rich soil around the root system. Sink the pot to rim-depth in a location where it will receive full sunlight. Keep the new shoots pinched until mid-August.

## NOTES ON GROWING SANSEVERIA (SNAKE-PLANT)

The Sanseveria will withstand many adverse conditions in the home and that is the reason it is grown to such a great extent in this country as a house plant, according to David A. Bosley, Extension Specialist in Floriculture, at the University.

The Sanseveria, however, should be kept fairly dry at all times and treated like a cactus plant. If overwatered continually, it will eventually rot at the soil line.

Mr. Bosley suggests placing the plants in a florist's clay pot provided with drainage in the bottom. Metal containers without a drainage hole usually do not provide enough drainage for successful culture of Sanseveria. Cuttings may be made of plants and rooted in moist sand and potted in clay pots when roots are about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. The plant prefers very good light conditions and should be placed in a southern or eastern window during the winter.

## HOW TO KEEP THE SOIL ACID FOR ACID-LOVING PLANTS

For plants which require an acid soil such as gardenias and azaleas, water the plants once each week with a vinegar solution using ten drops of vinegar to a quart of water, is the advice of Professor G. E. Beck, instructor of Floriculture at the University.

In Wisconsin where most of the water is very hard, it is probably advisable to use the solution for one of the waterings on most all house plants once every four weeks.

You can always feel rich by living in a house smaller than you could afford, and running only one car when you could have two.

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# "Looking Flower-Ward"

## When The Seed Catalogues Come Can Spring Be Far Behind

By Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland, Milwaukee, Horticultural Ch'm.

The seed catalogues are most fascinating not only for the illustrations and descriptions of the flowers but also for the "anticipation" which they create.

### Blaze Zinnia

In paging through the catalogues, it seems our tried and true friends the Zinnias are occupying the lime-light again and this time the spotlight is on **Blaze**, the All-American winner and best new flower for 1954. **Blaze**, a brilliant orange-red is the only annual flower to receive an award. The flower measures 5 inches across. It is the "shaggy" type and has good strong stems for cutting.

In the zinnias we plan to grow **Blaze**, California Giants, Cupid, Dahlia Flowered, and Fantasy in the pastel colors because these blend well with our interior decor. Peppermint Stick which delighted us last year will also be included. We are omitting Sanvitalia or Creeping Zinnia because it is too weed-like. It is not a true zinnia but last year we grew all kinds of zinnias for the project.

### Petunias

An outstanding new petunia **Cru-sader** is being introduced this year. It is a large white ruffled flower with brilliant rose stripes. I think it is well-named, don't you?

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a dwarf mid-salmon petunia would make an ideal edging plant for the border because it spreads to 30 inches and is about 16 inches high. This is an All-American Silver Medal winner. Other all double F-1 Hybrid Petunias are: Colossal Shades of Rose, Allegro, America, Sonata; and also all double Victorius which contains all colors mixed including white. Why not have a Patriotic flower bed of red, white and blue petunias? There is a special blend of seeds for this purpose. Start the seeds indoors set the plants out as early as possible and by July 4th you'll have your "Old Glory" bed of petunias.

Other petunias which will be interesting to try are **Ballerina**, single



salmon dwarf **Pink Sensation**, tall **White Wonder**. There are a great many **Salmon Pink** petunias now and you'll probably want to try some of them with **blue Ageratum**, **Lobelia**, or **Dwarf Blue Morning Glory**. We are planning a low border of dwarf **Salmon** petunias, **blue Lobelia**, **Forget-me-nots**, **Royal Carpet Alyssum** and **white Candytuft** for the North side of our house.

### Tall Plants For The Border

For the border of taller plants, I am anxious to try the new giant **Steeplechase Annual Larkspur**. The flowers are very large, spikes are longer and stronger and the colors are light and dark blue, salmon rose, and white. How nice to have these blooming when the **Delphinium** have ceased to bloom. Imagine a tall arrangement of these **Larkspur** and **Bells of Ireland**. Don't forget the spectacular **Spider Plant** or **Cleome** which is so easily grown from seed.

The **Annual Phlox** is a dainty plant and a must for those who enjoy doing flower arrangements. The colors are beautiful pastels and the foliage a fresh green.

### Sweet Peas

The new heat-resistant **Sweet peas** are worth while planting. I tried some last year and was delighted with the intense colors. They bloomed until coming horizontal in design. The in tepid water for a few hours until the outer skin breaks open. I plant them immediately in a trench which has been dug 6 inches deep. Place 2 inches of rotted manure in the bottom, cover that with 2 inches of fine soil, then place the **Sweet Pea** seed in this fine soil. Press down, and when

seeds sprout, gradually add more soil until trench is filled. It takes about 6 weeks for seeds to germinate.

I want to try the new extra early, long-stemmed **Asters**.

### Marigolds

There is no doubt that **Marigolds** will be very popular this year not only for their garden value but for the interest created by the new **Man-In-The-Moon Marigold** which is the nearest approach to white. The **Burpee Company** is offering \$10,000.00 to anyone who produces a pure white **Marigold** from plants in your garden which are grown from seeds of **Man-In-The-Moon**. It is expected there will be some whites from this plant which is pale, creamy yellow. It could happen in your garden.

This is just an idea of the wide choice of plants we will be able to choose from this year and it should prove to be an interesting and happy gardening year. Best wishes to all of you!

### LILIBET, 1954 ALL-AMERICA ROSE SELECTION AWARD WINNER

**Lilibet**, the 1954 rose, named to honor the princess who became Queen **Elizabeth II** of England, was the **All-America Rose Selection** award winner for 1954.

**Lilibet** was originated by **Howards** of **Hemet, California**. It is a floribunda and an ideal plant for hedges, borders and bed planting. It produces bouquets of fragrant, radiant pink blossoms.

**Robert V. Lindquist**, one of rose-dom's youngest hybridizers, is responsible for **Lilibet**. He heads the rose research department at **Howards** of **Hemet**, and is the man behind the new and popular "Story of All-America Rose Selections", a full color, illustrated booklet which tells how **All-America Rose Selections** was formed and how it selects winning roses. The booklet is available through **Howards** of **Hemet, California**, for 10c to cover handling and postage.

# 1954 Garden Club Directory

## Executive Board, Garden Club of Wisconsin

Pres.: Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11.

Vice Pres.: Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson.

Rec. Sec. Treas.: Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving St., Oshkosh.

Exec. Sec.: H. J. Rahmlow, Ex-officio.

Parliamentarian: Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee.

Mrs. Allan Ley, Rome. Blackhawk Region.

Mrs. Charles Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca, and Mrs. George Willett, Iola. Central Region.

Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St. Wauwatosa 13. Milwaukee Region.

Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 Noyes St., Berlin. Winnebago Region.

## Blackhawk Region

Pres.: Mrs. Harold Poyer, R. 2 Ft. Atkinson.

Vice Pres.: Mrs. Allan Lay, Rome.

Sec.: Mrs. William Slater, 308 S. 4th St., Ft. Atkinson.

Treas.: Mr. Clarence Fromader, 514 Fourth St., Jefferson.

## Central Region

Pres.: Mrs. George Willett, Iola.

Vice Pres.: Mrs. George Hathaway, King.

Sec.: Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Iola.

Treas.: Mrs. Inez Iverson, Amherst.

## Milwaukee Region

Pres.: Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa 13.

Vice Pres.: Mrs. Edgar Bergmann, 8027 Woodland Ave., Wauwatosa.

Sec.: Mrs. J. W. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers St., West Allis 14.

Treas.: Mrs. Arthur Knorr, 2410 Eastwood Lane, Milwaukee 10.

## Winnebago Region

Pres.: Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving St., Oshkosh.

Vice Pres.: Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 N. Noyes St., Berlin.

## Amherst Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Ray Hemingson, Rt. 4, Waupaca.

Rec. Sec. Treas.: Mrs. Inez Iverson, Amherst.

## Antigo Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Minnie Helbick, 1003 7th Ave., Antigo.

Treas.: Mrs. Harvey Leiterman, 812 Pine St., Antigo.

## Berlin Home Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. J. C. Ziehm, 145 Spring St., Berlin.

Sec.: Mrs. Alfred Huebner, 243 Mound St., Berlin.

## Brookfield Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Fred Mueller, Rt. 4, Box 469, Waukesha (Pro-tem).

Sec.: Miss Flora Harlos, 2420 Eastwood Lane, Milwaukee 10 (Pro-tem).

## Brookfield: Meadowview Garden Club

Pres.: Mr. Milton Waltersdorf, Rt. 2, Box 127V, Pewaukee.

Sec.: Mrs. E. G. Sayle, Rt. 7, Box 665, Milwaukee 16.

## Burlington Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Robert Bayer, 363 Randolph St., Burlington.

Sec.: Mrs. J. L. Wanasek, Rt. 5, Burlington.

## Clintonville Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Rt. 1, Clintonville.

Sec.: Mr. Carl Smith, 173 S. Madison St., Clintonville.

## Colby Blue Sky Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. L. Justman, Colby.

Sec.: Miss Mabel Neumeister, Colby.

## Colman: Friendly Garden Club

Pres.: Mr. Owen Rocheleau, Coleman.

Sec.: Mrs. Alvin Kozlovsky, Coleman.

## Crivitz: Neurnorth Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield.

Sec.: Mrs. Frank Sperka, Rt. 2, Crivitz.

## Eau Claire Garden Club

Pres.: Miss Jean Wachuta, Rt. 29, Bluff Crest Dr., Eau Claire.

Sec.: Mrs. C. W. Chatterson, 532 Gilbert Ave., Eau Claire.

## Eau Claire: Elk Creek Lake Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. C. W. Chatterson, Rt. 2, Elk Creek Lake, Eau Claire.

Sec.: Mrs. Irving Pire, Jr., Rt. 2, Elk Creek Lake, Eau Claire.

## Elkhorn Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Roy Sanders, 401 W. Walworth, Elkhorn.

Sec.: Miss Grace Morrissey, 406 N. Broad St., Elkhorn.

## Ellsworth Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Shefeland, Ellsworth.

Sec.: Mrs. Clarence Meyer, Ellsworth.

## Fort Atkinson Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Roy Baker, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson.

Sec.: Mrs. Herbert Wisch, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson.

## Iola: Clara Larson Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Myron Erickson, Rt. 3, Iola.

Sec.: Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Rt. 3, Iola.

## Jefferson Garden Club

Pres.: Mr. S. S. Moore, 821 First Ave., Jefferson.

Sec.: Mrs. Hilmar Bornschein, 1311 Pleasant St., Jefferson.

## Jefferson: Green Thumb Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Allen Lay, Rome.

Sec.: Mrs. Howard Smith, RFD, Lake Mills.

## La Crosse Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Barney Spangler, 2205 State St., La Crosse.

Sec.: Mrs. Alice Cronon, 1013 State St.: La Crosse.

## Lancaster Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. August Waldmann, 540 S. Jackson St., Lancaster.

Sec.: Miss Margaret Taylor, 204 N. Tyler St.: Lancaster.

## Lodi Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Eva Groves, Lodi.

Sec.: Mrs. Isabell Cook, Lodi.

## Loyal Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. C. E. Gorseger, Loyal.

Sec.: Mrs. Charles Emling, Loyal.

## Madison Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Ralph DeWoody, 2914 Oxford Rd., Madison.

Sec.: Mrs. Ida Patterson, 2805 Van Hise, Madison.

## Manitowoc: Men's Garden Club

Pres.: Mr. Jess Hamilton, 530 S. 31st St., Manitowoc.

Sec.: Mr. Otto Engel, 1227 S. 12th St., Manitowoc.

## Marinette: Twin City Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. G. E. Pestru, 1522 Grant St., Marinette.

Sec.: Mrs. C. W. Skowland, 1309 Merryman St., Marinette.

## Mauston Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Martha Otto, Mauston.

Sec.: Miss Mary Troy, Grayside Ave., Mauston.

## Milwaukee: Blue Beech Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Arthur Leidiger, 618 N. 65th St., Milwaukee.

Sec.: Mrs. Frank Courtenay, 3461 N. Shepard Ave., Milwaukee 11.



**Milwaukee Westchester Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. H. D. Poser, 1050 S. Hawthorne Lane, Milwaukee 14.  
Sec.: Mrs. J. A. Gifford, 1000 S. Forest Lane, Milwaukee 14.

**Mukwonago Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Archie Koeffler, Mukwonago.  
Sec.: Mrs. Lester Buell, Box 72, Mukwonago.

**New Holstein Garden Club**  
Pres.: Miss Emma Dumke, 2117 Monroe St., New Holstein.  
Sec.: Mrs. William A. Reiser, 2313 Illinois Ave., New Holstein.

**North Prairie Garden Study Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Leo Byrnes, 210 W. State Rd., North Prairie.  
Sec.: Mrs. John L. Heintz, 318 N. Main St., North Prairie.

**Ogdensburg: Town and Country Garden Club**  
Pres.: Miss Carrie Rode, Ogdensburg.

Sec.: Mrs. Bertha G. Rasmussen, Ogdensburg.

**Oshkosh Horticultural Society**  
Pres.: Mr. Paul Lentz, Rt. 1, Oshkosh.  
Sec.: Miss Viona D. Zentner, 374 Merritt St., Oshkosh.

**Pewaukee Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Roy P. K. Johnson 4440 Parkside St., Pewaukee.  
Sec.: Mrs. Glenn D. Cook, 306 Oakton Ave., Pewaukee.

**Plymouth Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Conrad Goelzer, 614 Western Ave., Plymouth.  
Sec.: Mrs. William Curtiss, Rt. 1, Plymouth.

**Ripon Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. J. C. Miller, Ripon.  
Sec.: Mrs. Arthur Berndt, Ripon.

**Rosholt Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Russell Wroldstad, Rosholt.  
Sec.: Mrs. Norman Rosholt, Rosholt.

**Scandinavia Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. A. O. Lee, Rt. 1, Scandinavia.  
Sec.: Mrs. Erich Kleditz, Rt. 4, Waupaca.

**Sheboygan Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Albert Stoltzmann, 723 Superior Ave., Sheboygan.  
Sec.: Mrs. John Palmer, 724 Union Ave., Sheboygan.

**Stevens Point: Park Ridge Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. George Irwin, Rt. 2, Park Ridge, Stevens Point.

Sec.: Mrs. W. G. Jenkins, 705 Green Ave., Park Ridge, Stevens Point.

**Waupaca Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. E. D. Baker, Berlin St., Waupaca.

Sec.: Mrs. Julius Johnson, 319 S. Washington St., Waupaca.

**Wausau Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. R. H. Kelly, Forest Park, Wausau.

Sec.: Mrs. Raymond A. Sell, 902 Washington St., Wausau.

**Wauwatosa Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mr. George Kruell, 2564 W. 80th St., Wauwatosa.

Sec.: Mrs. Bertha Haasch, 8536 W. Chestnut St., Wauwatosa.

**West Allis Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. Victor Schmitt, 1717 S. 82nd St., West Allis 14.

Sec.: Mrs. Otto Rupnow, Dist. 763, Box 547, Milwaukee 14.

**West Allis: Green Gardeners**  
Pres.: Mrs. Roberta Mitchell, 1134 S. 77th St., West Allis.

Sec.: Mrs. Jeanette Hoehnke, 7801 W. Beloit Rd., West Allis.

**West Allis: Hillcrest Garden Club.**  
Pres.: Mrs. Roland Beaudry, 6611 Revere Pl., West Allis 14.

Sec.: Mrs. J. Klink, 1979 S. 86th St., West Allis 14.

**West Allis: Home Gardeners**  
Pres.: Mrs. Frank Wittberger, 2028 S. 82nd St., West Allis.

Sec.: Mrs. L. J. Krebs, 2170 S. 87th St., West Allis.

**West Allis: Lincoln Manor Garden Club**  
Pres.: Mrs. William J. Smeddick, 2078 S. 107th St., West Allis 14.

Sec.: Mrs. George Arnold, 2060 S. 108th St., West Allis 14.

One of the saddest things in life is to see a man who is stumped by a leaky faucet trying to repair the TV set.

Gossip is like mud thrown against a clean wall. It may not stick, but it leaves a mark.

A vacuum cleaner salesman scattered a sack of dirt on the best rug in the farm house parlor.

"Madam," he said to the lady of the house, "I will eat every bit of the dirt this wonderful electric sweeper won't pick up."

"I'll get you a spoon, then," said the housewife. "We haven't any electricity here."

## GARDENING AS A THERAPY

### How a Boy Was Saved by the Healing Influence of Gardening

In the Journal of the Royal Horticulture Society Professors Donald P. Watson and H. B. Tukey, Michigan State College, go into this subject in their article, "Horticulture as a Therapy." Among the projects that they discuss as suitable are seed germination practices and studies, plant flower arrangement projects, the giving of talks and demonstrations to other patients, outdoor gardening operations, greenhouse gardening, and for the more advanced patients—plant breeding, and plant nutrition studies.

An illustration of the value of the healing influence of gardening comes from Brentwood Veterans Hospital in California. It is quoted from *Golden Gardens*, the official publication of the California Garden Clubs.

"This is the story of one of the boys who has been out of the hospital for two years. When he was first allowed the liberty of working out with the rest of the crew, he wouldn't talk to anyone or do anything. He even seemed to resent being talked to or being asked to do things.

"His first task was that of screening dirt. For the first two or three months, he just stood and glared at everyone. Finally, when he began to realize that his attitude was accepted instead of criticized, he changed. His next job was planting a hedge. It was so carefully done that it took him a month and a half to do it.

"As he progressed, he found it necessary to keep going back to take care of the plants he had already planted besides planting new ones, so he had to have help from other patients. This made him a supervisor of these others, and the thing got to be a project. Here the social aspect of his convalescence really started. From there, the next step was caring for a whole section of garden and the satisfaction and self-awareness that comes with overseeing an important piece of work and getting it well done.

"Finally, his family was contacted by the Social Service and a leave of absence was arranged. The last step, of course, was his complete discharge from the hospital as ready to resume his place in the community."  
—From Bulletin of the Extension Service U.S.D.A.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

William Judd, Stoughton, President  
Vernon G. Howard, Milwaukee, Vice-President

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

Harold Richter, Whitehall, 2nd Vice-Pres.  
Alan Vosburg, Rt. 1, Ft. Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary

## FEBRUARY IN THE APIARY

It is gratifying to know that so many Wisconsin beekeepers have, during recent years, become familiar with the way in which bees winter. How well we remember the criticism of an old-time beekeeper who wrote an article in which he said: "Everyone knows that if you disturb a colony in mid-winter, heat will be generated and the colony will start to raise brood and die."

Today, at beekeepers meetings we hear discussions as to when the queen started laying and how much brood was present in normal colonies on February 1st. Beekeepers now realize that in January and February when brood rearing starts, considerable honey is consumed and that during cold weather honey must be available within the winter cluster or the bees will starve. They also know that the nurse bees must have pollen available in order to be able to continue feeding larvae, and when the supply is gone, they will be unable to feed the larvae properly and brood rearing will almost cease. When this happens in March and April there is considerable dwindling as the number of old bees that die greatly exceeds the number of young that hatch out.

### Check Your Colonies Now

So we again advise beekeepers to check colonies on days when the weather is suitable—when there is sunshine and no wind and the temperature above freezing. We need not pull out frames, but can check the presence of stores from above and below. Often we can see whether there is brood present by looking between the combs. If you wish to inspect for AFB this is a good time to do it—if done quickly. If the combs adjoining the brood area are empty, look them over and replace them with combs of honey or feed sugar syrup



with a sprinkling can into empty combs. If you can find combs with pollen, place them within the winter cluster where the nurse bees can reach it; otherwise feed a pollen supplement.

### For Beginners

We have seen beginners attempt to feed bees with an entrance feeder using a mason jar full of syrup. We must remember that bees cannot leave the winter cluster to carry in stores during cold weather. The colony can easily starve even though they have a bottom board feeder full of syrup present. Even a pail full of syrup fed above the cluster is not as good as pouring syrup directly into the combs during the cold, late winter and spring days.

## NEWS ABOUT THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPING FEDERATION, INC.

Mr. H. A. Schaefer writes that when the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association affiliated on a voluntary basis with the National Federation with a payment of \$25.00, this action canceled the need for the Wisconsin Federation and that organization was disbanded.

Wisconsin Association members who desire to join the National Beekeepers Federation may do so by pay-

ing National dues of 4c per colony with a minimum of \$1.00. This includes the news letter. The fees can be paid either directly to the Federation secretary, or to Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Sec.-Treas., Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Rt. 1, Menomonee Falls, Wis., who will remit to the National secretary.

The balance in the National Federation treasury on December 31 was \$3,400.00 with all bills paid, according to Mr. Schaefer.

## DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

### Wisconsin Beekeepers Association Time and Place

Saturday, March 13. First Lutheran Church Beaver Dam.

Saturday, March 20. Janesville, YMCA.

Tuesday, March 30. Appleton, City Hall.

Wednesday, March 31. Marshfield.

Thursday, April 1. LaCrosse.

Thursday, April 29. Barron.

Friday, April 30. Superior.

All meetings will begin at 10 a.m.

On the program will be Mr. William Judd, Pres., State Association, on the outlook for 1954. The District President will lead the discussion on "Present condition of bees and winter losses". There will be a movie film entitled "Package bees easy to manage". Mr. Allan Vosburg will discuss "Your State Association". Mr. Art Kehl of the G. B. Lewis Co., will give the report on the plans of the advertising committee.

"Easy Requeening and swarm prevention" will be discussed by either Mr. Henry Schaefer or Mr. Harold Richter. "Bee diseases in this district and plans for 1954" will be given by Mr. John F. Long. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow will show a movie at some of the meetings on "Beekeeping throughout the year".

# Bee Diseases

## To Treat—Or Not To Treat Them With New Chemicals—That's The Question

Not for many years has there been a question as perturbing to members of the beekeeping industry as the question of whether or not it is advisable to feed sulphathiazole to bees in the control of American Foul Brood.

There is such a serious difference of opinion that it is our long-considered decision to try to bring the problem out into the open; find out what the beekeepers actually think, and why they think as they do; and from this knowledge, try to bring about a unanimity of decision resulting in more harmony and advancement of the industry.

Our method may be right or wrong, but it is an honest attempt to do something about the problem that is dividing our industry into different camps. This should not be. In this day, Experiment Stations with scientific research are able to solve problems of this kind and with the availability of information that we have, beekeepers should be able to make up their minds as to what is right or wrong if they will honestly study the facts.

In this issue we attempt only to present to you the situation that exists in the minds of the beekeepers: what they are thinking and why.

### The Questions

In December we sent about 30 beekeepers, both large and small, located in various parts of the state, a questionnaire on several problems. In this issue we will discuss only 4 of them.

#### Approve Work Of Inspection Department

By an almost unanimous vote the beekeepers approved of the work of the Bee Inspection Department. Several wrote that funds were not adequate to do a good job.

Also, by almost unanimous vote, they went on record as advocating that we should help to get more funds for the Inspection Department to clean up diseases of bees.

#### The Use Of Sulpha In AFB Control

On the question "Are you in favor of sulpha and other drugs for AFB control, the answers were: 11 voted "yes" and 7 votes "no."

Deserving our consideration and further study are the answers of a number of the beekeepers giving their opinions on the use of sulpha. Since we had agreed to withhold the names and asked them to make a frank statement, they did so. Here are the statements of those who answered in detail with comments.

#### Comments Of Those Favoring Use Of Sulpha

"I believe sulpha has a very definite place in AFB control if properly used. I think we should be careful that there is no possibility of a trace of sulpha entering the surplus honey." "Yes, I think the time has come when we should approve the use of sulpha for AFB control. I have not used it myself but have been watching and reading what has been done and I believe we should no longer oppose its use." "We believe sulpha may be used for preventative feeding which may keep the first cell of AFB from ever showing up. Except in the hands of careful operators, I do not think we should attempt to cure the disease with drug feeding."

"Yes, the use of sulpha drugs, especially sodium sulphathiazole, has a definite place in the prevention and control of AFB. The effect of sulpha upon AFB has been well established. Only conservatism among the beekeepers and inspectors alike is preventing its use at present. Much needless waste of potentially productive colonies and equipment could be avoided by its use, and this would mean money in the beekeeper's pocket as well as a saving of valuable pollinating insects for the farmer."

"Yes, we treated several colonies that were infected according to the latest in instructions and after one season of treatment, they were cured because this last year no disease appeared even though we had all of the

old brood chambers and supers on each colony." "I am in favor of the use of sulpha. I began using it in 1945 when I had a bad outbreak; although I didn't find the source of the infection, I cleaned up and have been clean for three years." "Yes, we believe in the use of sulpha, and the beekeeper should follow the recommendations derived from research rather than propaganda or unsubstantiated statements. The world of beekeeping moves ahead, but inspectors have not changed since its initiation."

#### Comments Of Those Opposing The Use Of Sulpha

Here are statements of beekeepers who oppose the use of sulpha. "Am not in favor of the use of sulpha or other drugs in AFB control." "No, not until we have definite proof that it will cure AFB." "I don't believe in using sulpha or other drugs for AFB control because it has not cured the disease as far as I have heard. I believe in burning diseased colonies." "No, I am not in favor of using sulpha or other drugs in the control of AFB." "I do not think we know all the answers or all the complications that may arise concerning the use of sulpha. The constant use of sulpha may develop immunity and a more virulent form of the disease may result." "No, not until such time as it can be proven safe."

Well, folks, here you have it. Some of our beekeepers have been looking for more articles from beekeeper members of the Association—more interesting articles in this magazine as a result of the opinions of members. The above statements will provide fuel for many a discussion around the fires these cold winter evenings. These discussions, however, are all to the good. They bring out the facts when facts are available. Let's iron this thing out.

#### Should The Law Be Changed To Permit Use Of Sulpha

This was the next question asked the beekeepers. Some very "right from the shoulder" answers were received on this one, which will be discussed in our next issue.



## RESEARCH SHOWS THAT HONEY CAN IMPROVE QUALITY OF BAKERY PRODUCTS

By using honey to replace part of the sugar in baking formulas, commercial bakers can produce better bread, cakes, cookies, and other pastries, say researchers of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

In a 3-year study made under contract with USDA's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, the State scientists found that honey improved the color, flavor, and texture of most bakery products, increased their ability to hold moisture, and so helped them stay fresh longer. Fruit cakes made with honey, for example, have richer flavor and superior slicing quality.

L. B. Smith and J. A. Johnson of the Kansas experiment station have determined the most suitable types of honey and the proper quantities to use in different baked goods. Desirable amounts range from about 5 percent of the total sugar content of bread and cookies to 40 percent or more of the sugar in cakes.

It was long believed that normal variations in honey's chemical properties would severely limit the use of this natural sweet in baking. Smith and Johnson found, however, that only the flavor and color of honey have much effect on the uniformity of bakery products made with it. And if the honey is properly selected, according to specifications they have developed, its general use by commercial bakers should give good results.

From Agricultural Research, By the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## HONEY PRODUCTION TESTS

By L. A. M. Barnette, Texas

When an estimated sufficient number of supers for the honey crop was placed on the bottom board, with a queen excluder separating them from the double brood chamber at the top (with an upper entrance), honey was stored no faster than with top supering; moreover excessive amounts of pollen were stored in the extracting supers, and labor was excessive. The same production resulted from using 18 instead of 20 brood frames in the double brood chamber. With 7 frames of fully drawn comb in 10-frame su-

pers there was much building of extra comb, and the plan was abandoned. Approximately twice as much honey was stored when the extracting supers were supplied with drawn combs as when supplied with foundation only (145 compared with 82 lb. surplus). Other conclusions were that it is better to have an excellent young queen with 14 frames of brood than a poorer queen with 8 frames of brood to which 6 frames of brood are added. Reported by V. G. Milum in *Bee World*, England.

## IS BEEKEEPING PROFITABLE

So many beekeepers have given the opinion in late years that beekeeping is not profitable that one rather expects to hear that kind of opinion. It is rather refreshing, therefore, when we visited with an old beekeeper friend during a recent vacation trip to find he had a different kind of story to tell. He had rented his bees to his son, and I asked whether he thought his son would stay in the business. His remark was quite optimistic. He said: "Where can a young man make a better living today than in beekeeping. It is the most profitable business I know of." He then said that his son had sold almost \$9,000.00 worth of honey from the somewhat over 500 colonies he ran this past year. He did all the work himself and the father expressed the opinion that he must have cleared almost 7 thousand dollars because his expenses were not very high, and remarked: "Where else could a young man make that much money?" The father retired several years ago but is a born beekeeper. He just had to have some bees and so gradually increased until now again has about 100 colonies and produced a good crop last year. For a retirement hobby, for a man who can still do that type of physical work, beekeeping can be highly recommended. Incidentally, one could carry on this hobby if he plans to retire in California, Arizona, or Florida.

## HONEY WANTED

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*March, 1954*

NEW...

# COROMERC

(POWDERED MERCURY FORMULATION)

## for APPLE SCAB CONTROL



COROMERC, a new member to the Corona family of agricultural fungicides, is a dry, granular, water soluble product. Tests at Agricultural Experimental Stations in various apple growing regions have shown this particular mercury formulation to be an excellent fungicide for the control of apple scab. Corona for the first time offers this mercury fungicide for safely burning out primary scab lesions should this disease get a foothold during a

warm, wet spring when other types of fungicides are unable to hold the disease in check.

Recommended for use during the early growing season, and at  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per 100 gallons of spray solution, Coromerc is packed in 1 lb. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cannisters for direct addition to most spray tanks.

Competitively priced. Write for Literature.



*Your Insurance for Better Crops!*

**CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION**

**PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY**

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**MOORESTOWN, N. J.**

Some folks are like owls. They get a reputation for being wise just by hooting at everything.—Menomonee Falls News.

There's something pathetic about a horse fly sitting on the radiator of a truck.—West Allis Star.

### Apple Maggot

The apple maggot continues to be a constant insect pest of Wisconsin orchards. It attacks the sweeter non-acid varieties of apples, including Tolman Sweet, McIntosh, Wealthy, Snow, Northwestern Greening, Dudley, and Delicious. Control will be given in our June issue.

## WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are \$1.25 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

# To Grow Clean Apples Consider Well

## The 1954 Spray Schedule

Prepared by G. C. Klingbeil, D. A. Devers and Earl Wade, Univ. of Wis.

The 1954 apple spray schedule is designed to provide satisfactory control of apple scab as well as of each insect pest of apple. Since certain insects are more troublesome in some areas than in others, alternate insecticides are suggested in certain sprays. The following paragraphs are included to assist you in the choice of materials:

### Dormant Sprays

The dormant spray is again included because of the insurance provided against a build-up of red mites as well as the high degree of control obtained for bud moth, aphids, and casebearers.

### Pre-bloom Sprays

An insecticide is needed before petal fall and the number of sprays will depend on the choice of the insecticide. If lead arsenate is used, it should be included in both the closed and open cluster. If Metacide is used, only one insecticide spray is necessary and should be applied any time between the closed and open cluster stage. The selection of Metacide may mean a separate spray since Metacide is not compatible with lime sulfur. However, the excellent results obtained with Metacide usually will justify the cost of the additional application.

### Calyx

The calyx spray is important from the standpoint of plum curculio and oyster shell scale control. Dieldrin is excellent for plum curculio control, but it has little or no effect on other pests. It is necessary, therefore, to add lead arsenate to the spray containing dieldrin. If oyster shell scale is a problem, DDT should be substituted for lead arsenate. If the season is late, it may not be necessary to include the DDT for oyster shell scale control until the 1st cover spray. It may not be necessary to use all of these insecticides, and they can be included or omitted, depending on the nature of the insect problem.

### Cover Sprays

With one exception, the selection of the insecticide to be used in the cover sprays is at the grower's discretion. The exception is the possible use of

The following spray program is suggested as a basic schedule. It may be necessary to apply additional sprays depending upon varieties, local situations, or seasonal conditions.

Time of Application	Materials and Amounts Per 100 Gallons
1. Dormant (insecticide)	DN-289 or Elgetol 318- $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Elgetol or Krenite- $\frac{3}{4}$ gal. (For control of mites, bud moth, aphids, and casebearers.)
2. Dormant (fungicide)	Elgetol, Krenite, Elgetol 318, or DN-289- $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. (For apple scab control—applied as a ground spray at 600 gals. per acre.)
3. Green tip	Liquid lime sulfur, 2 gals. <b>No insecticide.</b>
4. Closed cluster	Liquid lime sulfur, 2 gals. Lead arsenate, 3 lbs.
5. Open cluster	Liquid lime sulfur, 2 gals. Lead arsenate, 3 lbs. or Metacide (50%), 8 oz.
6. Bloom (To be applied only in protracted blooming period that would give more than 10 days between open cluster and petal-fall applications)	Wettable sulfur, 6-8 lbs.; or ferbam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lbs.; or liquid lime sulfur, 2 gals. <b>No insecticide.</b>
7. Calyx or petal-fall	Wettable sulfur, 5-6 lbs. or ferbam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Dieldrin (25%), 1 lb. and lead arsenate, 3 lbs.; or Dieldrin (25%), 1 lb. and DDT (50%), 2 lbs.
8. 1st cover (about 10 days later)	Wettable sulfur, 5-6 lbs.; or ferbam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. DDT (50%), 2 lbs.; or Metacide (50%), 8 oz.; or Parathion (25%), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
9. 2nd cover (about 10 days later)	Wettable sulfur, 5 lbs.; or ferbam, 1 lb. DDT (50%), 2 lbs.; or Metacide (50%), 8 oz. Parathion (25%), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
10. 3rd cover (about 10 days later)	Wettable sulfur, 5 lbs.; or ferbam, 1 lb. DDT (50%), 2 lbs.; or Metacide (50%), 8 oz. or Parathion (25%), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; or lead arsenate, 3 lbs.
11. 4th cover (about 10 days later)	Wettable sulfur, 5 lbs.; or ferbam, 1 lb. DDT (50%), 2 lbs.; or Metacide (50%), 8 oz. Parathion (25%), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
12. 5th cover (about 10 days later)	Wettable sulfur, 5 lbs.; or ferbam, 1 lb. Methoxychlor (50%), 2 lbs.; or Metacide (50%), 8 oz.; or Parathion (25%), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

DDT in the first cover spray. If it was not used in the calyx spray and oyster shell scale is a problem, it should be used in the first cover spray. The other materials recommended (DDT, Parathion, lead arsenate, and Metacide) are all effective insecticides against the pests encountered at this time of the season. It is advisable, however, to alternate insecticides (at least two) instead of spraying repeatedly with any one material. For example, if DDT is used in the 1st cover spray, use Parathion, lead arsenate, or Metacide in the second cover spray. Then go back to DDT

in the 3rd cover spray and switch to another insecticide again in the 4th cover spray. This procedure should be continued until the last cover spray is applied. This plan is recommended because repeated applications of the same insecticide allow the insects to build up resistance to the insecticide being used.

### Mite Build-Up

Mite populations may build up during the summer. Spraying with one of the phosphates (EPN, Parathion, Metacide) is usually effective at this time. However, miticides such as Karathane, Ovatran, or Dimite are al-



so available. Each of these materials should be used according to the manufacturer's directions.

#### Precautions

1. Follow the manufacturer's directions for safety when using Parathion, Metacide, or other phosphates.

2. Do not apply DDT later than one month prior to harvest on any variety because of possible residue hazards.

3. Do not use Parathion or Metacide on McIntosh, Cortland or related varieties in warm, humid weather, as they may cause injury at that time.

#### Sprays For Fire Blight Control

Fire blight, like scab, is generally most troublesome during cool, damp seasons, especially on the more susceptible varieties like Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Transcendent Crab, Tolman Sweet, and Snow. Where fire blight is or has been a problem two special fungicide sprays should be applied in bloom—one at one-tenth bloom and one at full bloom. Use zineb (Dithane Z-78 or Parzate powder), 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A spreader-sticker, such as Triton B-1956 or Du Pont Spreader-Sticker, should be added to the spray—one ounce per 100 gallons. Orthocide 50 also shows promise, and if desired, this fungicide may be tried in place of the zineb. For further information on fire blight prevention and control, consult Circular No. 200, "The Apple and Pear Fire Blight Disease".

#### Sprays For Cedar-Apple Rust Control

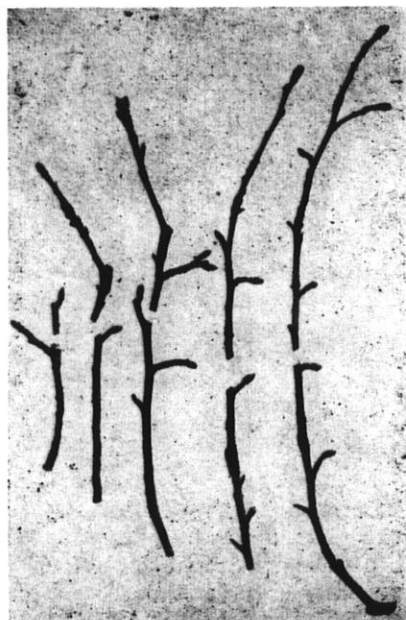
Some control of cedar-apple rust can be expected by the regular apple scab spray schedule. However, the use of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of ferbam to the open cluster spray in addition to the lime sulfur is recommended where rust is a problem. Where ferbam is used throughout the spray schedule instead of a sulfur fungicide, no additional amount need be added for the open cluster spray.

#### Russetting On Golden Delicious

The Golden Delicious variety is very subject to russetting from the use of most fungicide materials. The fungicide, Orthocide, (Captan) is an exception and it is recommended that this material be substituted for lime sulfur, wettable sulfur, and ferbam in all of the sprays when spraying Golden Delicious plantings.

## Snipping Gives Old Orchards New Life

Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, has chosen the term "snipping" to describe his pruning method, described at past conventions and fruit growers meetings.



Old weak branches of Golden Delicious when cut in half, as shown, make a vigorous growth and produce large apples. Left alone, they bear only small apples.

Circular 468 entitled "Snipping Gives Orchards New Life" is now available from the Agricultural Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. It is illustrated with several pictures and every fruit grower should send for a copy or get one at the County Agent's office.

The bulletin states: "Young apple trees bear good sized apples. It's only as the tree gets older and grows less that it begins to produce smaller ones. The reason for this is that apple size is related to the length of new growth. The longer the year's growth on a branch, the larger the resulting apples."

A chart illustrates that if the length of the new growth is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, the average diameter of the apple will be about 2 inches. A 1-inch growth produces apples of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. A 4-

inch growth, apples of about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, while a growth of 10 inches produces large apples, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

#### How Snipping Is Done

"It is present practice with middle-aged trees to maintain fruit size by pruning out the weak wood which accumulates with age.

When this kind of pruning has been done over a period of years, it results in a tree that has too few good branches—not enough "good wood"—for full production.

The problem, then, is how to turn the small weak branches into producing wood.

Snipping seems to be the answer. Instead of cutting the branches out, you simply cut them in half. Here's an illustration that shows where snipping is done and how."

"Snipping invigorates the apple tree. The results are strong early season growth, large leaves, and large blossoms. Although as many as two-thirds of the growing points are cut off, yields are actually improved because of better sets and uniformly larger apples.

Snipping costs more than ordinary pruning. It takes about an hour and a half to snip a 20 year old tree.

At harvest time, investment of time is returned to the growers because picking and handling costs of small apples are avoided.

#### Use More Fertilizer

Because snipping stimulates growth so sharply, about a third more nitrogen fertilizer than usual is needed. Snipping alone will not do the job.

It is also necessary to cut back every weak or small branch. Any that are left will produce small apples.

The main effect of snipping is that it gives new life to an old tree. The tree has a growth condition like it had at 8 or 10 years of age.

The year after snipping is done some thinning may be needed."

#### SPRAY TANK FOR SALE

A 300 gallon wooden spray tank, like new, with spray deck and agitator. Price \$45.00. Haas Orchards, South Milwaukee, Wis. R. 1.

## WINTER WORK AT SACIA ORCHARDS

### Elevated Platform Used For Pruning By Fred Sacia, Galesville

My son Ethan Sacia, has built and is using an elevated platform for pruning apple trees. The platform is about 2 X 6 feet and elevated 10 feet directly over a John Deere crawler tractor. It is hinged at one end and supports run down from the other end to the little bull-dozer which is on the front end of the tractor. This bull-dozer is hydraulically operated so that the platform can be kept level according to the lay of the land.

Our trees have been "ladder-way" or "wedge" pruned. The little tractor is highly maneuverable and the platform is backed to the wedge shaped opening quickly. A variety of tools are carried on the platform.

I placed crushed rock around some trees as an experiment. We have had trouble with quack grass and poor results from fertilizer applications.

One yard of rock cover approximately 100 sq. ft. to a depth of 3 inches deep. Two yards up to 14 feet. The cost of the rock is \$2.25 per yard. I expect the rock to smother the quack and make underlying soil crumbly and moisture receptive and retaining. Any water falling or applied passes through the rock quickly. At a time of no rain, a bit of irrigation would be feasible. I expect earlier bearing and the care of the trees to be reduced to a minimum. Time will tell if we are right or wrong.

### BES-BLO FOR SALE

Bes-Blo for sale—15,000 c.f.m. with a Wisconsin air-cooled motor. Used only 2 seasons. In perfect condition. Will sell at half price. John Van Elzen, Route 4, Appleton, Wisconsin.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

30 Acre operating orchard a few miles from Green Bay. 2,000 apple, 200 plum trees. Speed sprayer, Trescott Grader, Caterpillar in excellent shape. Part of an estate. Can be sold very reasonably. Will J. Platten Estate, 407 Dousman Street, Green Bay, Wis.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

14-acre bearing Cherry Orchard including a few apples, plum and pear trees; also 11 acres of cultivated land and timber. Price: \$3,500.00.

The old Wickman Homestead of 11 rooms, partly modern. A beautiful view overlooking Detroit Harbor and the mainland. Could be used as a summer resort. 80 acres of land with a lot of sugar maple trees. Reason for selling is age and health.

Will sell part or all, reasonable.

Arthur Wickman, Washington Island Door County, Wisconsin

# — FRUIT GROWERS —

IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK OF ORDERING YOUR SPRING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
YOUR ORCHARD.

## AMMONIA NITRATE — 33½ % — FREE FLOWING

### Spray Materials

#### Dormant Spray:

DN 289  
Spray Oil  
Elgetol  
Krenite

#### Sulphurs:

Lime Sulphur  
Magnetic Sulphur  
Kolo Fog  
Kolo Spray  
Mike Sulphur  
Micro Fine Sulphur

### NURSERY STOCK

Trees — Berry Bushes  
Rhubarb — Asparagus

### Miscellaneous:

Arsenate Lead	Dithane D14
DDT—50W & 75W	Z 78
Chlordane	Black Leaf 40
Dieldrin	Armite
Rothane	

### PRUNING EQUIPMENT

Power Portable Pruner & Saws  
Pole Saws  
Grafting Knives & Tape  
Hand Saws  
Hand Snips

### Miscellaneous Equipment

Portable Conveyors — Apple Grader & Cleaners    Sprayers—all types from the smallest to the largest

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## THIS MONTH'S SPECIALS IN Used Sprayers

**"FRIEND"** 35 gallons per minute, Power Takeoff, mounted on rubber, 400 Gallon tank, complete with Spray Mast—\$1,500.00 value; now at the special low price of \$750.00.

**MYERS**—4 cylinder Pump, engine powered, 300 gallon tank mounted on rubber. Reduced for this sale to \$375.00.

**FRIEND PUMP, Bean Pump, Myers Pump \$50.00**

WE WILL HAVE OTHER SPRAYERS AVAILABLE WHICH COULD NOT BE LISTED BEFORE COPY WENT TO PRESS

Be sure to see us before you buy.

Remember—every used Sprayer is completely reconditioned and has a new Sprayer guarantee.

Phone or write us for particulars.

# SAM GOLDMAN

Wisconsin's Largest Dealer In Sprayers

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Phone 436

### COMPLETE FERTILIZERS FOR THE ORCHARD

"Fertilizers can do a lot to put life into a tired orchard" according to Dr. Frank Gilbert, Supervisor, Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay. He reports that complete fertilizer has perked up orchards in the Door County area and are being tested in Bayfield on soils that are low in fertility.

Dr. Gilbert reports that fertilizers make apple trees on these soils grow

faster and improves the size of the fruit. Adequate fertilization produces darker green leaf color, thicker leaves, more terminal growth, much larger fruit buds, good size and finish and better fruit color. Mulching seems to make fertilizers more available.

As we have recommended before, if you are wondering whether or not to apply complete fertilizer to your orchard, make a test application between several rows of trees and watch results.

### MINNESOTA CHANGES FRUIT VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Ten fruit varieties were removed from the 1953 recommended list and 3 new varieties added, according to Professor J. D. Winter of the Department of Horticulture writing in the January issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist.

"Yellow Transparent was removed because we now have a much better extra early variety in Mantet. Red VanBuren was removed because of the poor performance of this variety as compared to Red Duchess.

"Dolga Crab" was changed from commercial to home use because of the high cost of picking this variety. Virginia Crab was removed because it is much inferior to Chestnut and as a suggested under stock because of poor results during recent years in Minnesota and other areas.

"The Fall-bearing raspberry September was added for trial as hardy in all districts. Superfection strawberry was put on the recommended list because of favorable performance."

### FRUIT VARIETIES IN WESTERN WISCONSIN

Mr. Stanley Hall of the Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wis. (Pierce County), sends the following comments on strawberry and apple varieties for his locality.

"We find the Durham raspberry the best of all of the everbearing varieties. Early fruiting makes this variety useful as a fall crop in the home garden. Minnesota No. 321 may prove a good early one crop variety.

"As in the past, we found the Beacon apple our best selling variety. This may be contrary to general opinion, but our customers ask for it by name after it has been replaced in season by more popular varieties. The quality of the apples were much better than usual this past season, with good color on such varieties as Fireside. The latter needs wide spacing in the orchard and thinning to produce top quality fruit. Prairie Spy is a very good apple but seems to lack hardiness in our section. Victory and Redwell have good appearance and trees seem hardy, but in our location are not as well liked for flavor."

***\$1.00 per box more on apples . . .***

***Cherry Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot control  
practically perfect . . .***

***Strawberry selling price increased 50 per cent . . .***

## **These Are Grower Reports on Results from Use of ORTHO CIDE**



### **Michigan Apple Grower Shows Big Profit Increase with ORTHOCIDE (Captan)**

Melvin Andrus of South Haven, Mich., used ORTHOCIDE on 80 acres of his Jonathons, McIntosh and Red Delicious, and sulfur on the remaining 80 acres. He reports that yield from his ORTHOCIDE-sprayed acreage was 14,000 bushels; yields from the sulfur-sprayed acreage only 12,000 bushels. All of the ORTHOCIDE-sprayed apples were uniformly fine, both in size and finish.

*"Got a lot nicer-looking apple with this new spray,"  
Mr. Andrus reports. "Sold them orchard-run and saved  
about \$1 per box in sorting and grading costs."*

Mr. Andrus spent \$270 more for his ORTHOCIDE program than for his sulfur program. The return on this investment (\$1 per box savings on 12,000 boxes plus the return on 2,000 extra boxes) ran well into five figures.

### ***Sour Cherries Larger, Better Colored***

Alton Boyle, Medina, New York, reports: "I used a complete schedule of ORTHOCIDE on my Sour Cherries in 1953. The foliage was larger and greener than ever before and the cherries were larger, better colored and ripened evenly. Control of Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot was practically perfect. Although there was considerable leaf loss of other cherries in my vicinity, my trees kept their large dark green foliage until later than usual."

For other grower reports, and further information on the use of ORTHOCIDE in your area, contact your local ORTHO fieldman

## **California Spray-Chemical Corp.**

District Office—Maryland Heights, Mo.  
Branch Office—Janesville, Wis.  
Home Office—Richmond, Calif.  
Other Branches Throughout the U. S. A.

TM'S ORTHO, ORTHOCIDE, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### **Ups Both Yield and Price 50% on Strawberries**

On 5 acres of Robinson strawberries in Keyport, N. J., Ambrosina Bros. used 4 lbs. of ORTHOCIDE per 100 lbs., every 2 weeks for 5 covers. The result—yield was up by at least 50% due to control of rot, and selling price was increased 50% due to improved size, firmness and color of fruit. Use of ORTHOCIDE caused the second year crop to be better than the first year crop—a reverse of the normal situation.

**ORTHO**  
SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



DON'T WORRY ABOUT "SCAB WEATHER"...



## KOLODUST IN THE RAIN

FOR *REAL PROTECTION* WHEN YOU NEED IT MOST!

Wet weather is scab weather. That's when spores are shooting, when danger of severe infection is greatest. And that's just when *dusting in the rain* with Kolodust gives your trees protection you can get in no other way!

Kolodust is the *only* material that penetrates rain drops and adheres to foliage, buds or fruit both *during and after* the rain. With a Niagara orchard duster and Kolodust you are no longer at the mercy of the weather.

Kolodust is absolutely safe, permits your trees to function normally, producing finer fruit finish and more buds for next year's crop.

And Kolodust goes on *fast*. With a powerful Niagara Liqui-Duster you can Kolodust a large acreage of orchards in a very short time. Remember, you can Kolodust when bad weather bogs down heavy sprayers and keeps them in the barn!

So stop scab troubles before they can start—this spring, and every spring from now on. KOLODUST in the rain for *real* scab protection when you need it most. With such "on-the-nose" timing, you'll profit in bigger, finer packs of more profitable fruit!

50  
YEARS OF SERVICE

**Niagara** INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES,  
ORCHARD DUSTERS  
Niagara Chemical Division  
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Wyoming, Ill., New Orleans, La., Ayer, Mass., Greenville, Miss., Harlingen, Tex.,  
Pecos, Tex., Yakima, Wash., Subsidiary: Pine Bluff Chemical Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Canadian Associate: NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ontario.



# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville; 2nd Vice Pres., Charles Greiling, Green Bay; Sec.-Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: Glen Swartz, Kaukauna; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Elmer Whitby, Chilton; Floyd Burchell, DePere. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

### PREVENTION OF STRAWBERRY RUNNER PLANTS WITH CHEMICAL SPRAY

By R. F. Carlson

Horticulture Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan

The fact that strawberry mother plants are more productive than runner plants has been known for some time. Since that is the case, the problem is to keep runner plants off the planting and instead concentrate on the mother plants for producing the strawberry crop. However, the problem is not as simple as it looks.

First possibility is to remove by hand all runners before they have a chance to become established. If that is done, the mother plants should be planted closer together originally so as not to waste too much land, or space formerly allowed for runner plants. A second possibility is to grow varieties that inherently produce few to no runners. Incidentally, such plants with no runners are often observed among seedling strawberries. A new problem is confronted in obtaining a combination variety with acceptable fruit and with few or no runner plants. And then, a further problem—how to propagate the variety if it does not produce any runners. A third approach to the problem is to remove or inhibit runner plants by chemical sprays.

A recent publication, "Inhibition of Runner Plants in the Strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.) by Chemical Treatment," (1) describes in some detail how to prevent runner formation by proper timing of chemical sprays. In some cases 80 per cent of the runners were inhibited.

(1) Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. Vol. 61, pages 201-217, 1953.

Over a period of three years, several chemicals were tested, both in the greenhouse and in the field. The chemicals that were most effective in these tests were: Dichloral urea, two appli-

### ANNUAL MEETING WISCONSIN BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OSHKOSH—COURT HOUSE, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1954

#### Berry Growers Program

10 A.M. Spring meeting. Board of Directors.

11 A.M. Open meeting begins.

Call to order by President Charles Swingle.

Growers report on conditions in the field. Strawberry and Raspberry wintering. Crop prospects. Planting stock. Conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

12 M. Luncheon. (To be announced)

1:30 P.M. Our Wisconsin strawberry varieties and how they perform. Questions on culture and raspberry pruning. By Dr. R. H. Robert, Department of Horticulture, Madison.

2:15 P.M. Recommendations on chemical weed control in berries.

3 P.M. Insect and disease control program for berries.

3:30 P.M. The virus free plant project.

Speakers to be announced.

cations at 5 pounds per acre each; Phenoxyethyl trichloroacetate, two applications at 3 pounds per acre, or 2,4-D, two applications at 1½ pounds per acre. These chemicals will also control many of the weeds at the same time.

#### Timing Is Important

Timing the spray is one of the most important conditions for satisfactory runner prevention. Generally, the first application should be made when the runners are in the "bud-stage." After a runner-shoot has attained a length of over one inch, it is hard to stop. Since the runners are being formed during a period of about two months, two applications are needed.

Age of planting must be considered. For example, in the first year planting, the first application should be made in early June and in the older plantings about the middle of July. A close watch of the progress of runner formations is needed for correct timing of the spray.

Some strawberry varieties responded more favorably to the runner preventing chemicals than did other varieties. In some instances, the plants were temporarily stunted but soon recovered when satisfactory growing conditions were provided.

This article is not intended to rec-

ommend full-scale spraying for prevention of runners, but merely to inform that it can be done. Interested growers might want to try a row or so to start with. The approach of controlling runner formation by chemical means is new and much is yet to be found out about it.

Editors Note: This abstract was prepared by Prof. Carlson at the request of Dr. Chas. Swingle, Pres. of the Wis. Berry and Vegetable growers Ass'n. It will be of interest to those who wish to try the new method of intensive planting for high per acre yields.

#### IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SALE

New and used irrigation systems of popular makes for sale at all times. Eric Franke, Rt. 5, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

#### MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

## EXPERIENCE WITH VIRUS FREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Mr. Harvey Kamnetz of Kamnetz Strawberry Nursery of Cumberland, Wisconsin, obtained some virus-free strawberry plants from the W. F. Allen Co., in the spring of 1953. He sends a letter reporting on his experience with them as follows:

"In the spring of 1953 we purchased Sparkle, Premier and Catskill virus free plants from the W. F. Allen Co., Salisbury, Md. The vigor of these plants was outstanding. Not a single plant died after setting them out although most of them were set by machine. The Premier variety produced the most plants per row—a solid 30" row. The Catskill variety produced a 24" solid row of plants. The Sparkle variety is a sparse plant maker and so, of course, there were less plants on this row, although it would be considered satisfactory for a fruiting row. There was a definite superiority of the virus-free varieties over the standard varieties. More plants were produced and they appeared to have more vigor.

"All of our plants looked excellent this fall. Approximately 3 inches of water was applied to all fields by irrigation. As there was only .6 inch of precipitation in this area during September, October and up to November 19, strawberries could not set fruit properly or build a reserve for the winter months. Therefore, supplementary water was necessary if maximum production is to be expected next year."

## The Berry Plant Market

### CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

We have the following plants for sale: Gem (Everbearing); Premier, Robinson, Dunlap (Junebearing); at \$15.00 per 1,000. \$2.00 per 100.

Superfection and Streamliner (Everbearing); Catskill, Thomas, Beaver and Fairfax (Junebearing), at \$18.00 per 1,000. \$2.25 per 100. Webster (Everbearing) at \$4.00 per 100. All postpaid.

Latham raspberries at \$40.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$5.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 50; \$1.75 per 25, Postpaid.

Viking raspberries at \$25.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$3.50 per 100; \$2.00 per 50; \$1.25 per 25, Postpaid.

John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Strawberry Plants; State Inspected. Robinson, Premier, Dunlap: 25 @ \$1.35; 50 @ \$2.35; 100 @ \$3.25. Wis. 214, Thomas, Catskill: 25 @ \$1.45; 50 @ \$2.50; 100 @ \$3.50. Erie, Empire: 25 @ \$1.95; 50 @ \$3.25. Everbearing, Superfection: 25 @ \$1.95; 50 @ \$3.25; 100 @ \$5.50. Postpaid.

Charles W. Hein Nursery, 1134 4th St., Baraboo, Wis.

### CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Catskill, Thomas, Improved Senator Dunlap, Wis. No. 214 and 261. Hillfruit Dairy Farm. Victor Heinz, Cleveland, Wis.

### CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Robinson, Catskill, Beaver (original strain) 100 @ \$2.75; 500 @ \$8.50; 1000 @ \$15.50. Postpaid. Also a limited number of Sparkle and Catskill plants from virus free foundation stock 100 @ \$3.50 Postpaid. Quality plants freshly dug just before shipment. KAMNETZ STRAWBERRY NURSERY, Cumberland, Wisconsin.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We again offer the following varieties of high grade plants. Robinson, Dunlap, Blakemore, Catskill, Premier, Beaver, the original. Can't be beat. Wis. No's 214, 261 and 537. Our 537 is dark green. Gem and Streamliner Everbearing.

We do not boast when we say—"When better plants are grown, Pedersen will grow them." H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warrens, Wisconsin.

### STATE INSPECTED PLANTS FOR SALE

Premier; Wis. No. 214, 537 and 261; Empire; Robinson; Junebearing and Superfection everbearing strawberries. Durham everbearing raspberry plants. Al Kruse Nursery, 615 Effinger Road, Baraboo, Wis.

### BERRY PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap Strawberry plants. 100 @ \$2.50; 200 @ \$4.95; 500 @ \$9.00; 1,000 @ \$17.50. Gem Everbearing, 100 @ \$3.50.

Durham everbearing red raspberry plants. Transplants, 12 @ \$1.75 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$7.25; 100 @ \$14.00. Latham, 25 @ \$3.00; 50 @ \$5.50; 100 @ \$10.00.

Cumberland Black Raspberry, 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.75; 100 @ \$9.00.

Mary Washington Asparagus roots, 2 yr. old, 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.95; 100 @ \$3.50.

### ALL POSTPAID.

Evergreens, Fruit trees, shrubs, shade trees. Send for price list.

### HALL NURSERY ELWOOD, WISCONSIN

### GUARANTEED BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Strawberry Plants Postpaid

MISS FRED SCHROEDER

c/o KRAHN-SCHROEDER NURSERY, LOYAL, WISCONSIN

VARIETY	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Dunlap .....	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.85	\$ 5.85	\$ 9.85	\$17.25
Premier, Robinson, Sparkle.....	1.45	2.10	3.25	6.95	12.25	19.75
Wis. 214, Armore, Vermillion	1.50	2.25	3.95	7.95	14.00	22.75
<b>EVERBEARING</b>						
20th Century .....	3.50	6.25	9.35	20.85		
Red Rich .....	5.00	8.50	15.00			
Streamliner, Superfection .....	2.25	3.85	5.00	9.50	16.00	
<b>RASPBERRY PLANTS—2 year heavy</b>						
Latham .....	5.00	8.00	14.00			
Sunrise .....	3.00	6.00	12.00			

PERENNIALS—Write for price list. Astolat Delphiniums—Very new, pastel Colors. Pacific Hybrid, Delphiniums, Phlox, Carnations, Hardy Asters, Iris—Cherie, Blue Rhythm, Technicolor, Picardy and many others.

# Nursery News & Notes

For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., Robert H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; VICE PRES., John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; SEC.-TREAS., Thomas S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; Charles Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Howard Anderson, *Port Edwards*; M. A. Haller, *Oshkosh*.

## Good Maintenance In Landscaping

By Leland Jens, Wisconsin Rapids

The first consideration in the landscaping of a property, whether new or old, is the creation of a thing of beauty. The next most important requisite in the planting is to achieve a high degree of simplicity in the maintenance of property. Maintenance has been too often overlooked in the last ten year period of nursery and landscape activity.

Maintenance is one of the things the landscape industry will have to give greater emphasis to. It is not enough to achieve good results in the original planting. To be a continuous advertisement for the industry and a stimulus to further sales, a landscape planting must offer beauty year after year. Some nurseries and landscape nurseries offer a property maintenance service in connection with their business but this is the exception more often than the rule and there are a good many reasons why this is not a natural phase of the nursery business.

### Simplicity of Maintenance

Simplicity of maintenance should be uppermost in our minds. One of the easier things to accomplish is to eliminate so far as possible the hand trimming of grass. There are a few simple things that can be done in making the original plan that will help effectively. Picket fences, for example, require repainting, renailling and straightening and usually the pickets are too close to the ground to permit machine mowing underneath. A shrub border generally can be used more effectively to create a separation with a good deal less maintenance. Blacktop strips in areas that would ordinarily require hand trimming is a help. If there are sides of the house with too little room for a foundation planting, a 4 or 5 inch strip of blacktop along the foundation of the house will permit mowing the grass without hand trimming.



Recently a number of products have reached the market that can be pushed into the ground to prevent the encroachment of grass. Used around trees and beds, a neat edging is achieved and hand trimming of grass eliminated. An occasional working of the ground within the barrier to eliminate weeds is all that is necessary.

### Reduce Labor

Simplicity of maintenance also requires the elimination of a lot of

little flower beds, unless a home owner has sufficient time and interest to maintain them. Generally a good sized perennial border is easier to maintain than a number of small individual beds. The greatest handicap the home owner faces in the matter of shearing, trimming and pruning is his own fear that he is likely to damage his plants in doing it. If, at the time of planting, a simple statement is given the property owner setting forth the nature of trimming and the time of shearing, he is more likely to maintain a more desirable appearance in his shrubs and trees. A few added suggestions on fertilizing and watering will also be appreciated by the home owner. A little consideration to the type of sprinkler and the development of a pattern of sprinkling can change the watering problem from a haphazard, frequently neg-

(Continued on page 136)



### THE CLASS IN HOME GROUNDS DESIGN AND PUBLIC GROUNDS

Courses being given each year by Professors William Longenecker and Joseph Elfner of the Department of Horticulture include: Plant Propagation and Nursery Practice; Principles of Landscape Design; Home Grounds Design; Seminar; Special Problems; and, Research. On alternate years: Lands and Grading; Landscape Construction Problems; Advanced Home Grounds Design; Public Grounds; Woody Landscape Plants; and, Herbaceous Landscape Plants.



# *From the Editor's Desk*

## **MARY STEWART WINS STATE CHERRY PIE BAKING CONTEST**

The cover picture on the February issue of Wisconsin Horticulture showed Mary Stewart of Walworth, who went on to win the State Cherry Pie Baking Contest at Sturgeon Bay, February 13. Her pie was superb—we know because we tasted it a number of times as one of the judges. A number of homemakers have told us that her recipe, shown on the February cover, is outstanding. So we hope you will all try it.

Mary said she used canned cherries because at the contest the frozen cherries are sometimes not thoroughly thawed. In that case, you come up with a juicy pie. The second prize pie was made with frozen cherries, however, and was also very good.

Second place in the State competition went to Barbara Taylor, 16, of Rib Lake High School, and third to Shirley Ann Holman of Washburn High School.

### **National Winners**

Mary Stewart went on to win the Central Region Title at the 22nd Annual National Pie Baking Contest in Chicago on February 19. However, she couldn't edge out 18 year old Beverly Jones, of Ogden, Utah, the National winner.

More than 50,000 girls competed in the coast to coast contest sponsored by the National Red Cherry Institute and, in this state by the Wisconsin State Cherry Commission.

Officers of the Wisconsin Red Cherry Commission are: J. R. Witt, Ch'm.; R. V. Jacks, Sec.; and Jules M. Parmentier, Jr., Treasurer, all of Door County.

District Chairmen in charge of the State Contest were: Ransom Severson, in charge of the Madison contest; Ina Taylor for Milwaukee; Sam Goldman for Fond du Lac; J. R. Witt for LaCrosse; James Erickson for Eau Claire; R. V. Jacks for Rice Lake; Roy Leonard for Maple; Frank Barich for Wausau; Jule Parmentier, Jr. for Marinette; and Don Palmer, Jr. for Sturgeon Bay.

Committee Chairmen were: Ban-



## **MARCH**

quet and Master of Ceremonies, R. V. Jacks; State Pie Contest arrangements and stoves, Ransom Severson assisted by Don Palmer; Transportation, James Erickson; Cherries for the contest, Roy Lehnert; Publicity, Jules Parmentier, Jr.; and, favors for contestants and judges, Ina Taylor.

Door County was well represented at the National Contest at Chicago on February 19. Attending were: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Don Palmer, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barich, Mr. and Mrs. Alric Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reynolds, William Volkman and Ransom Severson.

## **MAY CURE ULCERS WITH CABBAGE JUICE**

Fresh, raw cabbage juice as well as the juice of some other vegetables contains a substance which helps prevent stomach ulcers and cure them, according to a group of University of Texas scientists.

The scientists say that they have found these juices contain the same properties as those attributed to a supposed vitamin U which seem to prevent and heal stomach and other types of peptic ulcers.

Fresh raw cabbage was diced and put through a grinder, pulp was filtered through cheese cloth to obtain pure juice. Other fresh, raw vegetables—turnip greens, peppers, carrots, onions, lettuce, were treated the same way. Cabbage was found to be the most useful. The report is given of a woman suffering from an ulcer which was quite marked. Customary treatments had failed. She began drinking about 6 glasses of cabbage juice a day. On the 4th day her pain was gone and on the 9th day the ulcer had healed.

## **BEWARE WHEN BUYING HORTICULTURAL MATERIAL**

### **Buy From Reliable Dealers**

"Let The Buyer Beware" might be a good warning for all members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at this time. We hear of a program to sell a lawn seed at a very low price—but the seed does not contain any Kentucky Blue Grass which, by the way, sells at more than \$1.00 per pound wholesale, and is the only grass that will live over for many years in our lawns. This new seed will sell for less than 60c per pound, displayed in a beautiful package. It will contain three different varieties of grasses, none of which will produce a lasting lawn. One of them is an annual which will die the first winter. Another is a biennial which will probably live for two years. However, the combination will give a nice showing of green grass the first summer, and then, of course, you can always remake your lawn and plant it over again the next year—if you want to get gypped.

### **Ethics In Horticulture**

Mr. Leland Jens, Jens Nursery and Landscaping Company of Wisconsin Rapids, gave a very pointed paper before the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association on this subject, pointing out the obligation of nurserymen towards the public. We agree with Mr. Jens when he says there has been great progress, after all, in American business. He says:

"There was a time when we idealized such men as David Harum who, although interesting, had as his only claim to fame his ability to treat a heavy horse in such a way that the symptoms would not show until the transactions were completed. Even that great hero Horatio Alger was noteworthy for his acquisitiveness, but we worshipped him. We glorified pure acquisitiveness and we sent the timber barons to Congress. There was a time when the primary object in doing business was to skin the next man, and a competitor in your business had to be your worst enemy. Around the turn of the century, the

atmosphere changed. "Let the buyer beware",—began to give way to that great American mercantile expression of "Can I help you, Ma'am?"

On a national scale however, there is again evidence that the buyer must beware. It appeared in fertilizer ads last year; in the ads for the Christmas Rose and the Blue Rose.

Deal with your reliable nurseryman, seed and fertilizer store. Pay an honest price for honest goods and you will be ahead in every way.

We would like to ask all garden clubs to undertake the project of warning gardeners in their communities about misleading advertising.

Wisconsin gardeners and horticulturists must be especially careful when reading statements in national magazines and papers which maintain that certain plants are hardy—fully hardy.

A plant may be hardy in States to the south of us, but not in Wisconsin. An illustration is: "The best time to plant roses is in the fall". This appears in many magazines every fall, but certainly does not apply to Wisconsin where it is very difficult to protect well-established roses so they will not winter-kill, let alone those that are newly planted.

"My wife has been using a flesh-reducing roller for nearly 2 months."

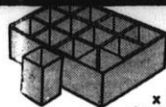
"Yes? And can you see any results?"

"Sure, the roller is much thinner."

Girl, to date, as they pass Drive-In Theater: "Oh, let's go see this picture—I missed it last night when I was here with Jack."

Grow plants with ease — use

**TOM THUMB FLATS**  
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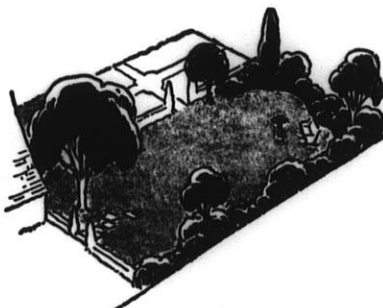
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# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## How We Plant Gladiolus

By John Flad, Madison

Spring is almost here and the planting season will soon be upon us. Before you think about planting, make sure that all your planting stock and bulbs are in the proper condition and free from diseases. A healthy bulb that is properly stored will grow much better and give you a great deal more satisfaction than one that is thrown in the corner of the basement in a helter-skelter manner.

It has been the custom for many years to dip bulbs before planting. In recent years we have changed this method and have treated our bulbs immediately after they are dug in the fall and have stored them in a cool bulb room at about 40° temperature. About a month before planting season we remove the bulbs from the bulb room into a warmer room in order to wake them up a bit.

### Soil Preparation

The preparation of soil is most important. The type of soil does not make a great deal of difference. Glads will grow on any soil if they are given enough water and sunshine. The plot on which you plant your glads should be thoroughly worked and cultivated at a depth of at least 6 inches.

Rows can vary in widths of 2 to 3-1/2 feet, depending upon location and size of your plot. Large bulbs should not be planted any closer than 4 inches apart. Small bulbs may be planted a little closer. There are two methods of planting in the rows; one is in a single row and the other is stagger the bulbs in the row. The latter method is usually employed when you are short of space. When planting bulbs plant them about an inch below the surface and not too thick.



### ANNUAL SPRING MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac  
Sunday, May 2

Excellent program and Bulb Auction. Board of Director's meeting in forenoon.

Program in April issue.

### Chemical Weed Control

After covering the rows, we use a weed killer spray, consisting of 24D and TCA. We use an ordinary garden spray for this purpose. This soil must not be disturbed by cultivation because you will lose the effectiveness of the spray. Our experience for the past few years has proven that this method will save considerable labor because weeds will not grow in the row with the glads until they have reached considerable height and then are of very little nuisance. We do not use weed killers between rows because we feel it is wise to cultivate and keep the soil in a mellow condition.

It is well to keep in mind that glads need a full day of sunshine whenever possible and so do not plant them near shrubs and trees. Some form of fertilizer is desirable but go

easy. A side dressing after bulbs are planted is the safest method. Shortly after the spikes emerge from the soil, it is well to start spraying every week or ten days with a combination of insecticide and fungicide. There are various brands and types of chemicals that may be used. Parathion and DDT are the most commonly used insecticides today. Dithane and Sperton and other fungicides can be used.

Insects are the cause of most diseases in glads, therefore, it is very essential to properly spray at regular intervals in order to get good blooms and avoid diseases in your patch.

Regarding watering—it is well to keep in mind that gladiolus need considerable water; however, they should not be watered any more than once a week and then thoroughly.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As this is the 25th anniversary of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Show. Why not make our show this year the best show of all time. We can do it if we all put our shoulders to the wheel and show our glads at the State Show on August 14-15 at Wausau.

Let's make this a great show—all commercial growers as well as hobbyists are invited to exhibit. As Chairman, will see to it that we have a perfect setting. There will be a surprise in store for all who come to Wausau for the show.

We especially hope that commercial growers will make displays.—By Dr. R. H. Juers, President.

## Gladiolus Scab Control

Fungicide-insecticide mixtures in preplanting corm treatments gave good control of bacterial scab of gladioli according to Roy A. Young, of the Oregon agricultural experiment station. Results of his experiments were published in the Plant Disease Reporter, Volume 38, No. 1.

The frequent occurrence of scabby corms in soil infested with wireworms suggested that these or other insects might influence the incidence of bacterial infection. Experiments were performed to find out if the addition of an insecticide to the preplanting treatment mixture might reduce the incidence of scab by killing or repelling soil insects capable of wounding the surface of corms and providing points of entrance for the bacteria.

A preliminary trial, with moderately scabby corms, was conducted in 1951. In 1952, four New Improved Ceresan insecticide combinations were tested in a larger trial. Six groups of Snow Princess corms were each given one of six treatments, then planted in soil where fusarium rot had been prevalent. Dips used and percentage of new corms found scabby when harvested were: New Improved Ceresan, two pounds in 100 gallons, 58.3; New Improved Ceresan plus two pounds of 20 per cent Aldrin, 24.2; New Improved Ceresan plus one pound of 20 per cent Aldrin, 54.1; New Improved Ceresan plus two pounds of 20 per cent Heptachlor, 17.6; New Improved Ceresan plus 5 per cent Lindane at the rate of 10 cc. per gallon, 56.5, and no treatment, 71.9. None of the treatments significantly affected the quality of the stand, number of corms harvested or weight of corms.

The present recommendations for preplanting treatment of gladiolus corms for scab control in Oregon is a 30-second dip in a mixture of two pounds of New Improved Ceresan, two pounds of 20 per cent Aldrin or Heptachlor, and one-half pint of Triton 196B or Du Pont Spreader-Sticker in 100 gallons of water. This recommendation is based on experimental trials in 1951 and 1952 and observations of successful scab control in a commercial planting in 1953. In three experimental trials, the addition of Al-

drin and Heptachlor to corm treatment mixtures resulted in significant decreases in the incidence of scab and had no deleterious effect on gladioli that could be measured by emergence, flowering or yield comparisons.—From the Florist Review Feb. 18, 1954.

### THOSE HIGHLY ADVERTISED ROSES

Mr. L. C. Ayres, Extension Horticulturist for South Dakota, writes in Dakota Horticulture, about a call he received from a lady who wanted to know what she could do with some plants of the highly advertised "Blue Rose". It was found that she had ordered them in the summer to be delivered in the fall, as a result of some high powered advertising she heard on the radio. Well, fall ends, and winter begins on December 21, so perhaps the company had fulfilled its

promise as the roses arrived on December 19—when there was 1½ feet of snow on the ground.

It's just an illustration of what may happen when you answer some of these advertisements. Better stick to your local nurseryman.

### EREMURUS

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3 mature roots (our selection)	Regular price at least
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Complete price list sent upon request

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### TREES FOR YOUR HOME GROUNDS

BIRCH, WHITE. Ideal for planting 3 to 5 to a group. 24" to 30", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Ideal small tree for borders and gardens. Red berries loved by birds. 12" to 18", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.



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3 for \$3.75.

### J. J. NIGARD NURSERY

Tip Of Bark Point

Herbster, Wisconsin



## GOOD MAINTAINANCE IN LANDSCAPING

(Continued from page 131)

lected matter into a simple routine.

To the ardent hobbyist maintenance is no problem—he enjoys it. But to many home owners who have a desire for beautiful grounds, but whose hobby takes place in front of the TV screen, maintenance must be reduced to a few simple routines if a desirable result is to be achieved. The application of a little thought to the question can reduce maintenance, if properly planned initially, to a few simple routines.

### THE BLUEGRASS SEED SHORTAGE

#### Let The Buyer Beware

With the dissappointing bluegrass harvests last summer the grass seed houses find themselves somewhat in the position of the coffee houses where an inadequate supply has forced prices of good brands of lawn seed considerably higher than a year ago. Harvests were off in practically every major bluegrass producing area which together with an insufficient carryover created a rather serious shortage of good seed mixtures at an increased price. However, this has opened the way to the less scrupulous companies and it looks as if the spring of 1954 will be marked by an abundance of grass mixtures of a temporary nature at a comparatively low price. Stories are current of forthcoming promotions of poorer quality grass seed mixtures which will be a very poor buy even though they will be marketed at a low price.

Robert H. Geiringer of Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association warns the public to be sure to purchase their planting needs this spring from established, reliable companies, whether it be of grass seed or nursery stock. Geiringer states, "We are especially plagued by outfits who use radio advertising and great promises to get the consumers dollar in exchange for relatively worthless nursery stock." "As an association," Geiringer says, "we have been doing our utmost to drive out the unscrupulous but the best advice to the public is to deal with established, reputable dealers."—L.J.

## Books On Improving The Home Grounds

These books will be found in many public libraries. Ask your librarian for them. If you do not have access to a public library, you may send your request directly to the Traveling Library, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

Aul, Henry B.—*How to beautify and improve your home ground.* 1949. Sheridan, \$3.50 Plans and descriptions that are practical in giving the small and average-sized property owner ideas that will help him improve his grounds.

Farnham, Richard B.—*Grounds for living.* 1946. Rutgers Univ. Pr. A collection of articles about the home grounds written by specialists in the various fields covered—the home setting, the lawn, and shade trees among others.

Johnson, Loyal R.—*How to land-*

*scape your grounds.* 2nd ed. 1950. De La More, \$3.50. Information on improving your garden soil, lawn construction and pruning of shrubs.

Levison, Jacob J.—*The home book of trees and shrubs.* 1940. Simon & Schuster. Subtitle: "A layman's guide to the design, planting and care of the home grounds, with information on lawns, woodlands, flower borders, garden accessories and the identification of trees."

Ortloff, Henry C., and Raymore, Henry B.—*Color and design for every garden.* 1951. Barrows, \$3.50. The authors have written this book to help you plan your first garden or perhaps remake an old one. Principles of arrangement, plan for succession, and regional plantings are only a few of the areas covered.

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# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## GRAVES IN MY GARDEN

Reginald Arkell, in his book *Green Fingers*, sums up some of our experiences very nicely in his poem "Graves In My Garden" when he writes:

"One day, in early Spring,  
I placed a special order  
For very special seeds  
For a very special border;  
Then wrote a label, with great care,  
To tell me what the flowers were.

A month or two went by;  
I saw with consternation  
That not a single seed  
Had arrived at germination.  
And so the label I had penned  
Became a tombstone in the end."

## ANNUAL MEETING— BLACKHAWK REGION

Thursday, April 29

The annual spring meeting of the Blackhawk Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin will be held on April 29th in the Federation Room of the Community Building, Fort Atkinson, following a 6:30 p.m. Pot Luck Supper. Everyone invited. Program in our next issue.

## SPRING MEETING CENTRAL REGION— GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN Methodist Church, Waupaca, Wis.

Tuesday, April 20, 1954

A most interesting program beginning at 10 a.m. Luncheon at noon. Make your reservations with Mrs. George Hathaway, General Chairman, King, Wis. Program will feature Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer of Wausau on Tuberous Begonias; Mrs. Victor Schmitt on flower arrangement in the afternoon; several motion picture films, and other talks. Program details in the next issue. It will be an outstanding meeting.

Courtesy: The quality that keeps a woman smiling when a departing guest stands at the open screen and lets the flies in.—*Walworth Times*.



*"The winds of March clearing away the debris  
before April can appear." — Cole*

## ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS Garden Club Of Wisconsin To Develop Wayside Parks And Historical Markers

The Roadside Improvement Committee of the Garden Club of Wisconsin met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. White of Fort Atkinson, on February 17. Present were Co-chairmen Harold Poyer and E. L. White, with Mrs. Poyer and Mrs. White, Mrs. Chester Thomas, State President, Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, and R.L. Williams of the Wisconsin Highway Department.

Mr. Williams gave a very encouraging report on the Highway Improvement Program which will now take place as a result of the appropriation made by the last Legislature of \$200,000.00 for roadside development. He outlined to the committee the various projects which have been approved which were most interesting.

In the past, Wisconsin has only had about \$20,000.00 for roadside beautification, an entirely inadequate sum.

The project of naming a northern Wisconsin highway a "Paul Bunyan Highway" was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Williams stated that the idea of naming a highway had not been approved by the Wisconsin Highway Commission. It does not permit any organization to place any markers on the highway right-of-way.

A motion was made, seconded and passed that "the Paul Bunyan highway idea be dropped for the present due to the policy of the Wisconsin Highway Commission not to conflict with Federal and State markings".

## Wayside Parks

Considerable discussion followed on the subject of Waysides of which Wisconsin does not have as many as some of our neighboring states. Mr. Williams stated that often someone has a piece of land available which may be donated or "willed" to the State, suitable for a wayside. After considerable discussion the following motion was made, seconded and passed. "That we recommend that each Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin try to locate a suitable site for a wayside park to be presented to the State Highway Commission. The Commission is to provide the tables, signs and maintenance of such waysides. All plans are to be presented for approval to the Co-chairmen of the Roadside Improvement Committee of the Garden Club of Wisconsin, Mr.

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Harold Poyer, Route 2, Ft. Atkinson, or Mr. E. L. White, Box 147, Ft. Atkinson."

#### A Suitable Site

A suitable site should be on a lake or stream if at all possible, or on some scenic spot. It must be on a State Trunk highway, have shade or a beautiful view. There must be space for turning off the road and parking. Areas near cities or villages are not desirable, so the location should be in a rural area.

#### A Paul Bunyan Historical Marker

A motion was passed that members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin search for a suitable site of legendary interest to commemorate Paul Bunyan for the purpose of putting up a historical marker on such a site. All suggestions for a site should be presented to the Roadside Improvement Committee addressed to Mr. Poyer or Mr. White.

A suitable legendary site would consist of subjects or places associated with Paul Bunyan legends.

The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution thanking Mr. R. L. Williams of the State Highway Commission for valuable suggestions made and cooperation in formulating plans for the Highway Improvement Projects.

#### IOLA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Clara Larson Garden Club of Iola will have a new project this year: photography of local gardens. In March we will study planting of evergreens, starting flowers from cuttings. In April there will be a book review of Conway's Flower Arrangement.

A flower show is planned for June, a garden tour and picnic in July. The study of birds will be resumed again this year and a study of conservation with motion picture films. There will also be slides of Iola gardens and flowers. In October, trays of vegetables will be displayed.

At each meeting we have a general discussion of gardening during the current month by all the members. A workshop is planned during the summer. By Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Sec.

Only people to get even with are those who have helped you.—Colby Phonograph.

#### FOR IRIS LOVERS

By Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland,  
Milwaukee. Horticultural Ch'm.

A sensational new double Iris has just been introduced for 1954.

It is named "Double Eagle" and was developed by Samuelson. This Iris has unusually heavy, well-branched, 40 inch stems, carrying huge buds. The first buds open with the usual 3 standards and 3 falls, but the later buds open to mammoth flowers having from 6 to 12 standards, beautifully ruffled and waved. This new Iris, a coppery chartreuse color, is sturdy and very hardy. Mr. Samuelson has tested it for 6 years and it does not revert to a single type. It is the first really double Iris.

#### WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

At the January meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club W. Peterman showed colored movies of a trip to Yosemite National Park at California, and our picnics of the past several years.

Mr. August Peters spoke briefly showing colored slides of his beautiful garden, mostly of roses. The first blossoms are those of a large magnolia tree on the south side of the home. These are followed by the crabapple—Dolga and Whitney, then a pear tree, red hawthorne and flowering almond. In spring, a border around the entire garden features tulips of the earliest to the latest varieties in vivid colors, followed by tree peonies of which he has a number of beautiful specimens. Mr. Peters told of the importance of not planting too closely. Plants need room. There are many climbing rose bushes, especially Paul's Scarlet, which show up beautifully held upright with metal props. A row of tree roses leading to the garden draws marked attention. A bed of Regal lilies held their own near a Japanese Quince, the parent tree of which dates back to 1884. Hibiscus make a wonderful background for perennial beds of phlox, California poppies and delphinium. These pictures were followed by those of colorful begonias, a dwarf dahlia bed, and lastly, chrysanthemum on the south side of the house planting in contrast with light against the dark. The last picture showed the snow-laden evergreens.—By Martha Getzlaff Koch.

#### WESTCHESTER CLUB PROMOTES PLANTING PROJECT

The Westchester Garden Club has successfully completed a money raising project for flower and shrubbery planting in the subdivision by compiling a Westchester Directory of addresses and telephone numbers.

Members of the Westchester Club are very active in garden work. The subdivision is located between Milwaukee and Waukesha in a heavily wooded area.

#### FROM THE AMHERST GARDEN CLUB

Our projects for this year are a flower show, planting a flower bed in our park, creation of a wayside, a garden tour, a coloring weed project and a flower exhibit at the County Fair. We will send flowers and treats to the Convalescent Home at Nelsonville.

One of our outstanding projects of last year was our donation of \$50.00 to the Portage County Fair Association and the beautiful floral exhibits we had at the Fair. We had a Halloween party, and slides of home gardens were shown; also a Christmas party with exchange of gifts.—By Mrs. Lester Anderson, Sec.

#### FROM THE HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB OF WEST ALLIS

This is the Silver Anniversary year of the Hillcrest Garden Club and so our program committee has planned a most interesting calendar of programs and projects.

In February we held our Anniversary Buffet Luncheon at the home of Mrs. R. Beaudry. In March will be our Seed Fiesta, a talk and exchange of flower seeds. In April, Mrs. H. Krueger will give a talk entitled "Lady Bugs". In May there will be a tour of Estabrook Park conducted by Dr. Wiener and in June a Rose Flower Arrangement, talk on rose care and hints on roses by Mrs. F. Wrobbel.

In September we will have a talk on shrubs by Mrs. R. Meyers; in October, Harvest Arrangements; in November Christmas Wreath demonstrations; in December a Christmas party; and next January, a book report by Mrs. L. Horton.

A few highlights of our 1953 program were: a luncheon and trip to Whitnall Park with tour. Demonstrations.



tions of dried arrangements and slides on Mexico by Mrs. M. Krautschneider. A demonstration of the making of Christmas tree ornaments out of tin cans.—By Mrs. J. Klink, Sec.

#### CLINTONVILLE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Clintonville Flower and Garden Club is planning a diversified program this year. We try to include topics of interest to everyone. We will have a picnic in July; a flower show in August, and plan to have our summer meetings at different homes. We are planning at least one trip to a point of interest.

Our programs will include talks on spraying, vegetable growing, bird houses, floral arrangements, winter bouquets and other topics with members participating.

Have appointed a telephone committee this year whose duty it will be to notify members whenever there are plants of interest to be seen in members' gardens, giving the time the gardener will be home to welcome visitors.—By Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, President.

#### AN AUDUBON SOCIETY CAMP IN WISCONSIN

Plans to establish a nature and conservation training center in Wisconsin have been announced by the National Audubon Society. It will be located on a 300 acre tract near Spooner, will operate summer sessions for teachers, youth leaders and other adults for field instruction from trained naturalists and conservationists in an "out-door classroom."

This will be the first Audubon camp in the mid-West. The site has already been donated by Miss Frances Andrews of Minneapolis. \$18,500.00 has been contributed and committees are now seeking to raise the remaining \$50,000.00 needed to finance the construction of buildings and equipment.

Mrs. Chester Thomas, President, Garden Club of Wisconsin, has been asked to be a member of the Finance Committee and to contact all clubs and members. She urges each club and each member to make a contribution at your next club meeting. Send the amount directly to the National Audubon Society, 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N.Y. Mention your club and the Garden Club of Wisconsin.

## Garden Questions Answered

**Question: Is the Pfitzer Juniper the best evergreen for foundation planting?**

**Answer:** The Pfitzer Juniper is one of the most important and widely used of the Chinese Juniper family. It is a favorite for foundation entrance and bank planting.

Junipers do well in full sun and fairly well in part shade, but should not be used on the north side of the house. Here the Japanese Yew will be the preferred evergreen.

**Question: Is the Japanese Yew hardy in Wisconsin and can it be used for various garden effects in addition to foundation planting?**

**Answer:** The Japanese Yew is hardy in most of Wisconsin especially in a somewhat sheltered location and in part shade during the hot summer months. In the southern part of the state it is quite successfully used for foundation planting on the north side of the house. The Yews are most versatile and can be used for hedges, dwarfed edging shrubs, tall accents, in addition to foundation planting. Nurserymen have a dozen types.

**Question: Can you recommend dwarf apple trees for planting on the home grounds in the city?**

**Answer:** Yes, they will do well, at least in the southern half of the state and if a hardy root stock and hardy varieties are chosen will do well in the colder sections. However, the trees require the same spary program as is recommended for the orchard in order to obtain clean fruit. If you are not prepared to spray for scab and insect control, it will be better not to try to produce apples.

**Question: Can the Coleus be used for garden planting in both shade and sun.**

**Answer:** Yes, while it will have more brilliant markings in the sun, it will do well in shade and can even be used as foundation planting on the north side of the house, thereby giving us bright colors against a background of evergreens or shrubbery. An excellent variety of coloring can be obtained by planting seed, which should be sown indoors in a box, pot or pan, as early

as possible in order to have well-established plants by garden planting time.

**Question: What are your favorite zinnias?**

**Answer:** Your Editor's selection for his own garden—with which many of you may not agree, fortunately, are: Zinnia Blaze; Zinnia Fantasy Rosalie; Cactus Hybrid Riverside Beauty; Dahlia type Exquisite; and Illumination; Fantasy type Peppermint Stick. Your selection will depend upon your choice of colors and there are a great many wonderful new zinnias available.

**Question: What are your favorite varieties of petunias?**

**Answer:** Again our own preference is: Comanche; Improved Silver Medal Linda; Rose Charm; Ballerina; Snow Storm—White. Again, you may wish to grow more of the fringed and some of the all double strains.

#### REDUCE STREET NOISES BY PLANTING TREES

The value of homes adjoining busy streets can be greatly increased and made more desirable for living by planting trees and hedges to reduce street noises, according to the American Association of Nurserymen.

The organization points out that the automobile is so important in our everyday life that traffic cannot be reduced, so the only solution to the noise problem is the widespread use of "plant buffers" to abate the noise.

A double row of evergreen trees along the highway will reduce noises all year round. If the noise is troublesome mainly in the summer, a planting of deciduous trees may be sufficient. The noise is reduced in direct proportion to the depth of the planting and the denseness of the foliage.

The "plant buffer" will also tend to guard your home against dust and fumes in street or highway. In a test in New York City on the leeward side of tree-covered Central Park, it was found that dust was reduced by 75%. Overall sound reductions estimated to be from 45 to 60% depending on the type of roadway.



# Vegetable Varieties For The Home Garden

By the Department of Horticulture  
University of Wisconsin

One of the first requirements for successful home vegetable production is the careful choice of varieties. The following list is suggestive only and is confined to varieties known to be adapted to Wisconsin conditions. Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are suggested especially for the northern portion of the state, which, for this purpose, is roughly considered as that area north of a line from St. Croix Falls to Marshfield to Marinette. These earlier varieties can be used in the southern portion of the state, but may not always give results equal to later varieties which produce satisfactorily farther south.

Varieties suggested for freezing are underlined.

**ASPARAGUS:** Mary Washington.

**BEANS:** (bush, green) Tendergreen, Contender, Processor, Topcrop, Wade, Ranger, Rival. (bush, wax) Brittle or Round Pod Kidney Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Cherokee. (pole, green) Kentucky Wonder. (pole, wax) Golden Cluster Wax. (bush, Lima) Henderson Bush\*, Fordhook 242, Thorogreen, Clark's Bush. (dry) Michelite\*, Great Northern\*.

**BEETS:** Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit, Detroit Dark Red, King Red.

**BROCCOLI:** De Cicco, Green Sprouting.

**CABBAGE:** (varieties resistant to yellows) Jersey Queen, Badger Market, Wisconsin Golden Acre, Resistant Detroit, Racine Market, Marion Market, Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin Ballhead, Red Hollander. (varieties not resistant to yellows) Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, All Seasons, Danish Ballhead, Mammoth Rock Red. All varieties listed in order of earliness.

**CARROTS:** (half long) Nantes or Coreless or Touchon, Red Cored Chantenay, Royal Chantenay. (long) Emperor, Morse's Bunching, Imperia, Gold Spike.

**CAULIFLOWER:** Early Snowball, Snowdrift, Super Snowball.

**CELERY:** Golden Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Cornell 619, Summer Pascal or Emerson Pascal for green.

**CHARD:** Large White Ribbed, Fordhook Giant, Rhubarb.

**CHINESE CABBAGE:** Michihli.

**CUCUMBERS:** (Slicing) Straight Eight, Cubit, Marketer, Niagara (mosaic resistant) (pickling) National Pickling, Yorkstate Pickling (mosaic resistant), Wisconsin S. R. 6 (scab resistant).

**EGGPLANT:** Black Beauty.

**KALE:** Dwarf Green Curled.

**KOHLRABI:** White Vienna, Purple Vienna.

**LETTUCE:** (leaf) Black Seeded Simpson, Grand Rapids, Oakleaf, Salad Bowl. (butter-head) Bibb (Limestone) white Boston. (crisp head) Great Lakes.

**MUSKMELONS:** Delicious\*, Milwaukee Market, Honey Rock, Pride of Wisconsin, Craig, Iroquois.

**ORKA:** Clemson Spineless.

**ONIONS:** (sets) White or Yellow. (seed) Early Yellow Globe\*, Autumn Spice\*, Autumn Glory, Brigham Yellow Globe. (transplants) Sweet Spanish, Bermuda for late summer and early fall use only.

**PARSLEY:** Moss Curled.

**PARSNIP:** Hollow Crown.

**PEAS:** (dwarf) American Wonder, Freezonian, Pride, Little Marvel, Wando. (tall) Alderman.

**PEPPERS:** (Mild) Wisconsin Lakes\*, Vinedale\*, Pennwonder.

**POTATOES:** (early) Red Warba, Irish Cobbler. (medium late) Chipewa, Cherokee. (late) Katahdin, Russet Rural, Kennebec, Sebago (white or russet).

**PUMPKIN:** (summer "squash") Early Prolific Straightneck, Caserta, Dark Green Zucchini. (fall "squash") Green Table Queen, Uconn. (pie) Small Sugar, Winter Luxury.

**RADISH:** Cavalier\*, Comet\*, Cherry Belle\*, Early Scarlet Globe\*, White Icicle\*.

**RHUBARB:** McDonald, Canada Red, Valentine.

**RUTABAGA:** Laurentian.

**SALSIFY:** Sandwich Island.

**SPINACH:** Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark, Giant Nobel, America, New Zealand "spinach" for summer use.

**SQUASH:** Buttercup\*, Green Gold\*, Sweetmeat\*, Golden Delicious, Golden Hubbard, Green Hubbard, Butternut cushaw.

## BIRDS—AN ENJOYABLE HOBBY

By Charles Braman, Waupaca  
State Bird Ch'm.

I believe all horticulturists are of a necessity, bird lovers, observers, and conservationists. I say this for the reason that it is difficult to practice horticulture without observing and becoming bird lovers.

Through this observation one cannot help but notice the daily practice of some birds eating their favorite bugs, worms and insects; others are after weed seeds, but all contribute their help in the destruction of obnoxious weeds, insects and other garden pests.

Birds are definitely my hobby for various reasons, such as beauty, friendliness and economic value. We can all appreciate their beauty; we can, if we practice it, appreciate their friendliness and true companionship. Their economic value may not be appreciated by us unless we stop to realize all they do for us. For example, Chickadees, Blue Birds, Wrens, Flycatchers, Purple Martins, to mention just a few, eat daily from 200 to 4,000 insects or worm eggs. By carefully estimating the birds in several areas, we find that in a state of 10,000 square miles, there are not less than five insect eating birds per acre, which is low; thus a state of this size has a useful bird population of 32 million, which, for each day's menu, requires 3 billion, 200 million insects.

Thus it seems that daily consumption of obnoxious insects in a state this size would approximate 25,250 bushels. Therefore, encouragement of birds in your garden is a direct challenge to every horticulturist, gardener, boy or girl in Wisconsin.

To help meet this challenge and encourage our birds, it is my suggestion that we do all we can to help our feathered friends by controlling their enemies, by providing food during severe weather, nesting places, bird baths and through proper shrub plantings—the berry type, such as Mountain Ash, Euyonomus, Viburnum, Sumac, Bittersweet and Juniper.

And as a suggestion, spend a day in the woods on foot, far out of the sight of any garden. You'll be surprised at what a "refresher" such a trip will prove to be. Try it and I'll guarantee that you'll be rewarded by renewal of interest, inspiration and energy.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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## MARCH IN THE APIARY

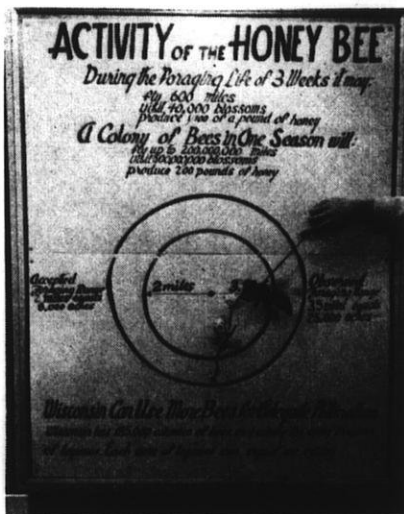
Reports from beekeepers around the state indicate that wintering conditions have been favorable and periods of mild weather induced active brood rearing during February. That means normal colonies have good populations at this time but will have used considerable of their honey stores and pollen.

Actually more colonies are lost during the month of March than during our coldest weather in January and early February. Colonies therefore do not die from the effect of low temperatures but from starvation. The bees will have consumed the honey in and close to the cluster area and if we then have a period of very cold weather lasting for a week or more, the bees will not be able to reach their stores and will starve.

All colonies should now be inspected to see if there is honey within the cluster. Place combs of honey next to the combs containing brood. If none are available, sprinkle sugar sirup into empty combs with a sprinkling can. Use at least one and one half parts of sugar to one of water and have it hot to the touch when sprinkling so it will enter the cells readily—but not hot enough to soften the wax. Such filled combs should then be placed adjoining the combs of brood.

### Feed Soy Bean Flour Supplement

Active brood rearing also means rapid use of pollen reserves. Inspect the colonies to see if pollen is available to the nurse bees. Without it brood rearing will not continue at this very critical time. If combs of pollen can be found, place them where nurse bees can reach the pollen in cold weather. Otherwise, feed soy bean flour cakes, made by stirring the flour (made by the expeller process) into heavy sugar sirup—2 parts of sugar to one of hot water. The mixture should not be so thin that it will run down between the combs,



This poster was prominently displayed in the exhibit of the Department of Entomology of the University of Wisconsin at the Stock Pavilion during Farm and Home Week. We congratulate the Department of Beekeeping on this excellent educational poster. It was viewed by thousands. The bee, mounted on a lever, went down to the flower and then flew up thereby attracting a great deal of attention.

but on the moist side, like a cake dough. About a pint or so should be placed directly over the combs containing brood where the bees will be able to consume it at any time. Never place the mixture on combs from which you do not have to remove some bees before putting it down. Many beekeepers feed the soy bean flour throughout the month of April and into May depending on how much pollen is brought in from the field.

### Dysentery

If we find a colony which shows considerable spotting around the en-

trance and top of the frames in the hive, we can suspect Nosema. However, colonies may sometimes show spotting if they are on the verge of starvation. Just before they starve, they seem to discharge within the hive or around the entrance. During very cold weather, when the cluster does not break up for a number of days, the bees on one side of the cluster may starve or partially starve if honey is not within reach.

At any rate if you find a colony showing excessive spotting around the entrance, immediately examine it to see if there is food available to the cluster.

## BEES ARE TOLERANT OF WEED KILLING SPRAYS

Several investigators have tested the effects of weed killing sprays on bees. The Ontario Agriculture College at Guelph, reports feeding solutions of active ingredients of the weed killer 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. They report: "Since bees are fairly tolerant of these compounds it is not considered likely that under field conditions they would ever pick up sufficient residue to harm them. These results confirm the findings of other investigators."

## DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association  
Time and Place

Saturday, March 13. First Lutheran Church, Beaver Dam.

Saturday, March 20. Janesville. YMCA.

Tuesday, March 30. Appleton, City Hall.

Wednesday, March 31. Marshfield. Central State Bank-Basement Room.

Thursday, April 1. LaCrosse, City Council Chambers. Evening meeting.

Thursday, April 29. Barron.

Friday, April 30. Superior.

## Fumagillin For Nosema Control In Package Bees

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, USDA, has done an outstanding piece of work not only in calling attention to the losses sustained by beekeepers from Nosema but also in carrying on research on the control of the disease with fumagillin.

A report of the work was published in the American Bee Journal for February and also Gleanings in Bee Culture. Since so many of our members receive these magazines we will not publish a full report here.

Dr. Farrar emphasizes the loss sustained in package bees as follows.

"Nosema disease is the greatest single deterrent to the development of productive colonies from package bees. The disease causes more conspicuous losses in package colonies than in others because packages are started with small populations and have no young bees emerging for a period of 3 weeks."

On the effect of Nosema Dr. Farrar states:

"Nosema disease shortens the life of bees without producing behavior or mortality symptoms easily recognized under field conditions. Crawling bees are symptomatic of Nosema infections only during the first few days of a heavy honeyflow. Prior to a flow more severe infections frequently occur without the bees showing abnormal symptoms. The heavily infected colonies, however, usually have less brood and show a subnormal rate of build-up."

In the spring of 1953, 2,340 packages were made available for fumagillin tests by commercial beekeepers; four in Wisconsin, one in Iowa and three in Minnesota. One package producer in Louisiana supplied 520 packages purchased by the Iowa cooperator for testing 3 treatments in 8 combinations. Cooperating beekeepers not only purchased the bees and the sirup fed, but gave generously of their time and kept records. The Abbott Laboratories supplied the fumagillin and other special items.

"The level of infection in the untreated colonies increased in 3 weeks from 27.5 to 72.8 percent but decreased from 23.5 to 17.9 percent in those treated. Of the untreated colonies 51.2 percent were medium to heavily

infected, compared with only 2.3 percent among those treated. The infection in the treated colonies may be due to the bees' failure to take the sirup."

Three cooperators submitted production records or statements indicating an average of about 30 pounds of honey in favor of the treated colonies. All cooperators but one were impressed by the difference in initial build-up between the treated and untreated colonies.

### Recommendations For The Use Of Fumagillin

"The most effective point of attack on Nosema with fumagillin seems to be the colonies from which package bees are shaken.

"For the production of Nosema-free package bees, each colony should be fed the equivalent of at least two 10-pound pails (7 quarts) of fumagillin sirup during the 4 weeks prior to the shaking period. The treated sirup should be divided into two or three equal lots to provide a more continuous supply. A heavy sirup (2:1) is better than thin sirup.

"Fumagillin should be included in all the sirup fed to queen-mating nuclei. Not only will the young queens receive protection before shipment, but the small populations of nuclei will receive protection against abnormal mortality. This treatment should materially reduce the amount of labor and extra bees needed to keep the queen nuclei in full production.

"Beekeepers who use packages should feed fumagillin sirup when the colonies are established. The equivalent of a 10-pound pail of sirup is recommended. Several years of experience in the use of fumagillin may be needed before producers can guarantee Nosema-free package bees."

**Editor's Note:** We are informed that fumagillin will be available from bee supply companies in the following amounts: a package of fumagillin, enough to make 50 gallons of sirup at \$28.50.

A package of fumagillin, enough to make one gallon of sirup, 81c.

Beekeepers who have observed losses from Nosema (crawling bees) during a period of cool, wet weather in late

spring, especially April and May, should test the effect of fumagillin by feeding a gallon of treated sugar sirup during March or early April.

### DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE HONEYBEE COMMUNITY

By C. R. Ribbands, Bee Dept.  
Rothamsted Exp. Sta., England

Eighty newly emerged bees in each of two experimental colonies were individually marked, and their foraging studied by observation of the hive entrance. No one consistent trend in pollen collection was found. About 1/4 of the bees gathered little or no pollen at various times in their foraging lives. The average life was 33.6 (range 22-40) and 34.8 (range 17-40) days in the two experiments. Bees which began foraging late lived slightly longer (but foraged for a shorter period) than bees which began to forage early: the average age at commencement of foraging was 20.1 and 19.2 days in the 2 experiments (range 11-32 and 9-35 days). After taking 3-day running means, to eliminate weather variation, it was found (experiment 1) that there were 3 peak ages for commencement of foraging, around 13, 21 and 27 days old. This is taken to indicate that the early-foraging bees omitted some major hive duties.

A theory of the method of division of labor is advanced. It is suggested that the duties of any individual are primarily determined by the needs of the colony, as well as the age of the individual. Each task in the colony is performed by a group of bees of varying ages. Any surplus of food would be appreciated by the individual as a result of the rapid sharing of incoming nectar, the impact of such a surplus being greatest upon the oldest members of the group who then turn to whichever of the subsequent duties in the age scale is most in need of recruits. Reported by A. D. Brian in *Bee World*, England.

Fellow who always complains about poor business usually isn't giving his competitors much competition.—  
*Bonduel Times*.



## HONEY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Beekeepers in the United States produced 224,126,000 pounds of honey in 1953, which was 18% less than 1952 and the smallest crop since 1948, according to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Production per colony was 40.5 pounds, also the lowest since 1948. In mid-December producers had about 53 million pounds of honey for sale which is 24% of the total production. The 1953 honey crop was produced by 5,533,000 colonies of bees, slightly more than in 1952.

Beeswax production totaled 4,093,000 pounds compared to 4,825,000 pounds in 1952—a decrease of 15%

Production was down 13% in the Central States because of smaller crops in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. The leading honey producing states in 1953 were California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Idaho, Arizona, Indiana and Colorado. These states produced 68% of the total crop.

Yield per colony averaged 67.4 pounds in the West North Central States. Hot dry weather over much of the country severely reduced yield per colony.

### Wisconsin Production

Wisconsin had 200,000 colonies of bees in 1953 compared with 194,000 the previous two years. The average production was 78 pounds per colony in 1953 compared to 82 pounds in 1952 and 75 pounds in 1951. California had the largest number of colonies of any state with 537,000 colonies which produced on an average of 44 pounds per colony.

### "JACK" DEYELL CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. M. J. "Jack" Deyell will celebrate his 20th anniversary as Editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio, in April, 1954. At that time he will have been responsible for 240 issues of Gleanings.

Deyell started working for the A. I. Root Company in 1911. After 4 years he took a leave of absence to take up commercial beekeeping in Michigan. In 1919 he returned to Medina to become Foreman of the Root Co. apiaries—at one time numbering nearly 1500 colonies. Upon the sudden death of George Demuth in March, 1934, Mr.

Deyell was promoted to Editor of Gleanings.

We congratulate our good friend Jack Deyell on this event and wish him many more years of success in his field.

### IN SEARCH OF THE BEST STRAINS OF BEES

Brother Adam of St. Mary's Abbey, Devon, England, has written an account of his visits to bee breeding and research stations in France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. His findings are condensed by Professor V. G. Milum of Illinois, in the Bee World, as follows.

"The personnel and research of each station are discussed, as well as the races and strains of bees produced in each country. In the conclusion, condemnation is made of the Koerung system of selection based on the assumption that certain external characteristics of the bee, and not its honey production, are an infallible hallmark of its value as a honey producer. Due to a narrow basis and erroneous suppositions, deterioration instead of improvement of strains has taken place on the Continent. Because of the variations in uniformity of offspring, it is recommended that 3 or 4 colonies be used to produce drones at each mating station, thus providing wider variation and selection."

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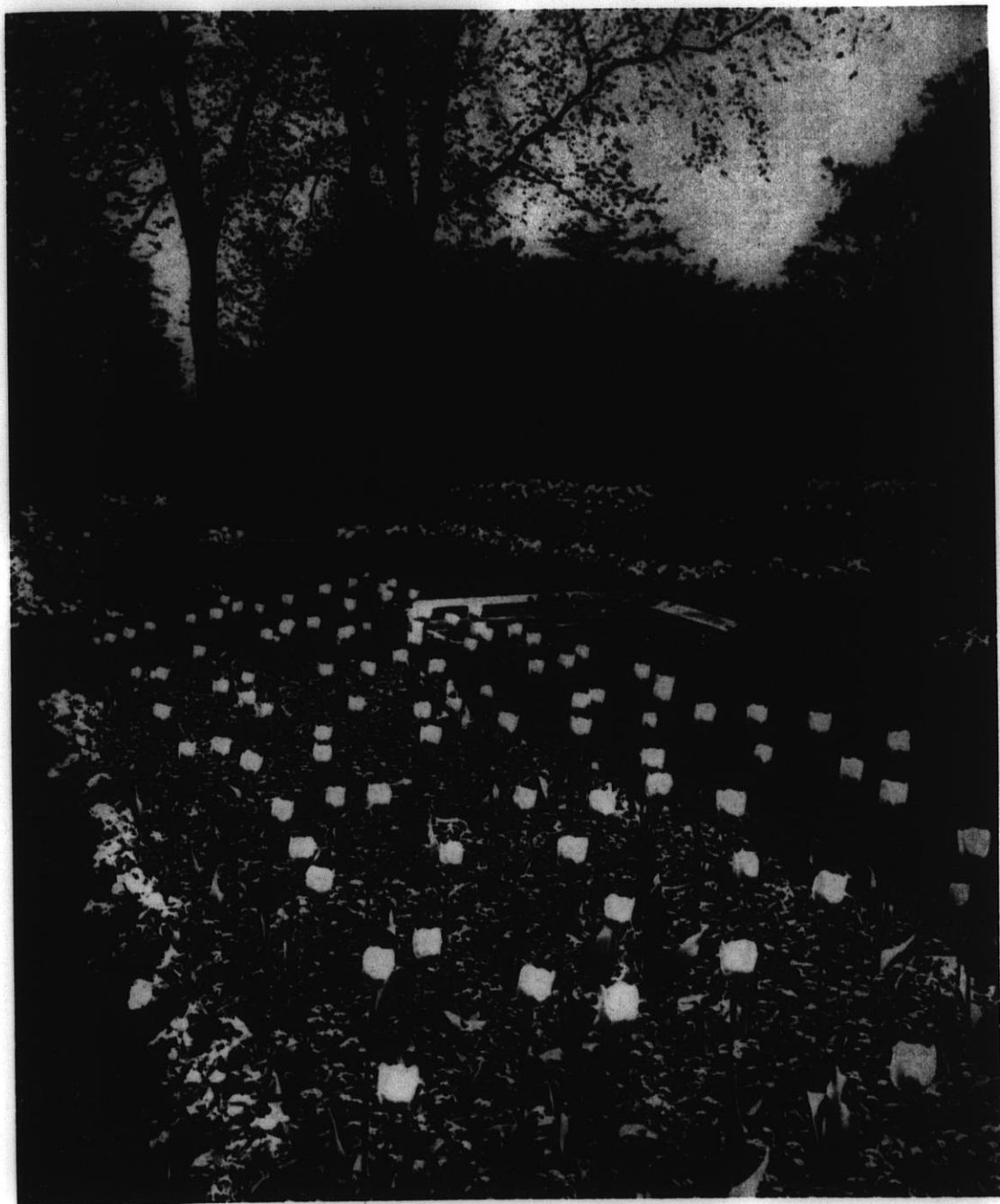
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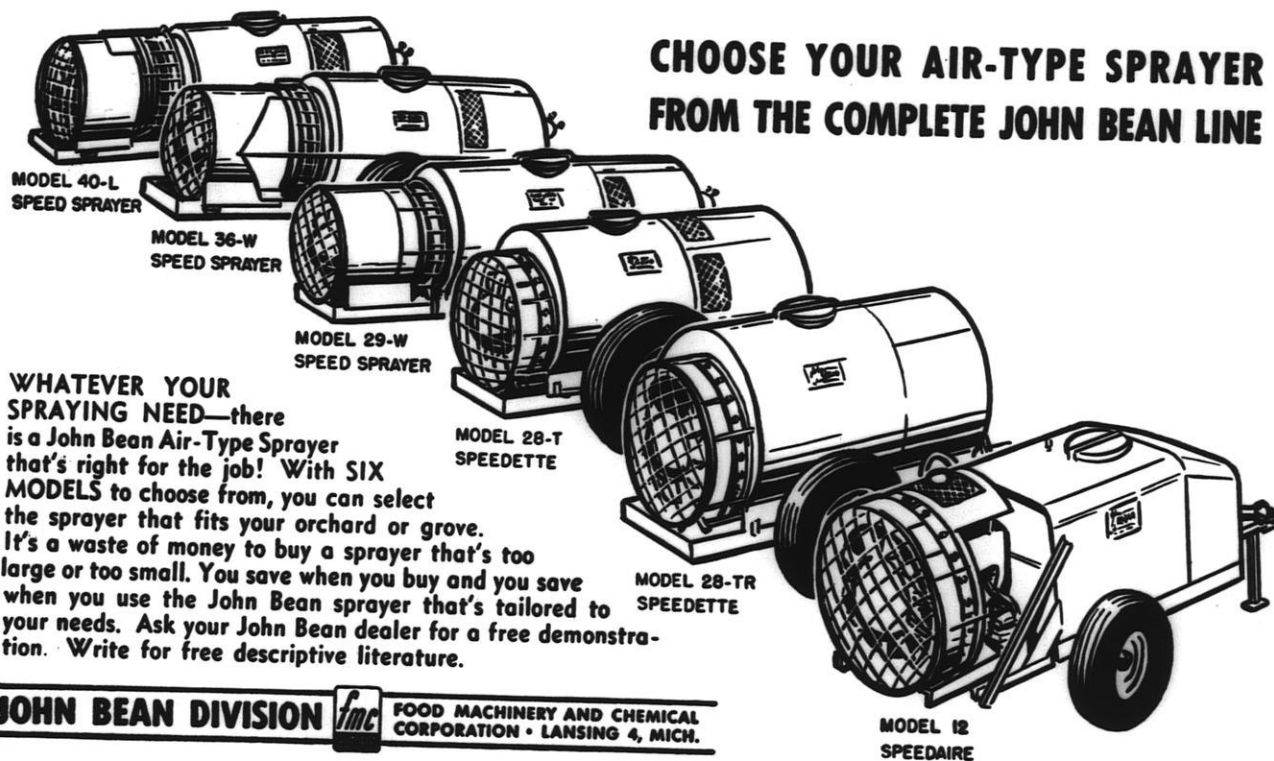
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# Chemical Thinning of Apples

## Small Apples Are Of Value Only For Juice. Thinning Is Necessary For Profitable Orcharding.

BY ARTHUR E. MITCHELL  
Dept. of Horticulture, Michigan State College  
Annual Convention Paper

Blossom and fruit thinning of certain apple varieties with chemicals during the period of bloom until First Cover has become a "must" for the Michigan fruit grower. The consumer, Mrs. Housewife and the processor, demand apples 2½ inches and larger. Small apples today are of value only for juice.

Thinning before First Cover is desirable for two reasons: (1) to make it possible to thin with chemicals; and (2) to promote annual bearing.

There are two growth regulating chemicals that have become commercially important for thinning, naphthaleneacetic acid compounds which will be referred to as NAA and naphthaleneacetamide which will be referred to as Amid-Thin. NAA has been used extensively in Michigan for apple thinning since 1947 but Amid-Thin was first tried by growers in 1953 which means there is a great deal yet to be learned about this compound.

Varieties of apples vary considerably in the ease by which they may be thinned with NAA. Thus the following table has been prepared grouping the varieties by the ease which they may be thinned with NAA at the time of Petal Fall.

### Amounts of NAA To Use

- (1) **Those varieties easy to thin:** Jonathan, McIntosh, Red Delicious (including red selections), Northern Spy and Rhode Island Greening. Use 10 parts per million of NAA which is 4 grams of actual NAA per 100 gallons of water.
- (2) **The intermediate group:** Oldenburg (Duchess), Fameuse (Snow) Grimes Golden, Hubbardston and Wagener. Use 15 parts per Million of NAA which is 6 grams of actual NAA in 100 gallons of water.
- (3) **Varieties hard to thin:** Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Golden Delicious, Baldwin and Rome Beauty. Use 20 parts per million of NAA which is 8 grams of actual NAA in 100 gallons of water.

It should be remembered that the amounts of NAA suggested for blossom

and fruit thinning of the varieties in each group are merely guides and should be considered as such. The degree of thinning accomplished with these concentrations of NAA is dependent upon such factors as (1) the vigor of the tree; (2) Weather conditions at the time the spray is applied; and (3) the amount of spray applied per tree. Vigor of trees vary from orchard to orchard and even within orchards and weather conditions vary from day to day. Thus each grower must determine for himself by trial the concentrations of NAA that are best suited for his conditions.

It has been shown by studies carried on in Michigan by C. A. Langer that blossoms and fruit borne on the smaller, weak spurs of trees are removed easily by spray thinning with NAA while the blossoms and fruits developing on the larger spurs are less easily thinned. It is these fruits on the larger spurs that continue to grow and become the crop. However, concentrations of NAA which are too high will remove almost all developing blossoms and fruits.

### When Spraying at Full Bloom

When applications of NAA are made at Full Bloom, the amounts given in Table 1 may be reduced by one-fourth. It should be remembered that it is better to "under-thin" than to "over-thin".

The results of thinning may be determined 7 to 10 days after the thinning spray is applied by observing the developing fruit clusters. Those fruits affected by the chemical thinning treatment will not have enlarged but will be the same size as at the time of the thinning application. Those fruits not affected will have continued to grow and will be larger in size. If the crop is still too heavy, a second application of NAA may be applied.

Many Michigan growers include the NAA with the pesticide sprays. Others feel that results are more reliable when the thinning chemical is

applied as a separate application. It is up to each individual grower to work out his own program. It is suggested that thinning sprays be applied in the same manner as pesticide sprays. In this way the grower has a known rate of application and he can vary his results by increasing or decreasing the concentration of thinning agent used per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

For those wishing to apply thinning chemicals in concentrated form, a good starting point is to use 3x concentrations and apply one-fourth the amount of spray mixture per tree as used in conventional spraying. Here again the results can not be predicted but have to be determined by trial. Thus the grower should start such a program in a small way to determine what can be expected from the concentrated method of application. The writer has used concentrated solutions as high as 6x using one-eighth the amount of spray mixture required in conventional spraying, with favorable results. In this case only 1½ gallons were applied per tree as compared to 12 to 14 gallons which would have been used in conventional spraying.

### Amid-Thin

Amid-Thin will be tried more extensively in Michigan in 1954 as it appears to have a place for thinning varieties easily injured by the use of NAA. These varieties include Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg (Duchess), Early McIntosh, Wealthy and Northern Spy. The first favorable results of thinning with Amid-Thin was reported by Hoffman of New York in 1952 so the use of this compound by growers in 1953 was exploratory.

The concentrations and directions to be used for thinning of the different varieties are given by the manufacturer and these directions should be adhered to by the grower experimenting with this method of chemical thinning.

On thing very important is time of

application. Mr. Ellis Gilson, located in the Peach Ridge area of Michigan, used Amid-Thin on a few large, bearing Red Delicious trees which had a heavy set of fruit. He made the application after First Cover with the result that the fruit were not thinned but were stuck on the tree. He followed with a second application approximately 10 days later and the fruit were made to stick even tighter. As a result no "June-drop" occurred on these trees and at harvest time the fruits were about the size of plums and just as numerous. Owing to this treatment, the trees were thrown out of commercial production for two years, 1953 and 1954, as the 1953 crop had no commercial value except for juice and in 1954 the trees will have very few, if any, blossoms. This practical experiment performed by Mr. Gilson was very important as it emphasized the importance of time of application when using Amid-Thin.

Results of "Amid-Thin" applied at Petal Fall by Michigan growers in 1953 were very promising. No injury to the foliage was observed which was not the case when NAA was used on Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg (Duchess) and Early McIntosh. Generally, however, the material as used did not thin enough.

In 1954 many growers in Michigan will experiment using higher concentrations of Amid-Thin than suggested by the manufacturer in hopes of increasing the amount of thinning. This experimentation will be carried on using a few trees or a small block of trees so as not to experience a large economic loss if results are unfavorable. It was by this same approach that Michigan growers developed the use of NAA for blossom and fruit thinning into a very important part of their fruit production program. In Michigan thinning is a "must" because apples 2 1/4 inches and smaller usually have very little economic value.

#### Sprayer for Sale

Orchard sprayer for sale. Friend, 18 GMP, 350 gal. tank, on rubber. Motor and pump overhauled. Meyer Orchards, Rt. 2, Box 318, Milwaukee 15, Wis.

### THE SUBSOIL CHISEL Has Several Advantages When Used In The Orchard

A number of Wisconsin orchardists are using the Subsoil Chisel for cutting down weeds and opening the soil in the orchard.

Norman F. Childers (in the "Rural New Yorker") has this to say about the Subsoiler.

A number of growers in New Jersey use this kind of chisel each Fall, going in one direction only at the outside drip of the branches. In low areas, a ball is pulled behind the chisel at the deeper depths to open drainage tubes in the soil. Some growers who used the chisel a year ago found during the Winter and Spring that they could get through areas with spray machines where formerly

they had bog-down trouble. Obviously, this practice helps rid excess water yet also makes it possible to store water at the lower depths during the winter.

The chiseling practice, where buried rocks are not a problem, probably will be used increasingly in the future. We are almost forced to use some such method to break up the heavily packed row middles due to heavy spray and other equipment anyway. And alternate row cultivation to early mid-summer is a good practice in sod orchards to store moisture during the growing season. After 2 to 4 years of cultivating alternate rows, they can then be seeded down and the other middles cultivated. Ladino clover has been used by some growers to seed these middles and it has worked satisfactorily.

## CHERRY SPRAY SCHEDULE<sup>1</sup>

BY D. A. DEVER AND J. D. MOORE

The cherry spray program is designed to provide protection from each of the major pests. It is similar to the 1953 schedule except for the inclusion of Metacide in the calyx spray for plum curculio control, and the inclusion of a dormant spray for disease control (where necessary).

Time of Application	Materials and Amounts per 100 Gals.
Dormant <sup>2</sup>	No insecticide <sup>3</sup>
Pre Bloom	Lead arsenate, 3 lbs. or Metacide (50%), 8 oz., <sup>4</sup> and Bordeaux 6-8-100.
Petal Fall	
Ten to fourteen days later	DDT (50%), <sup>5</sup> 2 lbs. or Methoxychlor (50%); 2 lbs. or Metacide (50%), 8 oz. and Bordeaux, 3-4-100 or ferbam, 1 1/2 lbs., or ferbam 1 1/2 lbs.
Ten to fourteen days later	Methoxychlor (50%), 2 lbs. or Metacide (50%), 8 oz. and Bordeaux, 3-4-100 or ferbam, 1 1/2 lbs.
After Harvest	Bordeaux 3-4-100

<sup>1</sup> Metacide and DDT are not compatible with Bordeaux and should be used with ferbam only. Methoxychlor can be used with Bordeaux or ferbam.

<sup>2</sup> If brown rot has been a problem it may be necessary to apply a dormant and a prebloom fungicide spray. Growers should consult the Plant Pathology Department, University of Wisconsin, for information concerning the time of application and the correct fungicides.

<sup>3</sup> In some years fruit tree leaf roller has been extremely damaging and total crops in certain orchards have been destroyed. If fruit tree leaf roller has been extremely damaging, a DDT spray applied one week after bud break, but before blossom, will control this pest.

<sup>4</sup> Metacide is included here for plum curculio control. It should be used if plum curculio has been repeatedly injurious in past years. It also controls bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, and red banded leaf roller.

<sup>5</sup> DDT is excellent for fruit tree leaf roller control and should be included in this spray if Metacide was not used in the calyx spray and is not going to be used in this spray.

## THE SAWDUST MULCH QUESTION

Fruit growers are quite well convinced of the beneficial effect of mulch and many of them are using various materials with success. The big drawback is the availability of mulching material at a cost the grower can afford to pay.

### Sawdust An Excellent Material

With the availability of sawdust in many parts of the state, it should be used to a much greater extent. We know of communities in northern Wisconsin where there are huge piles of sawdust and it is available free of charge, but growers haven't been convinced of its value or are worried that it might have some detrimental effects.

A one-inch layer of sawdust is suf-

ficient to give moisture conservation and soil cooling effects. A thicker covering will not be of much additional benefit.

Experimental evidence points out that any type of sawdust, whether hardwood or softwood, may be used in either a green or weathered condition. Sawdust that is partly decomposed will cause less nitrogen deficiency than will the fresh material.

A one-inch mulch covering requires 134 cubic yards of sawdust per acre. When the sawdust is incorporated with the soil, heavy soils will become lighter and easier to work, while light soils will have a higher water holding capacity.

The idea that sawdust causes a "sour" condition of the soil, is no doubt

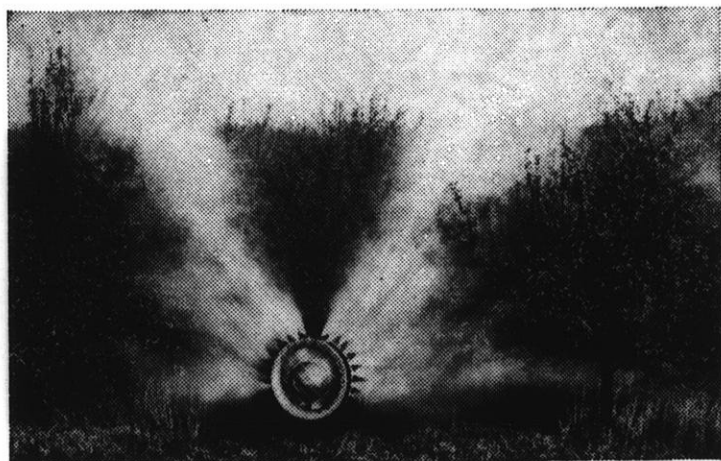
due to the fact that where no nitrogen fertilizer was used, it depressed plant growth for a time. While decomposing bacteria of decay took nitrogen from the soil, robbing it from the plants. This can be overcome by giving additional nitrogen fertilizer.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

30 Acre operating orchard a few miles from Green Bay. 2,000 apple, 200 plum trees. Speed sprayer, Trescott Grader, Caterpillar in excellent shape. Part of an estate. Can be sold very reasonably. Will J. Platten Estate, 407 Dousman Street, Green Bay, Wis.

# FRUIT GROWERS

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We have all models of John Bean Sprayers from the smallest to the largest. The cut shown at right is of a Speedaire—which takes the hard work out of spraying and gives you a complete coverage with less material. One man operation.

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Power Portable Pruner & Saw  
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Spray Materials See Complete List in March Issue

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# Fruit Growers Hold Meetings

**Associations Endorse Neglected Tree Removal. Favor Apple Dessert Contest. Support Wisconsin Apple Institute.**

Twelve Wisconsin County Fruit Growers Associations held meetings during February and March. The programs were excellent and the luncheons were delightful. Everyone had a good time. Two movies were shown. County Agents, officers of the Associations, speakers and growers all helped to make the days worthwhile.

A new organization, the Rock County Fruit Growers Association, was organized at Janesville under the direction of County Agent Frank Campbell. They are planning a summer meeting and a visit to the Albert Ten Eyck Pine Bluff Fruit Farm at Brodhead.

## The Honor Roll

All of the older organizations again voted to help the Wisconsin Apple Institute in its apple promotion program by giving as much money as they could afford: Milwaukee County voted \$50; Racine County, \$25; Waukesha voted \$25; Washington County gave \$25; Ozaukee County, \$50; Sheboygan County voted \$15. Several of the organizations "passed the hat" and members gave almost the amount voted. Jefferson County gave \$50.00.

## Neglected Tree Removal

### Program Endorsed

All the County Associations voted to recommend pushing the neglected tree removal program in Wisconsin. Publicity to inform the public of the danger of harboring insects and diseases in neglected fruit trees which sometimes makes it impossible to grow clean fruit in adjoining orchards is the first important step. Owners of neglected trees should be asked to either spray them to control pests or cut them down. If they refuse to do either and it can be proven that the trees are detrimental to adjoining orchards, the trees can be cut down as provided in the Wisconsin Statutes and the cost assessed to the owner.

## Apple Dessert Contest Favored

The plan submitted by the Wisconsin Apple Institute to hold an apple dessert contest in the nature of a demonstration was favored by most all organizations. Local county contests will be held. Winners in the county contests will compete in the state con-

test and contestants will appear on radio and television giving their winning recipes. County Associations voting to join are: Milwaukee County; Racine County; Waukesha County; Washington County; Ozaukee County; Sheboygan County; Outagamie County; Shawano County; Calumet County and Jefferson County.

## Sparton Apple Test Continues

There was a demand for continuation of the test of Sparton apple introduced by the Canadian Experiment Stations. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was fortunate to secure 100 trees this year from nurseries in British Columbia. Orders were taken at the County Association meetings and this small number of trees were entirely sold out before the last three meetings were over. Trees are scarce

and we hope to be able to get a few more next year. Interest in McIntosh crosses of good color and quality continues in Wisconsin, especially along the eastern side of the state.

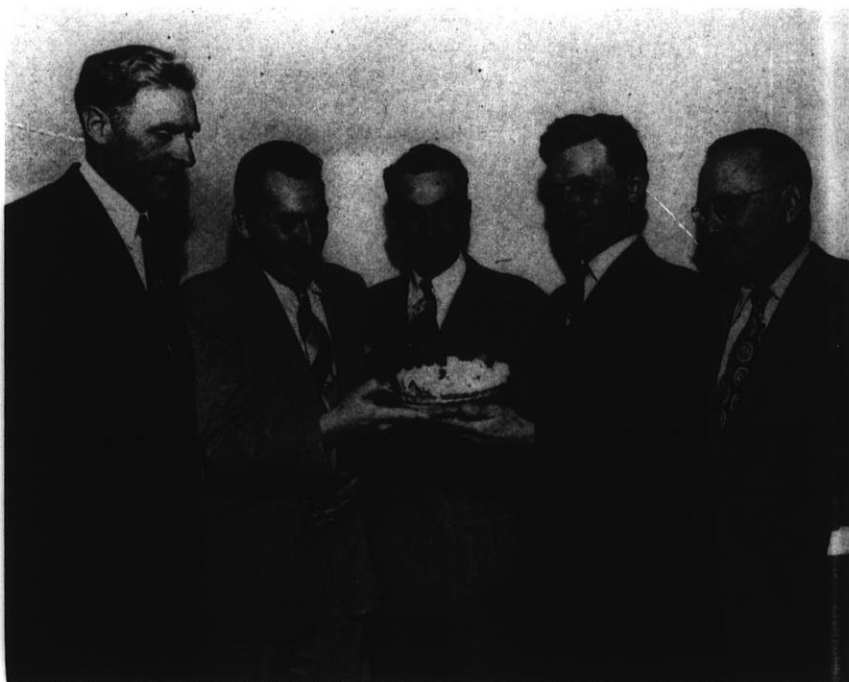
## ORCHARD FOR SALE

14-acre bearing Cherry Orchard including a few apples, plum and pear trees; also 11 acres of cultivated land and timber. Price: \$3,500.00.

The old Wickman Homestead of 11 rooms, partly modern. A beautiful view overlooking Detroit Harbor and the mainland. Could be used as a summer resort. 80 acres of land with a lot of sugar maple trees. Reason for selling is age and health.

Will sell part or all, reasonable.

Arthur Wickman, Washington Island Door County, Wisconsin



Apple pie featured at fruit grower's meetings. This picture shows a typical scene at the annual meetings of 12 County Fruit Growers Associations held during February and March. Pot luck luncheons with lots of apple pie were prepared by the ladies at almost all of the meetings. Shown here are officers and speakers at the meet-

ing of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association. At left: Vice President Roland Nieman, Cedarburg; Prof. George Klingbell; Secretary-Treas. Armin Frenz, Cedarburg; President Armin Barthel, Thiensville; H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Wis. Hort. Society. —Ozaukee County Press Photo.

***\$1.00 per box more on apples . . .***

***Cherry Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot control  
practically perfect . . .***

***Strawberry selling price increased 50 per cent . . .***

**These Are Grower Reports on Results  
from Use of**

# **ORTHO C I D E**



## **Michigan Apple Grower Shows Big Profit Increase with ORTHOCIDE (Captan)**

Melvin Andrus of South Haven, Mich., used ORTHOCIDE on 80 acres of his Jonathons, McIntosh and Red Delicious, and sulfur on the remaining 80 acres. He reports that yield from his ORTHOCIDE-sprayed acreage was 14,000 bushels; yields from the sulfur-sprayed acreage only 12,000 bushels. All of the ORTHOCIDE-sprayed apples were uniformly fine, both in size and finish.

*"Got a lot nicer-looking apple with this new spray,"  
Mr. Andrus reports. "Sold them orchard-run and saved  
about \$1 per box in sorting and grading costs."*

Mr. Andrus spent \$270 more for his ORTHOCIDE program than for his sulfur program. The return on this investment (\$1 per box savings on 12,000 boxes plus the return on 2,000 extra boxes) ran well into five figures.

## ***Sour Cherries Larger, Better Colored***

Alton Boyle, Medina, New York, reports: "I used a complete schedule of ORTHOCIDE on my Sour Cherries in 1953. The foliage was larger and greener than ever before and the cherries were larger, better colored and ripened evenly. Control of Brown Rot and Cherry Leaf Spot was practically perfect. Although there was considerable leaf loss of other cherries in my vicinity, my trees kept their large dark green foliage until later than usual."

For other grower reports, and further information on the use of ORTHOCIDE in your area, contact your local ORTHO fieldman

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## **Ups Both Yield and Price 50% on Strawberries**

On 5 acres of Robinson strawberries in Keyport, N. J., Ambrosina Bros. used 4 lbs. of ORTHOCIDE per 100 lbs., every 2 weeks for 5 covers. The result—yield was up by at least 50% due to control of rot, and selling price was increased 50% due to improved size, firmness and color of fruit. Use of ORTHOCIDE caused the second year crop to be better than the first year crop—a reverse of the normal situation.



DON'T WORRY ABOUT "SCAB WEATHER"...



## KOLODUST IN THE RAIN

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Wet weather is scab weather. That's when spores are shooting, when danger of severe infection is greatest. And that's just when *dusting in the rain* with Kolodust gives your trees protection you can get in no other way!

Kolodust is the *only* material that penetrates rain drops and adheres to foliage, buds or fruit both *during and after* the rain. With a Niagara orchard duster and Kolodust you are no longer at the mercy of the weather.

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So stop scab troubles before they can start—this spring, and every spring from now on. KOLODUST in the rain for *real* scab protection when you need it most. With such "on-the-nose" timing, you'll profit in bigger, finer packs of more profitable fruit!

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# What Our Orchardists Are Doing

## Report On Management Practices By Growers

In March a questionnaire was sent to one or two growers in each of the different fruit growing sections of the state to get a picture of what some of our commercial growers are doing in the way of orchard management practices. Their replies are interesting.

The first question was "Will you apply a ground spray for the control of apple scab?"

In the answers received, only growers in Door County and Bayfield expected to use the ground spray. One grower mentioned that Dr. J. D. Moore highly recommends the ground spray for Door County. A Bayfield grower wrote: "I expect to use the ground spray in that portion of the orchard where Orthocide is used."

Reasons given by growers for not using the ground spray are: "Do not have equipment for it and the cost is high. Will depend on good pruning and the complete spray schedule." Another wrote: "I am unable to get through the orchard and do a thorough job." "I have too much scattered area and rough ground to make a ground spray practical".

### Fungicides For Scab Control

The next question was: "What fungicide will you use for scab control in 1954?"

A number of growers will use the regular spray program recommended in the spray bulletin put out by the University of Wisconsin of Lime Sulphur before bloom, followed by Wettable Sulphur and Ferbam. Some plan to use Orthocide, especially where they have Golden and Red Delicious. Here are some other programs mentioned. "Lime Sulphur, Puratized and Orthocide." Another wrote: "Last year I used Puratized. It is more expensive. Used it for two pre-blossom sprays and calyx spray. After that I used Niagara Kolo Carbamate. Expect to follow the same schedule."

Some other statements: "Will use Crag and Tag combination through Calyx. Crag after Calyx. Trial plot of Orthocide." "Early Liquid Lime Sulphur followed by Kolo spray and Kolo-fog." "We use lime sulphur and Fer-

### Orchard Fertilizer Program

Another question asked fruit growers was: "What is your fertilizer program for the orchard. What kind did you use and how much?" Here are some of the answers.

1. Ammonium nitrate, 6 to 10 lbs. per tree. Also some 00-60. (In Door County).
2. Used potash in the fall and nitrogen in the spring. Amount depends on soil analysis. (In Door County).
3. Used 300 lbs. 10-10-10 broadcast annually and up to 2½ lbs. ammonium nitrate in the spring. Used 3 sprays containing 5 lbs. Nu-Green to 100 gallons.
4. We use ammonium nitrate, 100 to 250 lbs. per acre depending on size of the trees.
5. On average trees we use 5 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per tree.
6. We used 33% ammonium nitrate applied at 4 lbs. per tree of bearing age; small amount on smaller trees.
7. Use ammonium nitrate spread by hand in parts of the orchard, but by machine broadcast with some commercial fertilizer in some parts easily accessible. Use about 7 lbs. per tree. (Waupaca county).
8. We use 3 to 5 lbs. of 33½ percent ammonium nitrate broadcast with a spreader. Have made a trial application of 10-10-10 fertilizer.
9. We use 10-10-10 at the rate of 3 lbs. per tree.

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## Orchard News

### FROM THE WISCONSIN APPLE MARKET IN FLORIDA

#### William Connell Appreciates Value Of Wisconsin Apple Recipe Books

Mr. William Connell who built the attractive "Wisconsin Apple Market" near Clearwater, Florida wrote in March as follows. (condensed)

"A number of Wisconsin apple growers have stopped here during the season. Among them Mr. Bigelow Lourie of Gays Mills, the Albin Youngs of Galesville, the Roland Niemans of Cedarburg, their son and daughter-in-law, and Fritz Meyer of Waldo. Have

enjoyed seeing them. Business continues to be good, though tourists do not seem to be as interested in apples as are the local people or those here for the winter. I might mention that we made it a policy to give a copy of the booklet "Use Wisconsin Apples 53 New Ways" to every one from Wisconsin who visits us, and have not encountered any one who has seen such a book or has one in their home. Really the books are wonderful and it seems too bad that money is so short for the good work that distribution of the recipe books could accomplish with the housewife."

### WHY REPLANTED FRUIT TREES FAIL TO GROW

Young fruit trees when replanted where old ones have died frequently fail to grow satisfactorily. This problem has been studied by Frank N. Heweston of the Pennsylvania Station. He was interested in the problem of replanting peaches on favorable sites where an old orchard had been removed. His experiments were designed to determine if a lack of plant food, the presence of some disease organisms, poor physical conditions of the soil, poisonous substances from the old tree or injurious soil insects were the cause of the poor growth. The treatments used were the old soil from the planting hole mixed with (1) dry 10-10-10 commercial fertilizer, (2) liquid fertilizer, (3) manure, (4) Bordeaux, (5) Peat moss, (6) BHC, (7) water, (8) the old soil alone (9) new soil and (10) a new site.

By mixing a liquid fertilizer with the old soil better growth of the young trees was secured than with any of the other methods including those on new sites or with new soil around the roots. The manure treatment was second best. The use of dry fertilizer, peat moss, Bordeaux and BHC had very little effect as measured by increased growth. The experiment with liquid and dry fertilizers and BHC were repeated in another orchard the following year with similar results. The liquid fertilizer was prepared by dissolving one-fourth pound of a high analysis soluble fertilizer in 2½ gallons of water. The fertilizer used was one of the mixtures used as a starter for vegetable plants.

While other factors may at times prevent satisfactory growth of replants, one of the most important appears to be the low supply of readily available plant food.—By Aubrey D. Hibbard, In Horticultural News, Missouri Hort. Society.

Food at the roadside cafe was good, but the music! When a waiter dropped a tray of dishes everybody got up and started dancing.—Forest Republican.

Man who falls down usually gets up a lot quicker than the man who lies down.—Iron County Miner.

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**3** spray programs for your specific needs



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**50-W**

and **MAGNETIC "70"**

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# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

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### SUMMER MEETING AND TOUR WISCONSIN BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Friday, June 11—Milwaukee County Reserve Friday, June 11 for a tour of Milwaukee County berry and vegetable plantings. Assistant County Agent E. B. Stiefvater has arranged for special demonstrations and plantings of virus-free stock, new varieties, etc. which will be of interest to all growers.

There will be a Brave's baseball game that evening. Get your tickets early.

### ELIMINATION OF VIRUS DISEASES IN STRAWBERRIES WILL BE A BIG FACTOR IN INCREASED PRODUCTION

Dr. George M. Darrow of the U.S. Department of Agriculture presented a paper at the meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science in Madison during September on the subject of "Virus-Free Strawberry Plants". He posed these questions. Are virus free stocks superior to infected stocks? Will they remain substantially virus-free long enough to pay. He stated: "Growers of the Marshall strawberries know that they must have virus-free plants to obtain high yields and continue to grow strawberries. Many eastern growers of Cat-skill also know this to be true. Fairfax and Midland infected by certain viruses make almost no runners and virus-free stocks of these are a necessity. Recent findings indicate that virus-free stocks of Blackmore, Premier and Sparkle may produce 3 times as many plants as some nursery stocks of these varieties. Infected stocks of these varieties are a menace to virus-free stocks of other susceptible varieties unless aphids are fully controlled."

He stated that since virus-free stocks produce more plants they can soon replace infected stocks and may be kept virus-free by controlling the insects that carry the viruses from one plant to another.



WHEN REMOVING SEEDLING  
FROM FLAT AVOID DISTURB-  
ING ROOTS BY TAKING  
PLENTY SOIL WITH IT.

As one grower observed, the time is coming soon when strawberry growers will carry on a systematic spray program for strawberries the same as apple growers do for their fruit.

Fortunately, due to the work of the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin growers may soon have virus-free plants available.

### ADVERSE WEATHER AFFECTS STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Philip W. Smith  
Wis. Dept. of Agriculture

Drought-like conditions in Wisconsin during the 1953 growing season are responsible for poor stands of strawberry plants. Plants did not send out as many runners as is normal, and plants formed at the ends of these runners did not get enough rain for them all to become firmly rooted before winter.

Reports from eastern United States indicate drought also has caused a shortage of plants and that the 1954 fruit yield will be lowered.

Growers in Wisconsin are not expected to have normal fruit yields. However, those growers who had irrigation equipment and used it to advantage are expected to come through with both plants and fruit; but their combined acreages probably will not be great enough to satisfy demands for plants and fruit.

### ORGANIC MATTER AND FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

"My experience has been that manure is the best all-purpose fertilizer for strawberries" writes Harvey Kamnetz, strawberry grower at Cumberland, Wis. He adds.

"As barnyard manure is not available in any quantity in this area, some suitable substitute is sought. We have used Monroe soy beans, oats and hay crops as green manure, then fertilizing with commercial fertilizer. Have found that oats sown very early in the spring, followed by soy beans about June 10th, followed by another quick growing green crop in the fall such as oats or rye has given quite a satisfactory supply of organic matter. As we have irrigation available, the soy beans are about hip-high all over the field even when they are sown at the rate of 2 bushel per acre broadcast. Each green manure crop was fertilized with an application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 5-20-20, or other available types. It seems that a gradual build-up of fertility gives much better results for strawberries than one or two very heavy applications of fertilizer the year that the plants are set out.

"This coming season we will have 8 acres in strawberries including the new settings."

### CRAG HERBICIDE CONTROLS WEEDS IN LATHAM RASPBERRIES

In our February issue, Professor E. L. Denison of Iowa State College discussed weed control in small fruits and stated that Crag Herbicide 1 has been used for 3 consecutive years in a planting of Latham raspberries without apparent injury to foliage, canes or new sucker growth and that yields have not been reduced compared to the hand weeded checks.

There was an error in the article in the February issue; the word "not" was omitted, giving it a different meaning.

# The Berry Plant Market

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

State Inspected plants. Free of disease. Catskill, Robinson and Premier. 1,000 @ \$18.00. 100 @ \$2.25. Postpaid. Milligan Orchards, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

For Sale: Certified strawberry plants. Wis. No. 214; Wis. No. 261; Premier; Catskill; Wis. No. 537. 50 @ \$1.75; 100 @ \$2.75; 250 @ \$6.00; 500 @ \$9.50; 1000 @ \$16.00.

Senator Dunlap and Robinson. 50 @ \$1.60; 100 @ \$2.50; 250 @ \$4.50; 500 @ \$7.50; 1000 @ \$14.00.

Add postage on orders up to 250 plants. Over 250 plants by Express Collect. Be sure to list your Express office.

All orders filled promptly with fresh dug plants. Please give date of shipment.

THE ZIMMERMAN NURSERY, 1015-2nd Street, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

## RASPBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry Plants For Sale. Latham. State Inspected. \$6.00 per 100. Post Paid. John Griffin, Route 1, Box 273, Hales Corners, Wis.

## BERRY BOXES

For Sale. Berry Boxes and Crates. For Price List write Ebner Box Factory, Cameron, Wis.

## NEW STRAWBERRY—THE PARISH PERFECT

A new June-bearing strawberry has been named Parish Perfect. A limited supply of the plants will be offered for sale this spring by Gordon J. Suthers of Suthers Moundview Nursery, Platteville, Wis., who is the only licensee of the introducer.

The plant was discovered in southwestern Wisconsin and grown from a single plant. The berry has a deep red center and grows quite large on stout upright stems.

Mr. Suthers writes that they welcome visitors for inspection of this new berry at the Nursery. Those interested in trying a new variety should contact him.

## CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

We have the following plants for sale: Gem (Everbearing); Premier, Robinson, Dunlap (Junebearing); at \$15.00 per 1,000. \$2.00 per 100.

Superfection and Streamliner (Everbearing); Catskill, Thomas, Beaver and Fairfax (Junebearing), at \$18.00 per 1,000. \$2.25 per 100. Webster (Everbearing) at \$4.00 per 100. All postpaid.

Latham raspberries at \$40.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$5.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 50; \$1.75 per 25, Postpaid.

Viking raspberries at \$25.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$3.50 per 100; \$2.00 per 50; \$1.25 per 25, Postpaid.

John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

## CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Catskill, Thomas, Improved Senator Dunlap, Wis. No. 214 and 261. Hillfruit Dairy Farm. Victor Heinz, Cleveland, Wis.

## BERRY PLANTS

Latham Raspberry Plants. Premier, Beaver and Bearmore Strawberry plants for sale. All State Inspected. I. H. Bowen, Alma Center, Wis.

BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE  
STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Catskill; Premier; Robinson; Wis. No. 261; Thomas—very late and excellent quality. 100 @ \$2.75; 1,000 @ \$17.00. Not postpaid. For larger amounts write for prices. In 100 lots only: Wis. No. 537, green type, no yellowing of leaves; Vermillion. 100 @ \$3.00.

RASPBERRY PLANTS: Latham No. 1 and No. 2 @ \$8.50 and \$7.00 per 100. For larger amounts write for prices.

H. B. BLACKMAN, 398 E. Union St., Richland Center, Wis.

## MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

**H. D. Roberts**

Black River Falls, Wis.

## CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Robinson, Catskill, Beaver (original strain) 100 @ \$2.75; 500 @ \$8.50; 1000 @ \$15.50. Postpaid. Also a limited number of Sparkle and Catskill plants from virus free foundation stock 100 @ \$3.50 Postpaid. Quality plants freshly dug just before shipment. KAMNETZ STRAWBERRY NURSERY, Cumberland, Wisconsin.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We again offer the following varieties of high grade plants. Robinson. Dunlap. Blakemore. Catskill. Premier. Beaver, the original. Can't be beat. Wis. No's 214, 261 and 537. Our 537 is dark green. Gem and Streamliner Everbearing.

We do not boast when we say—"When better plants are grown, Pedersen will grow them." H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warrens, Wisconsin.

## STATE INSPECTED PLANTS FOR SALE

Premier; Wis. No. 214, 537 and 261; Empire; Robinson; Junebearing and Superfection everbearing strawberries. Durham everbearing raspberry plants. Al Kruse Nursery, 615 Effinger Road, Baraboo, Wis.

## BERRY PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap Strawberry plants. 100 @ \$2.50; 200 @ \$4.95; 500 @ \$9.00; 1,000 @ \$17.50. Gem Everbearing, 100 @ \$3.50.

Dunham everbearing red raspberry plants. Transplants, 12 @ \$1.75 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$7.25; 100 @ \$14.00. Latham, 25 @ \$3.00; 50 @ \$5.50; 100 @ \$10.00.

Cumberland Black Raspberry, 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.75; 100 @ \$9.00.

Mary Washington Asparagus roots, 2 yr. old, 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.95; 100 @ \$3.50.

## ALL POSTPAID.

Evergreens, Fruit trees, shrubs, shade trees. Send for price list.

HALL NURSERY  
ELMWOOD, WISCONSIN



# From the Editor's Desk

## QUESTIONABLE HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISING

Of interest are some caustic comments by Harry Graves, Extension Horticulturist in North Dakota who writes this in his column in Dakota Horticulture.

"Editor George Kelly of The Green Thumb (Colorado) has taken a hard look at questionable horticultural advertising. Roses and tulips came in for his special scrutiny. Especially roses guaranteed to grow fifteen feet in one season with hundreds of blooms all summer long and tulips—100 bulbs for \$1.98. The average bloom from 100 bulbs in one of these "deals" was six! We know just what George is talking about. It seems that some of the Medicine Men who once sold hair tonic have become horticulturists "for a day." Let's hope the American Association of Nurserymen catches up



with these birds sooner or later—we hope it is sooner! We are glad none of this horticultural hocus-pocus has been staged by our own nurserymen. We better stick to them."

## APPLE DESSERT CONTEST

County Fruit Growers Associations  
Vote To Carry On County And  
State Apple Dessert  
Demonstration Contest

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Apple Institute a County and State-wide Apple Dessert Baking Contest to select a queen will be held in August and September of this year. A number of County Fruit Growers Associations voted in favor of the contest and to hold local demonstrations to select a County Queen. The Wisconsin Apple Institute will conduct the State-wide contest giving sponsorship and prizes.

Objectives of the contest are to provide local and state-wide promotion of apples during the harvest season. The winning contestants will demonstrate over radio and television.

## PREPARING SMALL AMOUNTS OF SPRAY MATERIALS

Many home orchards are not large enough to require mixing sprays in 100 gallon lots. The following table gives the amount of spray materials needed to prepare various sprays in one and five gallon lots.

Material	1 gal. spray	Amount needed for 5 gals. spray	100 gals. spray
<b>Fungicides</b>			
Liquid lime sulfur	5 tbsp.	1 cupful—8 tbsp.	2 gals.
Dry lime sulfur	4½ tbsp.	1 cupful—5 tbsp.	8 lbs.
Wettable micronized sulfur	2½ tbsp.	12½ tbsp.	5 lbs.
Ferbam, 76%	6 tsp.	10 tbsp.	1½ lbs.
Zineb, 65%			
Parzate powder	8 tsp.	13 tbsp.	2 lbs.
Dithane Z-78	4 tsp.	6½ tbsp.	2 lbs.
Captan, 50%	5 tsp.	8½ tbsp.	2 lbs.
Bordeaux mixture (6-8-100)			
Instant copper sulfate	8 tsp.	13½ tbsp.	6 lbs.
Hydrated lime (fresh)	7 tbsp.	2¼ cupfuls	8 lbs.
(3-4-100)			
Instant copper sulfate	4 tsp.	6¾ tbsp.	3 lbs.
Hydrated lime	3½ tbsp.	1 cupful—2 tbsp.	4 lbs.
<b>Insecticides</b>			
Methoxychlor, 50%	5 tsp.	8½ tbsp.	2 lbs.
Arsenate of lead	2 tbsp.	10 tbsp.	3 lbs.
DDT—50% wettable	2 tbsp.	10 tbsp.	2 lbs.
DDT—75% wettable	1½ tbsp.	7½ tbsp.	1½ lbs.
Nicotine sulfate, 40%	1½ tbsp., 5 tsp. dissolved soap	2 tbsp., ½ cupful dissolved soap	¾ pint, 2½ qts. dissolved soap

tbsp. = 1 level tablespoonful; tsp. = 1 level teaspoonful; 3 tsp. = 1 tbsp.; 16 tbsp. = 1 level measuring cupful. Use a regular set of measuring spoons for measuring out the above chemicals. Loosen up the powder in the containers before measuring out the required amounts.

Prepared by: G. C. Klingbeil, Department of Horticulture; D. A. Dever, Department of Economic Entomology; Earl Wade, Department of Plant Pathology; 2/54

## WISCONSIN IRIS SOCIETY OFFICERS

The Wisconsin Iris Society has grown into an influential, strong organization, and the membership has increased steadily. Officers for the coming year are: Pres. Mrs. Arthur Blodgett, Waukesha; Vice Pres., Mrs. Howard Goodrick, Milwaukee; Sec., Mrs. Robert Baumgartner, 3742 W. Dorothy Pl., Milwaukee; Treas., Mr. Alfred Mueller, Elm Grove, Wis. Chairman of the Show Committee is Mr. Arthur Blodgett.

The Society holds regular monthly

## MOST POPULAR ANNUALS

Petunias and zinnias are the most satisfactory and popular annual flowers. They bloom all season and they provide types to suit all tastes. Miniature to tall plants produce single or double, small to large flowers of many colors and shapes.

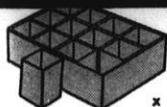
Blaze Zinnia, only 1954 All-America Selection, is a giant in size but with quilled and curled petals to show airiness and good taste as cut-flowers in arrangements. Its color is flame-orange.

Last year's All-America winner, Comanche petunia, is the outstanding scarlet red and one of the finest of all petunias. Silver Medal petunia is a similar favorite in salmon pink.

Grow plants with ease — use

## TOM THUMB FLATS

with VITA-PLANT Bands



30¢. 5 for \$1.25. 10 for \$2.00 postpaid.

## SNAPDRAGON GARDEN

Beautiful tall spikes of rust-resistant snapdragons. One full-size packet of each of following colors: rose, white, pink, crimson, yellow, cherry. **25¢**  
All 6 packets, postpaid

Send Today For Your

## FREE SEED CATALOG

Our 67th year. Big free 80-page catalog features many new items. Here are just a few: Cactus Flowering Zinnia Blaze, 25¢ pkt. (2 pkts. 45¢) Wisconsin Golden 900 Hybrid Sweet Corn - - - 15¢ pkt. (2 pkts. 25¢) Bells of Ireland, 20¢ pkt. (2 pkts. 35¢)

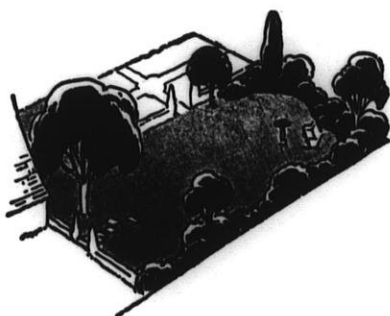
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DEPT. ☐ MADISON 1, WIS.



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Your front lawn is the real show window of your home. McKay's experts will help you accent its natural lines of beauty.

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Waterloo,  
Wisconsin

# Nursery News & Notes

## For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., Robert H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; VICE PRES., John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; SEC.-TREAS., Thomas S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; Charles Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Howard Anderson, *Port Edwards*; M. A. Haller, *Oshkosh*.

### MEET THE PRESIDENT

The fellow who looks like a banker in the picture is actually one of the hardest working dirt farmers in the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association.

Robert H. Gieringer, President of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 46 years ago . . . came to Milwaukee two years later and has lived there since. He started working part time when 12 years old for Eschrich's Truck Gardens—kept on into full time. Didn't marry the boss' daughter but married the boss' uncle's daughter, Viola Eschrich. They just celebrated their Silver Anniversary.

Bob opened up for himself in truck gardening in 1929 which, he says, may have been what started the depression. With truck gardening he developed an annual and perennial business and in 1934 broadened into landscaping. Bought present real estate in 1943 and has been building ever since. Annuals and perennials are still the major part of the business, followed by roses (9,000 in '53) and evergreens and shrubs. Supplies quite a few roses to Whitnall Park. All plants are started in steam-sterilized soil; 7 acres of river-bottom land under irrigation. Cash and carry of the stock he grows is the backbone of the business. He is one of the few who grows a complete line of annuals in straight colors.

Son Bob is now part of the business organization, and son Bill is headed that way when he finishes High School.

He says the nursery business is a good way to spend a lifetime if you're willing to work, and suspects business will get better all the time for those who are in it because the people who are willing to work seem to get scarcer all the time.—By Leland Jens.

A tree is a living thing. Protect it.

Beauty seen is never lost.—Whittier



Mr. Robert H. Gieringer, Milwaukee, President, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association.

### FLOWERING SHRUBS AND TREES

By Leland Jens, Wisconsin Rapids.

It is seldom that a flowering shrub or flowering crab is sold when the customer is seeking something he can use for cut flowers or bouquets. When he has a shrub that makes good bouquet material it is usually by inadvertence rather than by design. Many people have chosen to use their picture window as a frame for a bouquet and the use of shrubs in landscaping that will also supply a source of flowers that can be used with the gladiolus, peonies, and others is an item worth considering. Many shrubs and small trees produce an abundant supply of flowers and most of them produce blossoms in such quantity that a few branches removed for bouquets will not noticeably effect the appearance. This is important for taking cut flowers from many of the perennials and annuals reduces the beauty of the plant itself.

Many of the flowering crab apples are good plants from which to cut bouquets. They are not only floriferous but usually quite twiggy and the trees will benefit from a light pruning. Some shrubs, such as the lilacs seem to im-

prove their bloom when cutting is done.

### Flowering Crabs

The flowering crabs could be more widely used in Wisconsin not only because of their tremendous display but because it is one of the better small trees needed so much with the increase in one story houses. *Hopa* and *Bechtel* are the older favorites but some later introductions bid fair for leadership.

*Forsythia*, the harbinger of Spring is excellent for cutting. This is especially true of *Spring Glory*, a newcomer, which blooms in a much lighter shade of yellow and it is also true of *Spectabilis*. Another one in the early spring class, *Japanese Quince* makes a beautiful bouquet and hybridizing has made this available in various shades, but the shrub is slow growing and compact and care must be used in choosing the branches for cutting. The flower of the beauty Bush lends itself well for bouquets. In some parts of Wisconsin this plant suffers from winter dieback but soon recuperates. The older and better established the plant is the less the injury.

Mock oranges are also frequently chosen for this purpose and have the advantage of exceptional fragrance. Later blooming shrubs are not numerous but one of the best in this class is the butterfly bush. Here again cutting for flowers actually improves the plant for new flower buds appear on each side of the stem below the cut.

No discussion of blossoming material from shrubs would be complete without mention of the lilacs but the lilacs are so frequently used that discussion is hardly necessary. They are unsurpassed both for beauty and fragrance and the only mention that need be made is to use a variety, if possible, for greater interest in the bouquets.

With the highly desirable trend toward unifying the outdoor and the indoor greater emphasis can well be given to flowering shrubs that have a dual value.

**GREENHOUSE RESEARCH  
CENTER ESTABLISHED BY  
HOLTON & HUNKEL COMPANY**

The Holton & Hunkel Co., 8951 N. Cedarburg Rd., Milwaukee (at Brown Deer), has built a new experimental greenhouse. Mr. Stanley Foll is technical director and states that all types of problems involving plant growth, disease and insect control, will be investigated. The Center will be set up by H. V. Hunkel Memorial Research Foundation established in honor of the founder of the giant company, the world's largest producer of miscellaneous potted plants.

**Will Test Fiber-Glass**

One section of the greenhouse will be built with translucent fiber-glass to compare it with regular glass. The fiber-glass is 1/16 inch thick and is said to admit 85% of available light compared to 92% through clean glass. There is no danger of breakage from hail and the upkeep is said to be lower although the original cost of the fiber-glass is much higher. There are practically no shadows under the fiber-glass and multiple tiers of benches will be tested because there will be about as much light under the benches as on top.

**MORE ABOUT BLUE SPRUCE**

By Allen Troemmer, Quincy Nurseries, Friendship, Wis.

Often the true Blue Spruce is confused with our native Black Spruce which grows in swampy areas over the northern half of Wisconsin. The reason for confusion may be because Black Spruce often exhibits a bluish cast on its needles.

The real Blue Spruce comes from the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Utah. Colorado Blue Spruce, named after the state in which most of its natural range is located, is a rather long sharp needled, deep rooted evergreen, and grows well under a wide range of conditions. This is the major reason it has been adapted for ornamental planting over a larger part of the United States, Canada and even Europe. For many years Colorado Blue Spruce has been a very popular tree with folks who want to plant and beautify their home grounds. The narrow pyramidal crowns, layering or shingling effect of the branches, and in a few cases, deep blue, is appreciated by many tree lovers.

The tree probably isn't as long lived

on Wisconsin sandy soils, as in its natural range, but color variation of the foliage is more pronounced, still making it a valuable tree for beautifying the yard or used as a Christmas tree. Colorado Blue Spruce likes lots of sunlight, and is sensitive to crowding from other trees. These factors should be born in mind when selecting a planting site. On sandy soils, newly

planted trees may be injured by droughty weather; therefore should be cultivated and watered during the first season or two after planting.

There has always been a good demand for the "blue" trees, but seeds collected from even the bluest trees produce only a small percentage of "blues", and therefore the "blues" are

Continued on page 172

200-bushel corn yields are consistently obtained with sprinkler irrigation.

Nation's outstanding high producing dairy herds from sprinkler irrigated pastures.

Better seed stands and top quality truck crops with faster germination from sprinkler irrigation.

Ireco Equipment plus Ireco Engineering insures these results with lowest operating costs!



**The Famous Ireco Coupler**

A positive-locking, die-cast aluminum coupler with the gasket that protects the tubing. Available in "Bolt-on" or "Press-on" styles.



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# Gladiolus Tidings

## For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio

### SILVER ANNIVERSARY WISCONSIN STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

Wausau—August 14-15

Committees appointed by the  
President: Chairman Schedule  
Committee: Archie Spatz, Scho-  
field, Wis. Supervisor of Judges,  
Ralph Burdick, Edgerton.

### ANNUAL SPRING MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac Sunday, May 2, 1954

10 a.m. Meeting of the Board of  
Directors, Wisconsin Gladiolus Soci-  
ety.

12 M. Luncheon, Retlaw Hotel.  
Main Dining Room.

1:15 p.m. Short business meeting.  
Report of action taken by Board of  
Directors.

1:40 p.m. Colored movie on gladi-  
olus varieties and culture. By John  
Flad, Madison.

2:15 p.m. Our favorite gladiolus  
varieties and why we like them. 10  
minutes each. Jerry Merckardt, Mari-  
nette Chapter; Ralph Burdick, Ed-  
gerton, Director at Large; Jack  
Gates, Two Rivers, Manitowoc Chap-  
ter.

2:45 p.m. Bulb Auction.

Committee in charge of Bulb Auc-  
tion: John Flad, Ch'm.; E. A. Lins;  
Charles Melk.

### GROWING A 6 FOOT GLADIOLUS By Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield

Last season I grew a seedling and  
it stood 6' 6" tall, white, slightly  
flushed, and apparently healthy. It was  
definitely not a crook. When I saw  
it I investigated as to what made it so.  
It had a nice healthy bulb that had  
been well-fed the previous year.

I don't believe it was hybrid vigor  
that made it grow so tall. I like to  
think I helped it grow that way by



planting the bulb in good soil and giv-  
ing it a top dressing of manure the  
previous year. At planting time, I give  
bulblets a feeding of balanced fertil-  
izer such as 3-12-12 or 5-20-20, placed  
at the bulb level.

After you have fed your bulbs, be-  
ing a true lover of gladiolus, you will  
really enjoy watching them send up  
that fine green foliage and straight  
spikes on which you may take a blue  
ribbon or a championship rosette. But  
the true gardener's enjoyment does  
not end there. Through the winter as  
you handle those plump, high-  
crowned, clean, disease-free bulbs, you  
will stop to think of the wonders of  
nature, the mystery in that a bulb  
possesses the spark of life to again  
produce a beautiful spike of gladiolus.  
Yes, it makes one think, and as we do  
so, some of our everyday cares and  
problems vanish.

### I SELL MINIATURE GLADS TO FLORISTS

By W. J. Mohan, Stratford, Ont.

There's quite a bit of talk pro and  
con about the future of miniatures  
from the point of view of saleability.  
Will florists take them? Will they  
move in bunches from roadside  
stands?

Certainly wide acceptance by flor-  
ists would open up a whole new field  
for commercial growers, for their use  
would largely supplement rather than  
oust, present uses for glads.

What's wrong with learning how to

make up a corsage the way they do it  
at the shows and then take one along  
in the car when you're delivering  
standard varieties to your florist pa-  
trons? Take along a bunch or two of  
your miniatures to hand to him with  
your best compliments but leave the  
corsage in the car. Maybe he's already  
wise to their versatile, lovely worth.

But just let him shrug off those  
miniatures! If he does, ask him to  
wait a minute. You forgot something.  
Run out to the car and get that cor-  
sage, and returning, tell him that's  
what an amateur can do with them  
... how exquisite it would be if HE  
had made it with HIS skill and know-  
how. And with these orchid-like little  
glads (the ones you just handed him  
for free)!

Ask him to visualize a bridal bou-  
quet ... bouquets for the bridesmaids,  
corsages for the bride's mother, the  
mother of the groom ... could he  
order anywhere, more suitable or  
lovelier material with which to produce  
his masterpieces? They're so dainty  
... so just-the-right-size! Even colors  
to match or harmonize with the gown!

If you're interested, try the tiny  
**Wedding Cake**, a 1-inch, snow-white  
face-up which, among many other  
uses, could scarcely be equalled for  
wedding table decorative use. **Bridal  
Table** is another tiny cream white that  
performs unusually well in our gar-  
den, increases rapidly, and also sug-  
gests bridal table uses. Both would  
make up well in bridal bouquets, and  
the flowers are ideal for flower girls.  
**Flower Basket** (originally introduced  
as **Flower Girl**, but changed to present  
name to avoid conflict with another  
glad similarly named) is another use-  
able 2 1/2 inch pink  
and white florets. **Condensed From  
Gladiolus Magazine, NEGS.**

# Varieties Old And New

By Wesley Patience, Millville, New Jersey

N.A.G.C. Convention Paper

What are we trying to accomplish in breeding new varieties? On the basis of the judging of American Home Achievement Awards in the mosquito circuit as well as the scoring of seedlings I would say that we are seeking something distinctly different and outstandingly superior to present varieties. I participated in three shows this year where no American Home award was made on that basis and yet it was not for lack of superior entries which two or three years ago we would have selected without hesitation. We are getting to be a lot more critical, tougher if you will, and rightly so I believe. If most of us would lavish as much attention on new stock of old varieties as we do on some pet seedling or recent introductions a great many new varieties would never see a show table or be subjected to the rhapsodies of the bards of catalogs.

## Exhibition Favorites

In approaching the old varieties I know of no better guide than the report of our own symposium committee and with due credit to them I would refer you to their report in the December Bulletin as well as in the January issue of both Popular Gardening and Flower Grower. I would like to comment briefly on the fact that the ten most popular varieties in the exhibition group regardless of color class were in order:

Votes	Year Introduced
214 Spic & Span .....	'46
174 Burma .....	'43
174 King David .....	'51
146 Patrol .....	'46
139 Mid America .....	'47
138 Ravel .....	'47
131 The Rajah .....	'51
130 Red Wing .....	'48
129 Red Charm .....	'39
129 Polynesia .....	'50

But note the continued popularity of varieties which have been around for 10 years or longer.

Leading Lady introduced in 1942 and still the leader of its class as well as one of the best commercial glads regardless of color.

Picardy introduced 23 years ago and still the florists bread and butter. How

many of us are not growing it just because it is not fashionable or because we can no longer make it perform as we know it should?

**Red Charm** is 15 years old and still probably Butt's best introduction his excellent miniatures not withstanding.

**Burma** was brought out in 1943 and is still the glad to beat in the rose class.

**Elizabeth the Queen** is 13 this year and the source of many outstanding new varieties as well as being the standard in the lavender class.

**Blue Beauty** has been around for 18 years and a well grown specimen from young stock is a thing of admiration.

**Sandman** after 12 years is still hard to beat altho good stock is hard to come by.

Every year or so, someone brings to a show spikes of Vagabond Prince

which are out of this world, and that for a 20 year old bachelor.

**Buckeye Bronze** after 14 years on the scene still rules its color class altho it never grows tall for me.

Again note the oldtimers that have been around more than 10 years in addition to the exhibition varieties I have already called to your attention:

	Year
Snow Princess .....	'39
Lady Jane .....	'41
Chamouny .....	'38

## Long Live The Queen

Now off with the old and on with the new. The King is dead! Long live the Queen. What's new! What are the latest fashions from the houses of Roberts, Kadel, Arenius, Butt, Rich, Fisher, Larus, Palmer, Woods, Harris, Wilson, Farchild, Hitchcock, Tyndal, Leffingwell, Melk, Jack, Pierce and their scores of competitors. Here I

## TREES FOR YOUR HOME GROUNDS

**BIRCH, WHITE.** Ideal for planting 3 to 5 to a group.  
24" to 30", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.

**AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH.** Ideal small tree for borders and gardens. Red berries loved by birds.  
12" to 18", \$1.00 each. 3 for \$2.50.



**CLIMBING ROSE EXCELSA NO. 1.** Red flowers in clusters. Hardest of all climbers. Ideal for cutting as well as a showy garden plant.

2 and 3 Year Transplants, \$1.50 each.

3 for \$3.75.

## J. J. NIGARD NURSERY

Tip Of Bark Point

Herbster, Wisconsin

am indebted to the much traveled Mike Sherman and others for their observations to supplement my own show and field experiences. We shall largely confine ourselves here to the introductions of last year and those scheduled for this year and take them up by color classes.

#### White

Here we have Cathedral tall and ruffled altho it has an occasional pink flush.

Crusader a thing of beauty with its raspberry blotch in the 300 class never fails to place at shows.

Snowdrift also from Carl Fisher performs well consistently. It should attract the exhibitor with its velvety ruffled florets a 22 bud spike and 8 open.

Sparkling Eyes From Milton Jack with a violet blotch, ruffles, 24 buds and 8 open and easy culture has been admired by many.

White Sails of Arenius should tickle the fancy of all who admire the good qualities of its parents and it appears to offer considerable possibilities in the commercial field. Not to forget the smaller varieties I would like to call your attention to Daintiness on which there was the minimum of advertising but which I feel is the best white in the small class, and the best new small variety. Polar Club in the 200 class is not well distributed and as we saw it in New Jersey, is soft and not too good a keeper but it certainly can open 10 and will win plenty of show prizes on that basis. I suspect the show specimen we saw may have been an icebox job.

#### To Be Continued

#### Editors Note

We are indebted to Mr. Patience for this paper, presented at the annual meeting of the N.A.G.S.

In coming issues the varieties he lists in color classes will feature the introductions of a number of Wisconsin growers. Watch for them.

#### HOME GARDENERS USE MOST VEGETABLES

Home gardeners not only eat more vegetables but buy more vegetables than non-gardeners, according to surveys as reported by the All-America Selections Council. Market gardeners, shippers and processors of vegetables should encourage home gardening for their own benefit as well as for the health of the nation.

#### WHITE GRUB CONTROL

White grubs can be controlled in strawberries by spraying the soil with either Dieldrin or Aldrin according to the Minnesota Experiment Station.

The Station recommends one tablespoonful of the 2-lb. emulsible concentrate of either Dieldrin or Aldrin

in 5 gallons of water. They applied 1 pint of this solution per square foot around each plant. The plant should be watered thoroughly before and after each application. The 5 gallons of water should treat about 40 plants. Reddening or browning of the leaves often indicates that grubs are at work.

## AGICIDE FRUIT TREE SPRAY

### Ideal for Small Orchards



Use either as spray or dust as frequently as necessary. One lb. makes 10 gal. of complete spray. Controls both insects and disease on fruit trees such as: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, etc. Ask your dealer or order by mail from

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# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Peyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## SPRING MEETING

### CENTRAL REGION—

#### GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

Methodist Church, Waupaca.

Tuesday, April 20

9-9:45 A.M. Registration.

10 A.M. Call to order by Regional President, Mrs. George Willett, Iola. Words of Welcome by Mrs. Earl Baker, Pres. Waupaca Garden Club.

"Our Interest In Conservation". By Mr. M. Drozd, County Agent, Waupaca.

"Tuberous Rooted Begonias—How we Grow Them." By Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau.

Music. Solo By Mrs. R. Holliday.

11:15-12 M. Business meeting. Report of officers and committees. Roll call of clubs. Introduction of distinguished guests.

12:30-1 P.M. Luncheon. Methodist Church Dining Room. Tickets, \$1.00. Reservations should be sent to Mrs. George Hathaway, King, Wis.

1:15-2:15 P.M. Colored Movie. Garden Clinic. By Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

2:15 P.M. Music by Women of Waupaca. Poem by Miss Carrie Rode of Ogdensburg.

2:30 P.M. Lessons in Art and Flower Arrangement. By Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis.

## COLOR CHART AVAILABLE

A most wonderful Color Chart giving 6 color harmonies and 5 cut-out shields and an outline on the use of the Color Chart is now available.

Mrs. Victor Schmitt, President of the West Allis Garden Club and a lecturer and teacher of art and flower arrangement, gave generously of her time and talent to compile this informative pamphlet on Color. We extend to her our sincere thanks and gratitude for a most worthwhile contribution to the Garden Club of Wisconsin.

The Color Chart will be a valuable aid to every one of our members and can be purchased for the price of \$1.00. Write our State Treasurer, Mrs.



E. W. Brismaster, 324 E. Irving, Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. Chester Thomas, State President.

## DON'T DUMP THINGS ALONG THE HIGHWAY— IT'S THE LAW

Many horticulturists will be happy to know that at last we will have some control over the unsightly dumping of tin cans and rubbish along the highway or throwing out lighted cigarettes which will start forest fires.

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission made this statement in March: "You are now subject to arrest if you throw anything on or along any public highway, parkway or railroad right of way anywhere in the state under a new law enacted by the last legislature."

The law says: "No person shall throw or otherwise deposit any match, lighted cigar, cigarette, burning tobacco, or other burning material or empty any lighted pipe or any other type of debris, including bottles, beer cans, garbage, or waste materials on or along any public highway, parkway, or railroad right of way in this state."

## SPRING MEETING BLACKHAWK REGION— GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN Municipal Building— Federation Room

Fort Atkinson Thursday, April 23.

The Blackhawk Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin will hold their annual spring meeting in the Federation Room of the Municipal Building on Thursday evening, April 29, beginning with a 6:30 p.m. Pot Luck Supper. Everyone should bring a hot dish, sandwiches, etc. It will be a very enjoyable meeting and an excellent program is being prepared by the committees and officers. All garden club members in the Blackhawk area of the State are welcome to attend.

## GROW RAINBOW STRAIN OF COLEUS

A number of seedsmen are putting out this year a "Rainbow strain" of Coleus—an "ideal annual for both shade and sunny places in the garden." The advantage of the Rainbow strain grown from seed is that we get a wide variety of lively, bright shades of yellows, pinks and rich reds.

Many plant growers are planting seeds of the Rainbow strain and plants may be available in your community. Plant them around the house for more attractive and colorful landscaping.

## AFRICAN VIOLETS

I welcome you to visit my African Violet display. Over 200 new and old varieties. Reasonably priced. Mrs. Frank Sperka, Rt. 2, Crivitz, Wis. 13 miles West on Highway W.

**—SAVE TREES—**  
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**Milwaukee**



# Garden Club Reports

## WELCOME ARLINGTON GARDEN CLUB

The Arlington Garden Club affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in March. Our Board of Directors extends a hearty welcome to club members.

Officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Walter Vogts; Vice President, Mrs. Cornelia Swalheim; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Si Swalheim—all of Arlington.

## WELCOME MAZOMANIE GARDEN CLUB

The Mazomanie Garden Club joined the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of Wisconsin in March. The Boards of Directors of both organizations extend a hearty welcome to this club and wish them continued success.

Officers of the Mazomanie Garden Club are: President, Miss Helen Laws; Vice Pres., Mrs. Jennie Holcomb; Sec., Miss Ella Leary; Treas., Mrs. R. H. Evans. All from Mazomanie.

## FLOWER SHOW AT ROME, WIS.

The Green Thumb Garden Club of Jefferson County plans to have a flower show at Rome, in the Rome School House, on Sunday, May 16 at 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. The theme is to be "Tulip Time In The Country".

The public is cordially invited. There will be a small admission fee.

## HOME GARDENERS DISCOVER NEW VARIETIES OF FLOWERS

Home gardeners may breed or discover very valuable new varieties to benefit the gardening world. The J. V. Edlunds of Albert Lea, Minnesota, should be thanked for the Giant Sensation type of cosmos, early and largest of all cosmos. He saved the seed and entered it in the All-American Selections trials, where it won a Silver Medal upon introduction.

A private family cook in Los Angeles discovered or brought to light the double nasturtium. A preacher in Florida found the Dixie Sunshine or chrysanthemum-flowered marigold varieties. Dixie Sunshine and a number of its progeny have merited All-American Selections.

## A FLOWER

By Virginia Voelker, Pound, Wis.

The sweet damp earth  
The lessor of its worth

The dry dull seeds  
The do'er of its deeds

The small green plants  
The welcome friend of man

The tall slender bloom  
Whose end will come too soon

(Editor's Note: Virginia writes: "I am 16 years old and a member of the Friendly Garden Club of Coleman. Your magazine is the first to which I have sent any compositions. I've been reading it for almost a year and it seems to welcome the amateur. The friendliness is so congenial that one is not afraid to attempt to ask favors.")

## FROM THE GREEN THUMB GARDEN CLUB (JEFFERSON COUNTY)

Last year we made favors for the Forest Lawn Sanitarium. For our 1954 projects we will collect eye glasses for the needy; make corsages for our graduating class; fix and plant school flower boxes. We are having a flower show on May 20th at Rome, Wisconsin. You are all invited.—By Mrs. Howard Smith, Lake Mills.

## GARDEN-MUSEUM TOUR IN MAY

The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware, announces its 3rd annual Garden-Museum Tour from May 1 through May 29. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission is \$1.50 except Saturdays, when the charge is \$2.50.

The gardens are privately owned by the Du Ponts and open to the public only for this special tour. This is the only month during the year that the Museum is open to the public without advance reservations.

## NEARNORTH (CRIVITZ) GARDEN CLUB NEWS

In 1953 the Nearnorth Garden Club sponsored a flower arrangement booth at the Marinette County Fair. It was the first time such a booth had been exhibited. This year we hope to enter a still larger booth.

For 1954 we plan an extensive study of growing a wide variety of flowers and vegetables with demonstrations and discussions at each monthly meeting.

We also plan a Wayside with our County Conservation and Highway Department and hope to plant trees and other material on the area. By Mrs. Frank Sperka, Sec.

## WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB NEWS

In February the Wauwatosa Garden Club enjoyed an illustrated talk on "The History of Iris" by Louis LeMieux.

The first iris can be traced to the Mediterranean Coast, from Africa to Spain and Mexico. Few varieties now known go back 100 years, and since iris were introduced into this country much work has been done.

Mr. LeMieux has done some hybridizing and has had from 50 to 200 of his own hybrid blooms at one time.

In cultivation of iris we need good drainage, good soil and sunshine. The best time to plant or transplant is July. For borer control, spray in May and every two weeks if necessary, with DDT.

Many beautiful specimens of iris were shown with New Snow, Old Parchment, Fairy Lane, Lady Moore, Master Charles, Amigo, Missouri, Golden Mystery and Treasure Island as some of the best 100.

To add a bit of variety to the program, slides of beautiful primrose, pansies, petunias, orchids, Christmas rose and peonies were shown. By Martha Getzlaff Koch.

Isn't it wonderful how figures alter figures? If a woman who is long and lank inherits fifty thousand dollars, she at once becomes tall and stately.

## Garden Club Celebrates 25th Anniversary

The Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis recently celebrated its 25th anniversary at a buffet luncheon held at the home of the president, Mrs. Roland Beaudry.

A congratulating message to the four charter members, Mmes. Lyle Horton, Russel Myers, Joseph Simon and Sydney M. Hyatt, was given by the president and each presented with a silver corsage. Special mention was made of our honorary member, Mrs. William F. Bruhn, a specialist in hand pollination of *hemerocallis*, who has developed several new species including one named in her honor.

This "Memorium" in tribute to Mrs. Caroline Strong, an organizer and honorary member of the Hillcrest Garden Club, and who gave so kindly and generously of her knowledge of horticulture to her fellow garden club members, was read: "We remember her walking in her garden gently and carefully; each flower to her a prayer, a character to deal with in its individual needs. She minimized the ugly and exalted the beautiful in this world".

A summary of the club's activities during the last 25 years was given. Some of the highlights were the pro-

ject of beautification of a tract of land in West Allis, from 1935 to 1946. In 1938 the club was awarded a membership affiliate certificate by the Wisconsin Wild Life federation. In 1950, Hillcrest Garden Club helped conduct an essay contest for the 6th grade pupils of West Allis schools. The subject was "Beautify for your neighbor." Plaques were awarded for the best essays. During the war years the club provided flowers for the USO, and Christmas wreaths and jellies for the veterans' hospital in Milwaukee. The members planted victory gardens. Many awards for horticultural exhibits of flowering specimens and floral arrangements were won by the members at flower shows sponsored by the Wisconsin Garden Club federation, the State Horticultural Society and the state fair flower shows. Many tours have been arranged and programs given on a variety of topics on gardening and conservation.

Several greetings of congratulation sent the club were read.—By Mrs. Vernie Vertrees, Publicity Ch'm.

## THE HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY AWARDS

### The Ratings Of 150 Judges For 1953 Honors

The highest award given by the Hemerocallis Society is the Stout Medal. In 1953 it went to the variety *Revolute* by H. P. Sass. *Revolute* is a cool, green yellow self of good size with ruffled segments.

### Award Of Merit

The award of merit is the next highest award given each year to 10 varieties receiving the highest number of votes from the judges. In 1953 awards were given to: *Garnet Robe* by Milliken; *Midwest Majesty* by H. P. Sass; *Valiant* by P. Cook; *Queen Esther* by H. P. Sass; *Naranja* by Wheeler; *Scarlet Sunset* by Wheeler; *Rose Gem* by Stout; *Flanders* by Lester; *Flamboyant* by Douglas; and *Baggette* by Russell.

### Officers Of The Society

President, Mrs. Carl Marcue, LeMars, Iowa; 1st Vice Pres., D. R. McKeithen, Bartlesville, Okla.; Sec., Mrs. Daisy L. Ferrick, 416 Arter Ave., Topeka, Kansas, to whom any correspondence should be addressed.

Test your memory! Try to recall the things that worried you last week.  
**Pierce County Herald.**



Members of the Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis Celebrate 25th Anniversary

Seated from left—Mrs. Roland Beaudry, president; Mrs. Joseph Simon; Mrs. Russell Myers; Mrs. August Bastian, treasurer; Mrs. Roy Larson; Mrs. Otto Burgermeister; Mrs. Henry O. Voit, vice-president; Mrs. Henry C. Krueger; Mrs. N. M. Erdahl. Standing from left—Mrs. William F. Bruhn; Mrs. Fred J. Wrobbel; Mrs. Sydney Hyatt; Mrs. Lyle Horton; Mrs. Richard J. Thessin; Mrs. R. C. Schissler; Mrs. Merle Walsh; Mrs. John N. Klink, secretary; Mrs. V. V. Vertrees; Mrs. Max W. Krautschneider.

# For Your Rose Garden

## "A ROSE IN EVERY HOME"

These books will be found in many public libraries. Ask your librarian for them. If you do not have access to a public library, you may send your request directly to the Traveling library, B-103, State Office Building, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

Allen, R. C. *Roses for Every Garden.*

1948. Barrows. The material is organized so that the gardener can easily consult it for any special problems, but in reading the book, he will gain an over-all view of rose culture.

Burke, Emilia. *Let's Arrange Roses.*

1951. J. Horace McFarland Co. Complete directions and 39 plates make this a basic book on the subject.

Gordon, Jean. *Pageant of the Rose.*

1953. Studio. This well-illustrated account carries the rose through legend, art, romance, history, literature, and the rose gardens of the world.

Harvey-Cant, F. S. *Rose Selection and Cultivation.* fifty years with roses.

1951. Macgibbon & Kee. An illustrious figure in the rose world, the author has given of his experience as neighborly advice on some of the problems which beset rose growers.

McFarland, J. Horace. *Roses of the World, in color.* 3rd ed. rev. 1947.

Houghton. Descriptions of the rose varieties as well as the colored plates are arranged alphabetically.

Wescott, Cynthia. *Anyone Can Grow Roses.* 1952. Van Nostrand. A discussion of location, preparation of soil, planting, priming, feeding, watering, mulching, spraying and winter protection of roses.

## NATURES SURVIVAL

It is authoritatively reported that 1000 year old Manchurian lotus seeds have been sprouted and a mature plant was grown from one of the seeds.

Corn cobs in the Tulewosa cave of New Mexico are dated as over 2000 years old, when the Mogollon Indians grew beans and squash as well as maize.

Nature's survival and selection denote a slow process.

## ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS

Rose		Introducer
Dickson's Red (HT)	1940	Jackson & Perkins
Flash (LC)		The Conard-Pyle Co.
The Chief (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
World's Fair (FL)		Jackson & Perkins
Apricot Queen (HT)	1941	Howard and Smith
Charlotte Armstrong (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
*California (HT)		Howard and Smith
Heart's Desire (HT)	1942	Howard and Smith
Grand Duchess Charlotte (HT)	1943	The Conard-Pyle Co.
Mary Margaret McBride (HT)		Jackson & Perkins
*Fred Edmunds (HT)	1944	The Conard-Pyle Co.
K. T. Marshall (HT)		Jackson & Perkins
Lowell Thomas (HT)		The Conard-Pyle Co.
Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek (HT)		Howard and Smith
Mme. Marie Curie (HT)		Jackson & Perkins
Floradora (FL)	1945	The Conard-Pyle Co.
Horace McFarland (HT)		The Conard-Pyle Co.
Mirandy (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Peace (HT)	1946	The Conard-Pyle Co.
Rubaiyat (HT)	1947	Jackson & Perkins
Diamond Jubilee (HT)	1948	Jackson & Perkins
*High Noon (CHT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Nocturne (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Pinkie (FL)		Armstrong Nurseries
San Fernando (HT)		Western Rose Co.
Taffetta (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Forty-Niner (HT)	1949	Armstrong Nurseries
Tallyho (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Capistrano (HT)	1950	Germain's
Fashion (FL)		Jackson & Perkins
Mission Bells (HT)		Germain's
Sutter's Gold (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Fred Howard (HT)	1952	Howard and Smith
Helen Traubel (HT)		Armstrong Nurseries
Vogue (FL)		Jackson & Perkins
Chrysler Imperial (HT)	1953	Germain's
Ma Perkins (FL)		Jackson & Perkins
*denotes sectional recommendation		
HT—Hybrid Tea		CHT—Climbing Hybrid Tea
LC—Large-flowered Climber		FL—Floribunda

## VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR WISCONSIN HOME GARDENS

**SWEET CORN:** (early) Improved Spangcross, Seneca Dawn, Sun Up. Golden Rocket, North Star, Marcross, Our Choice. (second early) Improved Carmelcross, Gold Rush, Lincoln. (main crop) Golden Cross Bantam, Iochief.

**TOMATOES:** (early) Early Scarlet\*, Bounty\*, Sioux. (mid-season) Valiant\*, Stokesdale\*, Urbana, Long-red. (late) Wisconsin 55, Queens, Rutgers. (yellow) Jubilee.

**TURNIPS:** Purple Top White Globe, Golden Ball, Shogoin for greens.

# Garden Lore

## FOR YOUR GARDEN VISIT

We would like to publish in this magazine a list of gardens and beauty spots which are open for visiting by our members during the season. Below is a partial list of the more public places which one may visit at almost any time especially during the season of best bloom of the flowers being grown.

Garden Club Members—won't you send in additional names and addresses for publication here. We must, of course, be careful about publishing the names of private individuals who might not appreciate large numbers of people to visit them unexpectedly. In all cases the consent of the owner must be secured in advance of the proposed visit.

**DOOR COUNTY:** Peninsula State Park.

**ELCHO, WIS.:** Kraft Gardens. August.

**GREEN LAKE:** Northern Baptist Assembly. Almost 1100 acres, hundreds of trees and shrubs foreign to Wisconsin, cutting flower garden, picnic grounds. Open to public throughout the season at small charge.

**OSHKOSH:** Paine Art Center and Arboretum, Algoma Blvd. and Congress St. Trees, shrubs, roses, cutting garden. Open to public without charge Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 5 p.m.

**ROSENDALE:** Sisson's Peony Garden.

**WAUSAU:** Visitors to Wausau may wish to see Rib Mountain.

**WAUPACA:** Whispering Pines, Waupaca Chain O'Lakes.

**MADISON:** University of Wisconsin Arboretum. Lilacs, wild flowers. Open to the public without charge.

**KOHLER:** The Demonstration House, Wailderhaus (Girl Scouts House).

**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 Univ. Chicago. Open to public by appointment.

A writer says that we should be happy and quit wishing for things we don't have. Well, what else is there to wish for?—*Iron County Miner.*



## IN RETROSPECT

By James Livingstone, Milwaukee

Around our house the snow lies deep;  
Trees, shrubs and flowers have gone to sleep.

All growing things take their winter's rest,  
In winter's cold they have no zest.

When March comes with snow, light as a feather  
It finds us longing for better weather.

We welcome April with its mellow showers,  
Knowing that soon we'll have summer flowers.

Robin red-breast we welcome, and his song  
Cheers us up the whole day long.

Snowdrop, Crocus, Daffodils in great array  
Come to brighten the live long day.

Violets, Trillium, Twinleaf and Primrose

Vie to give pleasure to eye and nose.  
Greek Valerie we've loved so long  
In memory of Dear Ones departed and gone.

Robins and Thrushes sing all the time

Helping to make our lives sublime.

Turtle Doves coo with love and joy

To hearts attuned without alloy.

Jenny Wren in accents bold

Uses her powers to chatter and scold.

She only helps us with joy to laugh,

As we listen to her welcome chaff.

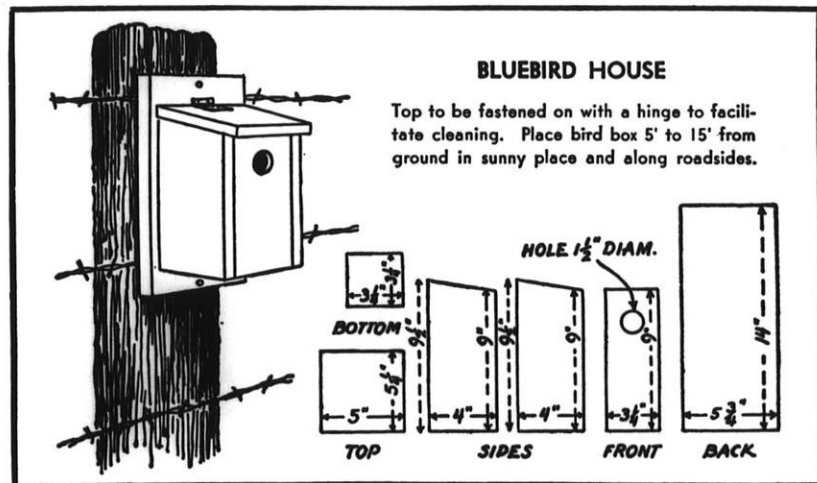
## BUILD A BLUEBIRD HOUSE

Bluebirds are cavity or hole-nesting birds, and due to our present day method of cutting all dead trees and removing dead, hollow limbs, they are often unable to find suitable nesting sites. With competition by sparrows and starlings taking over nesting holes, the bluebirds are carrying on a losing fight for existence.

Bluebirds are a symbol of happiness and these valuable, peace-loving birds need encouragement.

They love the open spaces, pastures, gardens, orchards, old fence rows where they can feed on insects.

Build a house according to the description below. Paint the house a dark neutral shade, and place it on a fence post in an open, sunny area facing south or southeast. If not over 4 to 5 feet from the ground, sparrows and starlings may not bother them.



## BLUEBIRD HOUSE

Top to be fastened on with a hinge to facilitate cleaning. Place bird box 5' to 15' from ground in sunny place and along roadsides.



# Return Of The Chestnut

Condensed From Agricultural Research, By U. S. Department of Agriculture

The last 50 years has been a "lost generation" for the American chestnut. These gigantic trees of our eastern forests are all gone—struck down by a blight that swept from Canada to the Gulf. But scientists were able to preserve some of their germ plasm by crossing the doomed trees with blight-resistant selections from the Orient. Now we are breeding hybrids that may someday restore the chestnut to its traditional place in America.

This breeding program began soon after the blight fungus hitch-hiked into New York Harbor, on plants introduced from Asia, and began its systematic destruction of the American chestnut. First discovered on chestnut trees in the Bronx Zoo in 1904, the fungus moved so fast—and our native chestnut trees were so susceptible—that all attempts to stop it were futile.

For a few years after the blight struck, scientists hoped that our native trees would develop a naturally resistant strain. The fungus did not attack the roots of the tree—only the bark, which was girdled by the disease as if it were cut with an axe. The root crown would continue to live for a while, sending up young shoots that often persisted long enough to bear viable nuts. The hope was that eventually one of these nuts would indicate some change in heredity, a mutation that would bring resistance into the germ plasm. But despite numerous trials, none was found sufficiently resistant.

In the meantime, the blight fungus was traced across the seas to the Orient. Plant explorers found chestnut blight in both Japan and China. More important, they discovered chestnut trees thriving in spite of it. Some of the trees that were hit by the disease had recovered; others were entirely resistant.

Department explorers obtained seed from thousands of blight-resistant trees in the Orient. The Chinese chestnut proved the most valuable of the Orient species, both in blight resistance and in quality of nuts. The scientists propagated those Oriental varieties that displayed timber-tree

form. Then, at first blooming, the seedlings were fertilized with pollen from American chestnuts.

C. F. Gravatt, pathologist at USDA's Plant Industry Station, says that one of the Chinese-American crosses, produced in 1935, resembles the American chestnut in rate of growth, form, and leaf shape. Resistance to blight is less than that of the Chinese parent but more than that of the American. These first-generation trees have increased about 2½ feet in height and about ½ inch in diameter each year. They are now fence-post size, and in 20 to 25 years—if they survive—they will be tall enough to cut for telegraph poles.

Some of the first-generation trees have been backcrossed to the original Chinese parent, and the progeny is practically as resistant to blight as the Chinese chestnut. Many of these hybrids retain the good tree form inherited from their American ancestors.

Commercial fruit and nut growers who have planted Chinese chestnuts on orchard land may well find them profitable. In 1938, the blight struck in Italy. It is making rapid inroads on the susceptible European chestnut. Gravatt recently visited Europe, and he reports that complete destruction of chestnuts in Italy is expected during the next few decades. This means we may be looking elsewhere for the 20 million pounds of chestnuts we import each year, mainly from Italy. Chestnut orchards planted now will come into full production as the world supply of chestnuts is diminishing.

**Question:** What annuals do well in partial shade.

**Answer:** Not many flowering plants of the kind used in the garden will bloom well in shade unless there is morning and afternoon sunlight. Those that will do well in partial shade include China Aster; Cornflower; Forget-me-not; Pansies; Petunias; Snapdragon and Sweet Alyssum. Tuberous rooted begonias are very well adapted to shady areas.

## MORE ABOUT BLUE SPRUCE

Continued from page 163

produced by vegetative propagation or grafting. The color holds very well to the bluest "shiner" type, but grafted trees (this is also true of pine, spruce, fir and juniper) take several years to develop good leaders, and lean or branch unevenly. However, people's ideas are different. Some prefer prostrate, irregular forms, while others want straight stemmed, upright trees. Below are listed some of the Colorado Blue Spruce selections grafted and grown for form and color.

### Varieties

**Koster Blue Spruce** is the bluest, most rigid growing and most widely grown. When small, it leans but after reaching 5 or 6 feet, straightens into a beautiful tree.

**Morheim Blue Spruce** is more bushy, grows fairly straight, but isn't as blue as Koster.

**Bakers' Blue Spruce** in Wisconsin has slightly longer needles than either of the others, is nearly as blue as Koster and more evenly branched. It has fibrous roots and transplants well.

**Morden Blue Spruce** is a Canadian introduction and grows straight and sturdy as a small tree. Needles are about as blue as Koster and slightly shorter; transplants well and may some day be a close runner-up to Koster in popularity.

**STRAWBERRIES** should not be planted in soil where you have recently raised tomatoes, potatoes, peppers or eggplant, says N.Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. at Cornell. The *Verticillium* wilt fungus thrives on decaying tissue of these crops and is then ready to attack strawberries. Spraying has no effect on the wilt since this fungus enters through the roots and grows inside the plant.—From Market Growers Journal, Oct., 1953.

When you are too busy to smile, then you're too busy.

Some fellows have read so much about the bad effects of drinking that they've decided to give up reading.—Walworth Times.

If you can remember back when the 5 and 10 advertised "nothing over 10c," brother, you ain't no chicken.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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## April In The Apiary

### Answers To Some Questions Asked By Beekeepers

**Question:** Should package bees be established next to over-wintered colonies, or in a separate location.

**Answer:** Package bees should be established in a separate location at some distance from over-wintered colonies. The heavy flight of the strong colonies will attract bees from the package colonies, thereby weakening them. After leaving the package bees in a separate location for about a month or until one brood chamber is filled, they can be moved to their permanent location in an established yard. They should be moved about 2 miles to avoid drifting back to the old location.

**Question:** Why do some beekeepers get larger crops from package bees than from over-wintered colonies.

**Answer:** If package bees produce more honey than over-wintered colonies it is probably due to: 1. Poor queens during the spring months resulting in colonies of small population. 2. Lack of pollen during March and April reducing brood rearing with resulting smaller populations for the honey flow. 3. If the main honey flow comes in July and August, good package colonies which have built up well, may produce a maximum crop at that time, whereas over-wintered colonies which have swarmed or not been properly cared for, may not do so.

**Question:** Should we feed soy bean flour to our colonies during April and May.

**Answer:** The need for a pollen supplement is sometimes great during the month of April in case weather conditions are such that the bees cannot obtain enough pollen from the field. As



### DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS; WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Thursday, April 29. Northwestern District Meeting. Courthouse, Barron. Begins at 10 a.m.

Friday, April 30. Evening meeting. Vocational school at Superior.

a rule, bees get sufficient pollen during the dandelion and fruit bloom flow to last them until late May. However, they often consume all of their pollen stores by the last days of May and early June and may again be short of both pollen and honey just before the clover honey flow. We should watch our colonies carefully at that time to prevent starvation and slump in brood rearing.

**Question:** What is the best time to re-queen a colony.

**Answer:** Colonies should be re-queened at any time we see that the old queen is no longer performing well. Now is a good time to establish nuclei with young queens from the south to be used to replace queens

found to be in poor condition. Queens laying in nuclei can be introduced much more successfully than queens in mailing cages.

Dr. C. L. Farrar recommends that in establishing nuclei with young queens, they be fed a gallon of sugar sirup containing fumagillin for control of Nosema.

**Question:** What are some of the requirements for establishing a successful apiary location and how should the colonies be placed.

**Answer:** Some of the requirements are: 1. Provide a windbreak at least to the north and west. Sometimes east winds in the springtime cause drifting so windbreaks are important. 2. Colonies should face to the south in order to have maximum sunshine on entrances during the winter and spring months. 3. In yards where a truck or trailer is used for handling supplies and containing more than 10 or 20 colonies, they should be so placed that the transportation can be driven close to all colonies in order to eliminate as much manual labor as possible. 4. Colonies should be placed far enough apart so the beekeeper can easily work between them. 5. All bottom boards should be placed on some type of stand—a good one consisting of treated 2' by 6's or even smooth pieces of firewood cut in 18" lengths. Raising the bottom board at least several inches from the ground is very important to prevent decay.

### HONEY WANTED

State color, flavor and amount you have in first letter. Will pick up and pay cash. M. H. Lyons, Logansville, Wisconsin.

## WHAT CAN WE DO TO MAKE HONEY PRODUCTION MORE PROFITABLE

The question stated in this heading was asked a large number of beekeepers recently and their answers are summarized here. The first letter states:

"What a big question. Neglect to details causes big cuts in profit. The mistakes that I have made in my days if written, would fill several volumes. A large percentage of our colonies are capable of producing larger crops than we are getting and I am sure that many beekeepers could write volumes about their mistakes too.

"The only gripe I have is that I wish I were 20 years younger. If I could get around a little faster, I could have produced a lot more honey last year. But I might say a few kind words about beekeepers. Don't know where one would find a finer group than those that I have met everywhere. They are very cooperative and helpful. I feel mighty sorry for some beekeepers. I know they work very hard but for some reason or other they have had short crops."

### Other Statements

Here are a few other statements: "Beekeepers could make more profit if they would follow the recommendations derived from research rather than propaganda and statements based on wishful thinking."

"We would strongly urge that producers take greater pains in handling and grading their honey. Let's recognize the importance of quality in the consumption of our product. I know of too many instances where honey reached the consumer in a terrible condition, souring consumers on its use. I have a great deal of respect and gratitude to those in Wisconsin who are working sincerely in the interests of our industry. My biggest gripe is that I don't like at all the way our State Beekeepers Association is going."

"Marketing honey is probably one of the biggest problems beekeepers have all over the country. The solution is to improve quality in every way and cooperate on more adequate work. Last but not least, maintain fairly uniform prices—too much honey is dumped at a low price and for no good reason."

"From what I have observed there are still many beekeepers who do not

get a good crop of honey because their bees must build up on the honey flow instead of being ready for it when it comes."

"If our better beekeepers would put into practice lots of the things they already know, I think most of us could increase our profits."

"There are many ways beekeepers could make beekeeping more profitable. However, the most obvious are: package a good product, label each package correctly, and refrain from price cutting."

## AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION NEWS

Mr. H. A. Schaefer, Osseo, President of the American Beekeeping Federation, sends these news items about the organization.

Mr. Frank Smola, Suite 425, 82 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, has been employed as part-time secretary. He has also been employed by the National Milk Council. All memberships should be forwarded to him.

The Federation has been publicizing the need for prompt action by all beekeepers in contacting Congressmen in order to have the honey support price program continued.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer returned in early March from a long trip through the southeast and southern part of the Country where they found these trends: 1. Honey producers both north and south are turning to 50 gallon drums or barrels for packing bulk honey for shipment. 2. Queen and package bee producers are turning more and more to honey production due to decrease in queen and package bee business. 3. They received a very gratifying reception as ambassadors of the Federation and the cash support for membership has been increasing. States not heretofore supporting the Federation are now sending in dues.

### Reasons For A Honey Floor Price

These sound reasons are given by Mr. Schaefer for asking for a honey floor price support from Congress. 1. That our industry receive just compensation for the public service our bees perform in the pollination of agricultural crops. 2. That as long as our government recognizes and protects manufacturing, industry and labor with tariffs and labor laws, then it is not more than fair that we receive just dues for the pollination services by a good price for our honey.

3. We now have orderly marketing of honey. Do we want to go back to the 5 and 6c per pound honey market?

## BEEKEEPERS TALK TO OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mr. Kenneth Smith of Neenah, President of the Winnebago County Beekeepers Association, and Mr. Henry Piechowsky of Red Granite were the speakers at the March meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society. They told the folks about the life of the honey bee, some of its history, and stressed the value of honey in the diet. They said that honey bees are more valuable for their pollination services than for the honey they produce.

## HONEY PRICE SUPPORT CONTINUED

The U.S.D.A. announced on March 31 that honey will be supported during the 1954 market season at a national average price of 10.2c per lb. This is 70% of parity at this time. It is the same percentage as last year but the actual support price was 10.5c per lb. The honey export and diversion programs will also be continued during 1954. More next month.

## PELLETT GARDENS TO BE DEDICATED

The Iowa State Horticultural Society and its 9 affiliated societies will dedicate a memorial of 5 acres of ground that has been used for more than 40 years by the Pellett family for plant and bird life. The dedication will take place on Sunday, July 11, 1954 at the Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa. Funds are being solicited from beekeepers and horticultural people to be used for a memorial plaque, fencing, and preservation of the plot in its natural state. Contributions should be mailed to the Iowa State Horticultural Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa, or to Glen O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa.

## GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE AVAILABLE

I have about 15 volumes (6 months to a volume) of *Gleanings In Bee Culture*, mostly bound, which I would be pleased to turn over to any group, organization or library, gratis, which could make good use of them. Frank C. Richardson, D.D., 1130 Wisconsin Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin.



## Opinions About The Bee Disease Situation

From opinions expressed in letters to the Editor and conversations with leading beekeepers at meetings, we summarize ideas about the bee disease situation in Wisconsin as follows.

1. No one has objected or expressed anything but approval of the present method of inspection and burning diseased colonies when found by the inspectors.

2. Everyone knows that among the approximately ten thousand beekeepers in Wisconsin, perhaps less than one out of ten would ever wish to carry on a program of eradicating AFB by the feeding of sulphur. We all know that among that many beekeepers a proportion would be opposed to the feeding of drugs or would not even care to learn how to feed it. There would be some who would not feed it if told how to do so and a package of sulphur be given them free.

3. Among commercial beekeepers opinions are quite strong that they have found sulphur not only to be entirely satisfactory for elimination of the disease but with the present high prices of combs, foundation and labor, it is very profitable for them to use sulphur. Most of the beekeepers who have expressed this opinion are quite positive in their statements and show that they have studied the method and learned how to use sulphur properly.

4. The decision as to whether or not a beekeeper will use sulphur for control of AFB is largely a matter of economics. He will weigh the cost and labor of using sulphur against the price of new combs and foundation plus labor if the colonies are burned. Most commercial beekeepers state that if they found only a few badly infected colonies they would immediately burn. If they found a large number of newly infected colonies, they would treat them with sulphur.

5. All beekeepers consulted who are feeding sulphur expressed the opinion they would appreciate the cooperation and help of the inspection service in their program.

6. There is evidence that a percentage of those who do feed sulphur or wish to feed it are not quite familiar with the proper method of feeding and should have further guidance. We have pointed out the advantage of

spraying infected colonies with a sugar sirup containing one gram of sulphur per gallon of sugar sirup,—spraying twice each week for a period of time, until the disease is checked. The dangers of feeding a large amount of sulphur sirup, such as a gallon, to colonies in spring are twofold. 1. Some of the sulphur sirup may be moved into the supers and contaminate the honey. 2. As soon as nectar and pollen comes from the field, the sulphur sirup will be covered over, the bees not have it available and the disease start up again if there is still infection in parts of the hive.

7. Beekeepers agree that badly infected combs should be burned when the disease is found and other scale-free combs sprayed with sulphur sirup.

8. All commercial beekeepers express concern about the danger of infection from neglected small apiaries in their neighborhood. There is need for a larger amount of inspection than we now have and more funds.

### JOSEPH ELSINGER

Mr. Joseph Elsinger of Knowles, lifelong beekeeper, passed away on March 22nd at the age of 79. He is survived by three sons; Felix will operate the 200 colonies of bees. Mr. Elsinger served as an inspector under the late C. D. Adams. The Association extends deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

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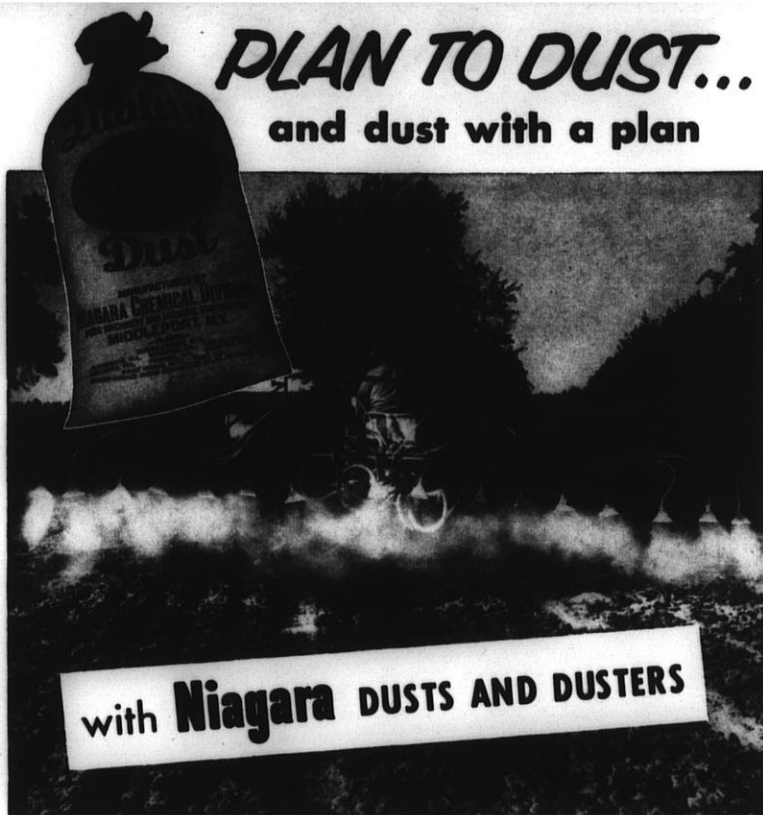
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# From The Field of Experience

## Growers Tell How to Grow Delicious and What They Think of Dwarfing Root Stocks

### GROWING RED DELICIOUS IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY

By Elroy Honadel

We have been growing apples since 1924. Our orchard has 1300 trees, no fillers. Our soils are mostly clay and sand mixture with a good moisture holding subsoil. The orchard is in heavy bluegrass mulch since the trees were nine years old. The grass is cut the first week in July and left in the orchard.

There has been only one crop failure on Red Delicious since the trees began to fruit. That was due to a late spring frost.

#### Pruning

Our method of pruning is the Standard, trying to keep the trees open and pruned low enough to allow plenty of sun light. It also makes spraying more effective.

The Starking fruit grades up to good size and has exceptionally good storage qualities, both in common and cold storage. Most of our Starking were top worked on Senator trees which were 4 years old when top worked.

#### Fertilizers

In the past years we have applied Sulphate of Ammonium to all Delicious trees up to 4 years ago. We changed to a complete fertilizer 8-8-8; the following year to 10-10-10; the next spring to 13-13-13. About 8 lbs. per tree was used.

With us the Starking trees require no thinning. They do not set as heavy as Red Delicious. We have experimented with chemical thinning. Apple Set was used according to manufacturer's recommendations on Red Delicious with good results; also some very disappointing results.

#### Spraying

The sprayer we use is a high pressure rig operating at 700 lbs. All spraying is done from the rear platform with 6 foot hose and single Pecan Gun. Tree rows are sprayed from one side only each week. By using a sprayer with high pressure one can cover almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the entire tree when traveling the tractor slow. Our spray



THE PLUM CURCULIO

This insect has become the number 1 pest of Wisconsin apples, plums and cherries in some areas. Adult beetles begin to fly to the fruit about or just before the time of petal fall. They feed on the fruit as soon as it sets. Control consists of spraying at petal fall with arsenate of lead at 3 lbs. and dieldrin (25%) 1 lb. in 100 gallons of water.

~~~~~  
gun pattern is a broad fog penetrating clean through the tree. The following week we spray the other side.

This type of spraying gives us top results—no worms, no apple maggots, and scab free fruit. We use liquid lime sulphur solution on all trees up to the Calyx; from then on, a milder wettable sulphur and sometimes Fermate with Arsenate of Lead, and in some cover sprays, DDT. The past season we used Orthocide or 406 on all Red Delicious and Starking from the Calyx spray to last cover spray. Our results were very good, high finish and scab free.

### COMMENTS ON DWARFING ROOT STOCKS FOR APPLE TREES

Mr. Arno Meyer of Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Wis., has had some experience with dwarfing root stocks and has a number of dwarf trees which look quite promising. When we asked him about his experience, he stated:

"The only stock that I have used that proved to be dwarfing is the Virginia Crab when grafted with 20-Ounce, Secor and Willow Twig varieties. Early McIntosh also dwarfs to the extreme but the fruit is valueless. I've heard that Dudley is not good on Virginia Crab but have not tried it.

"From my experience with the above varieties on Virginia Crab, I would plant such trees about 12 feet apart, with every 3rd row 20 feet apart to allow for passage of equipment. The trees would be small enough to permit spraying 3 rows at a time with the wind. Pruning would only consist of cutting out or thinning the old wood.

"With a 12 by 12 foot planting there would be 280 trees per acre without allowing for the 20 foot row. They could produce 3 bushels per tree. The ease of picking and spraying could make up for any decrease in production.

"All fruit produced except the Early McIntosh were as good as on standard stock. The Virginia Crab does not dwarf the Melba variety and Melba fruits wonderfully well on this stock.

"Our experience with dwarfing on Virginia Crab was quite accidental. I used this stock to overcome some weaknesses of the 20-Ounce and Willow twig standard stock because the former cankered and the latter suffered from collar rot. I expected standard sized trees when I grafted them 8 years ago. The Secor was put on Virginia Crab stock because it was the only stock I had planted at the time. The results were not anticipated when the grafting was done.

"The trees that were dwarfed on the Virginia Crab stock did not run very uniform in growth or size. Some are nice, but some are scrawny.

"If I had more land available I would

certainly like to try some of the dwarfing stocks.

"Our snip pruning on older trees has worked out nicely but my son, who did the pruning, is with the Armed Forces in Germany now. We did have a nice crop of good sized Golden Delicious where it was followed.

#### WHY DELICIOUS APPLES LOSE THEIR TYPICAL SHAPE

Why do Delicious apples sometimes lose their lovely, elongated and 5-knobbed shape and take on the rounded one of a Jonathan apple.

There seemed to be several answers to this question. As a tree gets older the fruit may lose the elongated fruit form. This is especially true in a dry season, so a good water supply is important throughout the summer. Also the long shape can be maintained better on older trees if they are growing on a good soil and maintain a good state of vigor by proper fertilization.

The fruit which develops from the central blossom cluster are likely to be more blocky than fruits from lateral flowers, which are more rounded.

#### TOPWORKING REPORT

Some 10 years ago I started using electrician's rubber tape for my whip and cleft grafts instead of grafting wax, because the tape is so much handier for small lots of grafts. I soon learned that the rubber tape must be painted with orange shellac to prevent rapid deterioration of the rubber in sunlight, and that a good grade of tape should be used.

Last spring I became a bit curious about the shellac so I made six grafts and painted over both tape and cion with shellac. Also, I made six other grafts, painting with shellac only the rubber tape and the tip of the cion. In previous years I usually painted both tape and cion with shellac.

On checking up a little later in the season I found all 12 cions were growing nicely. You will recall we had a very favorable season for topworking last spring, without drying winds. I shall continue to shellac both tape and cion on the assumption that this practice may help to prevent drying of the cion during unfavorable weather at topworking time.

—By J. D. Winter in the Minnesota Horticulturist.



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| 6 foot Ladder ..... | \$5.40   | \$5.00      |
| 7 foot Ladder ..... | 6.20     | 5.75        |
| 8 foot Ladder ..... | 7.95     | 7.50        |

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## MICHIGAN TREE REMOVAL PROGRAM

From Bulletin, Michigan Apple  
Storage Ass'n.

The program operated by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Michigan Department of Agriculture, for the removal of neglected orchards which are diseased and insect infected has been taking out about 100,000 fruit trees annually since the program began. To date, slightly more than a million trees have been removed, about 65% of these trees have been apples. C. A. Boyer, Bureau head, estimates that there remains another million trees in commercial fruit areas which should be removed.

Budget appropriation for this program is \$25,000 annually and repre-

sents a cost of less than twenty cents per tree removed. Work is done by local bulldozers and supervised by Michigan Department of Agriculture men. Mr. Boyer states that with the existing personnel, the program could be doubled if funds were available to hire bulldozers.

It looks as tho it will take another ten years to clean out the existing neglected orchards that are infecting commercial orchards. To be eligible for removal, the orchards must be located in a commercial fruit area and must be neglected and insect infected or diseased. Overage trees, undesirable varieties or orchards not menacing good orchards in the neighborhood are not eligible for removal under this program.

## FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

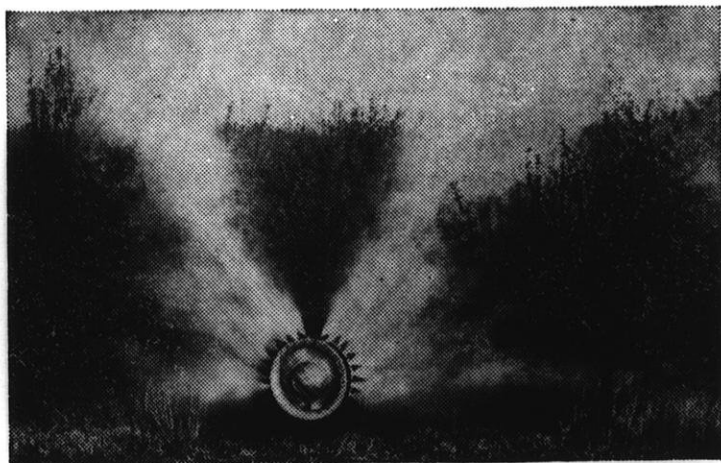
Highly developed fruit farm on State Hwy. 13 near Bayfield, Wisconsin. 57 acres, about 800 fruit trees (apples, cherries and plums), 300 grape vines. Has all necessary equipment. Modern six room house, packing and storage shed, roadside stand. Terms. Also several other combination fruit and dairy farms reasonably priced. For further details write: Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wisconsin.

A man, they say is as old as he feels. Now if we could only do something to get rid of those darned wrinkles.—Mid-County Times.

When nobody disagrees with you, you're either terribly brilliant or the boss.—Ellenville Sun.

# FRUIT GROWERS

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Hand Saws — Hand Snips

Spray Materials See Complete List in March Issue

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# In The News

## LADYBUGS FOR SALE

### Millions of Them Sold by the Gallon

The first line of the child's poem about ladybugs is well known to Paul Harris who makes a living from *Hippodamia Convergens*, to use the formal name.

Harris operates the Greenbug Control Company of Oroville, Calif., which collects and sells ladybugs to farmers to combat soft-bodied parasites and injurious insects. In the past three years Harris has handled an estimated 405,000,000 of the green, red and spotted little bugs.

The bugs are specialists in eating up such injurious pests as thrips, red spider, mealy bugs, aphids and particularly the pink bollworm.

### Shipping Problems

Transportation is a problem. Recently Harris sent 39,000,000 ladybugs to Texas to fight the bollworm.

The bugs are put in their boxes along with lots of pine cones. They quickly crawl into the cones, which keep them from bunching up too much for their own good. The bugs are "cooled" after they arrive—this keeps them from rushing out of their boxes and flying away, failing to do the job for which they were purchased.

The bugs are harvested by Harris and his crew from bushes. In 48 hours they can get a truckload of bugs which are brought back to headquarters and put in cold storage. They can be kept for two months at a temperature just above freezing.

### Collecting Hazards

The bugs are sold by the gallon—about 135,000 of them to one gallon. It takes about 30,000 ladybugs to control one acre of farm land.

Their use is somewhat limited by their appetite. Some injurious pests don't interest ladybugs in a gustatory way at all, and sprays used to kill these pests may also kill the ladybugs.

Ladybugs carry no disease, harbor no parasites. Although they fly away after one season, they leave behind larvae which have even a better appetite than the parents.—*From the Prairie Farmer.*



The board of Directors, Wisconsin Apple Institute met in Fond du Lac April 7th. Seated from left Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, past Rec. Sec.; H. J. Schubert, Nat'l Board Member; Frederick Meyer, Waldo, New Rec. Sec. Treas., Henry Mahr, Calendonia, Pres.; E. A. Erickson, Casco, Vice-Pres.

Standing from left, Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, Albert Ten Eyck, Brodhead, Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; J. C. Telfer, Green Bay; Robert Sacia, Galesville, Harold Steffen, Cedarburg.

Other board members are: William Connell, Menomonie; Arthur Bassett, Jr. Baraboo, and Bigelow Lourie of Gays Mills. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. and Harold Schubert were named on the National Board of Directors.

## DOES THE CONSUMER DO WHAT SHE SAYS SHE WILL DO

### Study Of Apple Buying Indicates There Is A Difference

"What people say they will do, would like to do, or prefer, is not in any sense indicative of what they actually do in the market place." So said Dr. Max Brunk, Professor of Marketing, Cornell University, at a talk before the Washington State Horticultural Society.

He explained that surveys of opinions report people overwhelmingly say they prefer to buy apples from bulk displays. They say they like to pick out their own apples.

Dr. Brunk stated: "In 1950 more than 3,000 housewives were interviewed and 81% said they preferred to buy apples in bulk rather than the pre-packaged ones. That same year we watched 87,000 of them. From combination displays of packaged and bulk, they had their free choice. What did they do? More than 90% took the packaged. Not only that happened, but also of those who bought bulk apples, only 5% picked out the apples themselves. The others left it up to the clerk".

## STRAWBERRY ROT CAN BE CONTROLLED

Strawberry rot of the berries at harvest time often occurs during a period of wet weather or when heavy irrigation is used.

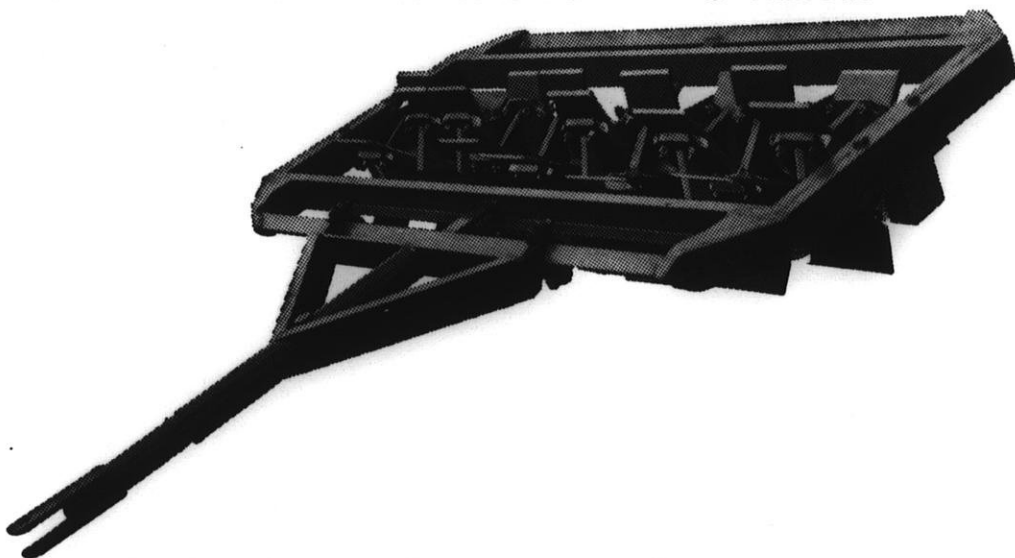
Experiments carried on at Louisiana State College indicated that the rot could be satisfactorily controlled with *Captan* (orthocide) sprays. Other spray materials could be used as well, but many of them leave a residue which would spoil the appearance of the berries so *Captan* sprays would rate high from this standpoint. In the tests at Louisiana by N. L. Horn, his plots sprayed with Orthocide had only 9% of rot as compared with 25% in untreated plots, and the yield from the sprayed plots was 40% higher.

The sprays recommended are either Orthocide 5 Dust at 40 to 50 lbs. per acre, making the first application just before fruit begins to form and weekly thereafter. Orthocide 50 Wettable can be used at 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water applying 200 gallons of the spray per acre. If the infection is severe, spraying can be continued through harvest treating immediately after each picking.

# The Culti-Cutter

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## Sizes Available and Approximate Weights

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|---------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| CC 3207 | 48-in.                                           | 6-rotor  | 30 blades | 1200 lbs. |
| CC 3209 | 56-in.                                           | 7-rotor  | 35 blades | 1400 lbs. |
| CC 3211 | 64-in.                                           | 8-rotor  | 40 blades | 1600 lbs. |
| CC 3213 | 72-in.                                           | 9-rotor  | 45 blades | 1800 lbs. |
| CC 3215 | 80-in.                                           | 10-rotor | 50 blades | 2000 lbs. |
| CC 3217 | 88-in.                                           | 11-rotor | 55 blades | 2200 lbs. |
| CC 3219 | 96-in.                                           | 12-rotor | 60 blades | 2400 lbs. |
| CC 1251 | Transport wheel assembly less tires.             |          |           |           |
| CC 1257 | Hydraulic lift available on any of above models. |          |           |           |

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When improved finish and better disease control at low cost are desired, use a tank mixture of MAGNETIC "70" and CAPTAN 50-W at about half dosages of each in the early season sprays. This combination has proved to be especially effective under conditions of frequent and heavy

rains. MAGNETIC "70" acts both as a fungicide and as a sticker for CAPTAN, thus permitting reduced dosages and offering extra savings.

For higher yields of cleaner, brighter fruit of better keeping quality, use a straight CAPTAN 50-W program throughout the entire season. Experience has shown that trees sprayed in this manner have produced better foliage—more and stronger fruit buds resulting in higher annual yields.

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# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville; 2nd Vice Pres., Charles Greiling, Green Bay; Sec.-Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: Glen Swartz, Kauosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Elmer Whitby, Chilton; Floyd Burchell, DePere. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

### REPORT OF THE SPRING BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

#### Excellent Program Brings Out Points Of Interest

Attendance at the spring meeting of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association at Oshkosh on April 1 brought out a larger attendance than in some years past. Interest was unusually good in all questions pertaining to small fruit culture.

In the round table discussion growers from various parts of the state were called on and the replies can be summarized as follows.

1. The unusually dry season last summer and fall was unfavorable for the rooting of runner plants on strawberries. However, where irrigation was used, runners did root well and are in good condition.

2. There is increased interest in berry growing as evidenced by increased attendance at meetings for berry growers in various parts of the state. It appears that many farmers wish to supplement their income by growing cash crops.

3. Many growers are advertising to consumers to "pick your own" berries. Some growers reported very good results where they could control the quality of the work done by pickers.

4. Varieties are still being tested by many growers. It is obvious that different varieties are selective in their soil and climatic requirements. Varieties should be tested on a small scale by growers until one is found that seems to be the best.

Dr. R. H. Roberts reported that Wisconsin Number 537 does well if green plants are selected. One trouble with

Continued On Page 189

#### STRAWBERRY PLANT SPECIAL

Have a surplus of Robinson strawberry plants. Special price of \$2.00 per hundred in 300 plant lots. By the 1,000—\$12.50. 500 @ the same rate. H. B. Blackman, Richland Center, Wis. 398 East Union Street.

### SUMMER MEETING AND TOUR

#### Berry and Vegetable Growers

Milwaukee County — Friday, June 11

10. A.M. Assemble at Herb Mahn truck farm on South end of county near Mitchell Field. Directions: On Hy. 100 to Layton Ave. (Co. Trunk Y) East about 7 miles to Howell Ave. (Hy. 38). South (Rt.) 2½ miles. It's the 6th house on east side of road. Or take Hy. 41 to Layton Ave. (Y). East 2 miles to Howell and follow as above. Next stop at Frank Paul Truck Farm.

12 M. At Whitnall Park, Hales Corners, No. 2 Picnic Area for lunch. Bring a hot dish, sandwiches or salad for pot luck. Coffee, etc. will be furnished.

1:30 PM Tour of flower gardens and short meeting in administration bldg.

2:30 PM To Len. Weiss Truck Farm—another stop will be made if time permits. County Agent S. S. Mathisen will be Master of Ceremonies.

Get your baseball tickets for that evening as soon as possible.

#### CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

We have the following plants for sale: Gem (Everbearing); Premier, Robinson, Dunlap (Junebearing; at \$15.00 per 1,000. \$2.00 per 100.

Superfection and Streamliner (Everbearing); Catskill, Thomas, Beaver and Fairfax (Junebearing), at \$18.00 per 1,000. \$2.25 per 100. Webster (Everbearing) at \$4.00 per 100. All postpaid.

Latham raspberries at \$40.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$5.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 50; \$1.75 per 25, Postpaid.

Viking raspberries at \$25.00 per 1,000, F.O.B. Bayfield. \$3.50 per 100; \$2.00 per 50; \$1.25 per 25, Postpaid.

John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Catskill; Premier; Robinson; Wis. No. 261; Thomas—very late and excellent quality. 100 @ \$2.75. 1,000 @ \$17.00. Not postpaid. For larger amounts write for prices. In 100 lots only: Wis. No. 537, green type, no yellowing of leaves; Vermillion. 100 @ \$3.00.

RASPBERRY PLANTS: Latham No. 1 and No. 2 @ \$8.50 and \$7.00 per 100. For larger amounts write for prices.

H. B. BLACKMAN, 398 E. Union St., Richland Center, Wis.

#### BERRY BOXES

For Sale. Berry Boxes and Crates. For Price List write Ebner Box Factory, Cameron, Wis.

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State Inspected plants. Free of disease. Catskill, Robinson and Premier. 1,000 @ \$18.00. 100 @ \$2.25. Postpaid. Milligan Orchards, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

#### BERRY PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap, Strawberry plants. 100 @ \$2.50; 200 @ \$4.95; 500 @ \$9.00; 1,000 @ \$17.50. Gem Everbearing, 100 @ \$3.50.

Dunham everbearing red raspberry plants. Transplants, 12 @ \$1.75 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$7.25; 100 @ \$14.00. Latham, 25 @ \$3.00; 50 @ \$5.50; 100 @ \$10.00.

Cumberland Black Raspberry, 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.75; 100 @ \$9.00.

Mary Washington Asparagus roots, 2 yr. old, 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.95; 100 @ \$3.50.

#### ALL POSTPAID.

Evergreens, Fruit trees, shrubs, shade trees. Send for price list.

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# From the Editor's Desk

## OUR COVER PICTURE

If you had just seen Pop-eye the sailorman eat a can of spinach and throw the villain over a 10 foot wall (in the movies of course), wouldn't you be glad to cut such nice plants and prepare them for dinner for your loved ones. We won't even ask what your secret hopes might be. For the picture we thank the National Garden Bureau of Chicago.



## FORMER OFFICE SECRETARY WORKS ON HISTORYMOBILE

Our former Office secretary, Mrs. John Winn, now works on the State Historical Society's State Historymobile. It is Wisconsin's first museum on wheels and the exhibits are most interesting. If it visits your community, be sure to see it, and greet Mr. & Mrs. John Winn. The trailer is 43 feet long and often visits three different communities in one day. Mr. Winn formerly worked for the Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

Miss Mary Price is now our office secretary.

## NEW MUSKMELON—MINNESOTA HONEY INTRODUCED

"Minnesota Honey", an outstanding melon, has just been introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The original plant was selected in 1947 from a planting of Minnesota 56.

The thickness of flesh and high quality are two favorable characteristics. The variety has a heavy vigorous growth of leaves and vines. The fruit has a dense netting but does not have the distinct ribbing of most muskmelon varieties. The flesh is orange and has a mild flavor. In texture it is somewhat soft and coarse-grained.

Minnesota Honey is suitable for home and market gardens because of its good quality, vigor and attractiveness. Information from April, Minnesota Horticulturist.

## CONTROL OF STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY INSECTS

D. A. Dever and R. K. Chapman

Strawberries and raspberries are attacked by numerous insect pests and the losses incurred can be great.

### Strawberries

**Strawberry Leaf Roller**—The strawberry leafroller causes injury by its habit of feeding on and folding the leaves. The small greenish larvae can be found feeding on the foliage about mid-May or later. Leaves turn brown and die. Heavily infected beds have a whitened or grayish appearance.

**Control:** Parathion and CS-708 (Dilan) control this pest even when it is enclosed in the leaves. Parathion is effective both as a dust (1%) and spray ( $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. per acre), and also Dilan as a spray ( $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. per acre), but neither should be used after fruit sets. Malathion (1 lb. per acre) gives less effective control, but presents a lesser toxic residue hazard than other materials.

**Spittlebug**—These insects cause the formation of distorted leaves and fruit by their feeding and produce the noticeable spittle masses on the plants. Apply insecticides when the first spittle masses are seen; use one of the following dust materials; 5% toxaphene, 1% dieldrin, 5% methoxychlor, or 1% rotenone. Use only methoxychlor or rotenone if strawberries are blossoming or have set fruit.

**Strawberry Weevil**—This insect winters as dark reddish-brown snout beetles. They become active when berries are coming into bloom. They kill the buds and fruit and leave them hanging on partly severed stems. A dust of 5% chlordane has given very

promising results in the control of this insect but cannot be used within three weeks of ripening.

**Mites**—Mites may destroy the blossom parts and generally feed on the underside of the leaves. A close inspection of the underside of the leaves will reveal a whitish-haze which is silken threads produced by the mites. The foliage will lose color and appear yellowed or bronzed. Dust once or twice before full bloom with 1% parathion dust or 1% TEPP dust (Vapatone).

**Tarnished Plant Bug**—This insect is provided with piercing-sucking mouthparts which are used to introduce a poisonous substance into the plant. This toxin causes dwarfed or pitted buds and developing fruit. A mixture of DDT and toxaphene is quite toxic to both the adults and nymphs. It can be applied as either a spray or a dust at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of technical DDT and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of technical toxaphene per acre. The application should be made in the bud stage. The insecticide should never be applied to the developing fruit.

### Raspberries

**Raspberry cane borer and Red-necked cane borer**—The raspberry cane borer causes two ring-like incisions around the cane. The tips wilt and the larva bores down the center of the cane killing it. The red-necked cane borer causes a spindle shaped enlargement on canes, usually first noticed in July.

**Control:** Prune out and burn infested canes as soon as they are noticed. Spray with 50% DDT wettable, 3 lbs. per 100 gals. of water, or arsenate of lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water to get adults when new shoots are knee high. Do not spray after blossom buds start to unfold.

**Raspberry Fruit Worm**—This insect is first noticed as a small white larvae inside of berry when picked. The presence of the larvae is due to the action of small light-brown beetles at fruiting time. Rotenone sprays (2 pints of 4.5% rotenone in 100 gals. of water), or 1% rotenone dust applied three times at weekly intervals beginning ten days after first blossoms appear.

## BERRY GROWERS LEARN NEW METHODS

Continued From Page 187

this variety is that it developed what is known as "Blakemore Yellows", but the green selections seem to stay green. Wis. No. 214 produces too much top growth. He said none of our present varieties have satisfactory freezing quality. The consumer wants a berry that will stay firm, and have an orange red color. A new variety, No. 846 is being tested and looks promising.

### When To Mulch

In his talk on berry growing, Dr. R. H. Roberts stated that the time to mulch is when there are no more warm nights and when the ground starts freezing. In southern Wisconsin this would be around November 1st or shortly thereafter. In the northern part of the state, perhaps in late October. Zero temperatures in January do very little harm as compared to the 18 degrees F. in mid-November.

"UNCOVER EARLY" said Dr. Roberts. "It's important to have good early foliage and leaves; late uncovering wrecks them. Uncover as soon as the frost goes out of the ground under the mulch because it is then that the plants start to grow. Much harm can be done by leaving the plants covered too long."

### Raspberry Pruning

"Get rid of the weak tips on the raspberry canes", said Dr. Roberts. "In pruning, cut back about 1/4 because side branches will then grow which will produce larger berries." Mr. Floyd Burchell, DePere, Wis., stated that he had increased the size and quality of his berries since adopting this recommendation.

"Take out the old raspberry canes as soon as possible after harvest", said Dr. Roberts. "This will give more light to the younger plants to develop next year's crop."

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IRRIGATION COMPANY

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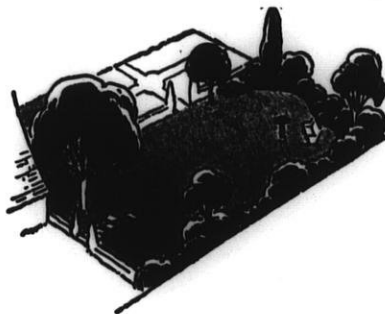
H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

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# Nursery News & Notes

For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

PRES., Robert H. Gieringer, *Milwaukee*; VICE PRES., John Gartman, *Fond du Lac*; SEC.-TREAS., Thomas S. Pinney, *Sturgeon Bay*; EDITOR, Leland Jens, *Wisconsin Rapids*. DIRECTORS: L. L. Kumlien, *Janesville*; Frank Thierfelder, *Milwaukee*; Vincent Frantel, *Kenosha*; Charles Hawks, *Wauwatosa*; Howard Anderson, *Port Edwards*; M. A. Haller, *Oshkosh*.

## The New Garden

The development of a new garden for a modern home, the method of designing the garden to achieve the maximum affect of space and interest.

You have just purchased a new home. The builders have completed their work, at least they say so, but you are not quite sure. The large piles of builder's rubbish have been removed, and you are left with a scene of desolation and destruction, which is the normal garden area after the builders have departed. What should you do, where should you begin, how should you start to make a garden? There must be thousands of new home owners in this area faced with a problem like this. The purpose of these short articles is to try to give some lead on these questions which have been posed above.

### The Garden Plan

Before we get into specific details, let us consider the basic principles of garden design. The main purpose of a properly designed garden is to camouflage. Now, this may be a rather strange word to use to describe a garden, but, if you come to think of it, that is what the garden is doing. You are camouflaging the unwanted and undesirable factors which surround you. You are trying to clothe the angular corner of the house with some plants so that it does not look so bare and desolate. You are trying to block out the obvious view from the next door neighbors house so that they cannot see everything you are doing in your garden all the time. You want to try to create an illusion of space, of quiet restfulness, of an oasis into which you can come to rest when the day's work is over. How do you go about this? Well, I would like to stress that word, camouflage, because that is what we have to do in planning a small, modern garden, and it is quite astonishing what can be done if we recognize the limitations of the area and yet, at the same time, understand

By James S. Wells  
D. Hill Nursery Co.  
Dundee, Ill.

the basic principles behind the proper planning of a small area.

The house itself is by the very nature of its structure an unnatural thing. It is square, angular, formal, and has been literally dumped onto the pieces of ground. The garden should do everything possible to tie this house to the ground, and planting should be developed to clothe and bring into close relationship with the normal ground level the angular line of the corner of the house and the line of the roof of the house. This usually means that the corners of the house should be fairly vigorously planted with one or two substantial trees, supported beneath by smaller bushes, shrubs, and flowering material, bringing the whole down to ground level.

Because the house is formal, any attempt at complete informality should not be applied to the areas immediately adjacent to the house. It is out of place there. Again, because the areas immediately against the house are readily accessible, and are ideal areas for the gardener who likes to putter, they should be the most highly developed part of the garden.

If you are interested in small plants such Alpines, or the dwarf bulbs, crocus, narcissus, iris, etc. all these hosts of small, flowering plants should find their place in the more highly developed and cultivated areas immediately around the house. These small plantings in turn should be supported by the large ones mentioned.

The result of this careful planning will be to camouflage the angular corners of the buildings, to soften the hard corner of the roof, and to bring

it gently down to the normal ground level. The actual walls of the house should be camouflaged also by planting. A simple trellis should be affixed to the side walls of the house, under which should be planted climbing plants hardy in your area.

### Need More Color

There are a host of similar plants which can, with advantage, be planted right at the building and which can be removed from time to time without harm when painting and other repairs are necessary. Let me say here that I deplore the so called "foundation planting" of Evergreens. Now, I am a grower of Evergreens and am supposed to produce and to sell large quantities of these plants, but I believe our best interests are served if our customers know how to use them properly in conjunction with other plant material. Evergreens certainly have their place in any garden, but they are but the skeleton of the garden and should not be the full body of the garden as well. Such a garden, in my opinion, is a deadly dull affair. **The Garden should be a place of color**, and the Evergreens should form a natural background and foil for this color, but should not replace it. The so called "mustache planting" of a fringe of Juniper *Pfizeriana* right across the front of a house is the most uninspired type of planting that I can imagine.

### The Beds and Borders

I am a great believer in the use of curves in the designs of beds and borders, and I think that all angles and harsh corners on the far bounds of the plot should be camouflaged by making a curved border which follows no regular pattern, cutting right across the angular corners. This will mean that perhaps quite a broad planting area will be provided at each of the back corners of the garden. This might

well be ten or twelve feet broad from the apex of the corner, and, in this broad area, quite substantial large plants should be placed. This is an ideal spot for some specimen Evergreens or for some flowering trees, such as cherries, crabapples, lilacs, etc. Support these in turn with some of the more dwarf flowering trees and shrubs, and finally in the front have still more smaller flowering plants.

A garden which has been designed in this manner should not present at one glance all the various points of interest that may be within it. If the beds have been devised in such a manner to create small islands and oasis of interest, then, as one walks around the house from point to point new items appear into view and one is gently lead right around the garden, going from interest to interest, until you finally arrive at the point from which you began your tour. Such a garden can be a continued joy, not only to you, as its owner, but to your friends and neighbors also.

#### GARDENING WITH A CAN OPENER

By James S. Wells  
D. Hill Nursery Co.  
Dundee, Ill.

A major revolution is taking place in the horticultural industry of America, and it is well that you, as a consumer of plants for your garden, should be aware of this and its implications and affects upon you in the coming years. It is the establishment and the growing of plants of all kinds in tin cans, bringing them to a stage suitable for you to purchase to take to your home in the original growing containers.

#### Tin Can Era

We are too well aware of the common music hall joke of the young bride who can only maintain a home with a can opener, and, perhaps horticulturists never thought to see the advent of the can opener in the garden. I am sure it will not be long before we see practically all horticultural items being produced in tin cans by nurseries. Now, what does this mean to you as a consumer? First, it means that the plants which you buy will have been grown without disturbance in the container in which you buy them. It means that the plant will come to the sales ground without any mutilation of its root system, properly

grown, and can be maintained by the proprietor of that garden mart or nursery in excellent condition right through the Summer. It means also that when you buy a plant grown in a container you know exactly what you are buying; a plant which is 100% certain to live, if you give it normal care and attention. This cannot be said of plants which are now sold in the ordinary balled and burlapped

method. There are so many imponderables and unknown factors in the present method of merchandising nursery stock that there is absolutely no doubt of the success of the new canned method. All sections of the nursery industry, from primary producers to garden marts and distribution centers, and finally to the consumer, are going to be far more pleased with material

Continued On Page 197

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# Gladiolus Tidings

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## Varieties Old And New

By Wesley Patience, New Jersey  
Continued from April

### The Cream Varieties

Lelf Erickson altho introduced in 1952 is one of the best in this section. Lillbet a light cream with yellow throat and cerise pencilling should be watched and commercial growers looking for something new should take a look at Rich Cream. Those who like Crinkle Cream should try Maier's seedling Jay Dittman.

### Yellow Varieties

It has been said of Patience that he likes any color as long as it is yellow. I still feel that Gold for color value alone even with its short head is the class of the class altho Forsythia heavily ruffled and fluted has its attractions. The best new variety in my opinion is Prospector which we first saw in 1952 at Lebanon, Pa. exhibited by Beulah Fortnan. It is really a new color which is somewhere between that of new minted gold and butter-scotch. Ruffled and fluted it is already in great demand and reflects great credit upon Leffingwell. Gold Bond and Golden Diana both from Harris appeal to many while Goldruff from Palmer is an interesting glad in this group. Les Canadiens have done well by us here. Byron Kadel has Gay Spot which should appeal to all lovers of Spotlight particularly those who have disease trouble with the latter. Gay Spot has better facing than Spotlight and won two American Home awards in 1952. Kadel has other excellent yellows but they fail to outshine his Howard Wright and Peace Light and so perhaps do not get the recognition they deserve. Golden Boy by Secrest is on my list as the yellow to try, and Gold Bank is well spoken of by others.



Buff Varieties—Wax Canary by Woods is a rich apricot buff that was well received both in New Jersey and at the Central International Show while Chamois by Mikle is a distinctive addition to this class.

### Orange Varieties

The old varieties like Circe, Daisy Mae, Atlantic and Gatineau are not getting too much competition from new introductions but Princess Aurora along with Regina from Palmer and Fire Opal from Fisher are worthy introductions. Regina's vigorous growth and heavy texture draw our interest as much as its unusual coloring.

### Salmon Varieties

I do not know what was fed that King Size that was shown at Binghamton in 1952 or perhaps its word of mouth advertising was too extravagant so some of us were a little disappointed in its performance this year. Delight by Roberts with a light yellow throat is an attractive salmon pink while Frontier by Clark makes exceptionally long spikes. Mutiny by Wilson is recommended to those who like flashily bold colors. Vision is liked by our champion Jersey showman as is Carmen Corliss.

### Scarlet Varieties

Harrisburger by Mikle deserves a better name and while a rose by any

other name smells as sweet this looks like something far better than you would pick up at a quick lunch. David Warr will be grown and shown by many. Lee Fairchild has an excellent variety in Hilltopper which seems to like dry weather and heat as does Hitchcock's Mary Alice.

### Pink Varieties

Here's where we really get into trouble just as the show judges do when they come to the class. First there are just so many of them and second there is Spic and Span which is probably the Picardy of this decade. How can you beat Spic and Span? I can remember one well known Connecticut grower's comment when first seeing it at New York in 1946 that it would never go over. Better men than I can be wrong! My errors will I hope be those of omission. Blossomtime with its rounded petals is extremely attractive in a basket and for florists work but does not open enough to win in the single spike class. Pink Diamond by Fisher and Pink Harmony are both light pinks which will find favor with many. Not many new varieties, but when new ones have to lick C. D. Fortnan, Connecticut Yanke and Phantom Beauty before they meet Spic and Span they have to be superlative to even be noticed. However, Look draws the eye of many and in the small sized variety I find much to admire in Claucarcy.

### Red Varieties

Again we have so many excellent older varieties in this class that it is tough sledding to crash the gate. One of the best is a small one by Glenn Pierce known as Zig Zag. Splashed with yellow and plenty open on the

much desired thin wiry stem it never fails to win. I saw some interesting seedlings with similar markings that Rev. Rohrbach had gotten from an unknown species from Okinawa. Here in **Zig Zag** we have a collectors item. In the large varieties we look forward to **Red Delight** by Hitchcock, a dark red with distinctive coloring. **Ablaze** by Roberts is just that even to the yellow throat we so often find in a good fire. **Red Radiance** by Melk is brilliant and clear and Butt continues to bring out good reds this time with **Red Tape**.

#### MADISON GLADIOLUS CHAPTER MEETING

The Madison Chapter met on April 21 and elected Dr. Jas. Torrie, President; Mr. Harry Sulzer, Vice President and Mrs. Theo. Woods, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. John Flad and Mr. Ed Lins of Spring Green were elected members of the Board of the Wis. Gladiolus Society.

Members voted to hold the annual gladiolus show at the First National Bank on Sunday and Monday, Aug. 15-16, 1954.

#### MARATHON CHAPTER MEETING

At the Marathon County chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Meeting held April 1 at Wausau plans were completed for the Wisconsin Gladiolus Coordinating Council meeting to be held in Wausau Sunday afternoon April 25, 2, P.M.

Plans were also made for the annual picnic and judging school to be held Sunday, August 1 in the Youth Hall, Marathon Park.

Dr. R. H. Juers, chairman of the State Gladiolus Show to be held in Wausau Aug. 14 and 15, outlined arrangements already made for the show, which will be held in the Youth Building at Marathon Park.

A. W. Schulz, president of the Chapter, appointed Mrs. Marvin Baeseman chairman of the banquet committee with Mrs. Nina Drumm and Mrs. Henry Marquardt to assist. Mrs. Albert Scholtz was appointed to the sunshine committee.

An auction of bulbs received too late for the previous auction was conducted and lunch was served by Mr. Baeseman and her committee. By Mrs. Ed Kramer, Wausau, Publicity Ch'm.

#### GROWING GLADIOLUS FROM SEED

By Ken McCombe  
(From the D.G.F. Bulletin)

I don't expect everyone to wholeheartedly agree with my findings, but the following is the practice used by me during the last five years, and the one I have proved the most satisfactory as far as results are concerned after experimenting with various formula.

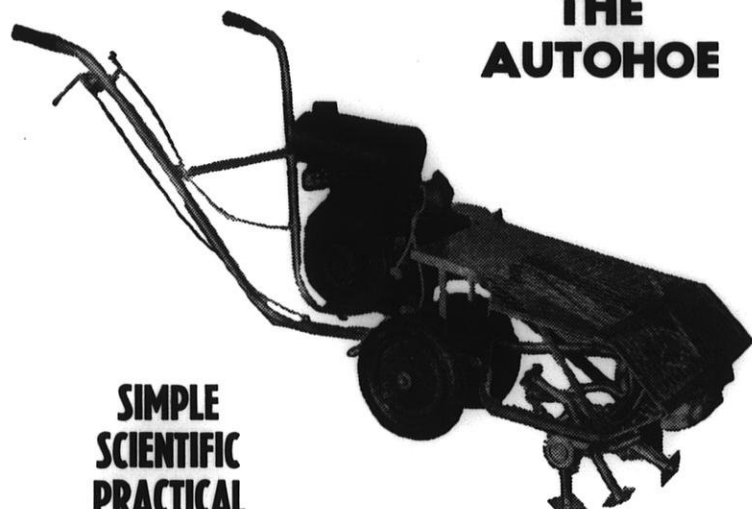
##### Depth Of Planting

Here, then, is my method: Firstly, carefully select your seed and ensure that only full ripe seeds are planted. Work your seed plot up to a fine tilth, and make a drill  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep. Plant seed in the drill and cover with sand (coarse, grey, sharp sand), to a depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Sounds very exacting, doesn't it? There is a very definite reason for this exact depth. After the seed has germinated and sent down the primary roots, which should be between

7-14 days, the leaf then starts its upward growth and between 14-21 days you should see signs of leaf emergence above ground level. At this stage you can without any risk of loss, lift, wash and inspect the progress being made.

You will find joining the seed and the top of the sheath where the leaf emerges, a tiny white thread as thick as a cotton. We have, during the course of our experiments, lifted thousands of seed, and on every occasion have found this fine white thread to always be  $\frac{5}{8}$ " long. No more! No less! It was this factor that first impressed us with the importance of the depth of planting. If seed is planted at a lesser depth, the thread is right on the surface and damage to it at this point is fatal. If planted deeper, leaf emergence takes place beneath the surface and results in yellowing off. From 21-28 days this thread is apparently vital to the life

Continued On Page 197



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# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, April 6, 1954

The Executive Board, Garden Club of Wisconsin, met with the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in Fond du Lac on Tuesday April 6. The following is a condensed report of the principle matters of business transacted.

It was decided that the new color chart prepared by Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis, be sold by Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 East Irving Street, Oshkosh, Treasurer, for \$1.00. All orders should be sent to Mrs. Brismaster. This is a splendid report and every one interested in color will find it valuable.

The Board approved the Wayside Park project and the Paul Bunyan Historical Marker project recommended by the Roadside Committee and published in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

The Board approved the requirements for obtaining judges certificates as published in the August, 1952 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture with the 50 point requirement.

The annual convention to be held in September was discussed. It was decided to have a flower show in conjunction with the meeting and to promote the culture of marigolds and coleus for 1954 as a horticultural project.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society explained to the Garden Club Board that it has been decided to change the size of Wisconsin Horticulture this coming month to a new size—6 by 9 inches. Reason for the change is that the new size is approved by many of our members as quite desirable—it will be easy to carry and to handle. Actually, the change is made necessary by the increased cost of printing. Our old printing contract having expired, a new contract for the same size would cost \$1200.00 per year more for printing and paper than has been paid during the past 5 years. As a re-



and petunias. Various floral arrangements, vertical design, mantel arrangements and crescent design were demonstrated.

sult it is no longer possible to print a magazine of the size it has been for many years. After this month the magazine will contain 32 pages of 6 by 9 inches which, however, will still cost more than during the past months and may require an increase in membership dues beginning this fall.

## CENTRAL REGION HOLDS MEETING

The spring meeting of the Central Region Garden Club of Wisconsin brought out a good attendance on a beautiful spring day, April 20. The program was excellent. Mr. C. H. Brimmer of Wausau said that if Tuberous rooted begonias had fragrance they would be the most perfect flower.

Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis gave another of her very delightful lessons in Art and Flower Arrangement.

The Regional Treasurer reported a balance of \$116.00. A motion to donate \$25.00 to the Audubon Society Camp for Wisconsin was passed.

The invitation of the Wausau Garden Club to hold the September meeting in their city was accepted.

## BEAUTY SPOTS TO VISIT

Be sure to include in your vacation trip, Potawatomi State Park at Sturgeon Bay and the Ridges Wild Flower Sanctuary at Baileys Harbor in Door County. — By Mrs. David Machia, Sturgeon Bay.

## FLOWER SHOW IN OSHKOSH

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society is making plans for an elaborate spring flower show. June 5th and 6th have been set as the dates. It will be held in the Recreational Gym and therefore will be on a large scale. The Society hopes many friends from neighboring cities will take advantage of the week-end and enjoy the show with us. Plans are still in the making but we expect to have some surprises for our guests. Why not plan to come? Don't miss it. The event of the season.

—By Miss Viona Zentner, Sec.

## BLACKHAWK REGION HOLDS SPRING MEETING

Members of the Blackhawk region, Garden Club of Wisconsin met in Fort Atkinson April 29. The usual wonderful pot luck supper preceded the evening meeting. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$58.49. The members voted to change the constitution to hold the election of officers at the fall meeting. Roadside parks and highway beautification came in for animated discussion. A Committee was appointed to contact county board members in regard to beautifying county highways, especially on saving trees. The committee consists of Sam Moore, E. L. White, Clarence Fromader, Russell Yandry and Harold Poyer.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow gave a short talk with questions and answers on gardening. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Cushman of Cushman Mills, Wis. whose topic was "Who are you and what am I". The talk was greatly enjoyed by all the members.

## THE FLORAL ARRANGEMENT STUDY CLUB (OSHKOSH)

A group of members interested in flower arrangement of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society have formed the Floral Arrangement Study Club. The group met in March at the Green Terrace Nursery where they studied geraniums, chrysanthemums, coleus

## FROM THE TWIN CITY GARDEN CLUB, MARINETTE

The Twin City Garden Club is planning a diversified program, this year,—talks on; "Bird Lore" by Mrs. Nellie May Hooker of Menominee, Michigan. "Tuberous-Rooted Begonias—and how I grow them" by Mr. Hugo Krubsack, with very fine Kodachrome slides of his own garden. A fine talk and very good pictures. There will be several film programs, "All American Roses," "What is best in Lilies" "African Violets and Gloxinias."

There will also be an Information Please "program—"Indoor gardening and Decorating", by a professional florist; also a program on "Planting Bulbs for winter Bloom" with a talk on "Bulbs you may not know".

We always have appropriate Roll Calls—My Worst Garden Insect Pest; My Most Troublesome Weed, The Bulbs I plant and my Favorite Container. And we are hoping to have one of the long-distance Garden Tours we enjoy so much.—By Mrs. C. W. Skowlund, Sec.

## PROGRAM OF THE HOME GARDENERS (WEST ALLIS)

The Home Gardeners of West Allis have prepared a very colorful year book and very interesting program for 1954. In February the topic was "Our Winter Guests" with identification of winter birds and discussion of winter feeding and protection. In March the topics were "Want to Know Amaryllis?" and "Growing Gloxinias the Year Round". Flower arrangements are prepared for each meeting by two of the club members. In April there was a visit to the home of Mrs. George Klein to view her display of ceramics and two topics were presented, "Plants of the Bible" and "Trees of the Bible". On May 20th the topic is "Come Visit My Garden" with a tour of tulip gardens of members. At 1 p.m. Mrs. L. G. Stewart will present the topic "Color Magic".

On June 17, there will be a tour to visit iris and peony gardens of members with the topic "Flower Show" at 1 p.m. In July "We Take To The Woods"—a trip to Green Lake, "Lawsonia", and a 1 p.m. program on the "Ministry of Flowers". In August there will be a trip to Lake Geneva and the Lake Geneva Flower Show. In September the topic is "Come Visit My Gar-

den" with a tour at 9:30 a.m. to see annuals and chrysanthemum gardens of members. Five members will discuss autumn shrubs. In October it is "Nature's Bounty" with a workshop featuring mounted or placard displays and discussion of grains, berries, nuts, weeds and driftwood. In November it will be "Government On Guard" with two topics—"They Fight An Endless Invasion" and "Flower Patents". In December there will be the Annual Christmas party.

## MAUSTON GARDEN CLUB REPORT

The Mauston Garden Club donated a table for the shelter at Juneau County Park which is at Castle Rock Lake. We joined the Garden Club Book Guild and ordered two books—"Audubon Guides—Birds of Central America" and "Shrubs and Trees for the Small Place". These books were donated to the Mauston Public Library. We also ordered subscriptions to the "Flower Grower" for the Library and the Mauston Public School and the Madonna High School.

The club ordered a supply of zinnia seed to be distributed free to anyone who desires it. The zinnia was voted the club flower.

We contributed \$5.00 to the Red Cross.

Prof. George Ziegler of the Depart-

ment of Horticulture, U.W. was guest speaker at our March meeting. He showed colored slides of shrubbery suitable for the small homes and hardy in this locality. In the afternoon he visited some new homes and gave excellent suggestions and advice about landscaping.

We have 25 members of which 22 belong to the Garden Club of Wisconsin.—By Mary Troy, Sec.

## CHILTON GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZED

A new garden club at Chilton was organized early in April. They affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of Wisconsin immediately. Officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Carl Peik; Vice President, Mrs. Royal Klofanda; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Elmer Whitby, all of Chilton.

The officers of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of Wisconsin welcome the Chilton Garden Club to membership and wish them a very successful year.

## AFRICAN VIOLETS

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# Garden Gleanings

## LET'S GROW COLEUS

By Mrs. Donald R. Kirkland

Coleus is a colorful and interesting foliage plant and should be widely used with a view to color in the garden. Planting Coleus in the Spring will bring new excitement in color and form.

Coleus belongs to the Mint Family and is native of Africa and the East Indies. In brilliant and variegated foliage it surpasses any other foliage plant. The lilac spiked flowers are insignificant and should be pinched off, unless seed is wanted. Long branches should be pinched back to produce compact bushy plants. The plants are handsome and decorative, with rich and fantastic coloring of maroon, green, crimson and yellow. Hybridizers have introduced pastel colors, of recent years, and some leaves are ruffled and fluted.

### Easily Grown

Coleus is easily grown and indispensable for bedding, window-box culture and edging borders and walks. The plants can be potted in Fall and used indoors as house plants. They may be propagated by cuttings rooted in sand. Coleus may also be grown from seed. The plants will grow in shade but only when planted in full sun will the brilliant coloring in the leaves be brought out.

### Marigolds

Everyone will be growing Marigolds this season because of the interest aroused by the reward of ten thousand dollars for a pure white Marigold. The nearest to white so far is the pale cream "Man-in-the-Moon. Here's Luck to All of You.

### Zinnias

Don't forget our tried and true friends the Zinnia. We definitely will grow the "Peppermint Stick", and the giant flowered "Salmon King" Zinnia. They were so satisfactory in our garden last year. We also liked Lilliput Zinnia "Rose Gem", because it is indispensable in small arrangements.

### Celosia

Many who enjoy arranging flowers like the "Plumed Celosia" because of its feather-like appearance. The colors are very nice. I prefer the dwarf

"Celosia Crestata" because of the compact comb-like flower heads which look like ruffled chenille. The colors are varied but I like the rose red shade.

Wishing you all "Happy Gardening."

## THE MARIGOLDS

Marigolds, native to Mexico, and introduced to Europe soon after the discovery of America, have been completely changed in appearance in the last twenty years, by scientific plant breeding.

The name "Marygold" belonged to the calendula, in Shakespeare's day. The Mexican newcomer was given its present name soon after it began to show an ability which it still possesses.

The seeds are large and soft, easily rotting in soil which is too damp and cold. They should not be sown directly in the garden until about the time that beans are safe. They stand transplanting well, so can be started under protection, and moved to the garden when the danger of frost is over. They are seldom attacked by insects and have no serious disease.

## LODI GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Lodi Garden Club met at Okee Lodge in December for a one o'clock luncheon and the annual Christmas Party.

At Christmas time the Club sponsored the usual Christmas Lighting Program and special recognition was given to outstanding displays.

March 25th the meeting was held at the Council Rooms and all of the rural clubs in the vicinity were our guests. Mr. Rahmlow was our guest speaker.

For June we are inviting the Arlington Garden Club to meet with us at Mrs. Grace Gottschal's home. She has a beautiful rose garden and many other lovely flowers. We are always very happy to be invited to her home.

This spring we are again ordering Hopi Crabapple Trees for Lodi residents who desire them. Three dozen of the trees will be planted in the new Roadside Park on Highway 113. We hope to make Lodi a Fairyland of Flowering Crabs.

In August we will hold our annual

Flower Show and Plant Sale and in September we will have displays at the Local Fair.

—Mrs. Isabelle Cook, Sec.

## IF YOU PLANTED BLUEBERRY PLANTS—THIS IS WHAT YOU MUST DO

Hi-Bush blueberries will grow in Wisconsin providing the correct soil and climatic requirements are provided. What are these requirements?

1. Blueberries require a very acid soil—pH 4.5 or thereabout.

Mr. H. A. Hass of Shorewood, Madison, who is growing about 65 plants successfully applies about one teacupful of aluminum sulphate (alum) per plant. This is done every year. When the plants were set out the soil was carefully tested and the acidifier applied in sufficient quantity to bring the pH down to the required figure.

2. Mr. Hass applied about 6 inches of sawdust over the entire area as a mulch. The object is two-fold,—to maintain soil moisture without the need of applying hard water which increases the amount of lime in the soil.

3. The only fertilizer Mr. Hass uses is ammonium sulphate which is given annually.

4. Cross-pollination is necessary so more than one variety should be planted. Mr. Hass has the Rupel which has small berries and Jersey which has large berries. He has not found any difference in their hardiness.

5. A good location seems to be necessary, especially protection from cold winds.

If you are not prepared to provide the correct conditions you will save money by not trying to grow blueberries in Wisconsin.

## IS THIS THE LARGEST PEAR

"On September 23rd I picked a pear here at Combined Locks, that weighed 17 ounces on the post office scales. It is a Flemish Beauty, and it should be a record for size," writes the Reverend John DeWild of Combined Locks, Wis.

Is this a record? If anyone produced or knows of a pear that weighs more than 17 ounces, let us know.

## GARDENING WITH A CAN OPENER

Continued From Page 191

grown in this way than you have been with the old fashioned kind, because almost all of the uncontrollable factors have now been brought under complete control.

### Plant Throughout The Summer

It means also that you will be able to enjoy the pleasure of developing and planting your garden at almost any time throughout the summer months. There is no reason why you should not put a plant out of a container into your garden on the 4th of July, the 4th of August, the 4th of September, or, in fact, whenever you wish to do so, because that plant can be removed from the container without harm and planted into your garden on the hottest day of the year. This, of course, does mean that you will have to give the plant proper attention at that time, water, shade, mulching perhaps, but you can plant stock from a container with every assurance that 99% of the plants you put in will flourish and live. It will greatly extend the pleasure of gardening for almost all garden lovers, because this method of culture is not restricted to any one branch of gardening.

Herbaceous material, bulbs, deciduous flowering shrubs, Evergreens, and, in fact, all of the whole host of garden items with which we are engaged can be grown in cans and made available to you just when you want them. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to point out these advantages and to encourage you to purchase plants grown in this manner, because I feel quite sure that you will be pleasantly surprised at the response you obtain from this material. It may seem, on the face of it, somewhat unnatural to grow plants in tin cans, but, if you think of it, and more especially, if you try some of these plants, you will find that they eliminate almost all of the present headaches which beset us as keen horticulturalists. Plants in tin cans have come to stay.

Jury foreman: "We find the defendant gorgeous, breath-taking, sweet, lovable and, oh, yes, not guilty.—  
Burnett County Leader.

## GARDENS

There are gardens gay  
and gardens fair,  
But have you met those  
Who are working there?

They are friendly people  
These folks you scan  
And they live at peace  
With their fellowman.  
If they are tired  
Or feeling low  
Or are beset  
With trials or woe—

They go to their gardens  
Work without fear,  
And all their troubles  
Soon disappear.

Smile at your neighbors  
They will understand,  
You need no special language  
With a hoe in your hand.

For with a smile on your face  
And a hoe in your hand  
They will be friendly  
Wherever the land.

So work a garden  
Complete the span  
And be at peace  
With God and Man.

By Mrs. Ray Marsh,  
Blue Sky Garden Club of Colby

## GLADIOLUS FROM SEED

Continued From Page 193

of the plant and remains so until the emergence of the 2nd leaf, when it is still visible, but apparently of no further use.

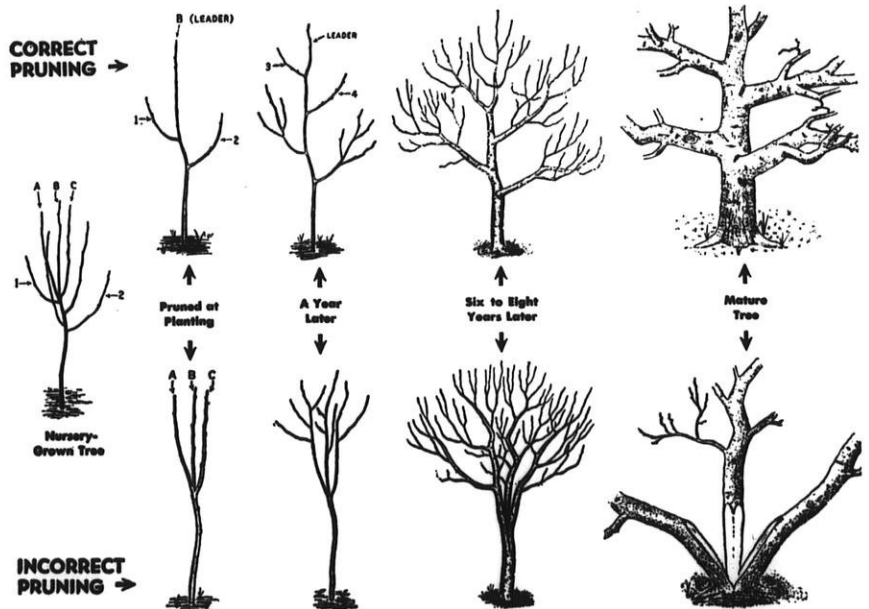
### Cover With Sand

Now the reason for covering the seed with sand. Sand can be kept moist and still be aerated better than soil which is inclined to cake when wet. It also has the advantage that corms planted in it lift clean and this facilitates drying.

Now—facts and figures to prove my claims for this theory: Germination 95%; survival 90%. Flowered the same year as seed planted 75%. This is the average over the last 5 years. I don't claim ours is the perfect method, maybe someone has a better one. If so, I live to learn and would welcome any method which can show a higher percentage.

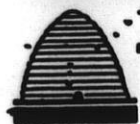
I hope the above will prove of advantage to some growers of the flower we all love. All I ask is that you don't condemn it before you try it out for yourself.

Condensed



How to Prune Shade Trees. We start with the nursery tree at the left. The end result is up to you as shown on the right. Drawings from the Minnesota Horticulturist.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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## May In The Apiary

**Question:** What is the best method of swarm control?

**Answer:** Any method which will allow the colony to expand in an upward direction on to empty combs "Preferably Dark" will delay swarming. Swarming is usually caused by crowding.

Supersedure of a failing queen just before or during the honey flow is frequently a cause of swarming.

**Question:** Is it necessary to use three brood chambers in swarm control?

**Answer:** A strong colony may bring in so much pollen and honey in May that crowding would result in only 2 brood chambers. Three brood chambers are usually filled by a strong colony during the period of fruit and dandelion bloom.

**Question:** What is the easiest way of manipulating a colony for swarm control?

**Answer:** If only one or two brood chambers are used, the demaree system of moving brood combs into a hive body above an excluder becomes necessary. The system requires a lot of work and time because combs must be handled. One must find the queen, which is often quite difficult when the colony is very strong. One must be careful that the queen remains below the excluder.

If 3 brood chambers are used it is much easier to prevent crowding. The labor required to reverse them by placing the heaviest, or one containing the most honey on the bottom board and the one with the most room for egg laying on the top, takes only a few minutes. Since it is the nature of the queen to move upward in egg laying, and any restriction to free upward movement results in crowding, this is the best system we know to delay the swarming impulse.

Of course honey supers must be

added on top of the brood chambers as needed. If the super combs are white and the brood combs dark, and reversing is done soon enough, the queen will remain in her 3 brood chambers, and excluders are not necessary.

### HOW TO DIVIDE COLONIES IN SWARM CONTROL

Colonies strong enough to fill two hive bodies 3 or more weeks before the main honey flow may be divided temporarily into two equal units. The brood chamber, containing most of the young brood and the queen, should be set on the bottom board and a set of empty combs added directly above. The inner cover, with the escape hole screened, is placed over these, and the chamber containing sealed and emerging brood with adhering bees is set on top. The top chamber must be provided with an entrance and both units supplied with honey. The queenless unit may be allowed to raise a queen if mature queen cells are available (supersedure or swarm cells or those obtained by grafting), or, better, a laying queen can be introduced immediately. The old queen will not restrict her egg production as under the Demaree plan, because she will have the support of more bees, and the introduction of a young queen to the top unit will greatly increase the brood production. The top colony may even require comb space for expansion.

#### Reunite Divisions

At the beginning of the honey flow the brood nests of the double colony can be united back to the normal colony arrangement, when the young queen in the upper chamber will usually replace the old queen. This type of division, accompanied by requeening, not only prevents swarming

but also increases the population for the honey flow. In localities providing a long flow the divided colonies may be operated under the two-queen system of management instead of being united at the beginning of the flow. The two-queen colonies maintain larger honey crops.—From circular 702, U.S.D.A. By Dr. C. L. Farrar.

### CAN BEES BE STIMULATED EARLY IN SPRING

Experiments carried on by R. Lunder of Hvalstad, Norway, using 4 methods of stimulating spring development of bees indicated that "The method of feeding used in America was found to be best." The work reported by G. Kolisko in the *Bee World* (England) for March states as follows.

"Experiments were carried out on 74 colonies, plus controls, for the 4 years 1947-50. American methods were found best,—a paste of the dry pollen or substitute with honey or concentrated sugar syrup, made into flat cakes which are placed on a queen excluder resting on the frame runners directly above the cluster. The bees must be able to warm the food or they will not take it. Waxed paper on top of the cake prevents it drying up. Pollen substitutes used were soya flour, dried milk, and powdered brewer's and baker's yeasts. No substitute was as good as pollen (lack of vitamins or amino acids?), but mixed with 25% pollen either soya flour or dried milk was useful; dried milk was better, but gave trouble by drying out quickly—soya flour on the other hand is hygroscopic. The yeasts had no effect, either alone or mixed with other substitutes.

Provision of water in the hives. It

was found that if the bees had sufficient protein, and there was much brood rearing, water could still be a limiting factor—especially in electrically heated hives, from which bees fly at lower temperatures than they do from unheated ones. When water was provided in the hives more of the pollen substitute was taken, and this dried out less rapidly.

**Stimulative syrup feeding.** This was found to be useful only when bees were able to forage for pollen, and its value was indirect—it encouraged them to do so. Two concentrations were tried; 1 : 1 proved better than 1 : 2 (sugar : water), especially in late spring when fermentation was more likely.

**Electrical heating of hives.** In 9 years' experiments this was found to be unimportant for strong colonies, which can easily produce the heat they need for the optimum amount of brood. It proved useful for weaker colonies, provided that these had adequate protein; 7-8 watts were supplied (at the back of the hive) from the second half of March after the first cleansing flight) until the colonies filled 10 frames.

Any successful spring stimulation also shortens the life of the winter bees, since it increases brood rearing, and some time elapses before there are sufficient foragers to make up for those which have died off."

Reported By G. Kolisko

#### TO REMOVE POLLEN FROM COMBS

"The best way of removing pollen from combs is to soak the pollen combs for 12 hours in a solution of sodium bicarbonate; the pollen is softened, foams, and it can then be washed out by a thin stream of water, and the combs dried and returned to the hive." This is the statement made by F. R. Piskovoi of Russia in an item reported by M. Simpson in *Bee World* (England).

The work was done in investigation of colonies suffering from arsenical poisoning. The arsenic was found in the pollen but none in the honey.

#### Poison Sprays

It was found that when poisoning occurred from poisons sprayed on trees which were not contact poisons, such as arsenate of lead, the poison in all cases was found in the pollen but never any in the honey. Contact poi-

sons as D.D.T. would kill the adult bees before they returned to the hive. In that respect they are somewhat less dangerous than such poisons as arsenate of lead which continue to kill young bees in the hive that feed on it for a period of time until it is all consumed.

#### NEW DATA ON QUEEN REARING

Some valuable information on improved queen rearing is reported in the *Bee World* (England) by M. Simpson from work done by V. A. Shiniaeva of the Institute of Beekeeping, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

#### Effect of Removing Brood

The food supplied by the bees to queen larvae in various colonies was studied in 1951 and 1952. When queens were given for rearing to a colony from which the queen, all the uncapped and most of the capped brood were removed, the queen larvae were given less food than when uncapped and capped brood were left. For example, in the absence of uncapped brood the queen larvae received from 45 to 120 mg. food during the whole larval period, but when the uncapped brood remained in the colony the queen larvae were given from 110 to 565 mg. food during the same period.

Queen larvae given for rearing to a colony about to supersede its queen were given much more food than those in an ordinary colony. Two out of 7 queen cells were weighed; in one there was 1457 mg. and in the other 1720 mg. food. When the queen in this colony was removed with some bees to a nucleus, the queen was thrown out dead in a few days, and in the only queen cell in the nucleus the larva (1 day old) had 247 mg. food. Swarm cells were not specially studied, but the food given to queen larvae under these conditions was considerable.

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*June, 1954*

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## ORCHARD TOUR

Minnesota Fruit Growers Assn., Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Galesville, Wisconsin, Tuesday, August 24

Reserve the date. Program will consist of demonstrations in two orchards, luncheon at noon in Galesville. Program in our August issue. Mrs. Fred Sacia, Galesville will be chairman of the local committee.

## WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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## The Insect Which May Cause Removal of Unsprayed Apple Trees

# The Apple Maggot

### THE APPLE MAGGOT

Will the invasion of the apple maggot (Railroad Worm) make it impossible to grow edible apples on trees not sprayed in July and August?

The answer is yes, for most of Wisconsin. Last season the editor examined trays of apples shown at a county fair in which 90% of the fruit was infected with apple maggot. The exhibitor had failed to notice the tiny punctures in the skin of the apples. As the fruit ripens, the germs of soft rot carried by the slender white worms decay the pulp, the worms begin to feed more rapidly and the apples become unfit for food.

### Reason For Neglected Tree Removal Program

While other insects and diseases cause trees to become hazards in unsprayed orchards or gardens the apple maggot has increased the need for a neglected tree removal program. The flies—the mothers of the worms, begin to come out about the middle of July. They may feed upon the leaves of neglected trees and then fly for some distance—a half mile or more, to cared for orchards and start laying their eggs in the fruit. We have heard growers complain that they find it impossible to grow clean fruit near such neglected trees.

### Small Growers Face A Problem

The family with a few trees in the back yard or the farmer who wishes to grow a few apple trees without doing much spraying is faced with a decision. He must arrange to not only spray just before and again after the blooming period, but he must also spray in July and early August to control the apple maggot. If he does not do this, then at least in sections of the state where there are many orchards both large and small, he will find it impossible to have even a small percentage of fruit fit to eat. If he fails to apply the necessary sprays his apples will be covered with apple scab, punctured by plum curculio, bored by codling moth—then finally destroyed by the apple maggot.



This is the fly that lays the eggs—apple maggot fly. It is smaller than a house fly. Look for them on the sunny side of trees in mid-July and later, especially on sweet and soft varieties.



This is how the apple maggot worm looks—much enlarged. Each slender white worm carries with it the germs of soft rot. While the fruit is firm and solid maggots grow slowly, but when decay sets in they can grow rapidly, and tunnel forward.

### APPLE MAGGOT CONTROL

Recommended by the Wisconsin  
College of Agriculture

Two pounds of either lead arsenate or 50% DDT wettable powder to 100 gallons of spray will control the maggot, but it is important that the sprays be applied at the right time. A sure way to tell what is the right time is to trap the flies. An effective trap is made by filling a 5-pound honey pail or similar container with a "lip", with water, adding one tablespoon of household ammonia and a pinch of powdered soap.

Each orchardist should use at least three or four bait pails and hang them about shoulder high to outside limbs on the sunny sides of the trees. The pails must be kept lipping full and ammonia added every five days. If the solution becomes cloudy or dirty it should be thrown away and fresh material added.

Place the pails in the orchard not later than July 10 and examine them daily, counting and removing the trapped flies. This is best done by pouring the solution through a strainer into another pail.

### When To Spray

Spraying should start ten to fourteen days after the first fly is caught. As long as flies are caught in the traps it is necessary to spray every ten days or two weeks, making not more than three applications.

If it becomes necessary to spray near picking time, use methoxychlor at the rate of two pounds to 100 gallons of water.

### If Control Is Difficult

"We used to be able to control the maggot with one application of arsenate of lead, but something has happened," said Dr. C. L. Fluke recently. Where control has been difficult he suggests a combination of 2 lbs of lead and 2 lbs of 50% DDT per 100 gallons of water beginning between July 1 and 15. Continue every 10 to 14 days until August or when no more flies appear. It may take 4 sprays.



# Experiment Station Roundup

## APPLE FRAMEWORKS AND ROOTSTOCKS

A New Bulletin Published by the  
British Columbia Experiment  
Station At Summerland

A publication, No. 898 has just been received from Experiment Station at Summerland, B. C., Canada, on apple frameworks and rootstocks.

Since many Wisconsin growers are interested in hardy frameworks for varieties such as Delicious this bulletin will be of special value here in Wisconsin.

The following is a condensed description of their results on three important framework varieties, McIntosh, Hiberna and Virginia Crab. We are especially interested in the favorable comments made on McIntosh as a framework variety. Here are some of the statements made in the bulletin (condensed).

### McIntosh

This variety makes well-balanced frameworks which have united well with Delicious, resulting in vigorous trees which are productive and structurally strong. Furthermore, McIntosh is resistant to crown rot. The weakness of this variety as a framework for Delicious lies in the fact that it is itself subject to trunk and crotch injury where temperatures lower than -30°F. are experienced. In districts with less extreme temperatures, McIntosh merits favorable consideration as framework for Delicious.

### Hiberna

This framework is harder than McIntosh. This fact was demonstrated during the winter of 1949-50, when Hiberna withstood -40°F. with only a trace of injury, whereas McIntosh trees were severely damaged. Hiberna has been used extensively as a framework stock in Eastern Canada and in Iowa. When budded to Delicious they make smooth unions and produce vigorous, productive trees. In most instances Hiberna formed crotches with a wide angle and with the appearance of great structural strength. Unfortunately, however, in the early years of heavy bearing, many frameworks in widely separated areas have shown an unexpected tendency to split. In other instances, branches have pulled out of their sockets under the weight of heavy crops. There has also been a

tendency for the more horizontal limbs to droop, twist sideways and crack longitudinally along the grain of the wood.

In using Hiberna as a framework, buds or grafts of the commercial variety have usually been placed 18 to 24 inches from the trunk in order to take advantage, not only of the hardy trunk and crotches, but also of the hardy main limbs. This method of top-working has probably aggravated the structural weaknesses of Hiberna, but there is evidence that, even when worked less than 12 inches from the trunk, Hiberna frameworks are not always strong enough to support heavy crops of Delicious. Hiberna is moderately susceptible to crown rot.

### Virginia Crab

Experience indicates that it is not suitable as a framework for Delicious under British Columbia conditions. Some good Delicious trees have been developed on Virginia, but in most orchards the results of using this stock have been very disappointing. Difficulty has been experienced in developing well balanced frameworks. The scaffold branches tend to leave the trunk at too flat an angle. There is a tendency for the framework to make poor unions with the scion variety. Furthermore, although Virginia shows great vigor in the early years, it has a tendency later to exert a dwarfing influence on the resulting trees.

## REPLACE YOUR OLD TREES

**Tree Age and Spacing**—Quality fruit can be produced on relatively old trees but production is more expensive and more difficult. By comparison it is easy to produce regular crops of good fruit on young trees. "Money is made on young trees" is an old axiom in fruit growing and it is just as true now as it ever was. The age at which a tree will cease to produce fruit of adequate quality will vary with a wide variety of factors. A great many orchardists in the Northwest have tree replacement problems and far too few are doing much about them. It is difficult to set down a hard-and-fast rotation plan. In the Northwest we suggest that a grower try to have about 25 per cent of the trees in his orchard 1 to 10 years old with the remainder divided as follows: 25 per

cent 10 to 20 years old; 25 per cent 20 to 30 years old; and 25 per cent 30 to 40 years old. (Eastern growers consider trees of doubtful profit after 25 to 30 years).

Tree spacing also deserves attention in a quality production program. We can have light deficiency just the same as a nutrient deficiency and the results are frequently more serious.—By L. P. Batjer, Wenatchee, Wash. in Missouri Hort. Soc. News.

## A NEW LOOK AT APPLE TREE MULCHING

The New York Experiment Station at Cornell University has been carrying on a study of the effects of mulching on McIntosh apple trees for the past five years. The report of the experiment was given by Damon Boynton at the annual convention of the New York Horticultural Society.

After describing the effects on the trees from mulching Mr. Boynton makes this statement:

A conservative mulching program is then a satisfactory practice as far as the trees are concerned. What about its cost in comparison to sod culture with supplementary commercial fertilization? Any figures that one can conjure up are necessarily rough and vary with the value of hay, labor and fertilizer, but whenever I sharpen my pencil and go after this problem, I end up with a cost per tree that is more than double that of a sod-fertilizer program.

This means to me that mulching should be primarily regarded as a special practice for those apple orchards in which the soil is shallow or eroded, or very infertile. In such situations, as Dr. Harley has shown, it can make the difference between less than nothing and something. Also the problems created by heavy mulching and heavy fertilization do not occur so commonly on such sites because the limiting condition is depth and extent of rooting, and mulching only modifies that a little. It is on such spots that the time-consuming job of mulching should be concentrated for the most part. Then, if there is mulching material left and no other more valuable job remains to be done, moderate applications on other parts of the orchard may be satisfactory.

### NEW ANTIBIOTIC SPRAY FOR CHERRY LEAF SPOT CONTROL

A new antibiotic orchard spray material called Actispray is announced by the Niagara Chemical Division, Meddport, New York. Cherry growers will remember that Dr. Dewey Moore has tested this material in Door county under the name of Actidione.

Extensive tests by various experiment stations have indicated that Actispray will kill the fungus of cherry leaf spot even after it has been established up to periods of 96 hours. Premature leaf will be greatly reduced if applied before the leaves turn yellow from infection. The effect of

Actispray is not destroyed by rain after the spray has had at least one hour to set.

The Actispray is packaged in glass tubes in the form of soluble tablets. One tablet when dissolved in 100 gallons of water makes an economical, effective spray. It is compatible with most common insecticides.

Actispray is recommended as a post-harvest spray only on bearing trees; on non-bearing trees, nursery stock and trans-planted trees one or two years old.

Growers who may wish to use the spray under certain conditions after the harvest season contact Dr. J. D. Moore at Sturgeon Bay—Penninsular Experiment Station.

### ORCHARD FOR SALE

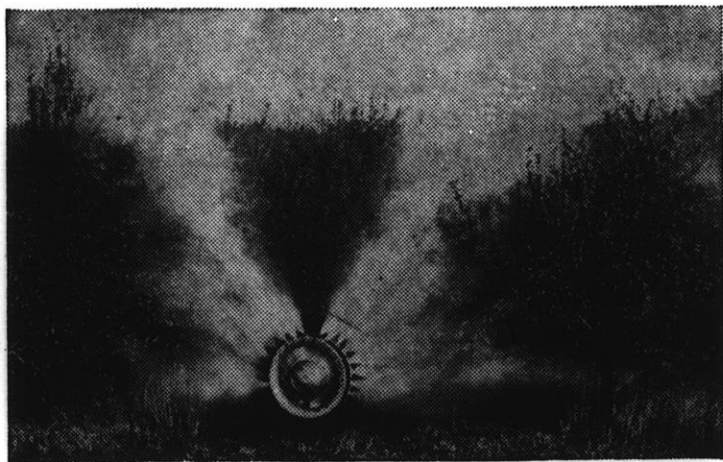
80 acre farm, 35 acres in orchard, 1,480 apple trees, 50 cherry trees, sandy loam soil, good seven room house, packing and machine shed, tractor, cultivator, harrow, plow, sprayer. Blacktop road, electricity, telephone. \$7,500.00 Terms. Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wis.

### APPLE CRUSHER WANTED

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We have all models of John Bean Sprayers from the smallest to the largest. The cut shown at right is of a Speedaire—which takes the hard work out of spraying and gives you a complete coverage with less material. One man operation.

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Grafting Knives & Tape  
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Spray Materials See Complete List in March Issue

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## CHERRIES FLOATED TO CANNERY

Less damage, time, lugging, and labor favor the water method of hauling cherries

Bulk handling red tart cherries in tank trucks of cold water may well become the modern way of hauling this fruit from orchard to processing plant.

This method of cushioning the fruit would eliminate almost entirely the use of cherry lugs and at the same time the quality of the fruit delivered to the packing plants would be improved, say research workers H. P. Gaston, Michigan State College horticulturist, and Jordan H. Levin, USDA engineer.

In their experiments last summer, Gaston and Levin found that this water method of transporting cherries cooled the fruit quickly at the receiving point in addition to preventing much bruising of the fruit. Unloading costs also were reduced through the reduction of man hours required to empty the truck upon arrival at the canning plant.

## No More Lugs

By hauling cherries in water Gaston estimated the grower needs only one lug on hand for every one in use, as compared with two to two and one-half lugs under the established method of handling cherries. Lugs could be entirely eliminated for some large growers, Gaston believes, by spotting a tank in the orchard and having the cherries emptied directly into the tank from the picking pails. The mortality of lugs, according to Gaston, is around six per cent a year, which represents a big loss to the processor since he furnishes the lugs.

In last summer's experiments the research workers used a galvanized sheet iron tank mounted on a truck chassis. The tank had a capacity of 10 tons of cherries. In use, the tank was nearly filled with cold water and the cherries were dumped into the water. Then the water was circulated through the cherries until all the field heat was removed, after which the truckload of cherries moved on to the processing plant.—From the American Fruit Grower.

## Prevent Bird Damage FOR SALE:

### AUTOMATIC SCARECROW

Now you can prevent birds from destroying your cherries and other fruit by placing in your orchard a new automatic, mechanical scarecrow operated by carbide. It explodes every one to four minutes with a loud detonation, similar to a 12 gauge shotgun.

It is also used to keep deer, foxes etc., away from trees and poultry. Tests have shown that birds do not become accustomed to the report, like a shotgun. It costs about 25c a day to operate. The machine will last for years. It is made in Germany; has no moving parts—nothing to get out of order. Don't wait.

Write for information or order direct. Price \$71.50. Dealers wanted.

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# In The News

## BE CAREFUL OF SPRAY CHEMICALS

Children have been poisoned by spray chemicals according to reports in the newspapers. A 6 year old boy was poisoned from spilling concentrated Tepp onto his legs. A child died as a result of making mud pies with Tepp found in the barn. Use and store such chemicals with the greatest care and caution.

### Check Concentration of Dieldrin

The formulation of Dieldrin this year, in many cases, has been changed to 50%. Last year it was sold at 25% formulation. Be sure to check your concentration when using it, or any of the other insecticides.

## SMALL APPLES NOT WANTED ON ANY MARKET, IT SEEMS

English growers apparently have much the same difficulty that those in this country do with a few who are unable to wait for their fruit to mature.

"The better prices for early apples are tempting some growers to pick fruit that is small and immature," The Grower of London declares. "This is a great pity for two reasons: as our Covent Garden correspondent has repeatedly pointed out, the higher prices are for good-sized apples, running out at about 200 or fewer to the bushel. Smaller apples are not wanted."

It reminds us of the radio comedian who reported that some of his potatoes were as big as marbles; the rest were smaller.—From **Better Fruit Magazine**.

## THE STRAWBERRY VIRUS SITUATION

A conference on the strawberry virus situation in eastern United States was held at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., on January 14. Research extension workers and strawberry nurserymen attended.

The Federal Extension Service makes this statement in regard to strawberry virus diseases.

"Virus diseases of strawberry plants have been interfering greatly with successful production during recent years. Affected plants lack vigor, produce few runners and give low yields. Hope for overcoming the trouble lies in the production of

disease-free plants and in controlling the insect vector. Already, some of the larger strawberry nurseries are beginning to produce plants from virus-free foundation stock.

"Place orders for strawberry plants early, as drought and other factors have contributed to shortages

## YIELDS OF HARALSON AND WEALTHY APPLES COMPARED

Professor W. G. Brierly, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Minnesota has issued an Orchard Study Bulletin giving a comparison of yields of Haralson and Wealthy apples in the trial orchard of trees planted in the spring of 1932 at the Fruit Breeding Farm.

From 1937 to 1949 the Wealthy trees averaged 34.9 bu. per tree while the Haralson trees averaged 44 bu. per tree. In 1946 and 1948 a frost killed the crop. Over the 13 seasons Haralson trees produced 26% more than Wealthy. The records show the performance of the two varieties without thinning treatments.

In 1949 the range in yield per tree for Wealthy 111 trees was 7.25 bu. to 20.5 bu. For the Haralson the range in the 96 trees in the orchard was 2.25 bu. to 28.25 bu.

## THE REVOLUTION IN THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

Writing in the rural New Yorker Professor H. B. Tukey, Chief, Department of Horticulture, Michigan State College states, "Before our eyes in the last decade a revolution has taken place in the fruit industry." He points out the significant changes in pest control, new ways to fertilize, fewer and better varieties and then adds: mechanical pickers have not succeeded, but picking platforms, light-weight ladders, lower and more open trees, field grading, pallet handling and the fork-lift have made great contributions. Cherries are successfully moved in tank trucks of cool water. Strawberries are capped in the field or capped mechanically at the packing plant. Crates are piled 15-high in farm storages by conveyors and fork-lifts. Everything possible is being done to remove field heat from the product as soon as possible. More farm storages, the hydro-cooler, and the refrigerated truck are great helps.

## CHESTER LA FEVER JOINS MICHIGAN ORCHARD SUPPLY CO.

Mr. Chester La Fever has joined the Michigan Orchard Supply Co. of South Haven, Michigan as sec.-treas. according to J. W. Willobee, President. He was recently associated with the John Bean Company and prior to 1949 was Sales Manager of the Friend Manufacturing Co.

The Michigan Orchard Supply Company are representatives and distributors for a wide variety of orchard equipment.

## THE CONCORD GRAPE

Are you planting some grapes this spring? If you are, you'll be especially interested to know how Concord, perhaps the most widely grown variety in Wisconsin, got started.

It seems that one Ephraim Wales Bull, found some wild grapes growing on a hillside in Concord, Mass., in 1843. He planted seed from these grapes and then started developing one seedling that resulted. It became the parent stock of the famous grape popular in very many sections of the country and the foundation of farming prosperity in parts of western New York and California.

The original vine is protected by an outdoor iron cage.

Should you take your family to New England some time, why not plan to go to Concord, a town made famous for its part in the American Revolution and by its many great authors,—Emerson, Hawthorne, the Alcotts, Thoreau,—and where this great grape was developed.

## FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

Highly developed fruit farm on State Hwy. 13 near Bayfield, Wisconsin. 57 acres, about 800 fruit trees (apples, cherries and plums), 300 grape vines. Has all necessary equipment. Modern six room house, packing and storage shed, roadside stand. Terms. Also several other combination fruit and dairy farms reasonably priced. For further details write: Harry Peterson Agency, Ashland, Wisconsin.

## WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE NEWS

The Wisconsin Apple Institute's Board of Directors voted to have another edition of the very popular recipe book, "Use Wisconsin Apples—53 new Ways" printed. Orders will be taken from fruit growers at \$5.00 per hundred. If you can use any this fall, send in your order at once, to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place. We wish to get at least 10,000 copies printed.

A state apple desert contest will be sponsored by the Institute. Committees will be appointed in each county having a County Fruit Growers Association.

The annual meeting of the National Apple Institute will be held at Niagara Falls, New York on June 17-19. A large delegation is expected to attend from Wisconsin; about half of the members of the Board of Directors have indicated they will attend. Secretaries of State Horticultural Societies will meet on June 16.

A promotion director will again be employed by the Apple Institute to carry on a promotional campaign for apples through radio, television and newspapers. She will also help with the apple desert contest.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution requesting the Wisconsin State Fair to give the Institute an opportunity to display and sell good quality apples at an attractive stand in the Horticultural Bldg. at the fair.

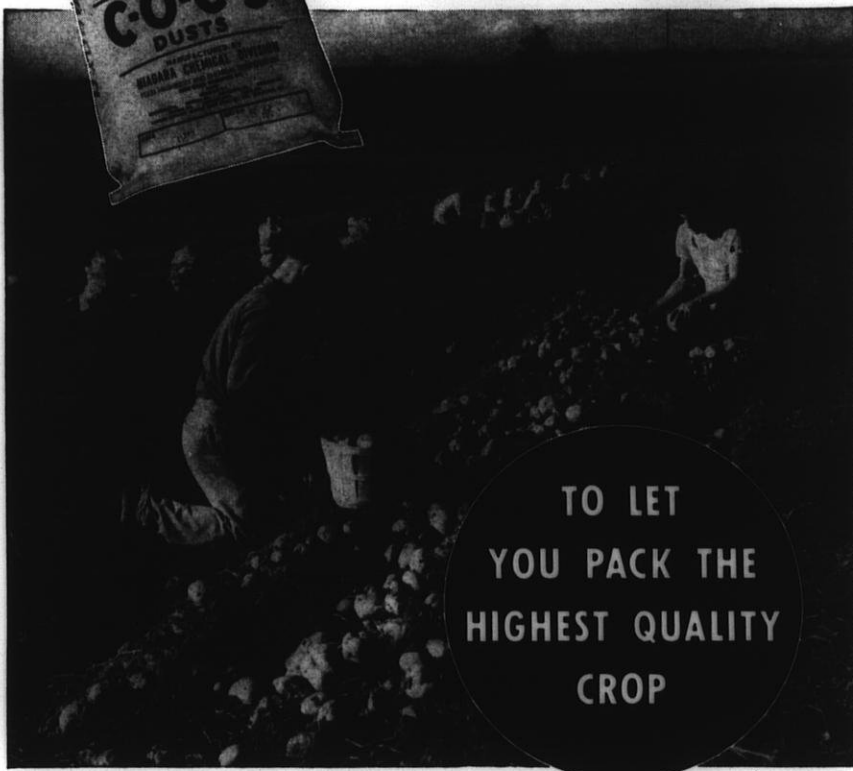
Mr. Henry Mahr, President, was appointed chairman of the committee to make the necessary arrangements. Such a stand has become a very important feature of the Minnesota State Fair and \$5,000.00 worth of apples were sold to fair visitors during past two years.

All commercial apple growers in Wisconsin should join in the Wisconsin Apple Institute to help in the important program of selling our consumers on the good quality of apples.

**MOVIE FILM AVAILABLE.** The sound motion picture "Gateway to Health" which tells about the importance of apples in preventing tooth decay is now available for meetings. If you, as a fruit grower, can arrange to show this film at a large meeting, write to the office of the Horticultural Society for a booking. It will be sent free.



# Niagara Packs The Finest



You'll pack a heavier, premium crop of sound, good-keeping potatoes by regularly applying Niagara C-O-C-S to your fields. This superior fungicide effectively prevents blight and actually encourages the natural growth of potato plant foliage.

Niagara C-O-C-S is finely milled. It has smaller toxic copper particles than ordinary dusts. This means you can cover the foliage more thoroughly, and with greater adhesion to resist wash-off by rain. C-O-C-S mixes readily as a spray, flows freely as a dust and sticks to wet or dry foliage. Either way you'll find it covers the crop with a minimum of pounds per acre for maximum protection and economy.

For professional advice as to timing, rate of application, and methods to assure maximum results, ask your friendly Niagara man. There is one of these trained specialists in every neighborhood. Write us and he will see you.

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Use it to safely protect your other crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, peppers, squash, lima beans and celery against disease attack. Either dust or spray.

# Niagara

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# Berries and Vegetables

## Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Pres., Dr. Charles Swingle, Sturgeon Bay; Vice Pres., E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville; 2nd Vice Pres., Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; Sec. Treas., E. L. White, Box 147, Fort Atkinson. Directors: Glen Swartz, Kenosha; Charles Braman, Waupaca; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Elmer Whitby, Chilton; Floyd Burchell, DePere. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

### HOW TO RENEW THAT STRAWBERRY PLANTING

What shall we do with the old strawberry bed that we have just finished picking in June. How shall we handle it for best results next year if we decided to keep it over another year.

#### A Few Things To Remember

First we must remember: The later the runner plants root, the lower the yield.

**MOWING.** Many growers mow the old bed. The main reason is to control leaf spot and other diseases. However, if the mowings are allowed to remain on the field, there is little value for control of diseases. There is a difference of opinion among growers as to the value of mowing, some claiming that the removal of healthy foliage is detrimental and stunts the development of the plant. Mowing the leaves, if done at all, should be done immediately after the picking season is over because delaying the topping decreases the yield the next year.

**BURNING OVER THE BEDS.** If the foliage has been cut and raked between the rows, it is often burned. This must be done when the old leaves are dry and when there is sufficient wind to sweep the blaze quickly across the field. However, burning destroys unrooted runners particularly the early formed ones which might otherwise develop into fruitful plants, so its value depends somewhat on the number of plants in the row, whether these runners are valuable and whether diseases and insects are destroyed by burning.

**NARROWING THE ROW.** One of the systems being followed to narrow the rows is to systematically turn under one side, leaving the newer plants on the other edge of the remaining strip. The plow may be used to do this, followed by harrow or cultivator to level the soil. Whether it will pay depends upon the stand of plants—if the rows are not wide, it won't pay.

#### THINNING THE PLANTS IN THE



**ROW.** The purpose of thinning is to avoid too crowded conditions in the row, to remove old plants and give opportunity for plants that are to fruit the next year to grow large and vigorous. Whether it is profitable or not depends upon the amount of time and labor it will take and whether or not the plants are too crowded. Frequently, a crowded condition is responsible for poor yield in Wisconsin. No blanket recommendations can be made. Each must study his own situation.

**FERTILIZERS.** Whether or not to apply a commercial fertilizer to the renewed bed also depends upon conditions, the vigor and age of the plant. The use of 250 lbs. of ammonium nitrate or other high nitrogen fertilizer has given good results. On the average good soils of Wisconsin that have organic matter and have grown other crops well, we doubt if the addition of phosphate or potash will pay for the cost,—at least no experimental evidence exists that it will. In applying fertilizers we should remember that one should get more than \$1.00 worth of increase crop from \$1.00 worth of fertilizer application including the labor of applying it. Fertilizers will not take the place of organic matter or watering when the soil is dry—two of the limiting factors in strawberry culture.

### TO DRIVE AWAY BLACKBIRDS

From Florida comes the news that the Fish and Wildlife Service has been conducting experiments to repel blackbirds from sweet corn by the use of a rope-fire cracker method. The method seems to be successful but is still being tested.

Note the ad in this issue on a mechanical gun to repel birds.

### NEW MAGAZINE FOR VEGETABLE GROWERS

The American Vegetable Grower is a new magazine published by the same company that has long given us an excellent fruit magazine, The American Fruit Grower.

The address of the magazine is 106 Euclid, Willoughby, Ohio. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for 3 years and \$3.00 for 5 years. Our vegetable growers will find it very valuable.

### PREPACKAGING VEGETABLES BECOMING POPULAR

Will it pay to prepackage fresh vegetables and fruits in polyethylene and cellophane film bags. This question is being debated by many growers.

The DuPont information service reports these advantages given them by retailers who now successfully prepackage lettuce: "Shoppers prefer prepackaged lettuce because it is clean and sanitary; there is no chance of water dripping on shoppers' clothes, or soiling hands or gloves; the danger of shoppers slipping on fallen leaves is eliminated; store traffic is speeded up—there is no standing in line or waiting for prepackaged, price marked lettuce."

Other polyethylene bagged items that seem to be popular are ready-to-cook green beans, carrots, and topped parsnips and turnips. Shipping such vegetables as carrots with tops becomes an expensive item so if the tops can be eliminated, there should be a distinct saving.



# Control of Vine Crop Insects

By Dr. R. K. Chapman, Dept. of Entomology, Univ. of Wis.

The most important insects attacking vine crops in Wisconsin are the striped and spotted cucumber beetles, the squash borer, and the squash bug.

The striped and spotted cucumber beetles are the first of these insects to attack the cucurbit crops in the spring. They are beetles which are yellowish in color and the one has black stripes while the other is a little larger with a greenish yellow tinge and has black spots on its back. These insects appear about as soon as the vine crops appear above ground and can ruin the entire crop in a very short time by eating off the whole plant. Very close watch must therefore be kept for these pests and control material must be on hand and applied as soon as they appear. Later in the season insects cause damage by eating holes in the rind of the fruit, such crops as squash and muskmelons.

These beetles are controlled by light applications (10-15 lbs. per acre) of 1 to 3% DDT dusts. This rate of application leaves a film of dust on the leaves that is barely visible. Cucurbits are particularly susceptible to DDT injury and consequently excessive deposits on plants should be avoided by applying very light dust treatments. Dusts of 3% purified DDT, 2% Silan, 1% rotenone and 3% methoxychlor have also given good control of these insects with little injury to cucurbits.

## The Squash Borer

The Squash borer attacks squashes and pumpkins by boring into the stems of the runners and causing them to wilt and often die. Because it is impossible to control these whitish-colored borers after they are inside the stem, it is necessary to use preventative methods to prevent damage. Other than the wilting of the runners, the only evidence that borers are in the stems is that they force frass out of the holes through which they entered the stalks.

Three or four applications of materials should be applied at about 10 day intervals to the crown of the plant and the base of the runners beginning when the plants begin to vine out. One percent dusts of lindane, aldrin or

dieldrin, or three per cent dusts of Rhothane or DDT or 2% Silan have all given very efficient squash borer control.

## Squash Bugs

Squash bugs are large shield shaped grayish colored bugs which attack vine crops later in the season. These insects feed in groups and often kill off an entire hill by injecting a poisonous material into the plant when they feed and cause the plant to take on a burned appearance.

These insects can best be controlled by an application of 10% Sabadilla dust. If this not available a 1% dust of parathion can be used if the person applying it uses the proper precautions as parathion is a very poisonous material but does not leave a long lasting residue on the plants.

## GROWING FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS

### A New Book For The Fruit Grower And The Student

Professor Thomas J. Talbert, formerly Chairman of Department of Horticulture of University of Missouri has written a splendid new book, "Growing Fruit and Vegetable Crops". It is available from Lea & Febiger, Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa. (\$4.50). It contains 350 pages, 72 illustrations.

There are chapters on budding and grafting; culture of apples, pears, cherry and plum; special chapters on growing strawberries, grapes, cane and bush fruits; the Home Fruit garden; control of insects and diseased pests and a portion of the book deals with growing vegetable crops.

Professor Talbert has set forth in this book the easy-to-follow fundamentals which influence and determine successful fruit and vegetable culture.

Students will find it a useful textbook, horticulturists will find it a time and money-saving guide.

## BERRY BOXES

For Sale. Berry Boxes and Crates.  
For Price List write Ebner Box Factory, Cameron, Wis.

## WHITE CHINA GOSLINGS

For weeding and fertilizing berry patches and orchards.

All sizes at reasonable prices. R. C. Weier, R. No. 2, Kewaskum, Wis.

## Geese As Weeders

Some growers have found that geese are satisfactory weeders in strawberry plantings. This method of control has also been used in strawberry plantings at Iowa State College. Geese were excellent for the control of grassy weeds and most broadleaved weeds. However, there are certain weeds such as smart weed, knot weed and purslane which are apparently not delicacies of geese. When geese are used they should be provided with shade, water, and, if weeds are scarce, supplemental feed. They should be taken out of the planting when fruiting starts as they are apt to tramp the berries. The shelter and water should be located away from the bed to avoid severe tramping of plants.

## STRAWBERRY TASTE TREATS

By Victor Heinz, Cleveland, R. 1, Wis.

### Strawberry Preserves

Work with a small amount of berries, not more than 3 quarts in one dish. Wash, stem and measure. To each quart of berries add 1 cup sugar. Place berries and sugar in alternate layers in a shallow pan. Let stand for 2 hrs. Boil gently for 2 or 3 minutes in their own juice without stirring. Let stand overnight so that berries will have a chance to puff and absorb some of the syrup. Next morning fill in clean pint or quart jars and process in water bath about 10 minutes.

## FROZEN STRAWBERRIES

Mash a few, leave others whole—slice, mash all, or leave all whole. Use 4 cups of fruit to 1 cup sugar.

Wash and hull 3 quarts of berries. Mash slightly or all as desired. Add 5 cups of sugar, stir until sugar is dissolved. Let stand for several hours or overnight. Then bring to a full rolling boil for 10-14 minutes. Add ½ cup of lemon juice or 1 tsp. of epsom salts. Boil for another minute. To prevent foaming, add a small lump of butter. Pour hot into jars and seal immediately with vacuum seal.



# From the Editor's Desk

## OUR COVER PICTURE

This month we show Lilibet, the 1954 All American Rose Selection award winner. It was named to honor the princess who became Queen Elizabeth II and is an origination of Howards of Hemet, California.

Lilibet is a florabunda and an ideal plant for hedges, borders and bed planting. It has radiant pink blossoms and compact dark green foliage.

If you'd like a booklet describing 39 award winning roses, send 10c to Howards of Hemet, Hemet Calif. and ask for the "Story of All American Rose Selections".

## AMERICAN CHESTNUTS GROWING IN BAYFIELD AREA

An interesting letter from Mr. Henry Herber of Bayfield, Wis. states that he was much interested in the article on the American chestnut in our April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. He says he witnessed the complete destruction of these magnificent trees some years ago in the middle West. Therefore, he was quite surprised to find about seven of the trees growing and bearing nuts on the hills overlooking Lake Superior near Bayfield. Here, perhaps due to isolation, they have thus far escaped the blight. The larger of the trees have a diameter of about 24 inches near the base and bear nuts on the average of every other year. The trees are tall and straight. Mr. Herber has several trees which he grew from the seed. It does not propagate itself readily because very few of the seeds escape the squirrels and chipmunks.

## MECHANICAL TOMATO PICKER BEING TESTED

From Florida we hear that a mobile mechanical method to harvest and handle mature green tomatoes was tried in the Homestead area this season. Field harvesters for the mature green tomatoes are said to appear practical and some successful demonstrations have been given.



## HOW WRONG CAN THEY BE?

We have read many incorrect statements about bee behavior but the one published in the magazine section of the Milwaukee Sentinel on Sunday, April 25 beats them all. Read it and weep.

"Will a colony of bees survive if the queen bee dies?"

"Only for about six days. After the death of a queen bee—if there is no other queen to take her place—the entire colony of bees is utterly wiped out. When the queen dies, the rest of the bees forget to feed the babies, and they themselves refuse to eat—so all pine away."

For our readers who do not know about the life of honey bees we will explain that when the queen dies the bees at once start "queen cells" and raise a new queen. If they fail in this the bees continue to live on, but in a disorganized state. Since their activities and labors are reduced they usually live longer than the bees engaged in rearing young and gathering pollen and nectar.

Local youngster was wondering the other day what he would be when he grows up. The answer seems obvious. He'll be a taxpayer.

## FIELD DAY EXHIBITS— UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

June 15-16,

The Electric Research Farm  
Madison, Wis. Hy. U.S. 18 and 151

In addition to livestock exhibits, poultry exhibits, field demonstrations, Women's Program and miscellaneous exhibits, there will be exhibits of interest to horticulturists as follows: Improved Strawberries, by R. H. Roberts; Summer Care of Roses, by G. E. Beck; Chemicals to Prevent Sprouting of Stored Vegetables by L. G. Holm; Woody Landscape Plants G. A. Ziegler; Dusts and Sprays for Insect and Disease Control by Earl Wade and E. H. Fisher; Disease Control in Tobacco Seedbeds.

The demonstration of "push button farming" to be held in the Electric Farm Buildings will be worth the trip to Madison.

The farm is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile beyond the "Belt Line" on Hy. 151, Southwest of Madison.

## LESSON IN CONSERVATION

### Bambi

A moving picture featuring a tame deer somehow gave a lot of people the impression that taming deer was the essence of conservation. A fawn eating from the hand of a child runs as a favorite of tourist lure literature. Young bear and deer are lovable animals.

It is hard to convince people of that fact, but a tame deer can kill you. Tame deer have been responsible for a number of Wisconsin deaths. A northern Wisconsin farm woman tried to outrun her pet deer but died under its feet. As wildlife, deer and bear are no menace to human life. As tame animals it pays to know something about their characteristics. Wild bear chase trout fishermen every spring but there is no record of any bear ever catching a fisherman. Anyone who can out run a bear would set an all-time sprint record, and to do it wearing waders would be truly miraculous. It seems a good assumption that the bear isn't trying.

## BACK TO THE WOODSHED

The other morning the dispatcher at the county jail—radioed the Chief that a woman on the north side had complained that, "The kids in the neighborhood are riding each others bicycles and wrecking them".

The chief called back that he would investigate immediately—but added "The parents ought to be able to handle that themselves. It's getting so that every time one kid takes another's candy, they call for the police right away to take care of it."

That set us to thinking that the chief is right, and that's probably why we hear so much more about juvenile delinquency these days than we did years ago.

It isn't that kids are any worse, basically, than they were before. But parents are too disinterested—or just plain too lazy—to properly discipline them. We know for sure our dad wouldn't have let us get away with wrecking another kid's bike; and he wouldn't have bought us a new one if some other kid had wrecked ours, either.

Probably the worse casualty of our mechanized civilization is the disappearance of the good-old woodshed.—Condensed from an editorial in The Ozaukee County Press, Port Washington. The editor is John Rahmlow—so naturally this editor agrees.

## HOW TO KILL CRABGRASS

Crabgrass and other annual weeds can now be prevented before they grow in well established lawns by using **Crag Herbicide-1**.

Crabgrass is an annual weed, it sprouts from seeds left from the plants that died last year. When Crag Herbicide-1 is applied in the early spring and at monthly intervals throughout the summer it kills these seeds as they start sprouting without harming established lawn grasses. The Herbicide dissolves easily in water. It can be applied with a sprinkling can, pressure sprayer or garden hose sprayer. It is available at most garden supply stores.

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IRRIGATION COMPANY

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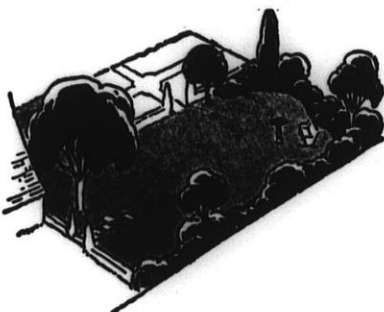
H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

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Just picture your home in a setting of natural beauty — beautifully landscaped from the far corners to the front lawn at the road's edge. That's the McKay way — taking full advantage of every opportunity to create for you a comfortable "outdoor living room."

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An "outdoor living room," with its beautiful natural "furnishings," adds value to your property and gives you pleasure unlimited.

### For Beauty

Your front lawn is the real show window of your home. McKay's experts will help you accent its natural lines of beauty.

For complete information consult your local McKay Representative or write to our Madison office.

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# Nursery News & Notes

For The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association

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## The New Garden

It Must Be A Place of Color and Reflect Your Personal Taste

By James S. Wells, D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill.

We discussed in the April issue the basic principles of design and how you should set out to plan your new garden. Once you have decided the form that you would like your garden to take, this plan should be placed upon paper, no matter how roughly, and recorded for future reference.

Make a plan for the whole garden so that it can be referred to from year to year, and then in your own mind set out to develop a certain section of that garden this particular year. Let us say you have made the plan and decided on the area that you want to develop. How should you go about it?

Of course, the first thing to consider is the soil. It will undoubtedly have been left in a very poor condition by the builders. The top soil may have been buried under a pile of sub-soil which was removed from the cellar and almost certainly the tilth and general fertility of the soil will have been destroyed by the heavy traffic associated with building operations. You will have to get your soil back into good growing condition, and this work should not be skimped in any way, because the future well being and development of your garden depends upon the thoroughness with which you prepare the basic soil.

### The Flower Beds

The immediate area which you will probably decide to develop will be the beds against the walls of the house. The ground should be thoroughly dug with a fork or spade to loosen it and to aerate the down trodden soil. A generous mixture of manure and peat moss should be incorporated at the time the ground is dug. By generous, I mean a two or three inch layer of peat moss and manure. This should be well mixed in with the top soil as you



dig it with the fork, and the result should be a well worked and friable loam in which this humus material has been mixed.

### The Soil

The soil should be tested, if you have the facilities available, to decide whether it is acid or alkaline or whether it is short of any of the essential plant foods. If no such service is available, then rely upon the incorporation of a good dressing of manure to raise the general fertility. If the soil has been heavily packed down, it may be necessary to break up the bottom of the sub soil as you turn each spit.

This means throwing the soil forward, breaking up the bottom of the trench, and then throwing the next spit on top of the already broken sub soil and so on from trench to trench until the bed has been completely worked. This pre-preparation of the soil may be necessary on heavy packed ground before incorporating the peat moss and manure, but, if the ground is in a reasonable condition, then the peat moss and manure can be incorporated at the time the ground is dug in the first instance. With this preparation thoroughly completed, then a selection of plants can be chosen for planting at any time during the year.

### Container Grown Plants

Container grown plants can be set out in mid-summer as long as they are well watered both at the time of

planting and for the next three or four weeks so that they become established into your soil without a set back. Bulbs, of course, should be one of the main items that you put in in August and September, so that you have a good show of bloom the following Spring. If you complete your work late in the summer, it might be well to confine your efforts to foundation planting of one or two selected Evergreen trees, the addition of one or two flowering trees, or trained flowering trees which you may wish to plant as espaliers against the side of the house, such as crabapples, etc. and bulbs beneath these for a show next spring.

Following the preparation of the ground and a basic planting of some selected materials against the house, then should follow the development of the ground in the beds in further sections of the garden. It is an excellent idea to prepare this ground in this way through the summer in preparation for full planting or even for the following spring, because the preparation of this land well ahead of requirements will allow it time to mellow and become in a good working condition to receive the plants at the right time.

### The Garden Is A Place Of Color

The selection of plant material for your garden should reflect your personal tastes and interests. Do not follow the general run of plantings, but inquire first as to the best material for your particular area, and then as to the most colorful plants which are available and which will be suitable for your garden and finally a plan of your own choosing. Above all, I would stress the value of color in the garden. I keep harping on this, but I cannot stress the point too much that, to me, a garden should be a place of color

and not a collection of dull, rather dreary, so-called Evergreens. These Evergreens are highly necessary in a proper planting, and some of them are very beautiful in their own right, but to fill a garden with them is, in my opinion, bad planning, and does not give the continuity of interest and color which one should expect from a well designed planting plan. With this idea of color in mind, do not overlook many of the smaller plants, particularly herbaceous perennials which are most attractive in bloom in the spring and summer and which can and do withstand some of the rigors of our midwestern climate. There are excellent herbaceous perennials which fall into this category which can give a great deal of interest and color to an other-wise somewhat uninteresting garden. Plant some of these, because you have no idea of the real interest which will follow the use of material of this kind until you have tried it. It changes your whole outlook on gardening.

#### THIS SPRING IN THE NURSERY

By Leland Jens

From all indications this was another spring of record sales. Early season cold, wet weather deferred early buying but once the weather took a turn for the better buyers were out in force. The huge backlog of recently built homes that still require planting assures the nurseryman volume if not profit. The weather was ideal from one standpoint as early season coolness permitted accomplishment of work before all of the time had to be devoted to the clientele.

Last summer's drought reflected itself in the spring demand. Shortages developed rapidly in strawberry and raspberry plants since many beds were lost in last summer's drought. Damage to evergreens by drought and an open winter was also brought out by early spring winds. While it is still too early to appraise the complete loss Central Wisconsin experienced losses particularly in Arbor Vitas, Norway Spruce and White Pine, and other losses depending on site and exposures. After subjecting the plants to a severe drought and an open winter, nature in her inscrutable way dropped heavy rainfall in the early spring to aid recovery.

The trend to a modified serve system of selling continued this spring, with new lath houses shading potted plant material in many places.

#### PLANT AND REPLANT AMERICA

Hundreds of thousands of newer homes need landscaping. Yes. But as many more of our older homes need re-landscaping. Planted years ago,

with trees and shrubs that are now too tall, these places present an overgrown, even wild appearance from the street. Owners are deprived of the best use of their yards and living in the darkened rooms must be on the depressive side. Not only do we need to **PLANT AMERICA**, we need to **REPLANT AMERICA**.—From Garden Facts, By U.S.D.A.

200-bushel corn yields are consistently obtained with sprinkler irrigation.

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# Gladiolus Tidings

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### BULBLETS

By Ralph Burdick, Edgerton

For the amateur who is interested in having only a few bulbs of each variety he grows coming along every year there are a good many advantages to a selective method of propagating by bulblets.

First, I think most of us feel that the individual plant that shows the most vigorous growth and produces the best over-all spike also gives the best promise of producing progeny which will most nearly represent the ultimate in that particular variety. To this end, only bulblets from the best individuals within a group should be saved.

Now to carry the theory a little further—only the largest bulblets from the new master strain should be saved, for it is only logical to expect that the food reserves stored in a large bulblet gives it the ability to make a faster start and to produce a stronger, healthier bulb. These bulblets should be peeled for two reasons. One, to enable us to see in advance whether or not we are planting diseased material, since peeling enables us to see many of the lesions of disease which are not apparent in the unhusked bulblet. Second, to let the moisture reach the roots and start growth sooner than would be possible if it had first to seep through the relatively impermeable husk. Some varieties are even encased in double husks!

To complete the bulblets care, plant only in good soil, give each one plenty of room (since nearly every one will grow), keep free from weeds, water well, fertilize some and in the fall dig the nicest number 1's and 2's you ever saw.



### GLADIOLUS SHOW DATES

August 1—N. E. Ill. & S. Wis. Show.  
Grade School Bldg. Jefferson, Wis.

August 7-8 Central International  
Show at Rochester, Minn

August 14-15—Silver Anniversary  
Wis. State Glad Show, Wausau, Wis.

August 15-16—Madison Chapter  
Show at 1st Nat'l. Bank, Madison,  
Wis.

August 22—Twin City, Marinette—  
Menomonie Chapter Show.

August 28-29—Manitowoc Chapter  
Show.

### COMMERCIAL GROWERS ELECT

The North American Commercial Gladiolus Growers have appointed for 1954 Lloyd E. Weeks as president, 3130 North River Road, Salem, Oregon, and Herbert C. Bardes, executive secretary, 20 Kennan Place, Morris Plains, New Jersey. Herb Bardes, editor of their Newsletter, is a member of the Gardener Writers' Association, and active in other floricultural publications.

### REPORT OF THE ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met on May 2 preceeding the spring meeting and transacted some important business. Mr. Walter Axel was requested to purchase a silver trophy for our 25th anniversary show. Mr. Dave Purner was requested to purchase the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society's trophy to be given for the best spike in the Wis. Recent Introduction Section at the Illinois show to be held at Garfield Park in Chicago.

There was considerable discussion on how to interest gladiolus growers to become members of the Society. It was decided to have post cards printed on the care and culture of gladiolus. Each chapter will receive some and members may hand them out to interested parties. Messrs. Thompson, Burdick and Gates were appointed as a committee to prepare the cards.

The American Home Achievement Award will be given at the 1954 show—and we will comply strictly with the rules of the American Home Publishing Company.

It was voted that if a family, husband, wife and child wish to enter gladiolus at the show, each must show in a separate division. One can show in the open, one in the amateur, and one in the novice divisions, but not more than one member of the family may show in the same division.

Mr. Art. Kottke of the Twin City Chapter invited us to hold the 1955 state show in Marinette-Menominee.

### Fall Meeting

The annual fall meeting of the state Society will be held in Manitowoc the

first Sunday in November. At the afternoon program, Prof. Leland Shaw introduced Mr. Ralph Burdick, Edgerton, Mr. John Gates, Two Rivers and Jerry Merchardt, Marinette. Each discussed a different color class of gladiolus and talked on those that they had grown and like the best in that class. A question and answer period followed which was very interesting.

Mr. Joseph Rezek was auctioneer at the bulb auction. A total of \$102.25 was taken in.

By Mrs. R. A. Bayless, Sec.

## FERTILIZERS FOR GLADIOLUS

When we studied the results of numerous experiments on the use of commercial fertilizer for the growing of gladiolus on various types of soil we are largely confused. Results seem to vary so much as to appear inconsistent.

In the April 8th issue of The Florists Review is a report of tests in North Carolina on the use of different kinds and quantities of fertilizers for gladiolus.

Study these figures for example and see what you can make of them.

| Treatment                                                           | No. Spikes<br>Cut Per Acre |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 500 lbs. 3-9-9 in row, 150 lbs. NaNO <sub>3</sub> at spiking .....  | 49,250                     |
| 1000 lbs. 3-9-9 at emergence .....                                  | 45,750                     |
| No fertilizer .....                                                 | 45,125                     |
| 1500 lbs. 3-9-9 in row .....                                        | 44,125                     |
| 1000 lbs. 3-9-9 in row, 150 lbs. NaNO <sub>3</sub> at spiking ..... | 43,875                     |
| 500 lbs. 3-9-9 in row .....                                         | 43,250                     |
| 1000 lbs. 3-9-9 in row .....                                        | 39,375                     |

What do you make of the fact that when no fertilizer at all was applied, there were more spikes cut per acre than when 1,000 lbs. of 3-9-9 was used—or several other combinations.

In this experiment one distinct finding was that when no fertilizer was used 1,125 spikes were cut on the first day of the season compared with 0 for most of the heavily fertilized rows. The addition of nitrate fertilizer delayed blossoming.

The human race must be getting stronger. Back in the early thirties, it took two men to carry ten buck's worth of groceries. Now any little boy can carry that much.

## Varieties Old And New

By Wesley Patience  
Continued from May

### Rose Varieties

Those who like rose, and there are those who don't include **Rosita** in their collection. **Whistle Stop** (where do we get these names) does stop the procession for many and should be a regularly scheduled stop for others who have not traveled the route and if you will just get **Traveler** to go along with it you need not worry about those overnight show trips. Melk has a couple in this class in **Margery** and **Celestial Rose** of which good reports are heard. An interesting distinctly different glad in this class is Rupert's **Juliet** a deep rose red with striking white throat and an appearance of velvet showing up particularly well in artificial light.

### Lavender Varieties

Three years ago John and Charlie

Larus showed at Long Island a new seedling which won not only American Achievement but also best spike. Now we all have a chance to grow it under the name of **Princess**. This may well turn out to be best of the lavenders

Continued on Page 221

## NEW CHAPTER OFFICERS

Manitowoc Gladiolus Chapter Officers: President, Mr. Al Schmidt, Manitowoc; Vice President, Mr. Joe Rezek, Manitowoc; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Schultz, Manitowoc; Secretary, Mrs. Al Schmidt, Manitowoc.

Directors are Mr. Ed Schultz, Mr. Joe Rezek and Mr. Wm. Hackmann.

# THE AUTOHOE



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# Garden Club News

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Pres. Mrs. Chester Thomas, 7481 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee 11; Vice Pres. Mrs. Harold Poyer, Rt. 2, Ft. Atkinson; Rec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, 324 Irving, Oshkosh; Parliamentarian Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Rt. 1, Waupaca; Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 W. Noyes St., Berlin; Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; Mrs. George Willett, Iola; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

## 5TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Garden Club of Wisconsin  
Affiliated with Wis. State Hort. Soc.  
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac  
Thursday, Sept. 16, 1954

Featuring a flower show, outstanding speakers, recognition of members for outstanding achievement in gardening and garden club work.

## GREETINGS: GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN MEMBERS

### Our Year Book Contest

Time fleetingly passes by and the majority of us find it has caught up with us in all phases of life. I wish to say—"HELLO", I have a reminder for you: it is almost the deadline date for your entry of Year Books. Kindly consult the two notices which I sent to your club in December with the details of scoring, place, time, and general information. "Remember all entries must be in the hands of the committee by August 1, 1954!"

A number have already been received and are most interesting. Anniversary Years are being celebrated; many fine projects carried out; bits of wisdom and suggestions on growing things are offered. I would like to receive entries from each and all of the clubs for consideration in the 1954 contest.

May I leave this little thought with you in this borrowed prayer: "Dear God, help us to grasp the meaning of happy growing things; Teach us to seek steady root growth, rather than a fleeting culture; to cultivate those traits which brighten under adversity with perennial loveliness. Thank You, for our gardens and their messages—today and always".—By Mrs. Severin Swensen, State Chairman of Year Books, 2230-So. 106 St., Milwaukee, 14, Wis.

A few days after losing his wallet, a lumberman received this letter: "Sir i foun yor muny. remorz is naving me, so ahm sendin sum of it bak. When it naws me agin, i will sen sum mor."



## EAU CLARIE GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

Our garden club members are enjoying the most active and varied program since organizing six years ago. A fund raising project was the purchase of 3,000 gladiolus bulbs for sale to members. Another project was a silent auction—plants and slips were bought in March and before the meeting, bids and bidders' names were silently bidding. The plant went to the highest bidder.

In March our program was on fruits in the garden. Then, a film on rose culture and lecture on fertilizer and soil care was on our April program. Two meetings were held in May. The 1st with Mr. H. J. Rahmlow showing slides on a variety of garden subjects and discussing preparation for the flower show. "Goodbye Weeds" was the topic for the second program. The annual garden club tour and picnic will be held in July and members will participate in the flower show of the Northern Wisconsin District Fair at Chippewa Falls in August.

The fall programs are: a film "Modern Chrysanthemums" in Sept., Horticultural Forum in October, "Winter Workshop" in November. Officers are elected in December at a Christmas party.

Providing geraniums for the city library flower beds is an annual project. A new one is beautification of Memorial Tables in the wayside parks in our area.—By Mrs. C. Chaterson, Sec.

## BLACKHAWK REGION HOLDS SPRING MEETING

Members of the Blackhawk region Garden Club of Wisconsin met in Fort Atkinson April 29. The usual wonderful pot luck supper preceeded the evening meeting. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$58.49. The members voted to change the constitution by holding the election of officers at the fall meeting. Roadside parks and highway beautification came in for animated discussion. A Committee was appointed to contact the county board in regard to beautifying the county highways, especially on saving trees. The committee consists of Messrs. Sam Moore, E. L. White, Clarence Fromader, Russell Yandry and Harold Poyer.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow gave a short talk of questions and answers on gardening. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Cushman of Cushman Mills, Wis. whose topic was "Who are you and what am I". The talks were greatly enjoyed by the members.

## WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

The West Allis Garden Club has a well planned program for this year. Of prime interest is civic improvement with special emphasis on roadside improvement; conservation of our birds and natural resources. The Wisconsin Audubon Camp is being watched with great interest.

A tour of the Holton and Hunkel greenhouses at Brown Deer was made in April. In August, our members plan a flower show with specimen bloom and flower arrangement. In November Mrs. Victor Schmitt will be our speaker on Christmas decorations and arrangements. The special project for our final Christmas meeting will be donation of money and gifts to the "Martha Washington Home".—By Mrs. A. Rupnow, Sec.

## ANNUAL MADISON ROSE SHOW

Madison Rose Society  
Sunday, June 20

The theme of the Madison Rose Society's first annual rose show will be "Romance and Roses".

The show will be held in the Woman's Club Building, 240 West Gilman Street, Madison on Sunday, June 20th. It will be open from 2 to 9 P.M. Entries must be in by 11 A.M. All amateur rose growers are invited to exhibit. There will be no admission charge. Other garden flowers will also be on exhibit, but roses will predominate. You are invited to attend.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

Milwaukee Rose Society  
Whitnall Park, Hales Corners  
Saturday, June 19th, 1954

The theme for the seventh annual rose show of the Milwaukee Rose Society will be "Old Fashioned Roses". The show will be held in the Administration Bldg. at Whitnall Park, a fine place for such a show. The show will be three divisions: 1. Horticulture—specimen blooms of old fashioned roses (those introduced more than 50 years ago); 2. Horticultural blooms of newer roses; 3. Artistic arrangements.

All interested flower lovers should visit the Botanical Gardens at Whitnall Park. It contains one of the finest collections of new and older varieties of roses in the Midwest. It also has many varieties of perennials which will be at their best in June. However the Garden is beautiful throughout the summer. No admission charge to the gardens or show.

## LABELS FOR TREES

An illustrated article of interest to everyone faced with the perennial problem of labels for trees is written by Dr. J. R. Schramm and published in the March issue of the *Morris Arboretum Bulletin* at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania.

## AFRICAN VIOLETS

Hundreds of new and old varieties on display. See my own introductions. Mrs. Frank Sperka, 13 Mi. West on Hy. W, R. 2, Crivitz, Wis.

## SOME NEW ROSES

**RED FAVORITE**, a new Floribunda rose originated by Mathias Tantau in Germany is introduced by Conard-Pyle Company, West Grove, Pa. Red Favorite is a deep red, large flowered Floribunda that is proving itself to be best of all the low-growing dark red kinds now available.

**TINKER BELL** is a new Miniature rose originated by John de Vink of Holland and introduced by Conard-Pyle Company.

This is the first true Miniature or "Fairy Rose" to have a real rose-pink

color. It is a bright and vivid pink in both bud and bloom. The tiny buds have true rose form and the blooms are very double, with 55 to 65 petals, though only 1½ inches across, fully open. The plant is quite bushy and only 8 inches high. It is as hardy as the large Hybrid Teas and blooms over a period of months.

First Boy Scout: "Did you do a good turn today?"

Second Boy Scout: "Yes, This morning there wasn't enough cod-liver oil for my sister and me, so I let her have all of it."

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# Garden Gleanings

## BOOKS AVAILABLE ON WORKING WITH FLOWERS

These books will be found in many public libraries. Ask your librarian for them. If you do not have access to a public library, you may send your request directly to the Traveling Library, B-103, State Office Building, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

Cutler, Katherine N. *Junior Flower Arranging*. Barrows, 1954. (\$2.95).

Includes other flower hobbies.

Drummond, Mary H. *Styling Cor-sages with Garden Flowers*. Macmillan, 1953. (\$4.50).

"Cut garden flowers: their care and treatment."

Hill, Amelia L. *Arranging Flowers from the Roadside, Fields, and Woods*. Crowell, 1952. (\$3.85).

"Have the vision to see what is about you."

Marshall, Virginia S. *Flower Arranging for Juniors*. Little, 1954. (\$2.75).

A child will benefit from learning this art.

Wood, Anne Wertsner. *Flower-Show Guide*. Barrows, 1954. (\$3.00).

"Complete directions for exhibiting, staging, judging."

## THINNING YOUNG PLANTS IMPORTANT

One of the commonest faults of vegetable gardens, especially those of beginners, is lack of thinning. The plants are too crowded in the row to grow to best advantage.

When seeds are planted in open ground it is customary to sow more than necessary to be sure of a good stand. Then, after the plants are up and growing well, we thin so that they will be spaced properly: Beets, carrots, and turnips, 2-3 inches; bush snap beans and spinach, 3-4 inches; leaf lettuce and bush lima beans, 6 inches; head lettuce and kale, 12-15 inches, and so on.

Why is it that so many gardeners do not thin as they should? There are several reasons. Amateurs hate like everything to destroy plants that have been so much trouble to raise. They lack the experience of knowing the bad effects that are likely if the plants remain overcrowded. The tendency is not to thin severely enough and to take a chance on the results.—From garden Facts, U.S.D.A.



## AFRICAN VIOLETS SHOW IN MILWAUKEE MOST SUCCESSFUL

The Milwaukee County African Violet Society presented its third annual show on May 1 and 2 in Wauwatosa Recreational Building. It was a beautiful and well arranged show. We compliment the officers and committees on a fine piece of work.

Taking part in the African Violet Club section, the Madison African Violet Society won first place, the Racine Society second place and Milwaukee Society third. The number and quality of entries in the named variety classes were outstanding.

### Scale of Points For Judging African Violets

|                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Leaf Pattern or Form .....                                              | 30 |
| (Symmetry of Plant)                                                     |    |
| Floriferousness .....                                                   | 25 |
| (Quantity of bloom according to variety)                                |    |
| Condition .....                                                         | 20 |
| (Cultural perfection; freedom from disease, insects and marred foliage) |    |
| Size of Bloom .....                                                     | 15 |
| (According to variety)                                                  |    |
| Color .....                                                             | 10 |
| (Color of bloom according to variety)                                   |    |

## THE MARIGOLDS

Marigolds, native to Mexico and introduced to Europe soon after the discovery of America, have been completely changed in appearance in the last twenty years, by scientific plant breeding.

The name "Marygold" belonged to the calendula, in Shakespeare's day. The Mexican newcomer was given its present name soon after it began to show an ability to improve its appearance an ability which it still possesses.

It is an ambitious clan, eager to advance, and almost every year an important improvement has been announced. There have always been tall and dwarf marigolds, and double and

single. But where formerly the tall, large double African type were all of one form, extremely regular and tight, now we have giant marigolds whose flowers resemble chrysanthemums, carnations, even peonies.

The seeds are large and soft, easily rotting in soil which is too damp and cold. They should not be sown directly in the garden until about the time that beans are safe. They stand transplanting well, so can be started under protection, and moved to the garden when the danger of frost is over. They are seldom attacked by insects and have no serious disease.

## PINCHING FLOWERING PLANTS

Shortening young shoots at this time of the year by PINCHING out the growing tip is desirable with many flowering plants. It causes the plant to send out side branches and results in a lower, sturdier, more bushy growth with a greater number of flowers. Some annuals and perennials do not branch as freely as we might wish. They tend to grow too tall and get top-heavy as the season progresses. Among such plants may be mentioned calendula, chrysanthemum, petunia, marigold, snapdragon, verbena, and zinnia.

Pinching results in more blooms of smaller size. Disbudding results in fewer blooms of larger size. Decide what you want and pinch or disbud accordingly. But whichever you do, begin early when shoots are short or buds are young.

## MERION BLUEGRASS IS WORTH THE PRICE

The above is the heading of an article in the magazine "The Green Thumb" published by the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association. The author states, "We have now lived with our Merion lawn about 3 years. It is the most rapid spreading, dense, compact, and wear resisting grass we have ever seen. It forms a deep carpet-like turf which is a pleasure to walk upon. The color is a long lasting dark green and it thrives in this climate as though it were meant for it."

The author also mentions that the initial high cost can be reduced be-

cause Merion can be sown much thinner than other grasses. One pound of Merion Bluegrass seed per 800 sq. ft. will give good coverage.

## STORING CUT ROSES

By John Voight

Many rose lovers will admit that Mother Nature's time schedule does not always fit in with their own. Spectacular displays of roses often seem to come too early for the flower show or special event selected for exhibits from the garden.

The three important factors in storing roses are temperature, moisture, and sugar content. Recent experiments show that cut roses last best at a constant temperature of 31 degrees. In the average home refrigerator, roses should be kept on the first shelf below the freezing unit, where the temperature will be closest to the established mean.

Water is second in importance in storing roses. To prevent transpiration (evaporation of water from leaves and petals) roses should be packed in containers that are moisture-proof and air tight. Storing with the stems out of water further slows the plant cycle and keeps the flower from opening. Plunging the stems into water will speed the opening of the flowers and the dropping of the petals.

### Cut In Afternoon

Sugar is the third factor in effective rose storage. The greater the quantity of sugar present in the rose when it is cut, the better its lasting qualities. Roses should be cut in the afternoon on a bright day, when the sugar supply has been built to its highest level.

Containers for storing cut roses are easily improvised. Mailing tubes coated with parafin, cellophane containers, potato chip cans, and deep freeze wrappers are materials that can be used successfully.

When removing the flowers from storage, cut about an inch off the stem ends and place them in warm water, place the container in a cool place for 6 or 8 hours to condition the flowers. **From Rose Tips. Jan.**

A young man had a house built and now he insists the new home is a "bungle-owe." The work is bungled and he still owes for it.

## A NEW SOIL CONDITIONER (from The Cornell Vegetable News)

Erunam can be yours for the asking! Public demand forces us to release our revolutionary new garden product, Erunam (pronounced Air-oo-nam). Erunam is not just an inert soil conditioner. Erunam is everything! One heaping glob of our magic atomic substance will remake your garden. Erunam makes light soils heavy; heavy soils light; and steadfastly ignores medium soils. Erunam is a selective pesticide: it kills harmful weeds, bugs and diseases while fraternizing with the approved one. Better yet—Erunam has the Good Workkeeping Seal of Approval. Erunam contains decomposed chlorophyll; Your garden will never smell the same. Erunam contains no nasty chemicals; it is purely organic. One pound of this concentrated product is equivalent to sixteen ounces. Most of the world's leading experiment stations are using Erunam. Write for our garden trial size bucket today. Offer is limited to home gardens only. Remember—ERUNAM spelled backwards is M-A-N-U-R-E.

## LEAVE THE WILD ANIMALS WILD

### A Conservation Lesson

The season is approaching when every conservation department will advise leaving the woodland babies where you find them and they are prompted by something else than a mean disposition toward wildlife and people. Wildlings just get along better without human uplift and if tame wildlife survives it can be a nuisance if not dangerous.

Young deer and bear that well-meaning people "rescue" from the woods are always a problem. Once these animals learn the art of panhandling instead of working for a living they had better be kept caged. The few tame deer and bear that people have held in possession have caused more serious trouble than all of the many thousands of these animals left in the wild.

### Pets Grow Up

The Conservation Department vividly remembers its experience of years ago when an insistent lecturer of the Aesop's Fables school demanded, and got, a permit to keep two bear cubs. It was cute when the cubs went through his pockets for tidbits and

pictures were used to show the mutual affection between bear and man. The lecturer's sense of humor failed when the cubs grew up and developed the habit of shaking him upside down to see what might fall out of his pockets. There was no great flow of human kindness when the bear would wipe off screens to ransack the house for food. There was a reign of terror that the neighbors didn't appreciate. A conservation warden managed to remove the bear alive, at the lecturer's insistence.

## HOW TO CONTROL WASPS

Wasps that build their homes too close for personal comfort can be destroyed with a spray or dust of chlordane or DDT. The material should be applied to the nests at night because the wasps are less active then and more likely to be in the nest. This is the recommendation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. They have a new bulletin entitled, "Wasps—How to Control Them", which may be had free from the Office of Information.

## VARIETIES OLD AND NEW

Continued from Page 217

when more widely grown. **Heirloom** is liked by many but does not perform equally well for everyone. **Orchid Blush** by Deam commands attention. **Pint Size**, by of all people Herb Evans, is commended to all seeking a new distinctive addition to the true miniature varieties of which we have so few really good ones.

### Purple Varieties

Here we do not find too much new coming along but do we need it when we still are absorbing **King David**. I find myself somewhat alone in the crowd here for I can not admire its appearance of droopiness and shagginess and tendency for the petals to turn black when we turn on the heat. My own favorite for depth of color is **Wonder Boy** but it certainly will not compete with **King David** for flower head. **The Rajah** is due for increased popularity particularly by the cut flower commercial grower. **Karen** is bold and distinctive and finds favor with many while **Grapewine** is liked by others.

Looking for a two-bit word? Try "Hypocorisma", which means, of all things, baby talk.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Vernon G. Howard, Milwaukee, Vice-President

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## June In The Apiary

The spring season of 1954 was one in which the weather man tested the patience and skill of the beekeeper. Following a period of warm weather in April during which considerable brood was produced, there were several weeks of cold, cloudy, rainy weather in early May which prevented any nectar from coming in, but during which considerable honey was consumed. By May 10 many colonies with ample stores in April were on the verge of starvation. No doubt, many did starve in various parts of the state. It was a season which again proved that the recommendation to leave 75 or more lbs. of honey on each colony in the fall is a good one.

### Swarm Control

And now comes the period when our crop from clovers in June is determined by how efficient we were during April and May in our management. Were we able to control swarming or prevent our colonies from getting the "swarming fever" up to the time the honey flow began?

There are many systems of swarm control, and they all work if the beekeeper makes them work by timely attention and giving enough room. If he has only a few colonies he can afford to find the queen and manipulate combs. The editor's experience with this system, called "Demaree" was quite unsatisfactory because of the time involved in handling combs instead of brood chambers.

The system now in use by many commercial beekeepers is the 3 brood chamber reversing method which has been described here many times. However, strong colonies can still build up to such a large population and with honey and pollen in the brood chambers can become so congested that swarming fever develops by early June. When this happens the best

way is to divide the colony and unite again after several weeks when the new queen has begun to lay in one of the divisions.

### From Now On

During late June and July we should plan to: 1. Give the colonies plenty of ventilation during hot weather. This will enable them to ripen the nectar rapidly as it comes in. Small entrances should be avoided. 2. During the early part of the honey flow we prefer to add new supers on top of the brood chambers, raising the honey. This helps crowding of the brood chambers with honey and also when we begin to take off honey for extracting the earliest honey is on top where it can be most easily removed. 3. Provide running water, if possible, during hot weather.

### Extract Early

It is better to extract honey early than to wait until late fall. The honey will be of better quality if extracted as soon as the moisture has been evaporated than if allowed to remain on to absorb more moisture during possible damp cool weather later in the season. Many customers prefer the early white honey of June and July so it should be kept separate from the darker honeys of fall. Honey may be heated, bottled and sealed immediately after extracting at which time there will be less foaming than when bottled later.

Remember, honey can absorb moisture right through the cappings and ferment in the combs.

### EXTRACTOR FOR SALE

Six frame reversible extractor—with motor 3 tanks—70 gal.—45 gal. and 30 gal. Junior size Brand capping Melter. Electric uncapping knife. C.C. Meyer, 1921 Ballard Rd., Appleton Wis.

### HOW THE BEES PRODUCE WAX

Beeswax is secreted in pockets on the under side of the abdomen and, as the secreted wax comes in contact with the air, it hardens, forming the "scales of wax". The wax is transferred to the mouth, where it is mixed with saliva and kneaded by the mandibles. If new comb is to be built, the wax is plastered to the roof. Each bee puts its contribution almost exactly where it is to remain. At swarming time, large quantities of wax are produced. When the bees remain clustered on a limb for only a few minutes, bits of wax are attached as if they meant to start comb building.

The manipulation by the bees of the wax-scales has been carefully described by Dr. D. B. Casteel in a circular of the Bureau of Entomology in Washington, D.C. The wax scales are scraped off by one of the large joints of one hind leg. Then the leg, by a peculiar manoeuvre, is moved up to where the fore legs may grasp the scale.

Then the scale is manipulated or masticated in the mandibles, when it is applied to the comb. During the process the bee stands on three legs, while the other hind leg and the two fore legs, in connection with the mandibles, perform the manipulation.

Dr. Casteel points out that the so-called "wax-pinchers" in the hind legs have nothing to do with the manipulation of wax; they are designed for another purpose.—By Dr. W. Schweisheimer, in the South African Bee Journal.

### BASSWOOD HONEY WANTED

Home Sundays only, except when necessary. Prefer honey in 60's. Will exchange cans. M. A. Lyons—Loganville, Wis. Phone 2296.



## CONFERENCE ON BEE DISEASE CONTROL METHODS HELD

Mr. E. L. Chambers, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture called a meeting in his office in Madison on May 12th to discuss bee disease control with chemicals.

Present at the meeting were officers of the State Beekeeper's Association and beekeepers representing various sections of the state. Dr. C. L. Farrar and Dr. William Roberts of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory and the University of Wisconsin were also invited. These two men made a notable contribution to the meeting by presenting facts concerning the proper use and effectiveness of sulfa for A.F.B. control. Their opinion was that, since sulfa has been used for about 10 years, and has proven quite successful in the control of A.F.B., it is no longer in the experimental stage. However, they pointed out that it must be administered properly in order to be effective. It does not kill the spores of A.F.B.

To be effective the bees must actually eat the sulpha which then enables them to give a minute amount of it to the larvae. The larvae then survive even though spores of A.F.B. have been fed. They recommended the spray method as the most satisfactory because all of the bees must be covered with spray so they will feed on the sulpha. Spraying can be done between the combs, from below and at the top of the brood chamber. Control is achieved by the bees cleaning out the hives and combs over a period of time.

So many questions were asked by beekeepers present on the proper method of feeding, how control is accomplished and other details that the meeting ended with Mr. Chambers making the statement that it seemed the consensus of opinion that what is necessary is more information to beekeepers who are using sulpha on its proper use.

Dr. C. L. Farrar said that a new bulletin on Bee Diseases is being prepared by the U.S. Bee Culture Laboratory which could be made available to beekeepers.

The meeting adjourned on the note that more information be given to those who desire it. No one suggested that any effort be made to increase the use of sulpha in the state. Burning of colonies found diseased will be continued as in the past by the inspectors.

## WORLD'S LARGEST APIARY

The Australian Bee Journal for March contains an article "Where is the World's Largest Apiary"? It mentioned that Mrs. P. Berry of Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand said in a letter quite casually that her husband and son own 5,000 hives of bees. She made no claim to being the largest and the Journal thinks it quite possible that there may be some apiaries containing more than that. The article also mentions that the work is done by Mr. Berry and his son "assisted by an entirely female staff" They work in masculine attire.

## NOTES FROM OUR READERS

Dr. J. E. Eckert Writes  
From California

The following is a portion of a letter received in late April from Dr. J. E. Eckert, Dept. of Entomology, University of California at Davis.

"I have just read 'Opinions About the Bee Disease Situation', in Your Journal (Wisconsin Horticulture). If all of the state apiarists and bee inspectors could have the same realistic attitude, I believe that the disease situation would be greatly improved and that the use of chemicals in disease control would be put in the same class as in the treatment of farm animals.

"It seems rather obvious that most of the objections to its use have come from those who have never tried it or who have never used it properly."

## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE PROMOTES HONEY TO BAKERS

On May 1 we received a folder from the American Honey Institute—the Bakery Service Bulletin, by the International Milling Company of Minneapolis. It is filled with recipes using honey. Honey Bee Rye Loaf is featured and 10 lbs. of honey are used in 16 loaves. "When the name, 'Honey Bee Rye' is used, honey should be the only sweetening agent," states the circular.

The folder is liberally illustrated with sketches about honey. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, director, tells us that this is one of three baking promotion pieces the Institute is working on with this company. The bulletin went to 22,000 bakers.

This is the kind of long range advertising that will pay off.

For Increasing Your  
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## Honey Containers

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5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., and 8 oz. glass  
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