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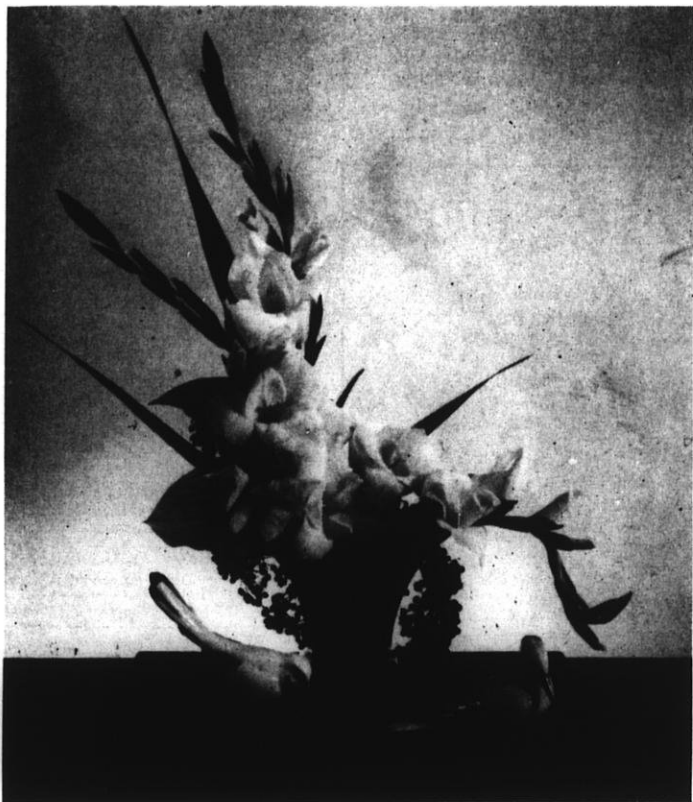
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WISCONSIN

Horticulture

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Gladiolus Arrangement

Described on Page 29

It's Gladiolus Showtime

August, 1956

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IN THIS ISSUE

Apples in Plastic Bags	4
What's New In Fruit Business	8
Cell-Pack Apple Containers	10
June In The Berry Patch	13
Berries and Vegetables	15
Growing Better Vegetables	17
From The Editor's Desk	20
Gladiolus Tidings	22
Gladiolus for Exhibition	23
Badger Dahlia Show	25
Garden Club News	26
Dorothy Biddle, Convention Speaker	27
August is Flower Show Month	29
Garden Club Reports	30
Views About Gardening	33
Wisconsin Beekeeping	35
Treating Bee Diseases	38

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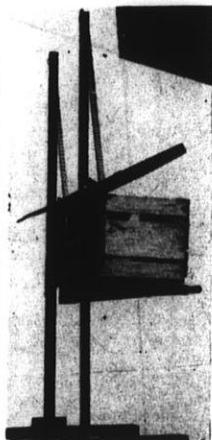
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This shows the fruit being fed to the turner on gravity conveyor. Turner can also be fed from pallets or stack of crates. It will handle different sized crates and bushel baskets.

HORTICULTURAL EXPERTS SAY:
"In most packing lines the dumping operation causes more bruising than does any other single step in the grading operation. The use of hand-operated dumping aid made it possible to eliminate 60 to 70 per cent of the bruising that ordinarily occurs during this operation." From Spec. Bulletin 374, Mich. State College. By H. P. Gaston and J. H. Levin.



Set full crate on turner platform or, better, roll onto turner platform from conveyor rolls of the same height.

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COMPLETE

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INCLUDING
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&
CRATING
DELIVERED

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YOU!



Let the springs do most of the lifting. See how the padded cover holds the fruit and prevents rollover and spilling.

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Manufacturers and Distributors of Production and Marketing Equipment

How To Sell More

Apples In Plastic Bags

5 LB. APPLE BAGS SELL BEST

Will 5 lb. bags of apples sell more fruit than apples in bags of smaller size?

This question has been debated for some time. Growers have become somewhat concerned over the trend in stores toward the smaller size consumer packages.

The Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, New York gave a study during a 4 week period from February 20 to March 18, 1956. The results were published in the Apple Digest by the Western New York Apple Growers Assn. We appreciate their permission to use this article.

Most of the experiments originally showed that the volume of sales increased as the size of the pricing unit is increased up to the six pound unit. The trend has been down to a three pound unit which is being widely used in the Northeast today. Four apple merchandising practices were tested. They were:

1. A three pound unprinted polyethylene bag.
2. Two 3-pound unprinted polyethylene bags priced in a combination unit at 1 cent discount. For example, two bags for 69c.
3. A 3-pound printed polyethylene bag.
4. A five pound unprinted polyethylene bag.

Varieties included in the test were those normally handled by the chains in late February and March and included McIntosh, Red Delicious, and Rome. All were New York State apples and grade US No. 1, 2 1/4" and larger. The results of this experiment again proved that merchandising apples in five pound unprinted polyethylene bags increased the sales of apples significantly over three pound unprinted polyethylene bags. The increase in sales was 24%. Printed bags and combination pricing did not significantly effect the sales. The results of the study



Apples in 5 lb. bags outsold any other size of package. 5 lb. units as shown here were priced from 59c to 75c in various stores.



Apples in 3 lb. bags are shown above. It has been a popular belief that apples should be priced in 29c and 39c units but these sold only 22 pounds per 100 customers as compared to 27.4 lbs. per 100 customers for the 5 lb. bags.

—Pictures courtesy Western New York Apple Growers Assoc.

indicated that unprinted five pound bags of apples clearly outsold unprinted three pound bags even when the price per pound was the same for the different sized units.

The fact that the five pound units were priced 59c to 75c would lend doubt to the popular belief that apples should be priced at 29c and 39c units. This confirms findings from many experiments in merchandising apples over the past six years.

THE APPLE CROP National Crop Is Short

In mid-June the National Apple Institute at its annual convention in Atlantic City conducted its annual "guesstimate" and came up with a forecast of a national crop almost 20,000,000 bu. less than in 1955. The estimate is for 84,817,000 bu. in 1956 compared to 105,293,000 in 1955 and 109,854,000 in 1954.

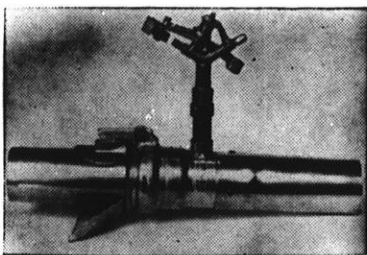
The shortage is mainly in the north-eastern states and in Washington state. New York state, due to a late freeze reported prospects of 12 million bushel compared to 17 million bushel in 1955. The New England states crop is also down.

Washington state had a disastrous freeze last fall and early winter which killed many of the younger trees and injured older ones. Forecast is for a total crop of 16,176,000 for this year compared to 28,600,000 bu. in 1955. This will be the shortest crop they've had for a number of years.

Midwestern states on the other hand

will have a good crop and in Michigan it will be one of the largest in many years. Michigan delegates forecast a crop of 9,270,000 bu. compared to last year's crop of 6,400,000 bu. and 6,000,000 bu. in 1954. Their 1953 crop, however, was 8,200,000 bu.

In California the crop will be about 1½ million bushels less than last year. California ranks third with a production of about 8 million bushels this year and 9 million bushels last year—the Virginia crop forecast at 8,590,000 bu. will place that state in third place this year. However, it had only 5,500,000 last year.



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HAND THINNING OF EARLY McINTOSH

Some years ago Mr. Grady Auvil of Washington planted a block of Early McIntosh. He found (as we have in Indiana) that any chemical thinning treatment which actually gave any measure of fruit thinning caused severe foliage injury and did not prevent biannual bearing. He was able to get very profitable prices for this fruit and has finally settled on a yearly job of hand removal of the blossoms. I would be given the loud "raspberry" if I suggested such a thing to a grower in Indiana. Nevertheless, Grady is doing it and don't for a second think he isn't making money on Early McIntosh; and has increased his planting of this variety. His brand is the "Gee Whiz" and some of the things he does in his orchard gave me an inclination to use stronger "English" than "Gee Whiz"!—By C. L. Burkholder, Purdue Univ. in article on a trip to Washington Orchards.—In *Virginia Fruit*.

GROWER'S REPORTS

By Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg

We have an average crop here at Nieman Orchards this year. Melba net heavy enough to need chemical thinning. Poor pollinating weather and a frost in bloom caused a heavy June drop in the later varieties so the net tends toward being light.

Farm orchards that had a heavy crop last year have a very light crop this year, showing the tendency toward biennial bearing. In commercial orchards where enough fertilizer and mild spray materials were used they have a good crop even though they had a large crop last year.

Scab and Insect control has been very good.

Wisconsin is the logical place to sell our apple crop and the prime interest of all growers. The advertising and promotional facilities of the Wisconsin Apple Institute should be directed toward getting consumers in Wisconsin to buy and use fine flavored apples grown right here in this state.

APPLE PRODUCTION TRENDS

At the annual meeting of The National Apple Institute in Atlantic City, Mr. Paul Stark Jr. reported that he had made a study of Nursery stock sales over a period of several years and finds that Red Delicious constitutes 38% of all trees sold. 19% of the trees were Golden Delicious, while 9% were Jonathan, 7% Red Rome, 5% McIntosh. Summer varieties constitutes 4% and Wealthy 1% of the total planting.

The midwest is planting Golden Delicious and Jonathan quite heavily. The country as a whole is holding up in planting—new plantings are about equal to trees being removed.

Mr. Stark gave the opinion that we have a capacity to produce 120 million bushels in a normal season.

TAKE IT EASY AFTER 65

"The Indiana Heart Foundation—launched a study of 'sudden death on the farms' and issues this kindly warning:

"Heart fatalities among farmers about 65 years old are surprisingly high in May and June.

"So, at the peak of the corn planting season, the farm operators might do well to take a coffee break regularly—or a cold milk, apple juice, lemonade or grape juice break. In the old days, they had to stop to rest the horses. Now, machinery isn't so wise as the teams once were. It either keeps going, or breaks down far from the tool shed.

"The Heart Foundation, its affiliated groups, Purdue University and the Indiana State Board of Health are digging into the five-year job of finding answers to such queries as—

"How hard does a farmer work? How much energy does it require to drive a tractor, or to pour milk at various levels, or to shovel grain?

"It's the first such exhaustive study ever attempted to learn all about heart disease on the farms.—From *Bulletin, Indiana Horticultural Society*.

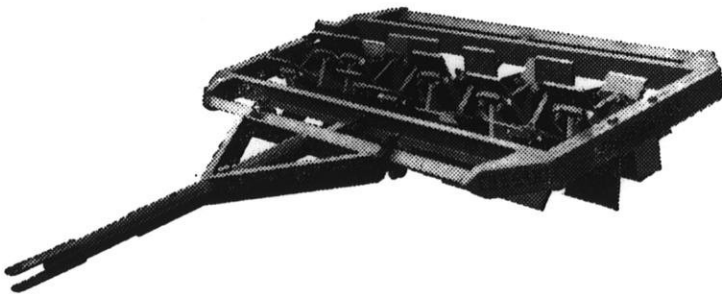
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CC 3219 96-in. 12-rotor 60 blades 2400 lbs.
CC 1251 Transport wheel assembly less tires.
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Manufacturers and Distributors of Production and Marketing Equipment

What's New In

The Fruit Business

By Loren D. Tukey

The trend in fruit is for larger orchards operated by fewer men. For example, one grower this past year took on more acres of fruit to utilize equipment more efficiently. Orchards on poor fruit sites are passing out of the picture; more intensive growing of fruits is coming on the good sites. A few years ago, three crops out of five kept a grower in business. At present we are approaching five out of five.

The apple variety picture is changing from that of the hard long-keepers to the softer ones which require refrigeration for long holding. Delicious, a soft variety, is not being replaced by harder varieties, but by red color sports of Delicious. Plastic liners for apple boxes now enable varieties like Golden Delicious, which loses moisture rapidly at room conditions, to maintain their quality. Improved packages are reducing bruising of the softer varieties. Further, the variety picture is being changed by the increased volume of fruit heading to the processor. Varieties are now being developed specifically for processing rather than for the processor to select and mix.

Power pruners have increased the number of trees that an individual can prune. In Connecticut, an experienced worker has been reported to prune three more trees in an eight-hour day by use of power.

Mechanical packing of boxes is possible by using tray packs. Apples are first placed mechanically in trays, the trays then being placed into the boxes.

The use of five- or eight-pound bags has speeded packing. Frequently it brings greater return for fruit than in boxes or bushels. However, it should be remembered that not every outlet will accept fruit in bags. Actually, bagging is just another method of merchandising, but it is being viewed as increasing efficiency of packing.

Small-sized fruits do better in bags than do large ones.

A relatively new word to fruit growers' language is merchandising. Marketing and merchandising have become just as intricate parts of fruit production as has spraying or pruning. No longer is good quality just at harvest of most concern, but rather at the consumer level. Merchandising means attractive packaging plus come-on advertising to compete not only with fruits of the same kind but with other fruits as well. —Condensed from the Rural New Yorker.

CHURCH SERVICES HELD FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN DOOR COUNTY

There are hundreds of migrant workers who help harvest the crops of cherries, and apples in Door County. Door County church women and pastors have organized to invite to local worship services the migrant workers of the county. A number of pastors are available for religious services in the camps. Door County fruit growers have contributed to carry on the project.

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John Bean Model 80 Rollamulcher, used two seasons. Equipped with hydraulic lift for travel on highway. Write: Sunset View Orchards, Baileys Harbor, Wisconsin.

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CHEMICALS
SINCE 1885

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is the
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you've been
reading
about . . .



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**better fruit
better finish**
*a higher yield
of larger fruit!*

Now it's *proved!* CAPTAN IN THE SPRAY MAKES THE CROP PAY! Don't look upon Stauffer's CAPTAN as merely a crop "saver" . . . it is a crop *maker* that delivers results you can *market*—*more* of it at a higher price!

Disease control? Sure! The *best* and at the lowest cost per acre of sure protection, but CAPTAN delivers more—MUCH more. Cleaner, healthier fruits (*and* vegetables), smoother, waxier finish . . .

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CHEMICALS
SINCE 1885

CELL PACK APPLE CONTAINERS BEING TESTED IN WISCONSIN

A number of Wisconsin commercial apple growers will try out the new "Cell Pack" containers for a portion of their fruit this fall. It is hoped that this new type of pack will protect fancy fruit and create a better market where fruit is sold at a distance from the orchard.

In the "Cell Pack" container, the fruit is placed in a corrugated carton with partitions and dividers. Each apple is in an individual cell that completely encloses the fruit. Most of the weight of the packages when piled is carried by the container and cells, thereby providing maximum protection for the fruit.

The package is designed to handle "Fancy" and "Extra Fancy" fruit. Storage in the package is very good because the extra strength produces breakdown of the package when subjected to long periods of high humidity.

When the package is placed in the retail outlet the retailer has practically no waste and spoilage is isolated.

The apples are packed on their sides which gives greater sales appeal than when they are packed on stem or blossom end.

Last fall more than 700,000 bushels of apples in New York were stored in Modified Air and practically all of them packed in these cell pack boxes.

With accurate control of temperature (33-34 degrees F) and with the oxygen and carbon dioxide ratio controlled, ripening is greatly retarded. The apples kept well and kept longer at room temperature when placed in the retail outfits.

The cost of these containers is only slightly more than the bushel basket plus cover, pad, and liner.

NUMBER OF APPLES PER BUSHEL

Here are some figures that give an approximate idea of the number of fruits of various sizes in a bushel basket.

There are about 250 fruits per bushel if they measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter,

about 185-195 of the $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch size
about 135-145 of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch size
about 100-110 of the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 inch size, and
about 90 of the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch size.

DAYS TO MATURITY

The days from full bloom to picking maturity for several varieties are as follows:

Yellow Transparent	70- 75 days
Duchess	90- 95 days
Wealthy	120-125 days
Cortland	125-130 days
McIntosh	125-130 days
Golden Delicious	140-145 days
Delicious	140-150 days

Apples if picked too green are likely to be small, poorly colored, and sour. If they are over ripe they may develop water core while still on the tree, and internal breakdown in storage.

HARVESTING SUPPLIES

Bushel Baskets	Picking Ladders
1/2 Bu. Baskets	Picking Bags
Peck and 1/2 Peck Baskets	Fruit Cleaners
(2-qt., 3-qt. and 4-qt. size)	Fruit Graders
Poly Bags	Basket Turners
	2-Used Apple Graders for Sale

Apple Set and Color Set for harvest sprays. Methoxychlor for your pre-harvest spray, in place of lead arsenate, as recommended by the University.

Southeastern Supply Co.

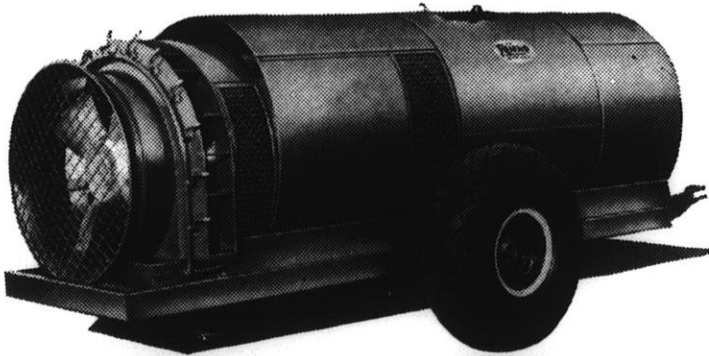
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AIR MASTER...gives you better penetration and coverage to protect your fruit because it has greater air discharge — over 45,250 CFM with its

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AIR MASTER...means greater capacity with the rugged, dependable FRIEND Hi-pressure (700 lbs.) AXB pump producing.....

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40 gpm.

AIR MASTER...DUAL DRIVE means easy conversion from airblast to hand-gun spraying with all types of spray.....

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PLUS.....automatic one-man operation . . . big 400 gallon tank . . . big airplane tires . . . battery, nozzles, etc. all included.....

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it all adds up..

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Write for Literature—Ask for a Demonstration

**COVER CROP MANAGEMENT
IN A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD**

By **R. K. Simons,**
Univ. of Illinois

Cover crop management practices have a direct effect upon soil moisture utilization. Studies were initiated during May 1952 and soil moisture measurements were made throughout the growing season. Cover crop management practices used in the study were: sod cover unmowed, mowed, mowed and culticut, and culticut alone. Soil moisture blocks were installed under the orchard grass sod cover at three different depths. The 1952 data may be summarized as follows:

	% of moisture	
	8" Depth	24" Depth
Unmowed	23.0	25.3.
Mowed	33.9	29.2
Mowed and Culticut	31.5	46.9
Culticut alone	33.1	43.6

The results as shown in the Table indicate the greater penetration of moisture at 16" and 24" depths in a sod cover that has been culticut as compared with an unmowed sod. However, at the 8" depth, there was not any difference in soil moisture retention when mowing and culticutting was compared. The unmowed sod indicated greater moisture loss at depths of 16" and 24" through utilization in sod growth.

It has been pointed out that available soil moisture is one of the limiting factors in plant growth. These three studies have shown that rainfall in many areas of Illinois has been insufficient during the 1952 growing season.

Moisture conservation may be accomplished by varying some cultural practice to produce an accumulation of organic matter in the soil which will increase the

(Continued on Page 14)

GREATER PROFITS for **APPLE GROWERS**



TRESCOTT
Market Maker

**No. 40 and No. 50
APPLE GRADERS**

Added speed in sizing, grading and cleaning of apples cuts handling costs, prepares fruit to bring premium prices. Ruggedly built for years of trouble-free operation. Capacity of No. 40 is 30 to 40 bushels per hour, No. 50 is 60 to 70. Write or phone for further details.

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August in the *Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



COPPER COUNTRY STRAWBERRIES

Chassel, Michigan, about eight miles southeast of Houghton in Michigan's upper peninsula is the center of a very interesting strawberry producing area. Between four and five hundred acres of berries are grown in the area. About 90% are Robinson's and the remainder are many mixed varieties. The peak of their season this year was during the second week of July which gave the area a great price advantage in the markets. The fruit produced in the area is of very high quality, large berries, and most important it is very well packed.

The crop is harvested by pickers obtained in the area, graded and trucked to the strawberry growers cooperative or other sales outlets. The cooperative handles the majority of the fruit grown in the area. The berries are graded again at the cooperative by experienced inspectors, into Fancy's, No. 1, and No. 2 grades. The two top grades are well above the standards set by federal standards.

All the fruit from the cooperative is shipped in 16 qt. fire bound crates. All crates carry an attractive label advertising Copper Country Strawberries.

The cooperative is a well organized, well managed, organization that would be an asset to any fruit growing area. Every grower is assigned a number which is stamped on his crate so that poor packs etc. can be traced to the point of origin.

The growers are not without problems however; weeds and Red Stele are real problems. Red Stele was very evident this year. Weeds, primarily sorrel and grasses, are problems to most growers. A limited amount of chemical weed control is prac-

ticed. Even with these serious problems the acreage is expanding rapidly.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRIES

The production of cranberries is one of Wisconsin's leading fruit industries. The first commercial production started about 1860 and today there are about 4000 acres harvested annually. The center of the production area is around Wisconsin Rapids although many cranberry marshes are scattered throughout northern Wisconsin's lowlands.

Production costs for this fruit are very high when compared with other fruit crops. In order to understand the high production costs some of the problems must be understood. Water is a must to the cranberry grower. Large volumes are needed for spring flooding for frost protection, for harvesting, and for winter protection. Another real problem is weed control. Cultivation cannot be practiced, therefore weeds must be controlled by hand pulling, chemicals or other means. Marsh weeds, upland weeds, both annuals and perennials are problems in most all marshes. It is not uncommon for weed control to cost over a hundred dollars per acre annually.

Insects such as grubs, fireworms, tipworms, fruitworms and others along with several fungus diseases necessitate several spray applications annually. After the fruit is harvested, dried, graded, and packaged it must be sold. The cranberry grower like all fruit growers is constantly trying to improve production, decrease costs, and still put on the market a product that the consumer is happy to buy.

The production of cranberries is a very unusual and interesting industry. If at anytime you have an opportunity to visit a cranberry marsh don't miss it.

LAYERING BLACKCAP AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

The purple raspberry is a cross of the black and the red raspberry. Some varieties will propagate from suckers while others will not and must be tip layered. The black raspberry is also propagated by tip layering in the fall.

The best time for layering is when the tip portions of the 1st year canes lengthen in snaky or rat-tail fashion with small curled leaves. This is usually in late August or during September depending on location.

The tip should be placed into a hole made vertically about 3 to 4" deep depending upon the type of soil. Shallow tipping may result in loss from whipping out, heaving or poor root development. Placing the tips vertically is much better than placing them horizontally.

With the purple raspberry a lower percentage of layered tips take root than with the black. The purple also matures its crop later and must be layered.

COVER CROP MANAGEMENT

(Continued from Page 12)

moisture holding capacity of the soil. This may be done by supplemental fertilization of the sod covers, selection of a cover which will thrive in specific areas, use of mulching materials, use of CULTI-CUTTER or similar implements, reduction of erosion and water runoff through proper selection of orchard sites.

—Taken From: Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

The Hardest Job a small child faces today is to learn good manners without seeing any.—Vernon County Broadcaster.

An Expert is a man who is able to explain things so thoroughly that nobody can understand them.—DePere Journal.

THE EAST HAS UNEXPECTED MILDEW PROBLEM IN APPLES

With the advent of organic fungicides for apple-scab control, powdery mildew—the disease eastern orchardists largely forgot—has unexpectedly become the number 1 disease problem in eastern apple orchards.

For many years this disease was held in check along with apple scab by the lime-sulfur sprays. Although lime-sulfur controls these diseases, it burns the foliage and fruit, which lowers both yield and quality. So orchardists switched to the less-injurious organics. These work just as well against scab—but are ineffective against mildew.

Powdery mildew is particularly injurious to Cortland, Jonathan, and Yellow Transparent varieties. It hasn't been observed on McIntosh, Red Delicious, and Golden Delicious.

Many chemicals, including antibiotics, are being tested. At the present, sulfur and one organic chemical—Karathane or Mildex are the only preparations that give evidence of control.

In these days of frozen foods, a good cook is a wife who serves a meal she has thawed out all by herself.—Inter-County Leader.



"No, I don't mind you being here—but I don't know how that Poison Ivy feels about it."

OFFICERS

Pres.....E. A. Rosenberg,
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Vice Pres....Elmer Whitby, Chilton
2nd Vice Pres...Gerald Fieldhouse,
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Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Floyd Burchell, De Pere; Harry Barlament, Green Bay; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Chris Olson, Berlin; Mrs. Freda Schroeder, Loyal; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY VARIETIES OF 1956

Strawberries may be cosmopolitan in that they will grow over a wide range of this country, but varieties are not at all cosmopolitan. Very few, if any far-western varieties have succeeded in this state. Beaver seems to do well only in a small section of west-central Wisconsin. If anything, the old Senator Dunlap could be grown over a wider area than any other kind though it is not now a favorite as a commercial berry.

In Bayfield, Catskill and Robinson were producing the most fancy berries with quite a few Premier being grown.

Gerald Fieldhouse of Dodgeville emphasizes that growers should never set out very many plants of a new variety until they have tested it on their soil and under their climatic conditions. Twenty five to fifty plants is plenty. Sometimes growers go in for a considerable acreage of a new kind they have seen do well elsewhere only to have it fail.

According to Mr. Fieldhouse, his best variety in Dodgeville was the Sharron strain of Wis. No. 537. Next best was Wis. No. 260: It did not suffer from the hot weather and produced well. The berries have excellent flavor.

Rated third was Wis. No. 846 which was hardy, vigorous and ripens all of its berries. Fourth was Empire, productive and of good quality. Fifth was Catskill though it did not ripen all of its fruit well.

Sixth was Premier. He found that the rus-free Premier which has not always done well elsewhere was not soft this year under his conditions. It had lighter-colored fruit than the regular Premier, ripened well but suffered from the early eat.

Mr. Fieldhouse commented that he had put 20 tons of manure per acre on one field and the berries did just wonderfully well.

BAYFIELD COUNTY GROWERS PROMOTE STRAWBERRIES

Through the organization of The Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Growers Assn., Bayfield strawberry growers hope to profit by selling large, fancy, strawberries at a premium price to distant markets. Shown in this issue is Mr. Walter Barningham, President, holding one of the new 12 quart trays being used exclusively for the fancy fruit. A special label has been designed which is used only on these crates. Distribution and marketing

Walter Barningham, President, Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Growers' Ass'n., holds a crate of fancy Bayfield berries which met with strong demand from distant markets due to their large size and high quality.

Bayfield
PRIDE OF THE NORTH
PENINSULA FRUIT GROWERS ASS'N
by OTTO L. KUEHN CO. BAYFIELD, WIS.

is done by the Otto L. Kuehn Company of Bayfield on a commission basis.

On July 4, President Barningham remarked, "If it weren't for our organization this year, considering our large crop, berries would not be bringing the cost of production." Growers were highly pleased with the marketing set-up.

Note the advertising on the side of the Kuehn Company truck behind Mr. Barningham. Minneapolis is one of the principal markets for the organization.

Bayfield Strawberries in Demand

Writes Mr. Walter Barningham, President, Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Growers Assn. "Our top quality strawberries are labeled with our new label and people are asking and demanding these Bayfield berries now. We find wholesalers do not want to buy berries unless the boxes have the label. 60% of our berries are fancy, and they bring 50c more per crate."

Many of the smaller berries are processed by the Kuehn Company, which relieves the pressure of lower grade fruit.

NEW BULLETIN ON ASPARAGUS

Circular 518, entitled, Asparagus In Wisconsin, by O. B. Combs and J. A. Schoenemann has just been issued and may be obtained from the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, U.W. Madison, Wisc.

The bulletin discusses these topics: plant on good soil; use 1 year plants; soil preparation; fertilizers; methods of weed control; asparagus insects, and harvesting.

For controlling the asparagus beetle after the harvest season is over the plants may be dusted with 5% D.D.T. dust. Previous to harvest, a rotenone dust should be used.

A small contractor and his partner closed their office at noon one Saturday and went to the movies. When they were seated, one of them nudged the other and gasped, "Gosh, Joe, we forgot to close the safe!"

"What's the difference?" asked the other. "We're both here, ain't we?"

PLASTIC MULCHES PROVE SUCCESSFUL

Black polyethylene has been successfully used as a mulch for vegetable crops and berries according to E. M. Emmert University of Kentucky, writing in the June issue of *American Vegetable Growers*. He states, "Black polyethylene was easy to lay, kept the soil warm day and night, and the weeds did not have a chance. It lasted two years and is due to last two more years. Tomatoes were much better quality than those grown in the check lots and gave a 40 per cent increase in early fruits and a substantial total increase despite plenty of rain."

The author states that if only half the ground is covered, the plastic will cost about \$25 per acre per year, assuming it lasts four years. It is as good as ever at the end of the second year.

A number of other advantages of the plastic are discussed in the article.

GET YOUR VITAMINS FROM THE GARDEN

You can save money on vitamins by selecting the right kind of vegetables for your diet.

For instance, there is broccoli, which is loaded with vitamin C. It's as good as citrus fruit even after it is cooked and has considerable vitamin A too.

Green beans have 4 times as much vitamin A as wax beans. Children need vitamin A to make them grow.

Ordinary leaf lettuce has twice as much vitamin C and 3 times more vitamin A than head lettuce so don't worry if you can't grow head lettuce in your garden.

Are you interested in foods? USDA Handbook No. 8, entitled, "Composition of Foods" tells what's in almost every food you can think of, both raw and after cooking. Write to your Congressman or U.S. Senator for it.

If you find a sprig of parsley on your plate do you eat it or push it aside? It's very high in vitamin A and also minerals and matches anything you can think of in vitamin C.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Late summer vegetable crop plantings:

Your vegetable garden can produce much more for you by keeping entire space planted to growing crops. Rows vacated by earlier maturing crops can be replanted to such vegetables as turnips, leaf lettuce, radishes, and spinach. Plantings of these crops can be made as late as August 10th to the 15th in northern Wisconsin and August 25 in the southern part of the state.

Don't forget about late season weed control:

By keeping gardens and vegetable fields free of weeds through the entire season, many weed troubles can be minimized in future years. Avoid letting weeds go to seed in or around vegetable plantings and thereby help reduce your weed problems for the coming season.

Late season insect pests:

Frequently certain insect pests of vegetable garden crops build up in population late in the growing season. Also certain kinds of insects don't appear until the late summer season. The **cabbage looper** and the **cabbage aphid** frequently behave in this way. These are two common late season pests to be on the lookout for.

Where DDT resistant cabbage loopers are found, the commercial grower might use **endrin** as an insecticide to do the killing job. This material should only be used, however, **up to heading time**. After this stage, where loopers are still a problem, such materials as **parathion**, **methoxychlor**, or **malathion** can be used relatively close to harvest. The home gardener can use **malathion dust**.

For control of cabbage lice or aphids on cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli, the

commercial grower can use **TEPP**, **Parathion**, or **Metacide**. **Malathion** will give fair to good control and is especially good for the home gardener to use for this purpose since it is a much less toxic material to handle.

Spraying potatoes and tomatoes for late blight control:

Prolonged periods of wet, cool, cloudy weather late in the growing season are very favorable to the development of late blight disease. Tomato and potato growers should be prepared to increase the frequency of dust or spray applications on these crops if necessary. Dusting or spraying as often as every 5 to 7 days is good insurance when severe late blight weather threatens. A number of materials can be used for late blight control. The "fixed" coppers such as **Copper A**, **COCS**, and so forth, and the carbamate materials such as **Dithane**, **Parzate**, **Thiodow**, **Orthocide**, or **Manzate** are commonly used. A general purpose spray or dust containing **zineb** or **copper** is also suitable. Thorough coverage of all vines and leaves is very important.



In The News

VEGETABLES IN DENMARK

VEGETABLE GROWING IN DENMARK is different from that in Canada in a number of respects. Vegetables used for cooking are more important in the Danish diet than are the raw salad types. Potatoes, rutabagas, cabbage, celeriac, leeks, carrots, beets, parsnips and horse radish are most popular. The turnip-rooted parsley plant is used extensively for greens and the root for flavoring soups. In fact, parsley is a main source for vitamin C in Denmark and the school lunch often includes a generous bunch of leaves which Danish children learn to enjoy at an early age.

Large quantities of full-sized field grown cucumbers are produced in Denmark every year. Soon after harvest they are peeled, cored, sliced lengthwise and placed in brine for use in winter when they are eaten raw or cooked. Two types of cucumbers are grown, the dark green and the pale green, striped kinds. The best quality is obtained in the dark green varieties but the pale green type is more resistant to cool and wet growing conditions. Similarly, in beets high quality is obtained in the Detroit Dark Red type, but greater hardiness and resistance to adverse growing conditions is obtained with the Crosby variety.

The facilities of the Danish prison farms are used extensively in the horticultural research program conducted by the state experiment stations. Coincident with this co-operative work, which requires a qualified horticulturist at the prison farm, a training program has been instituted for the prisoners and especially for the younger men. Following a period of instruction the prisoners may receive diplomas. Most of the men, following their release, take up vegetable work as a profession. Their names are not made known to the public while in prison and not stigma is attached to their re-entry into a community as citizens.—From Weekly Notes, By the Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba.

WHAT ABOUT NEMATODES

There are three main groups of plant pests: insects, disease causing organisms, and **nematodes**.

Less is known about nematodes and the damage they cause than any of the known plant pests.

Nematodes live in the soil and may cause damage to the underground portions of plants.

There are harmful nematodes present in Wisconsin, and they will survive Wisconsin winters. Recently a cooperative project has been initiated between the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin to study nematodes and the damage they cause. Mr. Vernon G. Perry, Nematologist c/o Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin, is in charge of the project.

May Affect Strawberries

Preliminary observations indicate that strawberries are affected by nematodes in Wisconsin. Meadow nematodes, dagger nematodes, root knot nematodes and several other forms have been found in association with diseased strawberry plants in Wisconsin. Work is now being conducted to determine the relationship between nematodes and diseased strawberries and other plants. Methods of controlling these pests will be emphasized in these studies. Soil fumigants at the present time show the most promise for controlling nematodes.—From Newsletter of Horticulture, U.W.

An engineer said to a new stenographer in his office, "I hope you understand the importance of punctuation."

"Oh, my yes," she answered. "I always get to work on time."

"What is the feminine of bachelor?" During an examination the coed pondered the question. Inspiration flashed. She answered, "Lady-in-waiting."

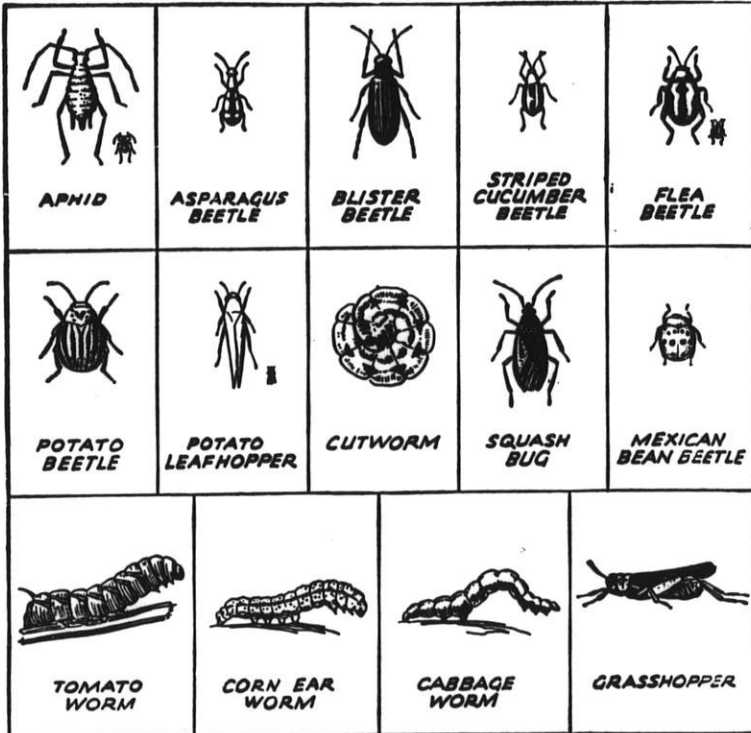
NEW BULLETIN ON OAK WILT

"Oak Wilt", is the title of a new bulletin just published by the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Experiment station at the University of Wisconsin. It is written by J. E. Kunts and A. J. Riker and discusses in detail this serious disease of oak trees. Some of the chapters in the bulletin are: "Most Oaks Seem Susceptible To The Disease"; "Symptoms Of The Disease On Different Oak Species"; "A Fungus Causes Oak Wilt", "Local And Long Distance Transmission"; "Possible Means Of Control"; and "Future Outlook". It's No. 519. Write Bulletin Mailing Room,

College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The temporary and "filler" grasses commonly found in lawn-seed mixtures are redbtop, ryegrass—either common or perennial, timothy, meadow fescue and tall fescue. Seed of these are included in mixtures because they are cheap and can be sold at a lower price than mixtures composed of the basic lawn grasses. Cornell recommends that not more than 10% by weight of redbtop nor 15% ryegrass be found in the mixture. The other "filler" grasses are objectionable in home lawns in any amount.

SOME SUMMER INSECTS



FOR SALE

MY PERSONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM, which includes 2- and 3-inch tubing, sprinklers, fittings and pump. Will sell at a sacrifice. This irrigation system can hardly be told from new and carries a new equipment guarantee. I intend to move from Sturgeon Bay and wish to dispose of this system immediately.

ERIC FRANKE

R. No. 5 (County Trunk "U")

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

P.S. Still have a good supply of new equipment which is also priced to sell fast.

From the Editor's Desk

ANNUAL CONVENTION
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Wisconsin Apple Institute
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
November 7-8 1956

Mark the above dates on your calendar. Our convention has become the outstanding event for fruit growers after the harvest season is over. The Auxiliary will also meet on November 7 with an excellent program.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our cover picture this month is a charming arrangement by Mrs. Garrison Lincoln of Madison, who writes the very fine articles on Flower Arrangement for this magazine. The arrangement is described in this issue. It contains 3 white

gladiolus, black elderberries at the base, a brass Chinese container on a black Carrara base. The porcelain birds are white, black, and gold.

The arrangement is especially suitable this month when there are so many Gladiolus shows being held throughout the state and nation.

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 11-12. Annual Convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, Baptist Colony, Green Lake, Wisconsin.

OCTOBER 29-30. Annual Joint meeting Minnesota Fruit Growers Association and Western Section of Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Winona Hotel, Winona, Minnesota.

The Board of Directors of The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society met June 27 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Art Bassett, Jr., Baraboo, to study the financial report, adopt a budget for the coming fiscal year and carry on other matters of business. Seated from left to right: Mrs. Wm. Basse, Muskego; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Pres. Garden Club of Wisconsin, Berlin; Arthur Bassett, Jr., Pres.; Dawson Hauser, Vice-Pres., Bayfield; E. L. Chambers, Treasurer.

Standing from left: S. S. Mathisen, Milwaukee, Executive Board; Elroy Honadel, Sr., E. A. Erickson, Casco; E. A. Rosenberg, Pres. Berry Growers' Ass'n., Clintonville; Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison.



WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

The Wisconsin State Fair this year will be held in Milwaukee on August 18-26.

The horticultural interests will be well represented. The flower building has been turned over entirely to flowers—commercial florists, nurserymen, amateur florists, and Garden Club members. The building has been air-conditioned and should be the most beautiful building on the grounds.

Fruits, vegetables, farm crops, and beekeeping will be in a new location, at the north end of the fair grounds. This area, near the parking area, will be devoted to agriculture interests.

THE STATE FAIR FLOWER AND GLADIOLUS SHOW

The State Fair will have an entirely revised flower show this year. The building has been remodeled with more available space. There will be 37 booths for displays by professional growers and retailers.

The gladiolus show will be staged near the center of the building. The dahlia show will occupy corresponding space on the east half. The amateur flower show will be staged in the north and east corner of the building. Mr. E. B. Stiefvater, Assistant County Agent, Milwaukee County, is manager of the show.—By Dave Puerner, Milwaukee.

THANK YOU—

CHILTON TIMES JOURNAL

In a recent issue of the Chilton Times Journal the editor, Mr. C. P. Holway urges every interested gardener to join the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and receive the magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture. He states, "Whether you realize it or not Wisconsin is a difficult place in which to grow a garden. We have a climate that confounds the experts. Many of those things you read about in magazines published in the East and South do not apply to our state. Wisconsin Horticulture is one of only two publications that are truly practical for us. The other is the monthly "Bulletin" of the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.

In Wisconsin Horticulture you share the experience of other gardeners in our state. You profit from their mistakes and successes and you are also welcome to write for the benefit of others, your own experiences and special accomplishments.

Our Society needs to be much bigger and the bigger it gets the more it can help us all.—Thank you Mr. Holway.



TREE SERVICE

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Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW FEATURES

Camp Randall Memorial Bldg.
Madison, August 15-16, 1956

Here are some of the special features which will be found at the Central International Gladiolus Show this year: A Glad Wonderland Court; a snack bar; music and dancing.

Mr. Carl Starker, noted arranger from Oregon, will give lectures and demonstrations on artistic flower arrangement.

Artistic Arrangements Featured

The following are some of the classes in the "Glad Wonderland" section of artistic arrangements: 1. Invitational Wonders; an arrangement representing each garden club in the Madison area.

2. Wonders of the States. Anyone may enter.

3. Tables (Invitational.)

4. Corsages—4 different types.

5. Novice Section. An arrangement in your choice of container; in 10 color classes.

6. Amateur. 10 classes of arrangements for amateurs such as: White or near white glads in a black container.

7. Advanced Amateur Section.

White or near white glads in a dramatic manner.

Shell pink and crystal.

Coral shades with sea material.

Rose shades in metal container.

Lavender and purple shades.

Yellow—radiates sunshine.

Orange with drift wood.

Red in a bold design.

Smokey or bi-color in a metal container.

Triadic color scheme.

GLADIOLUS SHOWS

August 15-16 — Central International Gladiolus Show, Camp Randall Memorial Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin.

August 18-19—Illinois Gladiolus Society, Chicago Regional Show, Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, Illinois.

August 20-21 — Southern Minnesota Gladiolus Society, Freeborn Co. Fair (floral hall), Albert Lea, Minnesota.

August 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3—Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society, Walworth Co. Fair, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER SHOWS

August 4-5—Twin City Gladiolus Chapter Show at Oconto Falls.

August 11-12—Fox River Valley Gladiolus Show, Appleton, Wisconsin.

August 15-16—Central Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, in conjunction with Wisconsin Valley Fair, Wausau, in the Judging Pavilion.

August 25-26—Manitowoc County Gladiolus Show in St. James Episcopal Church, corner 8th and State St. Manitowoc.

TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS SHOW

The Twin City Gladiolus Chapter will hold a show on August 4-5 at Oconto Falls. The show will be open to the public on Saturday, August 4, at 3:00 p.m. and all day Sunday.—By Jerry Merchart, Marinette

Young Husband (in early morning):
"It must be time to get up."

Wife: "Why?"

Young Husband: "Baby's fallen asleep."

How to Prepare

Gladiolus For Exhibition

By James H. Torrie, Madison

On August 15 and 16 the Central International Gladiolus Show will be held in the new Camp Randall Memorial Building located adjacent to the University of Wisconsin Field House, Madison, Wis. The committee managing the show sincerely hopes that all of you glad fans will visit the show and that most of you will make entries. The show schedule lists many sections for all types of growers ranging from those who grow a few to large commercial growers. For detailed information concerning the show, contact John J. Flad, Show Manager, 2525 University Avenue, Madison, Wis. The growing of glads for exhibition starts with the quality of corms planted and is influenced greatly by cultural practices and the weather. Since at this time of year we can do little concerning the above I will assume in this discussion that good quality corms of good varieties have been planted and that Mother Nature has been benevolent. As a result you have a number of spikes that appear capable of winning that exclusive grand champion award. What can you do to get those good spikes to the show in good condition? Several things can be done.

Refrigeration

All of you have had the experience of finding a near perfect spike in your garden a few days before or after show time—but rarely finding it at the right time to make the show. It is possible to hold a spike that comes along too fast for a few days if refrigeration is available but next to impossible unless Mother Nature cooperates to speed up the development of a spike. Spikes, which if left out in the garden would be past their peak prior to the show, can be cut when 1 to 4 florets are open and stored under refrigeration up to 4 or 5 days at 50°-60° F. The humidity should be fairly high.

If the spikes are to be kept under refrigeration for 4 or 5 days only 1 to 2 florets should be open at the time of storage. Those which are to be stored

for 1 to 3 days should have more florets open at the time of storage. If the spikes develop too fast, lower the temperature slightly and if too slow raise it a few degrees. Spikes which open 1 to 2 days prior to the show can be kept in a dark basement. The storage room whether it be under refrigeration or in the basement should be kept dark. Otherwise the spikes will bend towards any source of light. The spikes should be stored upright in containers having plenty of cold water.

It is desirable each day to cut a small slice off the end of the stem, doing this at an angle. Some exhibitors tie each spike to a lath or cane using florist twists. This helps in keeping the spikes straight. Varieties differ widely in their ability to keep and develop under refrigeration—the mortality often being high.

Most spikes stored under refrigeration deteriorate very rapidly, especially those held for any length of time. Hence it is advisable not to depend entirely on such spikes for your entries. Many exhibitors place lath or canes alongside of a spike grown in the field and tie the spike at several points to the lath or cane. This helps to keep the spike straight. The same principle is used by some growers in transporting their better entries to the show, usually 2 to 3 spikes being tied to any one lath.

Transporting glads to the show is always a problem especially for the small grower. Large growers usually have special facilities by which they can transport spikes in an enclosed truck, the spikes usually being placed upright in containers containing water. Many stretch chicken wire across the top of the containers, in order to separate the spikes from each other. Others have facilities to refrigerate their trucks by use of large ice cubes. Probably the best procedure for the small grower is to secure long florist boxes. Eight to ten or more spikes

can be placed in a box, the number depending upon the size of the spikes and box. It is important to use lots of soft paper to prevent the spikes from rubbing against each other. Be careful not to pile spikes on top of each other especially for spike entries. It is desirable to divide deep boxes up into several layers by use of cardboard. Exhibitors who transport spikes in boxes, especially if they have far to travel, should arrive at the show several hours early. The reason is to enable them to get their spikes in water and give them time to freshen up prior to the judging.

Most of you have your own ideas as to what is a good spike, so I will not discuss this. The rules of many shows state that the stem length on all spike entries should not be greater than 20 inches, seedling being an exception.

**MANITOWOC COUNTY
GLADIOLUS SOCIETY SHOW
Manitowoc, August 25-26**

The Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society Show will be held in the basement hall of St. James Episcopal Church on the corner of 8th and State Street in Manitowoc on August 25-26.

Exhibits will include the usual open classes, recent introductions, seedling sections, and artistic arrangements. In addition to the ribbons and rosettes, there will be trophies awarded for the Grand Champion spike, 3 spike Champion, High point winner in artistic arrangement, High point winner in basket and sweep-stake winner, also champion seedling spike. Admission free.

Everyone interested in growing glads is invited to exhibit. We will have a pot luck supper at 6:00 P.M.—Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski, Two Rivers, Secretary.

EUGENE'S LILIES

Many species of hardy lilies and their fine new hybrids, pink and yellow trumpets, beautiful Aurelians, Turks caps of all colors, easy to grow, first size bulbs. Write for free listing and cultural information. Eugene's Lilies, 3526 Heather Crest, Madison, Wisconsin.

**MARATHON COUNTY
CHAPTER NEWS**

The Marathon Co. Chapter of the Wisc. Gladiolus Society held a picnic meeting at Camp Sturtevant on Sunday June 3. In charge of arrangements was Gordon Melang. Dr. Juers was in charge of entertainment which featured a colored film on fertilizers and growing methods.

Archie Spatz, president, announced that the Chapter's annual show, now known as the Central Wisconsin Gladiolus show is to be held in conjunction with the Wisconsin Valley Fair in August. This is a forerunner of an expanding gladiolus show program. The show is to be held in the judging pavilion the last two days of the fair, Aug. 15 and 16. He urged members to attend and show in the Central International Gladiolus Show at Madison Aug. 18 and 19.

The judging school and annual picnic of the County Chapter was held Aug. 5.

Several garden tours are planned. On Aug. 5 in connection with the judging school, the gardens of Dr. H. A. Kasten and Dr. R. H. Juers will be visited and at a later date, the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Luedtke at Merrill, Wisc.—By Mrs. E. D. Kramer, Chm.

**VISIT THE
CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL
GLADIOLUS SHOW**

It is seldom that Wisconsin flower lovers have the opportunity of seeing a really great gladiolus show. Such a show is the Central International show to be held at the huge new Camp Randall Memorial Building and which is much larger than the Univ. Field House—which it adjoins. Just to see this building is worth the trip.

Garden clubs will show arrangements in new and interesting classes. Don't forget the dates: Wednesday and Thursday. August 15-16.

Whether laughter is healthful or not depends on the size of the fellow you're laughing at.—West Salem Journal.

Badger State Dahlia Show

Madison, Sept. 2-3

By George R. Currie, Madison

The eleventh annual dahlia and flower show of the Badger State Dahlia Society will be held at the Madison Community Center, 16 East Doty Street, in the city of Madison on Sunday, September 2, and Monday, September 3. The location is directly across the street from the Post Office and but one block from Capitol Square. No admission is charged and it is open to the general public from 2 to 9 p.m. on Sunday, and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Monday.

From a small beginning in 1945 this show has grown over the years until it is now recognized as one of the leading dahlia shows in the Middle West and attracts exhibitors and visitors from a wide area in Wisconsin and Illinois.

The premium schedule divides the show into ten sections, eight of which are limited to dahlias only while the other two are chiefly devoted to artistic arrangements in which flowers other than dahlias are permitted. Artistic arrangements have been a strong feature of past Badger State shows, and in the 1955 show there were 71 separate artistic arrangements entered. Anyone is welcome to exhibit in the two artistic arrangement sections and in the special dahlia section set aside for non-members of dahlia societies and no entry fee is charged. In the other seven dahlia sections entries are restricted to members of the Badger State Dahlia Society or of other dahlia societies extending a reciprocal privilege as to entries in their shows.

Three dahlia sections are set aside for single bloom entries, one for amateur growers who grow less than 75 hills of dahlias, one for amateur growers growing 75 or more hills, and another "Open to All" section for commercial and professional growers and for those growing dahlias in cloth houses.

Another separate dahlia section is set aside for the small flowering varieties, chiefly pompons and miniatures, and most of the classes call for entries of 3 blooms each. The remaining two dahlia sections are devoted to seedlings and "specials".

Four of the most prized awards in the show are traveling trophies, which the exhibitor is permitted to retain for a year and are awarded for the most nearly perfect dahlia blooms of each of the four formations. Two are limited to competition by amateur growers only, while the other two are subject to be won without restriction as to whether the exhibitor exhibits in the amateur or the open to all sections.

With the wide diversification of types of entries provided in the premium schedule, any flower grower who visits this show is almost certain to find something of interest and appeal that will make attendance a rewarding experience.

Other Wisconsin dahlia shows scheduled for 1956 are those of the Dahlia Society of Wisconsin to be held at Mitchell Park in Milwaukee on September 8 and 9, and of the Wisconsin State Fair to be held at the State Fair grounds in West Allis on August 18 to 26, with special dahlia entries on August 18, 21, and 24.



Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. A. J. Wiesender,
217 Park St., Berlin
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer
Wausau
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr.,
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson
Sec.....Mrs. H. Buerosse, Milwaukee

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson; Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca, Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

7th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Garden Club of Wisconsin
Green Lake, Sept. 11-12, 1956
The American Baptist Assembly
Tuesday, September 11

10:00 A.M.-12:00 m. Register at Administration Building (Assembly registration fee \$.50 per person).

12:15 P.M. Luncheon by registration (\$1.25).

1:30 P.M. In Brayton-Case Hall A. (Across from Greenhouse.) Meeting called to order by Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, President. Announcements.

Presentation of three flower arrangements by each Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin. Five minute demonstration by each arranger. Introductions by Regional Presidents.

2:45 P.M. Plants and Planting at the University Arboretum, Madison, illustrated with slides. By Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker, Executive Director Univ. Arboretum, Dept. of Hort. U. W.

4:00 P.M. Tour of flower gardens and grounds. Boat ride around Green Lake. Visiting.

Evening Meeting

5:30 P.M. Dinner at Roger Williams Inn.

After Dinner. Discussion of Arrangements prepared by the Ikebana Garden Club of Milwaukee and presented in the lobby of Roger Williams Inn.

8:00 P.M. In Brayton-Case Hall A. Welcome, and history of the Assembly by Rev. Grant Anderson, Assembly Secretary.

Presentation of honorary recognition certificates to outstanding Garden Club members. Movie: Green Lake Adventure. Songfest.

Wednesday, September 12

7:30 A.M. Breakfast at Roger Williams Inn. Recreation and visiting.

9:30 A.M. Assemble in Brayton-Case Hall A. Business meeting. Reports of State Committee Chairmen and President each region. (Time limit: 3 minutes each.)

11:30 A.M. Adjourn for conferences. Inspect exhibits; questions.

12:15 P.M. Luncheon at Roger Williams Inn.

1:30 P.M. Meet in Pillsbury Hall. (Below new dining room.) Registration \$.50.

"Quickies." A demonstration of flower arrangements easily and quickly made. By Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Notes: All meals served at time stated. Dress informal. Tour of grounds in assembly bus, \$.50 per person. Bus holds 42, lecture included.

Send to Assembly for a registration card now. Register early.

Committee Chairmen: 1. **Bird:** Mrs. C. H. Brimmer. 2. **Conservation:** Mrs. J. W. Dooley. 3. **Exhibits and Arrangements:** Mrs. Chester Thomas. 4. **Memberships:** Mrs. Ray Luckow and Mrs. J. C. Miller. 5. **Programs:** Mrs. Harold Poyer and Mrs. Charles Bierman. 6. **Publicity:** Mrs. J. C. Ziehm. 7. **Yearbooks:** Mrs. Edgar Bergman. 8. **Parliamentarian:** Mrs. R. H. Sewell.

Special Convention Committees: **Hostess:** Mrs. A. J. Younglove and Mrs. M. Mosolf, Princeton G. C. **Registration:** Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Mrs. Ed. Streich, and Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. **Dinner Table Decorations:** Mrs. Olin Geiger, Oshkosh, Chairman.

DOROTHY BIDDLE TO BE CONVENTION SPEAKER

Dorothy Biddle of Pleasantville, New York, always popular as a flower arrangement demonstrator before Wisconsin Garden Club audiences, will be the highlight of our annual convention at the Baptist Colony, Green Lake, on September 11.

A Newspaper report in the Richmond Times-Dispatch tells about her present demonstration of making "quickies".

Flower arrangers can be divided into two groups, the perfectionists, and the impressionists, who fix flowers fast.

The history of flower arrangement is based on the life of the people. Arrangements in the French Empire were dainty, gay, and loosely put together. "The Korean War has changed American arrangements," she says. "The placement of accessories now has become the focal point." The reason for this is that men and boys in service who travel all over the world have sent their families exotic figures which they put into flower arrangements.

Now many arrangements are made using a fan. In the demonstration she opened a rose fan and placed a tiny bird bath in front of it for a holder. In it she arranged crab apple twigs and Statice following the line of the fan. She remarked, "Mid-summer is the season for mass arrangements."

Miss Biddle stressed the third dimensional quality in arrangements—adding leaves or some other plant around the sides to avoid giving the viewer an empty feeling from any angle of the arrangement. In a line arrangement the stems should be placed as close together as possible. It is vitally important to have this center of growth.

She added that there are four things a person must have on hand before beginning an arrangement: Floral clay, wire, scotch tape, and more scotch tape.

Note: Invite all your friends to come to hear her—Registration fee only 50c.

You can safely bet on the success of a girl's wedding if she starts her married life with more kitchen aprons than mourning robes.—DePere Journal.



Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, New York, who will demonstrate flower arrangements at the Annual Convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, September 11-12.

7TH ANNUAL MEETING CENTRAL REGION GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

Antigo, Wisconsin—
September 28, 1956

A wonderful program has been prepared by the officers of the Central Region for the fall meeting. See the program in our September issue.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING WinnebagoLand Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin American Legion Club House— Oshkosh

Wednesday, September 26, 1956

Registration will begin at 9:30. Luncheon at noon. Reservations for luncheon should be made by September 22 with Miss Bessie Pease, R. No. 1, Box 100, Oshkosh.

The program will be in the September issue.

Summer Care of

Tuberous Begonias

By Eleanor Luckow, Milwaukee

SUMMER CARE OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

By Eleanor Luckow, Milwaukee

(1) During the hot weather, plants should be sprinkled about three times a week with a fine spray, preferably from a watering can early in the morning. Too heavy a spray may tend to break the stalks which, by this time, are thick and holding considerable weight. If possible, it is best to have the water moderate in temperature, since plants do tend to show signs of shock from water that is too cold. Water taken from a rain barrel is excellent.

(2) About August 1-15 it is advisable to use Hyponex or a comparable fertilizer twice weekly for three weeks—one teaspoon to a gallon of water—as a stimulant to carry the blossoming through until fall.

(3) Since, as we have mentioned before, the plants have grown to massive proportions and are laden with from three to six large blossoms, it becomes necessary to stake them to avoid breakage as the stems are somewhat brittle. Stakes 18" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter are excellent for this purpose. Where the blossoms become large and too heavy for the stem, looped braces solve the problem.

(4) It is never advisable to prune begonias. Any open wound is apt to be attacked by fungus, especially when crowded and without good air circulation. If it becomes necessary to cut a leaf or stem, it should be done so that a short stub is left which, when mature, will fall off by itself.

(5) To prevent blight, keep the plants not less than 12" apart. Mealy bugs and aphids can be controlled by a nicotine sulphate and soap spray.

(6) When the first frost appears the entire begonia plant is taken out of the ground. The tubers should be lifted with all the soil that will stick to the roots and placed in a cool room until

thoroughly dry, usually about four weeks. They should then be cleaned and put away for the winter in a tin can, containing torpedo sand. A hole punctured through the lid will provide enough air. Storage room temperature should be cool and dry and about 45 to 50 degrees.

WELCOME RANDOM LAKE GARDEN CLUB

In June, The Random Lake Garden Club affiliated with The Garden Club of Wisconsin and The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. They also joined the Milwaukee Region.

The Board of Directors of our state organizations wish to welcome the club to membership.

Officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Stuart Sepstead; Vice President, Mrs. Wilbur Hoelz, and Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Dan Uelmen, all of Random Lake.

BROOKFIELD GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Brookfield Garden Club is proud to report that at the recent Milwaukee Co. African Violet Show one of our members, Mrs. Joe Hinton, exhibited 24 plants and was awarded 22 ribbons, including a purple ribbon for the "Best Plant Of The Show".

The Brookfield Garden Club had a garden tour and a Flower Show June 9, at the Brookfield High School.—By Mrs. George Trupke, Secretary

VISIT INTERNATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

Garden club members are invited to visit the International Gladiolus Show, which will be held in the Camp Randall Memorial Building at the University, Madison on August 15-16.

Mr. Carl Starker, noted arranger from Oregon will give lectures and demonstrations on Artistic Flower Arrangement.

August Is

Flower Show Month

Mrs. Garrison Lincoln, Madison, Wis.

Madison is host to both the **International and State Gladiolus Shows** this month, so it is a good time to discuss this outstanding flower.

The best glads for arranging are seldom the finest show specimens, for the astute entrant will visit growers to look for flowers which have grown with an unusual twist, or one which is practically trailing on the ground. This resulting right angle bend in the stem is definitely a "find" for it helps create a sweep of line that is otherwise hard to achieve.

Conditioning Gladiolus

Conditioning will create interesting curves, and is important to the finished result. Cut stems on a slant with a knife, put in deep water, set in a cool spot, and allow the flowers to slope a little to one side of the pail. The tips will always seek an upright position, so they will bend to the left or right depending on how they are sloped in the pail.

Glad leaves used in flower show arrangements must be perfect, with a good green color, and no brown tips or spots. Remove all broken or spotted flowers before arranging. If all open blossoms are removed at the time of conditioning, the blossoms which open the next morning will remain in perfect condition for two days. This is helpful where shows last for more than one day. A second set of buds will open on the second day, but the lower flowers will still be in perfect condition.

Accessory Material

Accessory material from garden and fields contribute variations of form and color to the glad arrangement. Try the grayed blue of globe thistle (*echinops* stro) with deep purple or mauve glads; the blue black of *Baptisia* pods with yellows or coral flowers. The green seed pods of centifolium lilies are good in line and color, as are the round clusters of

carrion berries (*smilax herbacea*) which are chartreuse instead of blue black in August. The fruiting branches of blackberries are glossy and dark, the elderberries rounder and more delicate in shape. Have you looked for the fruits of the Burr oak or the lindens. Red elderberries are even more interesting than the black form, and we have seen them way up in the Northern Michigan peninsula. Joe pye weed has won many a blue ribbon when combined with smokey tones of glads.

The Illustration

(See Cover Picture)

The arrangement which hopes to be in the outstanding class must have all parts of the composition in perfect harmony. The flowers need not be the largest or newest varieties, it is the way the component parts harmonize, and the careful attention to detail that counts most. In the picture, it was the borrowed glossy white birds, with their touches of gold and black, that sparked the search for just the right things to go with them. The base is a large thin slab of shiny black Carrara glass, and the borrowed container a thin moulded Chinese brass one, set on curved brass legs. In the original arrangement, five not very large white glads were used, with glad foliage above the flowers for height. Clusters of black elderberries low on the right and higher on the left, repeated the black of birds and base. There was a repetition of the sweep of the bird's backs in the lines of the arrangement. We have tried many other brass vases with this combination of base and birds, but none has ever created a composition as perfect in line, color and texture as this one.

Having fun is like having insurance
—the older you get, the more it costs you.—Beldenville Reporter.

Garden Club Reports

"ODE TO THE GARDEN GATE"

A garden club is a funny thing
You think you're as free as a bird on the
wing!

You relish the blossoms that bloom in
the spring,

And savor the flavor of each little thing.

Then all of a sudden, before you know
You're all involved in a Flower Show!

Now who can I get
To sit with the baby?
My husband has threatened to join the
Navy!

The meals are skimpy—
The laundry mounts—
I've lost a few pounds, and another
ounce!

Now what will be blooming
Come May twenty-six?
I'm sure I'll end up in an awful fix!

And what about color
And line and effect?
OH, golly, I'm tired, and what-the-heck!

The day—it's arrived! And we're all in a
whirl.

The ribbons are cut and banners unfurl!

"How lovely!" "How charming!"

"You ladies are clever!"

We bask in the limelight!

But please don't ever

Examine the beds—

Of course they're unmade;

And the dishes are dirty,

OH, to just have a maid!

But yes we do love it!

Aye, there is no rub,

For we belong to

THE GARDEN GATE CLUB

—By Jane O. Beattie, Garden Gate Club
of Milwaukee.

A bee stinger is only three-tenths of an
inch long. The other foot and a half is
only your imagination.—*Depere Journal.*

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN TO BE REPRESENTED AT STATE FAIR

There will be a special section for
garden clubs at the Wisconsin State Fair
Flower show this year. Assistant Su-
perintendent in Charge of Amateur Flow-
ers is Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, West Al-
lis.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Harold
B. Buerosse, President of the Milwaukee
Region, member clubs of the Garden Club
of Wisconsin will enter the section "Por-
trait of Wisconsin" as follows: Class No.
436. A composition expressing the theme.
Open to Wisconsin Garden Clubs only. To
be staged with plywood screen back-
ground—36" high, 24" back panel, and 12"
each for 2 side wings. 8 premiums are
offered ranging from \$15.00 down to \$5.00
each, at 2 shows.

The Score card for this Class is:

Design, including interpretation	40
Color harmony	40
Condition	20

We will list the names of the clubs
taking part in the 2 different shows next
month. The 1st show begins on opening
day, Saturday, August 18 and the 2nd on
Thursday, August 23.

WESTCHESTER GARDEN CLUB NEWS (MILWAUKEE)

The Westchester Garden Club has had
a very interesting year with informative
talks on a variety of subjects: Rose
Growing by Mr. John Voight of Whit-
nall Park; Spring Birds by Dr. Anna
Hehn; Iris Hybridizing by Howard Good-
rick and Effective Foundation Planting
and a Garden Clinic by H. J. Rahmlow,
Madison.

Our club published a telephone direc-
tory for the community and used the
proceeds to purchase soil and shrubs to
beautify a plot of land in the area. A
flag pole was erected and we presented
the community with a flag.

We are looking forward to a varied
and interesting program for the coming
year.—By Mrs. N. C. Barnard, Sec.

MAZOMANIE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Mazomanie Garden Club Flower Show was held in June with Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo as judge. The club purchased a projector and screen and it is now possible to show slides of our own gardens as well as other good pictures. We have had these successful programs: European Garden Slides; Indian Wild Flower Legends; History of our Club Flower, the Zinnia; Growing Geraniums for Summer Gardens and Winter windows, a delightful book review, "Where did your Garden Grow" by Jannette May Lucus.

We devoted one meeting to inspection of home gardens and a picnic lunch. Then Mr. H. J. Rahmlow talked to us at the May meeting. We also held a white elephant vase auction.

Last February, we responded to roll call with home-made valentines and a late meeting with original flower poems. In July, each member arrived with a hat trimmed with garden flowers and vegetables, followed by a barbecue supper to which our husbands were invited. Future programs will include: Lives of Horticulturists Luther Burbank and J. Horace McFarland; How to Care for gifts that grow; How to use my favorite vegetable and a special 25th Anniversary program and tea.—By Agnes V. Leary, Secretary.

GATEWOOD GARDEN CLUB

Last season our club enjoyed an interesting lecture on soils, lawns, exposures, perennials and annuals by Mr. Voight of Whitnall Park.

This summer we are planning a tour of the Whitnall Park Gardens as well as a tour for the first time of each of our member's gardens.

This September we will celebrate our second birthday anniversary, when each member will make a corsage in honor of the occasion.

In November we will have a work shop on floral arrangements.

At our December meeting we will make Christmas wreaths for the stone pillars at the entrance to our subdivision.

Some outstanding speakers for the coming year will be Mr. Charles Decker of the Milwaukee Audubon Society, who will tell us how to attract birds to our yards, and Mr. George Dehnert, Waukesha County Agent, who will speak on improving soil.—Harriet Hanke, Sec.

ROSHOLT HOLDS SUCCESSFUL FLOWER SHOW

The Rosholt Garden Club staged a most beautiful flower show in late June. The artistic arrangements were outstanding. The show was judged by Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca. The show was judged by the merit system and the arrangements were rated excellent, very good, and good.

Some of the classes used at this show may be of interest to other garden clubs. Artistic arrangements of: Pink Flowers in a suitable container; red flowers; all white flowers in a white container; all blue flowers in a suitable container; all yellow flowers; rainbow arrangement; also arrangements of iris; peonies; one bloom with foliage, any flower; arrangements to create a chuckle; of spring flowers; in which driftwood is featured.

Individual annuals and perennials were shown as bouquets and judged by the score card: Quality of the bloom 50%, arrangement of the flower 30%, and suitability of the container 20%.

MARINETTE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Some of the outstanding programs of the Marinette Garden Club of the past year were: Landscape Architecture by Prof. George Ziegler. Your Garden Questions Answered by H. J. Rahmlow. Wild Flowers slides by Mrs. Marie Buchman. How to Plant Small Shade Trees by the Davey Tree Expert Co.

We planted flowers on two areas that belong to the city this year. One in Menominee, Mich. and the other in Marinette.

On September 9 our club will have a picnic at Marinette County Park.—By Mrs. Harold Udd, Secretary.

It's a Wise Child who resembles a wealthy relative.—The Montfort Mail.

WEST MILWAUKEE GARDEN GATE CLUB

The Garden Gate Club of West Milwaukee was organized in May 1955. In December we made twelve arrangements for the Christmas party of the West Milwaukee Lion's Club. In February we made an arrangement for the West Milwaukee Business & Advancement Assoc. Valentine party. At other meetings we have had speakers on arts and crafts, corsage making, bird life, the use of color, and the care of house plants.

On May 26th and 27th, 1956 we had a garden and flower show in conjunction with West Milwaukee's Centennial Anniversary celebration, held in the West Milwaukee Park Pavilion. Mitchell Park Conservatory loaned us several hundred plants and flowers for the background of our show.

The theme of the show was "Yesterday and Today". In the "Room of Yesterday", antique containers were used with suitable arrangements displayed in shadow boxes. In the "Room of Today", twenty modern spring flower arrangements were on display with bamboo match stick settings, also ten contemporary modern table settings.

On Saturday, May 27th, a luncheon was held, with Presidents of the State and Regional Garden Clubs, and local Centennial Committee members as honored guests. An old Maxwell car in keeping with the Centennial theme, was used to transport the guests from the luncheon to the park, where an opening ceremony was held.

One of our civic projects will be a "clean-up" campaign in conjunction with the West Milwaukee Fire Departments clean-up campaign, the garden club to sponsor cleaning up and the beautifying of yards and lawns. We are planning a Christmas Decoration contest in December. Other programs for fall will be a style of hats made of garden materials, several tours to gardens during the summer, and a session on dried arrangements.—By Sylvia Arnold, Corr. Sec.

Some people are unhappy because they worry so much because they are not happy.—The Phillips Bee.

FAVORITE IRIS VARIETIES

Members of the American Iris Society each year, vote for their favorite varieties. The 100 receiving the highest number of votes are then listed. The list becomes an important reference for iris lovers. Each one has performed well in most sections of the country. The following are 35 varieties receiving the highest number of votes.

1. Truly Yours, yellow
2. Ola Kala, deep yellow
3. Mary Randall, rose pink
4. Argus Pheasant, brown
5. New Snow, white
6. Blue Rhythm, blue
7. Elmohr, violet
8. Chivalry, blue
9. Pierre Menard, blue
10. Happy Birthday, pink
Pinnacle, bicolor
12. Lady Mohr, blend
13. Blue Shimmer, plicata
14. Palomino, buff
15. Minnie Colquitt, plicata
16. Sable Night, black
17. Snow Flurry, blue white
18. Sable, black violet
19. Desert Song, cream
20. Amandine, cream
21. Great Lakes, blue
22. Wabash, bicolor
23. Chantilly, orchid rose
24. Cherie, pink
25. Helen McGregor, blue
26. Limelight, yellow
27. Inca Chief, bronze
28. Black Hills, ebony
Spanish Peaks, white
30. Solid Mahogany, reddish-brown
31. Cascade Splendor, tan
32. Pink Formal, pink
33. Char-Maize, yellow
34. Star Shine, buff
35. Cahokie, blue

People are young only once—after that they have to make up some other excuse.—Phillips Bee.

Most of our young men seem to be quitting the farm and moving to town so they can make a fortune and live on a farm.

News and Views About Gardening

MATERIALS FOR ACIDIFYING THE SOIL

What is the best material for acidifying the soil to grow such plants as azaleas, blueberries and other plants that require an acid?

Aluminum sulfate has been recommended and used a great deal. However, it is now being pointed out that continuous use of this material may be detrimental due to the accumulation of aluminum.

Use Sulfur

Professor E. W. McElwee, Ornamental Horticulturist at the University of Florida writes this on "Materials for Changing the Reaction of the Soil. Sulfur as an acidifying agent is about three times as strong in acidifying properties as aluminum sulfate. It does not change the reaction of the soil as rapidly but it is effective for a longer time. Sulfur does not tie up nutrients as completely as does aluminum sulfate. It will cause root injury, however, if too much is applied or it is not properly mixed with and watered into the soil. The coarse grade, flowers of sulfur, may be used, but the finely-ground dusting (325-mesh) or wettable grades of sulfur are more satisfactory, as they act more quickly and are more easily incorporated into the soil.

Sulfur and mixtures containing sulfur should not be used more often than two or three times per year, and at least 6 to 8 weeks should elapse between applications. It is not safe to use more than 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet of area per application. When possible, the material should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. For growing plants, water before and after applying the acidifying agent.

What about Aluminum Sulfate?—Aluminum sulfate has been widely used to acidify soils for camellias but this material has several undesirable characteristics. It changes the acidity of the soil quite rapidly, but the effect is short-lived. A heavy application or the continued use of this material may tie up

phosphorus and certain other nutrients to the point of reducing growth. Furthermore, relatively small concentrations of free aluminum may cause root injury. Excess aluminum in the soil may be neutralized with superphosphate or gypsum.

SCIENCE WORKS MARVELS WITH MARIGOLD'S BEAUTY

The beautifying treatment science can give flowers has been demonstrated with amazing success on marigolds. In form, color and fragrance, plant breeders have worked a Cinderella change.

The "mary-gold" that Shakespeare praised was a calendula; our marigold as a Mexican wild flower, was introduced in Europe after his time. Improved forms were developed there for a century or two, but the real progress of this ambitious flower began in this country twenty years ago.

Now we have marigolds with blossoms as small as violets, or as large as chrysanthemums, and of many sizes in between.

The history of marigold improvement is a fascinating one. Two species called African and French, though both are Mexican in origin, were crossed, after many failures, to produce larger flowers with red coloring than had been known. The marigold odor, which some gardeners like, was bred out by crosses with a species found in China.

The seeds are large and soft, easily decaying in heavy soil which remains damp and cold after they are sown. They stand transplanting well and can easily be started under protection and moved to the garden when the weather becomes settled. They are seldom attacked by insects and have no serious disease.

Attorney: "Do you suggest this man is a thief?"

Witness: "I wouldn't say he's a thief suh, but if I was a chicken, I'd sure roost high."

CONTROL POWDERY MILDEW

When warm days and cool nights come, powdery mildew also makes its appearance. It infects a number of plants and so we hear of hollyhock mildew, grape mildew, rose mildew, and so on. Mildew appears as a gray or white felt-like mold on leaves, usually on the underside. It can become so serious as to sap the life from the leaves and they curl and die.

Where sulphur or lime-sulphur mixtures have been used the mildew is usually under control and does not become too serious. However, today we are using other materials as fungicides and they do not control powdery mildew.

Karathane is the best material yet found for control of powdery mildew and also is effective against European red mite and various spider mites. Karathane is now an ingredient of a number of dust or spray materials on the market. Look at the label.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN GARDENING

A new School Gardening Book entitled *Elementary Lessons in Gardening*, written by Paul R. Young, head of the gardening program in the Cleveland Public Schools, is available from Ronald A. Padway, 845 Empire Building, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. The book contains 104 large pages with 28 how-to-do-it chapters and 110 illustrations and photographs.

The book is used in New York, Minneapolis, and Galveston schools and by many university horticultural departments. It is endorsed by National Science Teachers Association. Every leader of a junior group will benefit by the guidance given by the book. The price is \$1.00 per copy.

"Grand Coulee," yelled the devout man as he hit his finger with the hammer.

"What do you mean by yelling 'Grand Coulee'?" asked his wife.

"That," he replied, "is the world's largest dam, isn't it?"

ANSWERS TO SOME COMMON SOIL QUESTIONS

From: Handbook on Soils,
Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record

What does moss growing on soil indicate?

Moss on soil is usually an indication of low fertility, too much shade, or poor drainage,—less commonly of an acid soil condition. It can be overcome by adding organic matter and fertilizers, then cultivating. (And in the few cases where acidity is the cause, by adding lime.)

What value has Vitamin B1 as a stimulant in the growth of green plants?

Little or none. The original "evidence" of its value has long since been disproved.

Are sawdust, woodchips, and similar materials harmful to soil?

These materials are not harmful and can be used as summer mulches provided nitrogen fertilizer is added to the soil. They do not make the soil especially acid.

JAPANESE AND MINIATURE GARDENS

A new book of interest to many garden club members will be the one just in from England, *Japanese and Miniature Gardens* by Leslie Woollard. It is published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York, N. Y. and the price is 65c.

Making miniature gardens is an enchanting pastime which anyone can follow.

This book deals with every type of miniature garden simply and clearly. There are gardens of egg-cup size, in bowls or window-boxes or outdoor troughs. You are told how to make cascades and waterfalls as well as figures and ornamental features. There is a chapter on the famous arts of the Japanese and their secret techniques of dwarfing.

The girl spoke to the boy in the darkened recesses of the living room. "Sometimes Dad takes things apart to see why they don't go."

"Yes?"

"Yes, so you better go now, Willie."

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. Exec. Committee Members: Wm. Judd, Stoughton; C. Meyer, Appleton; Clarence Pfluger, DePere.

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onee Falls
Corres. Sec. ----- Allan Vosburg,
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Reports From Beekeepers

1956 Season Was Unusual and at Times Discouraging

Letters from beekeepers in various sections of Wisconsin during early July gave the following information about conditions and the probable cause for the slow build-up during spring months and its affect upon production.

Joe Mills, Schultz Honey Farm, Ripon: "Small populations in April and May were probably due to a shortage of pollen caused by cold and inclement weather. We detected nosema in a number of yards as late as June when crawling bees were found in front of colonies. We fed fumigillin during April and May to some yards. We had one colony of E.F.B. Bees are building up slowly and we do not anticipate as good a crop as in 1955. There is a lack of sweet clover and white dutch clover."

From Cornelius Meyer, Appleton: "There was some nosema but it was not the only cause for small populations. Lack of pollen until May 1 caused let-up in brood rearing. We fed some yards quite a bit of fumidil. These appeared to be ahead of those not fed."

Package bees built up slowly due to the cold, late spring. No surplus honey as of July 3. Colonies now getting in good shape."

By E. L. Schroeder, Marshfield: "We did not find much trouble from nosema in our colonies this spring and did not see any E.F.B. Most of our cellar wintered colonies did quite well this year. Honey is coming slower than last year but our colonies are doing better than a year ago. Weather has been erratic."

From Leonard Otto, Forest Junction: "July 7—so far it has been a very poor year for honey production—the weather very much against us. Too cold and many rainy, windy, days. Package bees did no better than overwintered bees and prospects for a crop are poor unless we have a decided change in weather soon. Our bees took a beating during June."

From Myron Frisque, Green Bay: "We had a little nosema here but nothing serious. We did not feed fumigillin. There was very little E.F.B."

In spite of a cold spring our package bees have built up satisfactorily because we have plenty of honey and pollen in the hives at all times and this is one year where it was sorely needed.

Prospects for honey are good but the cold rainy weather has cut the working days to the point where the crop is 10 days short of normal. Much depends on the weather from now on."

From Mark Osborne, Beloit: "Colonies are strong but there is very little surplus honey at this time (July 15.) The build up has been very slow due to the cold spring and wet weather. We fed and sprayed with fumigillin for nosema."

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WISCONSIN STATE
BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
Viroqua, Wisconsin
October 24-26

This is also National Honey Week.

MORE ABOUT NOSEMA

A letter from Joe Mills, Ripon, states: "With further reference to nosema, we sent several samples of crawling bees to Dr. C. L. Farrar for diagnosis. As suspected he reported heavy infection of nosema spores. The bees were picked up crawling in the yard late in June, just as the honey flow was beginning. Why is it that we find so many crawling bees at this period?"

We shall continue to use fumigillin."

Editor's Note: Many beekeepers really do not know why their colonies are weak at the beginning of the honey flow. They blame it all on to the weather. The weather no doubt is to blame inasmuch as it is favorable for the disease and pests which bother us and it must be remembered that we often have better brood rearing during the cold month of February than we sometimes have in March or April and a smaller loss of old bees.

SOME OLD SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS

From time immemorial the bee has been considered a valuable creature in Greece. During Christian times this high esteem increased even more: the honey-bee was regarded as sacred, and one of its products (beeswax) was and is still-used for the ritual of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Bees were, and still are, kept in all monasteries and the monk who looks after them is a highly privileged member of the fraternity.

Even ordinary beekeepers were held in high esteem, especially in the provinces, because they knew the mysteries of the hive and could handle the bees. Their beekeeping knowledge was transmitted from father to son, and the cleverest of the male children was chosen to be the beekeeper. Oldtime beekeepers were as a rule the most kind, liberal and well-to-do people of the community.

The owner of an apiary never entered it without making the sign of the cross to show great reverence for the bees.

In many provinces of Greece the owners were eager not to show their

bees to strangers,, for fear of the "evil eye".

It was believed that men of bad character were not fit for, and could not make progress in, beekeeping.

Men who had committed a crime were not welcomed by the bees.—From South African Bee Journal. By Bee Research Ass'n Service.

HONEY DARKENS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES

Dr. V. G. Milum of the University of Illinois has issued reports on the effects of strong honey at different temperatures. He found that when honey was stored below 59° F. the change in color was relatively small. However, honey darkens considerably when stored at a temperature of 79° F., while at 98° F. all samples darkened so seriously as to fall in the "dark" class and the pfund color grader.

Honey should, therefore, not be kept in a storage house or extracting building which is not insulated and in which the temperature may go up to 98° F. or even higher. One of the places where honey will be subject to very high temperatures is in the beehives out in the yard where the colonies stand in the full sunlight. On a day when the temperature is 90° or over and the sun is beating down on the hives we can well imagine that the temperature is very high and after a few days the honey will have a tendency to darken. Under such conditions, too, evaporation of nectar is rapid and extracting can be done in a short time after a honey super has been filled and partially sealed. Since honey absorbs moisture readily, it is best to extract during a hot dry spell than to wait another month or two with the idea that the honey will "ripen" and then perhaps have it absorb moisture during cool rainy weather.

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LET'S LOOK UPWARD AND ONWARD

Sometimes we think we are doing everything possible so that our bees will build up in time for the honey flow and get a maximum crop. It's well to look around and see what our neighbors are doing. On July 7 we asked a really good beekeeper what his crop prospects were. He replied that his colonies were very strong and already had 100 pounds of surplus. Yes, in Wisconsin and in 1956.

How did he do it? Some of the things he did were: Fed liberally of soybean flour—pollen supplement throughout the spring months. Fumigillin was added to the supplement and helped control nosema which is largely responsible for small field populations for the honey flow. He watched carefully for E.F.B. and fed streptomycin whenever detected. There is probably much more of it than beekeepers realize—they usually do not look for larva which die when still quite small and are removed by colonies before being sealed.

Of course, good stock and good queens are important too. Really there is so much opportunity to improve our beekeeping practices that we should make every effort to hear at our meetings and conventions, talks by those who really know how to get a maximum crop.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES

Thanks to "Beekeepers News", England "Miss America" uses beeswax for touching up ends of her hair. (Good Ad says "Modern B K.")

Texas Meat Company—began flavoring their Frankfurters with Honey and butter. Sales tripled in a short time. Colorado B. Notes.

Honey and Olive Oil beaten till stiff pasted and put on open septic wounds is still done in Greece—centuries old. J. H. Vaughan BeeCraft.

Carbuncle was cut open and left deep scar! Second one treated only with honey—rapidly eliminated core and left

an insignificant scar. Surgeon in Switzerland. Jan Gleanings

Honey superior to all ointments—several thousand cases of severe infection—cleaned in 24 hours by strips of gauze dipped in honey and rapidly healed without a single failure! Dr. Zaiss of Heidelberg. Jan Gleanings.

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION HOLDS SUMMER MEETINGS

Summer meetings by the State Beekeepers Association were held at Appleton on July 24 and at Eau Claire Lakes on July 25. According to reports attendance was about 40 at each meeting.

Beekeepers reported about a 40% honey crop, of excellent quality, thick bodied and light in color. Due to fair crops in other states, honey prices were not expected to rise over last year's prices. The reason for the short crop was given as unfavorable weather, which of course, favor the maladies which actually cause the small populations. Nosema was reported heavy in many sections and EFB caused considerable loss of larvae. These diseases, no doubt the primary cause of the weak colonies, were clearing up during the honey flow with warm weather. The crop seemed to be better on light soils than on heavy soils this year.

Plans for the State Fair honey exhibit were discussed. A show will be in the farm crops building at the north ends of the grounds.

The usual pot-luck dinners prepared by the ladies were again features of the meetings. Plans for the convention at Viroqua, October 25-26 were discussed. We hope to have complete State Convention programs in our next issues.

Honey promotion came in for considerable discussion.

BEEES AND EQUIPMENT WANTED

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TREATING BEE DISEASES

By Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison

(Continued from our June issue)

Editor's Note: In this article, condensed from the April issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Dr. Farrar stated "the most effective method of application is to spray or sprinkle all the bees in the hive until they become gorged with the medicated syrup."

He also emphasized that feeding bulk syrup may not always give complete eradication because "this method of feeding does not insure immediate use of the treated syrup in brood rearing, which is necessary to eliminate the disease. There is also danger of its being carried into the supers and removed with the surplus honey. Syrup fed in bulk feeders may result in some reduction in disease but not always eradication." One of the main reasons why bulk feeding may not give results is that "colonies that occupy several hive bodies tend to store syrup just below the feeder". The article continues.

In assessing the value of such preventive treatment, there is, of course, no basis for concluding that a latent infection persisted in the colonies following the spray treatment or that an outside source of infection was still available to the bees.

An occasional colony infected with American foulbrood should be burned. As a preventive measure, all remaining colonies should be sprayed or sprinkled with 25 to 40 percent sugar sirup containing one gram of sodium sulfathiazole per gallon. Two or three treatments three or four days apart will provide a margin of safety greater than a single treatment.

Sometimes a serious outbreak of American foulbrood develops in an apiary having no previous record of disease. Frequent inspection usually permits discovery of an outbreak when the colonies show only a few diseased cells. Under such conditions, but with knowledge and approval of the State apiarist, the sulfa treatment described above can be used. Three applications of the treated sugar

sirup should be made to all colonies in the yard within 10 to 12 days. Any colony that shows evidence of disease after approximately two weeks should be burned.

To gorge bees by spray application tip the hive over backwards to a horizontal position, return the bottom board and the first brood chamber to their original position, and direct the spray down into the interspaces until all bees are wet. Repeat the application for each set of combs as you reassemble the hive. Use the maximum amount that will not run out the entrance—one pint to two quarts, depending upon the size of the colony. Use a tank sprayer equipped with a coarse nozzle that will deliver about a pint of liquid per minute.

Colonies having a great density of bees can be treated with good results by pouring the sirup over the top brood frames with a sprinkler. This method offers less control over the volume of sirup administered, but when all colonies are treated quickly and at the same time, the small amount of sirup that may run out the entrance will not cause robbing. Pour half the amount of sirup required (10 gallons for 40 three-story hives) over the bees and combs as you remove the covers. Leave the covers off until the last colony has been treated; then return to the first colony and add the remaining sirup and replace the covers.

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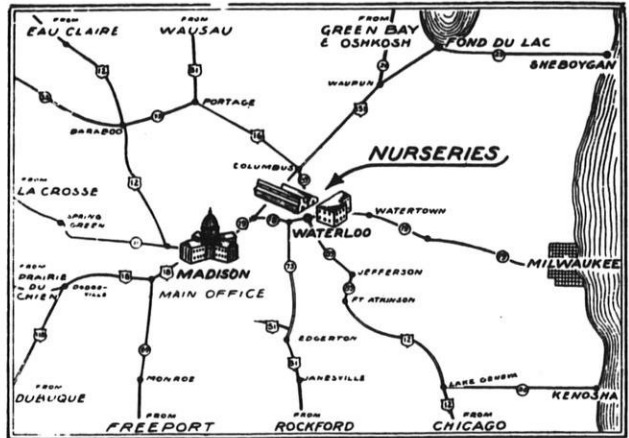
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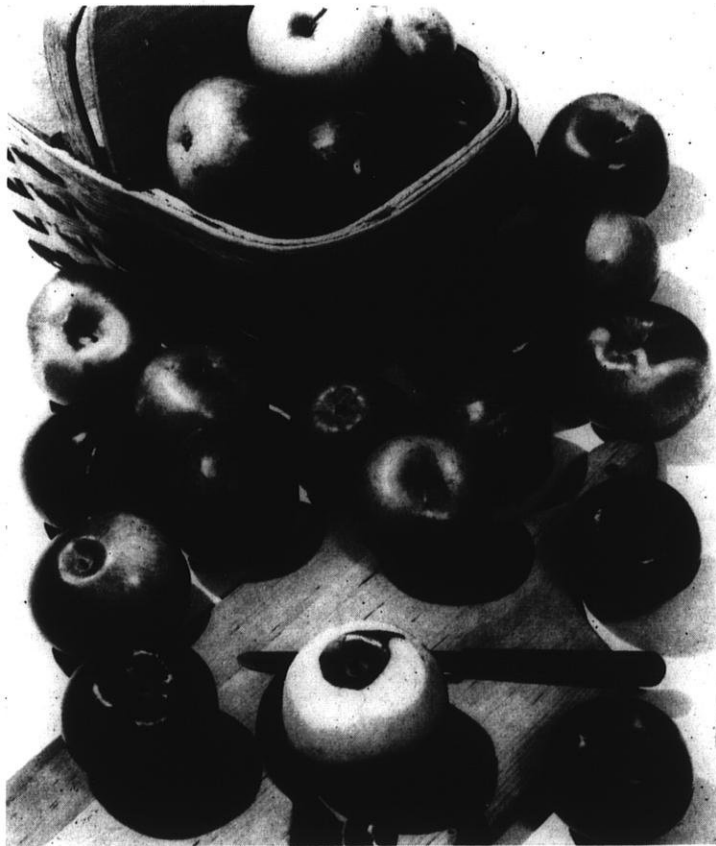
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IN THIS ISSUE

Apple Scald Control	43
The Mighty Mouse	44
How Consumers Buy Apples	46
Important Orchard News	48
In The Berry Patch	50
Growing Better Vegetables	51
Berries and Vegetables	52
Gladiolus Tidings	54
How To Store Dahlias	59
Garden Club News	60
Annuals To The Fore	63
Garden Lore	64
Wisconsin Beekeeping	68

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Apple Scald Control

Pomologists Study Causes and Control of a Problem Which Was Serious For Many Wisconsin Orchardists Last Year.

By R. M. Smock and G. D. Blanpied
New York Experiment Station

Even the most philosophical of growers is discouraged by apple scald, particularly if he has spent a great deal of money to control other diseases and insects. This physiological disease, so-called because the apple skin appears scalded or burned, may appear in storage as early as December, or it may not become apparent until the fruit is removed from the storage in April and held at a high temperature. The disease is actually induced during the first 6 to 8 weeks of storage, even though it may not show up until May. Hence, any control measures must be undertaken during the early part of the storage season.

High Temperatures

Susceptibility to the disease varies greatly from year to year; in the 1955-56 season it was disastrously severe. Surveys by Cornell pomologists yielded some evidence that when high temperatures prevail during the last 4 to 6 weeks of the growing season, severe scald can be expected on susceptible varieties in storage.

Pick At Maturity

Susceptibility varies also from orchard to orchard. For example, in a 1955-56 study of McIntosh apples picked at prime maturity from 17 different locations, and stored in the same storage, the scald ranged from 9 to 97 per cent. The pomologists are trying to discover the reason for this tremendous variation in susceptibility. As yet they have been unable to find that any fungicide or insecticide program used in the orchard has the slightest relationship to either susceptibility or resistance to apple scald. It is well known, however, that apples picked at an immature stage are more susceptible to scald than those picked at prime maturity.

The effect of delays in getting the apples from the trees into storage seems

to depend somewhat on whether one is dealing with regular cold storage or with controlled-atmosphere storage. In a few instances slightly less scald was found on apples delayed 3 or 4 days before going into regular storage. It certainly is not an answer to the scald problem, however. In controlled-atmosphere storage less scald can usually be expected if the apples are taken quickly to storage and cooled promptly. Of course, it is presumed that core temperatures of the apples will be 32-33°F within 5-7 days after they are promptly stored. If a storage room is filled too fast for the rated capacity of the cooling equipment, the end result is really the same as delayed storage.

Oiled Paper

For many years, the standard method of controlling scald has been the use of oiled paper (18-20% odorless mineral oil by weight), although many eastern growers prefer to store their apples field-run. Furthermore, oiled paper has not always given adequate scald control.

The use of sealed 150-gauge polyethylene box liners has sometimes reduced scald on apples. On the other hand, these have sometimes increased the scald in the Cornell studies. Their effectiveness seems to depend partly on whether they are gastight. On some varieties, such as Cortland and Rhode Island Greening, gastight sealed polyethylene liners have given undesirable secondary effects such as off-flavors and carbon dioxide injury. Unsealed liners have almost always increased the scald in these studies.

Two Scald Inhibitors Tested

Experimentally, two "scald inhibitors" have given good control. The fruit is merely dipped in a very weak suspension of the material after harvest. Diphenylamine has shown considerable promise

(Continued on Page 53)

The Mighty Mouse

By Wm. D. Fitzwater
U.S. Rodent Control Service

The Mouse Cycle

The meadow mouse's life is about as short as his tail, as it is estimated that of every hundred mice born, only two will live to be more than eight months old. Their tremendous reproductive ability is all that makes survival possible in the face of these great losses. Due to some unexplained natural phenomena, the numbers of mice rise to dizzy heights, then suddenly drop to extreme lows, from which they climb to the heights only to fall once again. This is known as cyclic behavior and, in the case of mice, the time required for the cycle to repeat itself is approximately four years. The cyclic peak should occur this winter of 1956-57, but what does that mean to the Wisconsin orchardist? It means that while some control is usually advisable every year to prevent mouse damage, this is **THE YEAR** that the orchardist should be particularly vigilant. Local environmental and climatic conditions may interfere with the normal functioning of the cycle so that populations may not be particularly threatening, but each orchardist should carefully ascertain for himself just what the mouse situation is in his individual orchard.

Control

Control of mice can be accomplished in two ways—(1) removing their happy homes and food supplies or (2) killing large numbers of mice. The first method is achieved by clean cultivation to remove the vegetation that shelters and feeds mice. While a barren orchard floor is rarely a recommended horticultural practice, cleaning vegetation from a three-foot or more radius around the tree bases with a mechanical tree hoe serves almost as well. Hand methods, such as sculping or spreading crushed rock or sawdust, can be done in smaller orchards. However, this approach of removing home and food is rarely adequate in itself. There are too many sources of food and potential home sites and snow

cover in the winter gives the mice the protection they need to forage out over bare ground to feed on the tree trunks. Thus this method must be supplemented by the use of poisoned baits.

Baits

Zinc phosphide on apple and/or strychnine-treated oats are the recommended baits for this region. However, there is some question as to the best method of application. The old method of bait placement in single stations next to the tree trunk has been generally replaced by the more effective method of trail baiting or the slightly less effective, but cheaper, method of broadcasting bait under the trees.

The Trailbuilder

The newest method is the use of the trailbuilder, which was discussed in a previous issue of **WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE**. This has been generally accepted by eastern growers as the best control measure available, when both cost and effectiveness are considered. We feel that when properly applied, this technique is equally valuable in Wisconsin.

Orchardists can obtain more detailed information by writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Agricultural Hall, Lafayette, Indiana.

PICKING MATURITY OF McINTOSH

The length of the growing season required for best picking maturity of McIntosh Apples varies from year to year, according to work done by the New York Experiment station.

Dr. M. B. Hoffman of Cornell reported at the Annual Convention of The New York Horticultural Society as follows: "In New York fruit districts the number of days from bloom to maturity vary considerably from year to year." In 1943 for example the number of days from bloom to maturity was 120. In 1944 it was 128 and in 1945 it was 157. The length of time depended upon weather conditions.

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How Consumers Buy Apples

Michigan State University at East Lansing has just issued a bulletin entitled *Consumer Purchases of Apples* by Shaffer and Quackenbush. The following interesting information is found in the summary and conclusions:

1. The U.S. consumption of apples has been declining at the rate of about 1 pound per person per year since 1920, based upon a straight trend line.

2. Apple sales are highly seasonal. For the 1953-1954 crop year, over 20 percent of the apples purchased during the year were bought during October; about 50 percent were bought during the 12 weeks starting September 6.

3. During the year, 35 percent of the apples were purchased in units of 5 pounds or less. Less than 8 percent were bought in 6-pound units. Almost 50 percent of the apples were purchased in units larger than 10 pounds. Since the typical retail grocer seldom handles units over 10 pounds, this indicates that a large portion of the apples are retailed through other channels.

4. There is an important seasonal difference in both the average size of purchase and the distribution of size of apple purchase, indicating that the optimum size of pre-packed units varies during the season. Similarly, the fact that larger families tend to buy in large quantities per purchase indicates that a variety of package sizes to meet the needs of different families should be made available for maximum total sales.

5. Large variations in apple purchases existed between families. Quantities purchased varied from 0 to 372 pounds per family for the year. One-fifth of the families bought 47 percent of all the apples purchased.

6. Annual quantities purchased per person varied from 0 to 150 pounds. The top 20 percent of the families buying the most apples bought 68 pounds per person, compared to only 6 pounds for the 20 percent of the families buying the fewest

apples per capita. If the average consumption could be increased to that of the one-fifth of the families buying the most apples per person, consumption would be increased by over 230 percent.

7. The range in average price paid for fresh apples was from 2.7 to 20.5 cents per pound. The fifth of the families paying the lowest prices purchased in larger than average quantities and with less than average frequency; they spent an average amount for apples, but bought a much larger than average quantity per capita.

8. There was some indication that families with higher incomes per capita bought more apples per person than those with lower incomes, and that one and two member families bought more apples per person than larger families. However, the correlation between per capita purchases and these family characteristics (age and education of the homemaker, per capita income and size of family) is very low.

The survey produced one surprising bit of information: 85% of the families interviewed did not buy any canned apple juice during the entire year; 6-7% never bought canned pie apples; 6-8% never bought apple cider.

"Can't understand why you failed in business."

"Too much advertising."

"What do you mean, too much advertising. You never spent a cent in your life on advertising."

"That's true, but my competitors did."

—Fred Burrows, International Apple Association.

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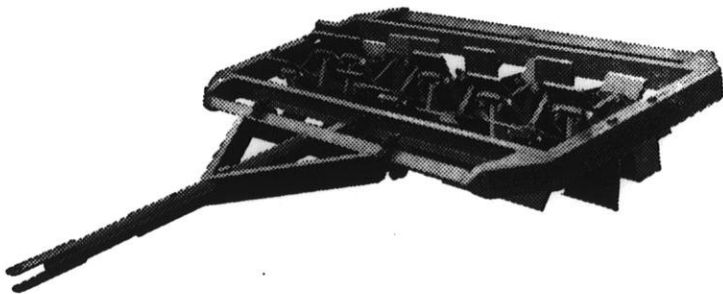
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- Prevents Erosion—absorbs rainfall
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- Mulches
- Controls Mice
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Write for Literature—Ask for a Demonstration

Wisconsin Orchard Supply Company

Bill Aepler, Mgr.

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

TELEPHONE LOGAN 7-3044

Manufacturers and Distributors of Production and Marketing Equipment

Important Orchard News

SAFE TIME TO SPRAY

The new Miller Amendment on pesticide residues will be in effect this year. Federal inspectors will be operating in all fruit producing states and the new law will be enforced. We must keep our fruit safe for the consumer. The following table gives the recommended or suggested "stopping point" for fruit based on the best information available. This table has been checked by entomologists at the University of Wisconsin.

Material	Do Not Use Closer To Harvest Than:
Arsenate of Lead	40 days
D.D.T.	40 days
D.D.D. (T.D.E. or "Rothane")	40 days
Dieldrin	1 st cover
Methoxychlor	14 days
Demeton (Systox)	21 days
E.P.N.	15 days
Aramite (Niagrimite, etc.)	14 days
Parathion	14 days
Glyodin	1 day
Malathion	7 days
T.E.P.P.	3 days
Carbamate Fungicides	1 day
Copper Compounds	
Rotenone	3 days
Nicotine	3 days
Ryania	7 days
Captan	1 day
Sulphur	1 day

WHAT IS CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE STORAGE FOR APPLES

Controlled atmosphere (CA) storage involves keeping apples in low oxygen and relatively high carbon dioxide atmospheres in refrigerated storage. The object, of course, is to keep apples longer than can be done in ordinary cold storage. This means that only top quality apples that are to be sold in March, April, May, and June would be kept in controlled atmosphere storage. Apples coming out of controlled atmosphere storage in May should keep in good condition in a hot

retail store for at least one week.

The disadvantages or difficulties in CA storage are obvious. One can't go into such a room until it is opened in the spring. Special care must be taken to make the room gastight or the room will not operate properly. More labor in operation is required since the atmosphere must be checked night and morning and adjusted accordingly. It is more expensive than conventional storage. If a regular cold storage room of 10,000 boxes costs \$20,000 to construct and refrigerate, a CA room will cost \$25,000 to \$27,000. Extra labor for operation will add to the cost also. — By R. M. Smock, Cornell, in "Horticultural News."

CIDER JUGS



All new jugs, with handles, used only once. Washed and sterilized— all labels removed—all clear glass.

Price 45c per case of four

Wisconsin Orchard Supply Co.

Bill Aepler, Mgr.

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In The News

FRENCH APPLE TREES OUTNUMBER AMERICAN

The number of apple trees in France is said to be greater than in all the U.S.A. Such an outstanding statement raises the question of how 40 million Frenchmen could consume all the apples from such large plantings. Investigation soon disclosed that only a part of these trees are devoted to the production of table fruits and that actually the annual production of this commodity is similar to that for New York State. The other apple trees are maintained much as our "pasture" orchards with the fruit being used for the production of a fermented drink called "cider".

The northwestern provinces of France are very heavy in cider apples. England also produces large quantities of cider apples, particularly in the Bristol area. Cider apple trees are seldom sprayed, primarily because it is not economical due to the low market value of the fruit and also because the sorts do not seem particularly susceptible to most insects and diseases. The fruit is highly acid and rather unpalatable to man and apparently to insects also. On the other hand, the drink made from these fruits is rather tasty.

The growing of table or dessert apples in Europe is a highly skilled complex operation just as it is in the U.S.A. The only advantage the European fruit grower seems to have over us is a market outlet for substandard fruit. It has been a long time since the writer has eaten a wormy apple at the table at home, yet in Europe this was not an uncommon experience.—By E. H. Glass, Dept. of Entomology, Geneva, New York in an article on a visit to Europe in *Farm Research*.

Wife (reading): "It says here they have found sheep in the Himalaya mountains that can run forty miles an hour."

Her Hubby: "Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays."

WORK ON CHERRY VIRUSES PROGRESSES

Plant pathologists at the University of Wisconsin have made the first successful steps toward separating the complex viruses that cause cherry virus diseases, including the very costly sour cherry yellows.

Cherry yellows, necrotic ring spot, and prune dwarf are the three most important virus diseases of stone fruits in Wisconsin. But these diseases are caused by a group of viruses rather than a single virus, and effective control isn't possible until the separate viruses responsible for each disease are known.

The diseases are being studied by a group of Wisconsin plant disease specialists under the direction of J. D. Moore, G. W. Keitt, and R. W. Fulton. The orchard work is going on at Sturgeon Bay where viruses are transmitted from infected trees to other plants.

Plant pathologists first realized that cherry yellows might be due to a number of viruses when they transferred some of the inoculum to other plants. Other plants sometimes showed entirely different symptoms than the original cherry tree.

The researchers use this method for separating out the viruses in the experimental work. They transfer the virus from plant to plant until consistent symptoms are reproduced on a number of test plants.

The one-ring circus was visiting a town in the hills. The folks there recognized all the instruments of the band except the slide trombone.

One old settler watched the player for quite some time, then said, "There's a trick to it; he ain't really swallerin' it."

* * *

The only reason some people swear so much is because it's the only way they can talk without thinking.—*Port Washington Herald*.

September in the *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



COLD STORAGE TIPS

Do not stack directly against the storage walls. Heat transfers through conduction and a space allows for better air circulation. Containers should also be stacked on strips and not directly on the floor. When boxes are used leave space for air movement between rows of boxes. Leave some space overhead to allow circulation to remove warmed air. 12 to 18 inches is adequate.

Do not store over-ripe fruit in the same room with apples intended for long time storage.

Keep the relative humidity in the storage high. 85 to 90% is adequate.

Keep coils and direct expansion coils defrosted to obtain maximum efficiency from the cooling system.

Prevent cold air loss. Use swinging doors and place canvas flaps over openings where conveyors carry containers into the storage.

Picking Apples

Approximate days from full bloom to average maturity (Figures from U.S. D.A.)

Cortland—130-135 days

McIntosh—135-140 days

Jonathan—135-140 days

Golden Delicious—150-160 days

Red Delicious—145-150 days

Avoid bruising the fruit when harvesting. Pick the lower portions of the tree first. When emptying picking containers into field crates use extreme care to avoid bruising.

Pick fruit properly. Hold the apple in the palm of the hand, lift to one side and up, giving a slight turn as you lift.

Bruised fruit will not keep as long as

properly handled fruit, it is less attractive, will increase decay in storage, and will increase weight loss.

Covering Strawberries

Strawberries are covered in Wisconsin when the temperature is expected to reach 20° F. or after the ground is frozen to a depth of one-half inch. Experience has indicated that weed-seed free grain straw is excellent as well as marsh hay and sudan grass. Straw that has been double-combined is generally free of grain and weed seeds. Use an adequate amount. Usually about 3 tons per acre of material is considered adequate.

Mulch is used for several reasons; the most important is to provide winter protection and prevent alternate freezing and thawing of the ground during open periods and early in spring. Mulch is also needed to aid in keeping the fruit clean the following season.

NO MORE HAIL

To prevent hail from destroying their crops Hudson Valley New York Fruit Growers have united and pledged \$27,000 to finance a project to prevent hail.

Propane gas cylinders and generators will spray silver iodide into the air. Radar will scan the horizon for 90 miles searching for storm clouds. A plane will seed the clouds from above and rain rather than hail will fall.

Two years ago hail damage reached 75% of the crop. Each grower is charged \$4.00 per acre to prevent hail as compared to a cost of \$18 to \$21 an acre for hail insurance.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Onion Harvesting Tips

Here are some timely tips on harvesting for onion growers. One common mistake some growers and home gardeners, too, make is to attempt to hasten maturity by rolling down onion tops before harvest. This practice is definitely **not** recommended since it leads to lower yields, poor storage quality and increased losses from neck rot and similar diseases. It is best to let the bulbs complete their growth and have the tops drop over naturally as the root system on the onion plant begins to die. This results in thinner necks and better curing.

A well-cured onion is firm and dry and stores well. There are three methods of curing the crop:

1. **The windrow method.** Here the onions are pulled and laid out to dry in the field before topping.

2. **The crate method.** Onion bulbs are pulled, topped, and placed in a well ventilated shed to cure.

3. **The artificial method.** Warm air is forced through the pile of bulb topped onions in the warehouse.

This latter method is becoming increasingly important among commercial onion growers in Wisconsin.

Polting of Beets, Carrots and Celery A Problem Particularly This Season

Many questions were asked this season why a rather high percentage of plants are sending up seed stalks.

This results when any of these crops have been exposed to low temperatures (below 50°F) for some time in their young stages of growth. This can be as

little as two to three weeks with night temperatures around or below the 50° mark. You will recall our having such cool night temperatures in late April and early May. Early planted fields of beets and carrots particularly were affected and the results are now apparent in many such fields.

What to do with Asparagus Tops

Along about this time of year some folks consider cutting off or otherwise destroying the large tops which have developed on their asparagus plantings. **Tops should not be removed or distributed until frost.** Food which is manufactured in the tops of the plants is transported to the roots for use in producing next year's crop. Food continues to move to the roots to be stored there until the tops die of frost. Removal of the tops too early reduces the crop next year. These tops, by the way, provide much needed organic matter so should be disced or worked into the soil after frost in the fall. However, if much rust disease is present on the stalk it may be wise to remove and burn the tops in early fall.

Some Troublesome Late Season Vegetable Insects

Cabbage worms, particularly "loopers" often increase in number late in the season on cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and related crops. **DDT resistant** loopers are present in some commercial cabbage growing areas of the state. Therefore, the use of **endrin** at $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre is recommended **up to heading time** on these crops. Parathion can be used for later

(Continued on Page 52)

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Floyd Burchell, De Pere; Harry Barlament, Green Bay; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Chris Olson, Berlin; Mrs. Freda Schroeder, Loyal; H. J. Rahmlov, Madison, Ex-officio.

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ANNUAL MEETING WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Thursday, November 1, 1956

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
An excellent program is being arranged. All growers are invited to attend.

STRAWBERRY CROP GOOD AT BAYFIELD

The strawberry crop was good in the Bayfield area considering the excessively dry weather. Irrigation paid off very well as usual. (Had less than four inches of rain in the area up to August 2). Those who sprayed with ferbam and parathion twice before harvest were among those with the best crops. A total of about 12,000 twelve quart crates and about 2,000 sixteen quart crates were marketed through the Otto L. Kuehn Co.—By Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.

BIGGER BERRIES IN LATE PICKINGS

STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION RESEARCH. **Bigger Berries** in the second and third pickings are possible by spraying with 20 grams or 2½ level tablespoons of pure sodium salt of beta naphthoxyacetic acid per 100 gallons of water. Spray 14 days after full bloom and repeat one week later. Prolongs harvest season and increases total yields, it is claimed. It works best when the soil moisture is ample during flowering and fruit development. Beta naphthoxyacetic acid is sold under various trade names, such as "Berry-Set." — From Kansas State Horticultural Society Newsletter.

MULCHING FOR CLEAN STRAWBERRIES

Mulching had gone out of favor to some extent in Tennessee when much of the fruit went to the processor. Now with the acreage between 15,000 and 20,000 much of the fruit will be headed for the fresh market and emphasis is being placed on mulching to keep the berries clean. Growers are being advised to grow their own mulch, preferably rye cut in the milk stage to avoid the problem of weeds and the high cost of bale straw.

SUDAN GRASS FOR STRAWBERRY MULCH

Sudan grass is an excellent field mulch according to the Kentucky Experiment station.

The Sudan grass is planted a little heavier than for forage crops and then mowed when about knee-high. It's piled around the edge of the strawberry field as it does not need housing. By cutting at knee height the grass is not coarse and usually the farmers get 2 cuttings.

SOME LATE VEGETABLE INSECTS (Continued from Page 51)

sprays up to 10 days before harvest for late season control.

Cabbage aphids or lice often are a problem on these same crops late in summer and early fall. Commercial growers can use ½ pint of TEPP (40%) per acre or ¼ lb. of Parathion per acre. A 1% Parathion dust is also effective. One pound of Malathion per acre will not give as good control but is safer to handle compared to parathion or TEPP.

Home gardeners can use a 4% Malathion dust for control of lice on cabbage and related crops in their gardens.

NEWS FROM OUR STRAWBERRY GROWERS

BY MR. HARRY BARLAMENT OF GREEN BAY. My best varieties this year were Catskill, Sparkle, Thomas. A two year old bed of Thomas gave a bumper crop of large berries. I renovated it for the third year. My Robinson had poor pollination.

My new planting is excellent, one in the best in my experience. Used Craig Herbicide for weed control on new plantings with excellent results.

For renovating we moved off leaves, raked up the old hay, cultivated and narrowed the rows, and hand weeded. Used Allis-Chalmers G. with colters on each side to narrow the rows. It did a perfect job.

FROM MISS FREIDA SCHROEDER, LOYAL. Robinson yielded so well we decided to keep the patch over for 1957. Had no winter injury in our strawberries. Had been waiting for virus free and Nematode free plants.

Our indexed plants and also those from Dr. R. H. Roberts at the University—A.B.C.D. have done exceptionally well. Plants made a fine growth and almost too many runners. Started to pinch runners and will plant oats to discourage them.

We cut down the width of the row with a tiller. Our old plants look fine. Have had plenty of moisture all summer.

We sprayed our raspberries with Captan and Malathion and in spite of a humid, damp year we were able to keep our plants clean. We found the Sioux variety of tomatoes outstanding. This variety has become very popular in this area—a heavy producer and very firm.

(To Be Continued)

Editor's Note: We have a number of other reports from growers but must hold them until the October issue due to lack of space.

In our next issue we will also give news about the convention in early November. Officers have written giving their list of preferred topics.

CONTROL OF APPLE SCALD DISEASE (Continued from Page 43)

both in this country and in Australia.

It is sometimes stated that controlled-atmosphere storage increases scald on apples. This is not true if a low oxygen level (3%) has been maintained. In a 1955-56 study of McIntosh apples from 17 locations, stored in air and in controlled-atmosphere storage, there was an average of 46 per cent scald on the regular-storage (32°F air) apples and 15 per cent on the controlled-atmosphere apples removed from storage a month later.

Ventilation

Air purification with activated carbon may sometimes reduce the amount of scald, and it is the commercial approach to the problem in controlled-atmosphere storage. It is an unsatisfactory answer to the problem, however. Some workers have found no scald control with air purification. Ventilation with outside air should theoretically reduce the scald on apples. In trials at Ithaca, only excessive amounts of ventilation have reduced scald. It does not seem to be a practical answer to the problem. Future research will concentrate on possible inhibitors such as diphenylamine, which might be approved by the Food and Drug Administration.—From Farm Research, N. Y. Experiment Station.

FOR SALE

Irrigation System

My personal irrigation system, which includes 2 & 3 inch tubing, sprinklers, fittings and pump. Will sell at a sacrifice. This irrigation system can hardly be told from new and carries a new equipment guarantee. I intend to move from Sturgeon Bay and wish to dispose of this system immediately.

ERIC FRANKE

Rt. No. 5

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

P.S. Still have a good supply of new equipment which is also priced to sell fast.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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THE BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

We vote a huge bouquet of gladiolus to the men in charge of the 7th Annual Central International Gladiolus Show at Madison, August 15-16. In the opinion of everyone we heard talking about it, it was the most beautiful show ever staged. Credit goes to Leland Shaw, President; John Flad, Manager; Charles Armstrong, Sec.-Treas.; Ted Woods, Assistant Manager; Ralph Burdick, Floor Manager; Dave Puerner, Publicity; and Harold Durland, Judges.

Outstanding Arrangements

A corsage of glads to the ladies and Garden Clubs who created many beautiful artistic arrangements of gladiolus and contributed so greatly to the beauty of the show. Unfortunately lack of space will not permit us to publish the names of all these winners.

TROPHY WINNERS

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL SHOW Madison, Wisconsin—August 15-16, 1956

The Schrimpf brothers from Bay City, Wisconsin have developed an interesting habit of winning top honors in mid-western shows, and they did it again. Grand Championship with **Cathedral**. Reserve Championship with **Snow Velvet**, 3 spike Championship with **Heirloom**, and 2nd day Championship with **King Size**. How about that!

Ted Woods' yellow seedling No. 7-53-51 was the seedling champion, and the Melk's No. 52-50-3 took the 3 spike seedling honors. John Flad's 3 spikes of No. 100-50-1 took the 2nd day Championship.

Ted Woods also won a trophy for the best basket with a seedling entry, while

Celestial Rose, **Shallimar** and a seedling won 3 basket awards for the Melks. Mrs. Nelson's basket of **Atom** also won a blue ribbon.

Other varieties which won either sectional or divisional honors were: **Coral Bells**, **Marcus**, **Bambi**, **Peggy Ann**, **Willow Rose**, **Patrol**, **Falcon**, **Pint Size**, **Aria**, **Peter Pan**, **Orchid Fantasy**, **Negus**, **Spic and Span**, **My Darling**, **Zig Zag**, **Ares**, **Royal Stewart**, **Princess**, **Wax Canary**, and **Sans Souci**.

The Doerr display of oddly doubled and spurred glads which don't look like glads at all was "Planned for the Home" and featured many excellent arrangements. This display was judged best of the six commercials.

Ten floral companies had well-designed

(Continued on Page 58)



Several show leaders. From left: **Leighton Tucker, V.P.**, Madison Glad. Society; **John Flad**, Show Manager and Pres. Madison Society; **Leland Shaw**, Milton, Pres. and Show Supervisor; **Ralph Burdick**, Edgerton, Floor Manager and Pres. Wisconsin Glad. Society.

THE SEEDLING SHOW AT JEFFERSON

Because of the cold, late spring, the 7th annual Seedling and R. I. Show was held at Jefferson on August 5, one week later than originally scheduled, and even then the number of entries was below average. The quality of blooms was about normal, however, with some really outstanding entries.

The All-American red, **Royal Stewart**, exhibited by Ray White of Warren, Ill., took top honors in the R. I. division and went on to become Grand Champion. It was a beautifully grown spike.

A cute little bi-color (yellow scarlet) entry won the best seedlings honors for Miles Armstrong, who thus comes into possession of the big silver trophy held, first by John Flad, and last year by the Melk Brothers.

Peterson's big red (3-10) deserves special mention.

The Melk's, with George doing the arranging, won with their eye-catching baskets of **Red Radiance** and **Margery**, defeating excellent baskets of **Richland Rose** and **Pete's Pride**.

Melk's vase of **Mother Ann**, best in the R. I. division, lost out to Kleinhan's big white seedling, 50-99, which also topped the 3 spike competition.

Among the blue ribbon winners in R. I. divisions were: Pilgrim, Gold Bond, Pink Pride, Red Tape, Burma Rose, Keukenhof, Heirloom, Cherokee, Sparkling Eyes, Pete's Pride, Gelber Hercules, Fire Opal, Carmen Corliss, David Warr, Poppy Day, Cathedral, Malibar, Traveler, Bergen, Mother Ann, Violet Charm, Crusader, Golden Boy, Kolibri, Attica, Flashlight, Rosie Ann, Linda B., Goldette, Toy Town, Goblin, Lavender Petunia and Bambi.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Everett Van Ness conducted a very informative demonstration of how to arrange glads in the home, and numerous visitors expressed their appreciation of that added feature.

The show was sponsored by the Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society.—By Leland Shaw, Milton, Wisconsin.

TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Our Twin City Gladiolus Chapter show on August 4-5 at Oconto was held too early this cool summer so the show was small.

Despite adverse growing conditions there were about 250 entries at the high school gym.

Mr. Rudolph Saffron of Mountain, Wisconsin was the winner of the Section and Division Rosettes in the Seedling Divisions with a fine, ruffled cream seedling that went on to win the Grand Championship. He also won special awards as follows: Largest Floret, Circe, Longest Flower head, Ivy Robertson, Most Open, Statuette and he also won 11 blue ribbons.

Mr. William Durdell of Appleton won the division championship in the 1 Spike open class with Florence Nightingale. He also had 3 spikes of the same variety.

In the Amateur Division the Championship went to Roger Rezek of Manitowoc on Atom.

There were 50 arrangements in competition with Mrs. Paul Ravet, Menominee, Michigan, the winner. This section is getting larger each year and does add a great deal to our shows.—By Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield, Wisconsin.

TROPHY WINNERS

APPLETON SHOW, AUGUST 11-12

The following is a report on our First Gladiolus Show in Appleton which was viewed by about 5,000 visitors. The flowers were at their very best in this locality and very colorful.

Grand Champion—Single Spike (Spic & Span); Mr. E. Jaskolski, Two Rivers.

Champion—Single Spike Recent Introduction (Regina); Carl Knoll, Appleton.

Champion—Three Spike Recent Introduction (Purple Burma); Knudson Glad Gardens, Madison.

Champion Seedling & Reserve Champion (Sport of Noweta Rose); Knudson Glad Gardens, Madison.

Champion—Three Spike (Atlantic); Dr. S. F. Darling, Appleton.

Champion—One Spike Amateur (Flor-

(Continued on Page 58)

From the Editor's Desk

COMING EVENTS

September 25: The finals in the Wisconsin Apple Pie Demonstration Contest, WTMJ-TV (Channel 4), 11:00 a.m., over the Breta Griem Show.

October 25-26: Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Viroqua.

October 29-30: Annual Joint Meeting, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Western Section Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, at Winona Hotel, Winona, Minnesota.

November 1: Annual Fall Meeting, Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

November 7-8: Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society; Wisconsin Apple Institute; and Women's Auxiliary, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

THE WHITE-TAILED DEER IN WISCONSIN

A new book, *The White-Tailed Deer in Wisconsin* by Dahlberg and Guettinger, published by The Wisconsin Conservation Commission is recommended to all serious minded conservationists.

Mr. L. P. Voight, Director, states in the foreword, "Not too long ago we were virtual beginners in deer management. The public and game men alike were limited by lack of demonstrated facts on deer, their requirements, and the best means of managing them.

Today although we still don't know all of the answers, good deer management can be a reality."

The chapters on Primeval Forests, The Indians and the Fur Traders will take you back to a romantic era.

Single copies are available free by writing the Wisconsin Conservation Department, State Office Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Wisconsin Apple Institute
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
November 7-8, 1956

The Apple show will again be held with classes about the same as last year. Schedule in our next issue.

The Women's Auxiliary will meet the first day, November 7. Exhibits of dessert made with apples and arrangements of fruits and vegetables suitable for the holiday season are planned.

DR. W. R. LESLIE RETIRES FROM MORDEN

One of the pioneers in northern and northwestern horticulture is Dr. W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Morden Experiment Station in Manitoba—southwest of Winnipeg. In a recent newsletter by the station, it was announced that he retired on July 31. He completed 35 years of service at the Morden farm, arriving in July 1921 from the experiment station at Fort William, Ontario. During his term as superintendent, Dr. Leslie and associates produced, named, and distributed about 75 varieties of fruit trees, vegetables, shrubs, and plants and many are now being grown in the prairie gardens of both Canada and the United States. One of the introductions is Morden Pink Lythrum, very popular now in Wisconsin.

Dr Leslie in years past sent us a number of varieties of raspberries, fruits, and flowers for testing in Wisconsin.

At a picnic in his honor staff members presented Dr. Leslie with an easy chair. We know it will be used only on brief occasions.

It has been estimated that the average man has 12 million brain cells—most of them unemployed. That is not hard to believe.—Amery Free Press.

THE STATE FAIR APPLE EXHIBIT

Apples of good quality were again shown at the Wisconsin State Fair. In charge of the exhibit and of the Wisconsin Apple Institute promotional exhibit, were Mr. Henry Mahr and Elroy Honadel Jr. of Milwaukee. County Agent, S. S. Mathisen, was superintendent of the Farm Crops Building.

Apple exhibitors were Henry Mahr, Milwaukee; Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg; Lenore Zinn, Hartford; Ela Orchards, Rochester; Philip Dell, Waldo; Wilson Ladd, West Allis; Walter and W. B. Schultz of Lake Mills.

Melba apples were purchased eagerly by Fair visitors.

THEY WILL GET YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

After laying out a breakfast of orange juice, bacon, eggs, toast and milk, it's pretty discouraging to have the small fry proclaim with a critical air, "You know, Daddy, this isn't a well-balanced breakfast. We ought to have cereal." At first the Missus and I let it pass, figuring that TV cowboy commercials were responsible.

Later, when eggs became about as popular as fertilizer salesmen at an organic gardeners' convention and we had enough box tops to win the Lone Ranger himself, we began to wonder. The answer came in the form of a homework lesson, "My Balanced Breakfast." In fine print at the bottom of the page was "Cereal Institute of America."

Eating cold cereal, like walking through a fog with your mouth open, won't hurt anyone so there's no harm done. In fact, our hat's off to an industry that so successfully gets 'em while they're young. **But I do wish somebody would propagandize my kids into eating vegetables!**—By John Carew, Mich. State Univ. in the Market Growers Journal.

The only motorist who never seems to run out of gas is the back seat driver.—Phillips Bee.

* * *

Men still die with their boots on—on foot on the accelerator.—The Viola News.



HOME ECONOMIST FOR WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE

Shown here is Mrs. Marion Loomer of Madison who is in charge of the Apple Promotion work of The Wisconsin Apple Institute this season and doing a splendid job.

Mrs. Loomer has had experience in this type of work, having acted as Home Economist for General Mills some years ago. She has prepared many articles with recipes for radio stations, newspaper food editors, county home agents who have radio time and newspaper columns, and will appear 14 times on TV with apple demonstrations.

EUGENE'S LILIES

Many species of hardy lilies and their fine new hybrids, pink and yellow trumpets, beautiful Aurelians, Turks caps of all colors, easy to grow, first size bulbs. Write for free listing and cultural information, Eugene's Lilies, 3526 Heather Crest, Madison, Wisconsin.

* * *

Even the things that most of us would be better without, cost too much.

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL SHOW

(Continued from Page 54)

exhibits which were maintained in excellent condition throughout the show.

The Garden Clubs of the Madison area collaborated in planning and supervising the arrangement entries including 28 table settings and 36 Garden Club arrangements.

By Leland Shaw, Milton

TROPHY WINNERS AT APPLETON GLAD SHOW

(Continued from Page 55)

ence Nightingale); Roger Rezach, Two Rivers.

Champion—Three Spike Amateur (Red Charm); Roger Rezach, Two Rivers.

Champion Arrangement (Snowdrift); Cora Mielke, Seymour.

Champion Miniature Arrangement (Starlet); Mrs. F. Heidtke, Menasha.

Champion—Commercial Display (Flor-ence Nightingale); H. Blessman, Appleton.

Champion — Basket (Friendship); Knudson Glad Gardens, Madison.—By Mrs. Carl Knoll, Secy., Fox River Gladiolus Society.

MARATHON COUNTY GLAD SHOW

The glad show of the Marathon County Chapter held in connection with the Wisconsin Valley Fair, on August 18 and 19 included about 1200 spikes and 158 floral arrangements.

The tables were covered with green paper against a background of white, and the bottles containing individual spikes were capped in green. New lighting illuminated the show.

The Grand Champion was "Aristocrat" shown by Mrs. Al Schmidt of Two Rivers, who also won 3 spike champion on "Aristocrat" and received the Rosette and Peiske Druy Co. trophy.

Ronald Stiek, Wausau, showing "Mid-America" was given Reserve Champion ribbon.

Champion Seedling and 3 spike was won by Dr. S. S. Darling of Appleton. He received a rosette and Wisconsin Gladiolus Society award. Ed Jaskolski, Two Rivers, showed the best recent introduction "Godlen Bay." "Sierra Snow" shown by Dr. S. S. Darling, Appleton,

was 2nd day champion.

The show sweepstakes was won by Ray Quady of Minocqua with 78 points. Dr. Darling, Appleton, scored second with 77 points. Paul Bavet, Menominee, scored 72 points for 3rd place.

Open sweepstakes, receiving the Val White trophy and a Rosette, was won by Paul Ravet, Menominee.

Ronald Stiek, Wausau, received the Roe Seed Store trophy for Amateur Sweepstakes.

In the Open Division Mrs. Al Schmidt won the single and 3 spike divisions with "Aristocrat". Best recent introduction winner was "Golden Boy" shown by Ed Jaskowski and 3 spike recent introduction was "Violet Charm" shown by Roger Rezek of Manitowoc.

There were 96 arrangements shown. Seven Garden Clubs participated in the garden display which included 62 floral arrangements but which was not judged. Mrs. Ed Kramer's miniature variety "Atom" and ivy leaves set in a heart shaped design in a white container was proclaimed the champion artistic arrangement, receiving the Marathon County Chapter trophy and rosette.

The following winners also received rosettes.

Spike With Longest Flowerhead—"Mid America"—Mrs. Carl Hornick, Menominee; Spike With Largest Floret in Good Condition—"Red Wing"—Rev. E. T. De Selms, Mosinee; Spike with Smallest Floret in Good Condition—"Red Button"—Rev. E. T. De Selms; Spike With Most Florets Open—"Southern Belle"—Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau; Spike With Most Ruffled Blooms — "Snowdrift" — Ray Quady, Minocqua.

This is the first time the gladiolus show has been held in connection with the Fair. It was termed a huge success and the society has been asked to do it again. Much of the success of the show is due to the untiring efforts of the show committee: Archie Spatz, Dr. R. H. Juers, Gordon Melang, Julius Birr, and Dr. Kasten. Thousands of people seeing the show had never realized before the beauty of a vast display of gladiolus.—Sent by Mrs. E. D. Kramer, Wausau.

How to Store Dahlias for Winter

It takes a lot of care if the roots are to be plump and healthy next Spring

By Walter B. Senty, Madison

How should I take care of this big clump that lies at my feet? It must be stored in correct fashion or it may wilt to nothing or it may rot so it is all lost. And the ones that you liked best—the most expensive ones—seem most likely to wilt and rot.

There is not much use storing a dahlia clump that has the necks of the tubers broken. So first of all, you want to be sure that the clump is lifted from the ground in such fashion that the necks are not broken. That is done by first loosening the soil with a garden fork all around the clump and lifting it out gently allowing the dirt to remain attached to the roots.

Probably we should go back one step further and say a few words about cutting off the stems. This should be done right after the first killing frost. When the stalk is cut down it is wise to attach the name tag to the short four or six inch portion that sticks out of the ground.

It is wise to let them stay in the ground about a week after they are cut back before you start digging. At least some growers believe that the development of the eyes is stimulated if this is done.

The steps that are suggested from this point are intended as a guide for the gardener who has about twenty or twenty-five dahlias. The large grower needs to conserve storage space and may remove all dirt and cut the clump into divisions that are ready for planting in the spring.

If the following pattern is adopted, losses because of wilting or rotting will be reduced to a minimum:

(1) Be sure that the name tag is secure or better still, in addition, write the name of the dahlia on one or more exposed tubers with a soft, indelible pencil.

(2) With a sharp knife trim off all root hairs and root appendages. Dust all injured parts of tubers with a dust

made of a mixture of flowers of sulphur and plaster of Paris—half and half.

(3) Split large clumps in half by cutting down through the middle of the stem. This assures that there is no water in the stem and if decay has started, it can be removed. Apply the dusting powder to all exposed parts.

(4) Line a box or bushel basket with paper and place the clumps with the dirt attached in the basket. It is best to lay the clumps on their side so that any moisture that might be in the stem will drain out.

(5) Cover or nearly cover the clumps with vermiculite. Garden soil may also be used to cover the clumps.

(6) Place the basket or box with the dahlia clumps into the coolest part of your cellar and cover it with paper or an old piece of canvas. If possible, the temperature should be kept at forty to forty-five degrees.

(7) About two or three times during the winter uncover the baskets and sprinkle some water over the clumps so the ground does not get too dry.

(8) About April 1st. move the basket to a warmer part of the cellar and sprinkle with water. As soon as some sprouts are noticed, divide the clumps into four or five divisions. Put the divisions into a flat with peat moss or some of the garden dirt so they can start growing. By the middle of May the flat with the young plants or sprouts should be taken outside or into a garage so as to harden the plants before they are set out into the garden and exposed to the hot sun.

If you have one or two extra special varieties or if the tubers are not very promising, remove all dirt and after trimming off the root fibers, washing, labeling, and dusting, place the tubers into a metal can or into a three to five gallon jar, cover the tubers with vermiculite, and place a tight cover over the jar or metal container.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS
Pres.....Mrs. A. J. Wiesender,
217 Park St., Berlin
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer
Wausau
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr.,
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson
Sec.....Mrs. H. Buerosse, Milwaukee

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson: Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7841 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

ANNUAL MEETING BLACKHAWK REGION

Jefferson Elementary School

Jefferson, Wisconsin—Sept. 24, 1956

Hostess: Jefferson Garden Club

6:30 P.M. Potluck Supper.

A very interesting program is being planned.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING WINNEBAGOLAND REGION—

Oshkosh, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1956

American Legion Clubhouse—
end Washington Blvd.

9:30 A.M. Registration.

10:00 A.M. Meeting called to order by Mrs. Carl Peik, Regional President. Welcome by Mrs. Olin Geiger, President. Oshkosh Flower Arrangement Study Group.

10:15 A.M. September In Our Gardens, New Flower arrangement slides by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

11:00 A.M. Activity Report from each club in the region.

11:30 A.M. Business Meeting.

12:00 N. Luncheon at the clubhouse.

1:30 P.M. "The Spirit of a House," illustrated. By Mrs. John West, Manitowoc.

ANNUAL MEETING MILWAUKEE REGION—

The Milwaukee Region will hold a luncheon meeting with election and installation of officers on **October 9th**, at the **Saxony**, 8836 N. Lake Drive beginning at 11:30 a.m.

With the new interest in "Spice" Mr. Albert M. Fuller, Curator of Botany at the Milwaukee Public Museum since 1933 will speak on that subject.

Mr. Fuller is chairman for the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific

Areas and is on the Board of Trustees of Ridges Sanctuary, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin. He is the author of two books on orchids and wildflowers.

The Milwaukee Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin now consists of fifteen garden clubs, namely: Brookfield, Gatewood, Green Gardeners, Hillcrest, Home Gardeners, Ikebana, Lincoln Manor, Milwaukee Horticultural Society, North Prairie Garden Study, Pewaukee, Random Lake, Wauwatosa, West Allis, Westchester, Milwaukee, Garden Gate.—By Martha G. Koch, Wauwatosa Garden Club.

7th ANNUAL MEETING CENTRAL REGION—GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

Methodist Church, Antigo

September 28, 1956

9:30 A.M. Registration begins.

10:00 A.M. Meeting called to order by Pres. Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau. Greetings by Antigo Garden Club.

10:15 A.M. Flower Show Winning Arrangements. Our Gardens In The Fall, Illustrated, by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Blue Ribbon Winners at Antigo Flower Show. Slides by Mrs. Vernon Rosholt, Rosholt, Wisconsin.

11:15 A.M. Exhibit of one flower arrangement by each garden club. Each to be described by the arranger (5 minutes).

12:15 P.M. Luncheon in the church (\$1.25 each).

1:15 P.M. Business Meeting.

1:45 P.M. Fall and Holiday Arrangements demonstrated by Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis.

3:30 P.M. Tour of Margaret's Studio's in Antigo.

Honor Awards To Gardeners

CONVENTION RECOGNITION FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES

The Annual Convention of The Garden Club of Wisconsin promises to be outstanding in interest and highlight the fulfillment of a year of accomplishments by clubs and regions.

This issue will come out about Convention time, and we cannot tell you until October about the highlights. We can tell you about the person selected by each Region for recognition. Each will receive a beautiful certificate furnished by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The Blackhawk Region Selects

Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch

A certificate of recognition was presented to Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch of Jefferson for outstanding services to garden clubs and as a successful gardener. Mrs. Strobusch, as well as her husband, joined the Jefferson Garden Club in 1928 and have given the club 28 years of service. She served as Secretary and Treasurer of the club for 5 years and as President for 4 years. In 1935-1936 she was President of the South Central District.

Mr. and Mrs. Strobusch were largely responsible for the first flower show held by the club in 1931. A few years later she persuaded the Jefferson County Fair Board to turn over the management of the County Fair Flower Show to the Jefferson Garden Club and it became an outstanding exhibit.

Mrs. Strobusch has done a great deal of flower show judging at local shows and for garden clubs. She has judged a number of outdoor Christmas lighting contests.

The Strobusches have been very active gardeners and have grown many gladiolus and exhibited them at the State Gladiolus Shows, winning blue ribbons. Their garden is colorful, with the bloom of many flowers from spring until late fall. Daffodils and Tulips are the first

in spring followed by Iris, Peonies, Delphinium, Daisies, Regal Lilies, Roses, and many varieties of annuals.

Gardeners have complimented the Strobusches on growing Delphiniums which equal in size and beauty any they have ever seen.

Mrs. Robert Holly Chosen by Central Region

Mrs. Robert Holly of Waupaca was honored for outstanding gardening accomplishments and services to garden clubs.

Mrs. Holly has been a gardener for almost seventy years. She started gardening when she was about 5 years old, growing pansies from seed sent to her by her grandmother in England. Mrs.



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Holly organized the Waupaca Garden Club in February 1930. She acted as President and Secretary of the club.

Mrs. Holly is an expert grower of many kinds of flowers but specializes in iris, hosta, hemerocallis, and in our native and wild flowers.

Mrs. Holly did considerable judging and exhibiting at the flower shows and has helped to arrange for, and stage many shows. She started and encouraged quite a number of persons to make gardening their hobby. She is continuously encouraging and helping people in gardening, not only by talking but by writing about it. She was a member of the City Park Board for a number of years.

Mrs. Holly is the present Horticulture Chairman of The Garden Club of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Region Honors

Mrs. R. H. Sewell

Mrs. R. H. Sewell of Milwaukee, outstanding garden club leader and gardener was chosen by the Milwaukee Region for her many services and accomplishments. Mrs. Sewell has contributed greatly to the advancement of gardening and garden club work in this state. As an active gardener and speaker on gardening subjects she has created greater interest in gardening in her community. As an officer of garden clubs, as President of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, as President of the Garden Club of Wisconsin; as a Board member of The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society she rendered notable services in guiding these organizations on a successful career.

Mrs. Sewell's introduction came when the family moved to a Wauwatosa bungalow some years ago. With the help of her husband her garden grew and became very beautiful with pools and 27 kinds of wild flowers and shrubbery. A picture of the garden was displayed in the Milwaukee Museum.

She joined the West Allis Garden Club and the Wauwatosa Garden Club. She studied the art of flower arrangement and has conducted many flower arrange-

ment schools. In fact she has given more than 100 talks and demonstrations on flower arrangement and judged 58 shows.

Mrs. Sewell was the first Chairman of the Milwaukee Region.

Winnebago Land Region Selects

Mrs. Alfred Heubner

Mrs. Alfred Heubner of Berlin was chosen by the Winnebago Land Region as an outstanding gardener and garden club worker. Mrs. Heubner's accomplishments are most remarkable as she is not a gardener of long experience. She assisted her husband in business until 10 years ago when they built a lovely home on the bank of the Fox River.

She then took up gardening and landscaping in earnest and from a thicket on the river's edge, her home grounds are now charming to behold.

Joining the Home Garden Club in 1945 she has proved to be a most valuable member. She has served as secretary for six years, thus being a helpful guide to the last three presidents.

In actual gardening her flower border is an exhibit of her taste in color and design. She has had outstanding success with roses and tuberous rooted begonias.

Mrs. Heubner is especially adept at flower arrangements and has exhibited and received prizes in many flower shows, locally and in Oshkosh and Green Lake. Her arrangements are called for frequently by the Eastern Star and Union Congregational Church. Also by the local hospital where in capacity of Grey Lady she has unusual opportunity.

Hilda has served on the program committee of her garden club, taken part in panel discussions, assisted with the publicity of local events and contributed articles to the State Horticultural Society, of which she has been a member for ten years. She also has been a valuable member of the Garden Club park committee. She is called upon and serves willingly in many ways to all interested in gardening and horticulture.

Enough would satisfy all of us if the neighbors didn't have more.—The Phillips Bee.

Fun In Summer With

Arrangements of Annuals

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

The hybridizers have been coming up with some unusually beautiful zinnias and marigolds in the past years, and it is worth-while to try a new variety each year, along with your old favorites. Fantasy zinnias in both bright red and pastels created lots of attention in one of the Madison parks last summer. They shade from deep tones in the center to pale colors at the edge, and are spectacular for cutting.

The Illustration

Two varieties of zinnias were used, a pale pink pom-pom variety for the high line, and three super giants in deeper rose and dark red at the base. The deepest red was placed low for visual weight at the focal point. One small pink pom-pom sweeps off to the right near the table top. The composition would be much improved if another pink bud had been placed farther to the right, and a third rose zinnia, or one or two pink pom-poms, tucked in low and to the right of the deep red zinnia at the focal point.

The Container

A simple low inexpensive gray container made by Haeger was used with the pink and red zinnias, with an inch and a half round needlepoint holder fastened to the left rear with Posy Klay. Once the needlepoint was firmly seated, water was added. Flowers should never be arranged in a dry container, with the water added later, for the air dries out the stems of the flowers, and they are unable to take up very much water in this state. Condition your material in deep water, cut it again just as it is placed in the container which is already filled with water, and remove all leaves below the water line, for they decompose rapidly, and rot bacteria will cause the flowers to die too soon.

Leaves Thinned

Many of the leaves normally found on zinnias have been removed in this ar-



angement even though they are above the water, to make the pink more predominant. A few leaves have been left, as you can see from the illustration, for there are only five small pom-poms and three large zinnias. If all the leaves normally growing on zinnias were left on, however, the line and color would be confused and unattractive.

Amethyst colored rocks were added to conceal the needlepoint from all sides.

For Dining Use

The addition of not more than one large dark red zinnia, and two or three lighter pink flowers on the back side would make this design useful for a dining table where it must be viewed from all sides. The flowers sweeping from the back of the container, forward, beyond the front, give the composition a depth that makes it more attractive from the end view. This matter of depth is too often forgotten.

(Continued on Page 67)

Garden Lore

FLOWERS IN MY GARDEN

By Marion Leer, Iola

Our house is white with red trim. Along the front I planted Fire Dance petunias bordered with Chrysanthemums in the background. It is a real picture! Our mums came into bloom early in August. Still gorgeous in August are the double platycodons, monkshood, phlox, double shasta daisies and astilbies.

The little Fairy rose has been completely covered with pink blossoms all summer and will continue until heavy frost takes over. I have several kinds of the Gilbert celosias which are very interesting in color and form. I have had some very interesting pieces of driftwood brought to me from near Rhineland.

FALL TREATMENTS FOR HOME LAWN WEED CONTROL

Chickweed and other broadleaf weeds such as dandelion, plantain and curled dock, may be controlled by fall applications of an herbicidal mixture as given below, according to the U.S. Agricultural Research Service:

1 oz. (2 tablespoons) amine salt of 2,4-D, plus—4 oz. (8 tablespoons) ammonium salt of DNEP, or—2 oz. (4 tablespoons) amine salt of DNEP, plus—1 gallon water per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf.

Fall applications of 2,4-D are more effective than spring applications in controlling dandelions, plantain, curled dock, and other perennial weeds in lawns in many areas. Where crabgrass is a serious lawn weed, broadleaf weeds that are killed by spring applications of 2,4-D will be replaced by germinating crabgrass before the turf grasses fill in the sod. If 2,4-D is used to kill broadleaved weeds in the fall rather than in the spring the turf grasses will fill in the sod prior to crabgrass emergence.—From Garden Bulletin, USDA Extension Service.

NEW ALL AMERICA SELECTIONS

Two spectacular roses, **White Bouquet**

and **Golden Showers**, have won the coveted All-America Rose Selections Award for 1957, according to an announcement by the American Rose Society.

White Bouquet is an enchanting white Floribunda with sparkling 4 to 5-inch flowers and contrasting lustrous dark green foliage. The flowers are gardenia-like and open fully with petals spreading to form opulent white blooms with a sweet spicy fragrance.

Golden Showers has the unique distinction of being the first Pillar and Climbing rose in 16 years to win the coveted national All-America Rose award. Its large four to five inch vivid deep yellow roses occur in great profusion in the early spring. The variety is extremely vigorous and the new canes continue to produce many flowers during the entire summer.—From Garden Bulletin, USDA Extension Service.

NEW BOOK ON LILIES AND THEIR CULTIVATION

Lilies and Their Cultivation by M. E. Leeburn is a new book from England published in this country by Dover Publications Inc., 920 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The price is 65c.

This book was written by an expert grower and contains information and advice on their cultivation and although written primarily for the beginner it has much that the experienced will find helpful.

Lilies require good drainage—they cannot long survive in a poorly drained location. Many varieties also prefer partial shade.

NEW BOOK ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Mr. Fred W. Loads, in England has written the book, Chrysanthemums For Everyone. It is published in this country by Dover Publications Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y. Price is 65c.

For Busy Gardeners

This book has been especially written for the novice and contains information and advice on how to obtain the best results from the growing of Chrysanthemums whether in the garden or in the green house. Of interest are such chapters as Autumn protection, pests and diseases, types and forms.

THE AFRICAN VIOLET

I am an African Violet. I am modest but I grow in all the countries of the universe. I have an alluring personality and am the most popular house-plant in the world.

Of course, I am not a violet at all. I belong to the same family as the velvet-leaved gloxinias. Originally I had a color and form similar to the violet and came from Africa, so they called me African Violet.

Sixty-six years ago, I was discovered in rich soil in the hilly regions of eastern tropical Africa by the son of Baron Walter von Saint Paul-Illaire. He sent me to his father in Germany, who gave my plants to a botanist, the director of a Botanical Garden. Our plants now were officially named Saintpaulia, after the man who discovered us. From the few wild plants there have now been developed thousands and thousands of varieties with different forms and colors of leaves and flowers.

I will bloom for you if you keep me in a warm place (daytime temperature between 70-80 degrees, night temperature between 55-70 degrees). I do not like direct, strong sunshine, but plenty of diluted light. It is good when you turn me part way around each week. I must have plenty of moisture in the air. An easy way to moisten the air round our plants is to use a double saucer, the bottom one filled with water and pebbles, on which the pots stand.

I also need fresh air, but in cold weather you must give it to me indirectly; I can't stand any draft.—Condensed from *The Green Thumb*, Colorado's Garden Magazine.

FILIPENDULAS

By Mrs. Robert L. Holly

Growing in my garden are a few varieties of a plant family which seems little known: the filipendulas, close relatives of the spireas and the rose family.

The fact that so many visitors ask me what they are, gave me the impression that they are strangers to most gardens so I would like to introduce them to you.

The first, *F. rubra Venusta*, carmine meadowsweet, commonly known as Martha Washington's Plume is a spreader, but its beauty is such that you will be well repaid to hunt an obscure corner or spot, plant it there and let it spread. The bloom reminds one of spun sugar candy most children acquire at the County Fairs, but its color is a much more luscious pink. The foliage is a lovely green and the leaves form a five lobed affair like a hand, with the stem seemingly growing up through the palm.

Another is *F. ulmaria*, European Meadowsweet, which seems even less known than any of the spirea bloom. The lovely deep green leaves are much lighter underneath and resemble somewhat blackberry leaves, thus showing the plants relation to the rose family.

Next is *F. hexapetala* or Dropwort which has tuberous roots and beautiful fern like foliage, forming a dense mat on the ground with sprays of creamy white feathery bloom, on stem that grows from 18 to 24 inches tall.

Another one very similar is *F. florepleno*, but it has shorter flower stems.

Recently, in a Westcoast catalog, I noted another of this type, *F. Multi-jinga*, which grows only 6 inches high and has pink blooms. I am not familiar with this one, but the others are perfectly hardy here, and I believe would be a good addition to your perennial garden.

Wouldn't you like to try a filipendula? Even the name is fascinating; filipendula hexapetala.

Garden Club News

NEW HOLSTEIN GARDEN CLUB NEWS

We had some very interesting programs in the past year. One of our best was the tour to our Calumet County Park. Our members were told about the different shrubs and trees in the park. Mr. Gilbert Hipke of New Holstein presented us with a gavel made from a Kentucky Coffee tree growing in the park.

This fall we will study how to store and take care of bulbs.

By Mrs. Fred Klauck, Sec.

WOLF RIVER GARDEN CLUB (NEW LONDON)

The Wolf River Garden Club of New London has a small but very active group of members. They meet on the 4th Monday of the month at the homes of members and for roll call respond to the names of perennials, annuals, birds, and shrubs. One of our most interesting speakers was Mrs. William Schweppe, who has been in Nigeria, Africa for some 20 years and spoke to us on African and South American flowers. Mrs. Herman Bardenhagen favored us with scenes and flowers of Germany, her native land. Slides of birds, gardens, and flowers were shown by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca and flowers of Eastern Gardens by Mr. Leonard Learman and by Mrs. Walter Schoenrock, our President.

We visited members and other local gardens during the season including the tulip festival at Pulaski and the beautiful gardens of Grohendahl's of Seymour. In August we had a picnic dinner at Whispering Pines at Waupaca with a picnic supper at South Park in Waupaca.

At our last meeting, table arrangements were made and displayed by our hostess. One of our civic projects is helping in the litterbug campaign. We shall supervise the planting of flowers in our city park next spring.

Mrs. Charles Abrams, Sec.

GARDEN CLUBS EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Member clubs of The Garden Club of Wisconsin exhibited beautiful arrangements in niches at the Wisconsin State Fair. In charge of the Flower Show this year was L. G. Stewart, West Allis. Mrs. Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee assisted in the garden club section.

On opening day the following exhibited and won prizes: 1st place to the Home Gardeners of Wauwatosa on a Portrait of Wisconsin, "from tree to printing press".

2nd place. Wisconsin's Strength, The Working Man; by The Garden Gate Club of West Allis.

In 3rd place an Indian theme by the Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis.

4th place went to the West Allis Garden Club on a "Historic Wisconsin" theme.

Other exhibits were: Relaxation, by the Ikebana Garden Club; Milwaukee's Braves, by the Garden Club of Wisconsin prepared by Mrs. Buerosse; Wisconsin Vacationland, by the Green Gardeners of West Allis.

ORDER EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS NOW

Evergreens for fall planting should be ordered early and planted now. Lilacs can best be planted in the fall. They will make as much growth next year as if they had been planted last spring.

In Wisconsin we do not recommend fall planting of strawberry plants, fruit trees or rose bushes. Perennials are best planted in spring unless they can be transplanted now with a large clump of dirt around their roots.

DO NOT PLANT ROSES IN FALL

The recommendation to plant roses in the fall does not apply to Wisconsin. Roses winter kill at temperatures below zero. Established plants must be covered with soil and mulch to survive our winters. It is even more difficult to protect those that are newly planted.

FLOWERS AT THE STATE FAIR

The Flower Show at The Wisconsin State Fair was most beautiful this year. The entire building was devoted to flowers and plants. Florists, Nurserymen, amateur flower growers, garden clubs, gladiolus growers and dahlia growers filled the large building to capacity. Fruit and other exhibits have been removed to the Farm Crops building. The rooms in the center of the building have been removed and so one saw a tremendous expanse of flowers. Superintendent was Asst. County Agent E. B. Stiefvater of Milwaukee.

THE MERIT SYSTEM OF JUDGING FLOWER SHOWS

The merit system of judging, whereby exhibits are given ratings of "Excellent", "Very Good" or "Good", according to their merit instead of being given "First", "Second", or "Third" prize, is an adaption of a system used at fairs for judging youth exhibits.

First called the "Danish System", it was introduced to the garden clubs of Wisconsin in 1935 for judging flower shows by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. In a short time it met with approval and became widely used.

How The Merit System Is Used

In judging by the merit system each exhibit is judged or scored independently of others in the class. A score card may or may not be used, depending upon the score card in mind. Awards are given to the following ratings:

Score of 93-100, "Excellent"—Blue Ribbon

Score of 85-92, "Very Good"—Red Ribbon

Score of 80-84, "Good"—White Ribbon

Score of 70-75, "Fair"—Pink Ribbon

Recommended Classes

The merit system is recommended for all flower arrangement classes, dinner tables, shadow boxes, screens, gardens—in fact all entries by exhibitors who are primarily interested in receiving a "rating" rather than a "First" or "Second" prize. It is used to good advantage in judging seedling gladiolus since each color can be more effectively rated and given recognition.

The competitive system of judging by

awarding "First", "Second" and "Third" prizes is preferred by exhibitors of special flowers such as Gladiolus, Dahlias, Roses, Peonies, Iris, etc. for specimen bloom classes. The object is to gain publicity for a variety by having it win "First Prize". This increases its popularity and enhances its value.

The Award Card

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has designed award cards for use in judging by the merit system. These are available at cost to all organizations affiliated with the Society.

The Society has also had printed a supply of small entry tags available to organizations at cost.

Are Too Many Ribbons Awarded

We have heard the comment that under the merit system "too many ribbons are awarded". That may be the case if the judges are not careful in placing awards correctly. It is, however, the fault of the judges—not of the system. On the other hand, if an exhibit scores over 93, why should it not receive a rating of Excellent even though there are several others rating the same.

BAIT FOR MOLES

Thallium sulfate-treated raw peanuts will give fairly good results in destroying ground moles if properly used. First make a small hole in the runaway with a sharp stick and drop in a few pieces of bait. Cover the hole over so that no light can enter the runaway and treat at 5- to 10-foot intervals along active tunnels. This method does not lend itself to the preparation of home-made bait because of the difficulty in obtaining and the danger in handling thallium sulfate, which is a tasteless and highly-toxic poison.—From circular, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(Continued from Page 63)

Substitute Flowers

Marigolds in various sizes from buds to full blown ones would be equally easy to arrange in this way. Remove some of the excess foliage to allow the yellow or orange to predominate.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

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It's Important To Know

WHY WAS THE HONEY CROP SMALL?

Strong colonies produced good crops of honey in many parts of Wisconsin this year. Our small total crop is due in part at least to a large percentage of "weak" colonies.

One beekeeper remarked in August, "If every colony had produced as much honey as the best ones, I would have had a good crop." That being the case we should give more study to the causes of weak or non-producing colonies.

There were several causes for colonies having small field populations and it all started way back in March and April when colonies ran short of pollen and stores. Not having a "balanced diet" brood rearing slowed down. Many beekeepers reported very small amounts of brood in some colonies during early spring months. The result was that 3 and more weeks later few young bees were emerging. Older bees became infected with Nosema and were often seen, during cold wet weather, crawling in front of hives - sick and unable to fly. In warm sunny weather they fly further away and are not seen.

Because there were few young bees the older bees remained in the hive to help with brood rearing and these older bees spread the Nosema, "wore out" and so colonies "dwindled" and became weaker and weaker.

There is evidence too, that the bees infected with Nosema and with a lack of available pollen were unable to produce the royal jelly necessary to properly

feed the larvae and in some cases the larvae died.

Inspect Larvae

When you inspect your colonies do you look carefully at the young larvae to see if they are alive and healthy looking? If there are many empty cells in a comb filled with sealed brood, it is well to suspect that something is wrong. It may not be due to a poor queen but to poor food or malnutrition, or to European Foul Brood of the type in which the young larvae die before the cells are sealed. Larvae, dead from E.F.B. are a yellow or brownish color as compared to the healthy white of a normal larvae.

In a colony with a good queen and plenty of honey and pollen available to the nurse bees, brood rearing should be at a maximum. Large numbers of healthy young bees should emerge daily to take care of the brood. With pollen available they are able to feed the brood the proper kind of royal jelly. Older bees infected with Nosema do field work and when they are in the advanced stages of the disease usually do not return to the hive; their places are taken by the younger bees which mature every day.

To feed Fumidil to control Nosema and Streptomycin to control EFB is really not enough. The basic cause of our trouble is "malnutrition". This is a new concept in beekeeping and a very important one if we aim to produce maximum crops each year. The weather is a big factor in small crops and our job is to "beat the weather" before it beats us.

PREPARE NOW FOR WINTER

Starvation is the main cause of winter loss of bees in this or any other northern state. Now is the time to prepare colonies for winter. If you expect any more honey and the brood chambers are not yet heavy, place the inner cover with the escape hole open on the brood chamber with honey supers above. The bees will clean out the honey and store it in the brood chamber if left there until the cool weather of October. This also protects supers from the wax moth. In case you do get a honey flow beyond what you expect, bees will carry the surplus through the escape hole in the supers. However, the most important thing now is to get them to store enough honey in the brood chamber for winter.

Your Best Colonies May Have The Least Amount of Stores

Colonies with large populations store honey in the supers during a flow while colonies with small populations may store it in the brood chambers. Therefore your best producing colonies may be the lightest in winter stores.

"Package bees" often do better the second year than older colonies because they may have stored more pollen and honey in their brood chambers this year and come through the winter better—also build up faster in spring due to the availability of a "balanced ration".

Feeding For Winter is best done in October. After the honey flow is over one can determine how much honey is present for winter food. The queen stops laying in October and not as much honey is consumed from then on as in September when brood rearing is still in progress. Sugar syrup fed in October will be stored in the empty brood cells where it will be available to the winter cluster.

In feeding, do not feed a thin sugar syrup—use at least 2 parts of sugar to 1 part of water. Do not add chemicals to the syrup such as sulfa, or streptomycin for disease control because there will be no brood rearing from October until late January and by that time the sugar syrup may have been consumed.

IN SEPTEMBER

Requeening is not difficult if done in October after brood rearing has stopped. It is difficult to find the queen however, because she may be small but a poor queen replaced now may provide us with a high producing colony next year.

* * *

INSPECT COLONIES NOW FOR DRONE LAYERS

Such colonies should be killed at once and the combs of honey with pollen saved for package bees next spring. Don't save these old bees as they are worthless.

* * *

Disease may strike again in the fall when robbing begins. Give your colonies a final inspection now.

* * *

Brood Rearing Must Continue Through September if we are to have strong colonies for wintering. Be sure that the brood combs are not too crowded with honey and pollen so that brood rearing is limited. Here is where 3 brood chambers enable us to produce strong colonies for wintering.

Colonies which swarmed in August, and we hear many did, might be too weak to survive the winter. Double them up or destroy them, thereby saving honey and pollen.

HONEY WANTED

WANTED honey in all grades. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

78th ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Viroqua, Wis.—October 25-26, 1956

During National Honey Week the beekeepers and the Auxiliary will meet in Viroqua to exchange views and experiences.

This will be an important convention. We have faced many problems this season and open discussion on how to solve them will be most valuable.

We hear that the ladies are planning an interesting program. More details in October.

THE HONEY CROP

The United States Department of Agriculture Marketing Service reported in August that the honey crop was short in practically all mid-western states. Here are some quotations. Michigan: "In the Eastern area there have been showers almost every day. Colonies have shown little gain to date. In Central Michigan: scale colonies have not gained since July 20. Few colonies are showing a surplus".

Wisconsin: "Southern Wisconsin reports indicate about a 40 pound surplus in the better colonies."

Minnesota: "The crop to date is only fair and about one-half of last year's."

In Ohio: "Some colonies in the better locations appear to have about half as much honey as last year."

Illinois: "The average amount of honey to date is estimated to be between 25 and 50 pounds."

In the Pacific Northwest temperatures were above normal with bees in good condition and the flow was considered good.

California also seems to be getting a good crop.

Demand for honey continued active with the old crop cleaning up.

1956 HONEY CROP REPORT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Service reported on July 30 that there were 5,315,000 colonies of bees on July 1 in the United States—about the same as last year.

Colony losses last winter and this spring averaged 16%, about the same as last year. Winter and spring losses were 23% in the West North Central States. Starvation was reported as the greatest cause of loss.

Prospects for a honey crop in the West North Central States were below average.

Wisconsin is reported as having 187,000 colonies in 1956 compared to 208,000 in 1955. Number of colonies in other leading states are: California 548,000; Ohio 292,000; Texas 263,000; Florida 248,000 and Minnesota 241,000.

BEEKEEPING MOVIES

AVAILABLE

The following list of movies was compiled by the staff of GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE, Medina, Ohio. We list only those easily available.

Bees for Hire—16mm. sound and color; 30 minutes. Free. From the Texas Company, 250 Mahoning Avenue, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

The Honeybee—16mm. silent black and white; 15 minutes. Free. From John Buchanan. The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

The Pollination of Alfalfa — 16mm sound and color; 30 minutes. Free. From Hercules Powder Company, Naval Stores Department, Wilmington 88, Delaware.

Bees and Honey — 16mm. sound and color; 30 minutes. Free. From Film Library, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Story of the Bee. — 16mm. sound; 22 minutes. \$2.50 rental fee. From Film Library, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Realm of the Bee—16mm. sound; 36 minutes. \$1.50 rental fee. From Film Library, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

BEES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

About 200 colonies of bees in 3 brood chambers heavy with stores, also about 3 honey supers for each one and all other equipment. No disease. Write H. J. Rahmlow, 2315 Regent St., Madison, Wisconsin.

BEES AND EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: 10 frame dovetailed Bee equipment and Bees. Bird Harbor Apiary, Seneca, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED

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

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60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

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Honey Acres

Menomonee Falls, Wis.

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	Queenline	Plain
8 oz.—per case 24	\$1.10	\$1.05
1 lb.—per case 24	1.39	1.05
2 lb.—per case 1295	.85
4 lb.—per case 6 .....	.75	
5 lb.—per case 6 .....		.75

Square jar for chunk honey
2½ lb.—per case 12.....\$1.22

TIN CANS & PAILS

60-lb. can—3" screw top—bulk 66c
60-lb. cans 3" screw top—per case 24 \$16.75
5-lb. pails—with bails—per case 50 \$7.65
10-lb. pails—with bails—per case 50 \$11.25

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PORT HURON—Knapp's Feed Store
RACINE—Lincoln Hardware, 1813 State St.

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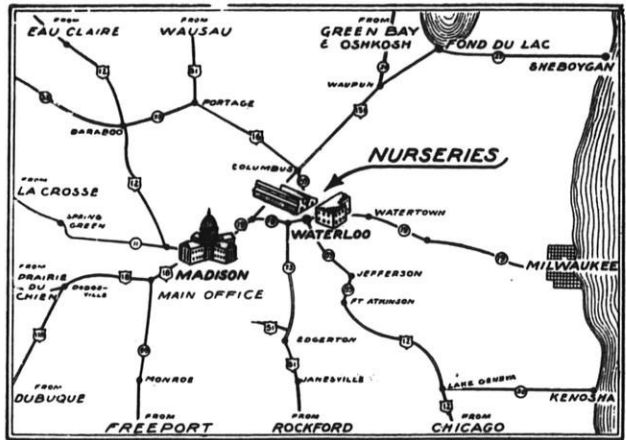
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WISCONSIN

Horticulture



The Door County Apple Queen **GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

Annual Convention Number

October, 1956

Why is it that things heat up and cool down, but boil down and freeze up.
—Adams County Times.

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Apple Set and Color Set for harvest sprays.
Methoxychlor for your pre-harvest spray, in
place of lead arsenate, as recommended by
the University.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Latest Orchard News	75
Our 88th Annual Convention	76
Convention Fruit Show	77
Annual Meeting with Minnesota	78
With George Klingbeil	80
With John Schoenemann	81
Berries and Vegetables	82
Modern Plant Breeding	84
Gladiolus Tidings	86
Women's Auxiliary Program (Horticulture)	88
Dahlia Show Winners	91
Garden Club News	92
Thanksgiving Arrangement	95
Wisconsin Beekeeping	100

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Latest Orchard News

WATER CORE IN APPLES

What Can Be Done About It

Water Core in apples may develop rapidly and is due largely to climatic causes and very difficult to control. It may be severe in some seasons and almost absent in others.

Studies made by H. A. Schomer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Wenatchee, Washington gives the following contributing factors to water core.

1. High temperatures. Well colored fruit may absorb more heat from sunshine than poorly colored fruit. Water core can be produced by heating apples on the tree with heat lamps. The fruit must be of certain maturity before water core will be produced. Low temperatures near 30 degrees F may favor the development of water core and it may occur during a cool harvest season if they are not picked until late in the season.

2. The second cause is given as a high leaf-to-fruit ratio. A large number of leaves per fruit favor development of water core.

3. The third cause is the large size of fruit. The water core occurs more frequently on large than on small fruit.

Water Core May Disappear After Harvest

Water core may actually disappear after a few months of storage, especially if only in mild form. It seems that the excess water becomes equally distributed in all the tissues. When the fruit is held at a temperature higher than 31 to 32 degrees ripening is hastened and water core disappears more rapidly with consequent reduction of storage life. If the trouble is severe the apples may acquire an abnormal flavor.

The water core condition of different lots of apples in storage should be known, and those with water core should be segregated. Affected lots should not be held for late storage, even after the water core has disappeared.

DOES FERTILIZATION IN FALL INCREASE WINTER INJURY TO APPLE TREES?

By L. J. Edgerton, Dept. of
Pomology, Ithaca, New York.

Many fruit growers in the Northeast have been apprehensive about applying nitrogen fertilizer in late summer or fall because of the possibility of greater injury to the tree during winter cold snaps. Research on this subject has been carried on for several years, and many orchard observations have indicated that fall applications may increase susceptibility to winter injury under certain conditions.

The freezing studies have shown that the October and early November applications will increase the susceptibility to freezing of both twigs and bark. The effect has been more noticeable in November and December than in midwinter. There is evidence that the late-October applications of urea as a spray have less effect on susceptibility to winter injury than the ground application of an equivalent amount of nitrogen.

December Application Seems Safe

So far there has been no indication that the December application of ammonium nitrate is detrimental. Such an application appears now to offer a possibility of obtaining the advantages of fall application of nitrogen in the Northeast with little, if any, likelihood of increased susceptibility to winter injury. The performance of these trees is being followed in detail. It is important to know what effect, if any, these treatments will have over a period of years on growth and production. Also, in the event of a "test" winter with unusually low temperatures, a comparison could be made between actual injury and that predicted by the laboratory tests.—From Farm Research, New York State Exp. Station.

The black sheep in every family was at one time the petted lamb.—Phillips Bee.

88th ANNUAL CONVENTION
WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, November 7-8, 1956

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

- 8:30-10:00 a.m. Set up fruit exhibit. See schedule in this issue.
- 10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo. Announcements
- 10:15 a.m. Control of Apple Insects in 1956 as Influenced by the New Insecticide Regulations. How We Control Codling Moth, Red-Banded Leaf Roller and Apple Maggot, by Dr. C. L. Fluke and Dr. Earl Oatman, Dept. of Entomology, U. W.
- 11:15 a.m. How I Controlled Insects and Scab This Year, by William Louis, Richland Center. Discussion period.
- 11:45 a.m. Opening of business meeting. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Nominations and election of officers and members of the board of directors.
- 12:00 m. Luncheon meeting of the Board of Directors, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute—separate meetings.
- 1:45 p.m. Modern Storages for Fruit Growers. How we are building them in Michigan by Dr. Donald H. Dewey, Dept. of Horticulture, Michigan.
- 2:45 p.m. What I Learned About Apples and How to Induce Consumers to Use Them This Year, by Mrs. Marion Loomer, Home Economist, Wisconsin Apple Institute, Madison.
- 3:00 p.m. Report on Experimental Spraying in 1956 for Apple Scab and Fire Blight Control, by Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. W.
- 3:45 p.m. Our Most Serious Problems This Year and How We Solved Them. Five minute reports conducted by Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, Vice Pres. Growers; William Connell, Menomonie; Robert Sacia, Galesville; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; and R. L. Marken, Kenosha.
- 6:30 p.m. Banquet in the Ball Room at hotel. Presentation of Honorary Recognition Certificates.

Entertainment features and program to be announced.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

- 9:30 a.m. Forum on Orchard Fertilizer Practices and Mouse Control conducted by Prof. Geo. Klingbeil. How Dutch Elm Disease May Affect Us by E. L. Chambers, Madison.
- 10:30 a.m. Handling and Packaging Apples at the Orchard by Dr. D. H. Dewey, Michigan. Question and answer period on Containers.
- 11:30 a.m. Business meeting Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.
- 12:00 m. Luncheon by Wisconsin Apple Institute in the Sun Room. All apple growers and their wives welcome.
- Business meeting conducted by President Joe Witt, Ellison Bay.
- Apple Promotion as I See It, by Mr. Don Wilkinson, Director of Promotion, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison.
- Advertising and Promotion, by Herb Graefe, Sturgeon Bay.
- A speaker representing the "trade" will talk on apple marketing trends.
- Balance of Program to be announced.

The more you lean on others, the leaner your chances for success.—E. Dubuque Register.

If there's a tie between father and son chances are the son is wearing it.—The Reporter, Beldenville.

FRUIT SHOW — ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Reflaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, November 7-8

Committee in charge: Prof. Malcolm N. Dana, Chairman; Prof. George Klingbeil, Madison; County Agent Richard Schuster, Green Bay; and County Agent Vern Peroutky, Oshkosh.

PREMIUM FOR HIGHEST POINT WINNER

To grower winning the largest number of premiums based on points: one Bruise-Less orate turner (retail value \$84.95) given by the Wisconsin Orchard Supply Company, Oconomowoc, Wis. Points as follows: 1st prize 5 points; 2nd prize 3 points; and 3rd prize 1 point.

Plate of 5 Apples

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Macoun | 8. McIntosh |
| 2. Haralson | 9. Cortland |
| 3. Secor | 10. Red Delicious |
| 4. Fireside | 11. Golden Delicious |
| 5. Prairie Spy | 12. Jonathan |
| 6. Northwestern Greening | 13. Any recently introduced variety properly named. |
| 7. Wealthy | |

Premiums

Grand champion plate of apples—prize: A 50-lb. drum of Orthocide 50 W. (retail value \$31.25).

Second champion plate of apples: one 5-gal. can of Crag Glyodin 341 (retail value \$16.90).

Third champion plate: one 42-lb. carton of Kolo Carbamate (retail value \$9.15).

Fourth champion plate: one 48-lb. carton Kolospray (retail value \$5.00).

These prizes are in addition to prizes on varieties.

PRIZES ON PLATES OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES

Special prizes on varieties. W. H. Bigelow of the Stauffer Chemical Company offers the following premiums on plates as follows:

1st premium on McIntosh, Cortland, N. W. Greening, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Wealthy, Prairie Spy and Fireside: 50 lbs. of Stauffer Captan.

Second prize on each of these varieties: 2 gal. of Flowable Parathion. (Retail value \$15.30 per gal.)

Third prize: 5 gal. of Vapam. (Vapam controls weeds, weed seeds, fungi, nematodes, and soil insects in the garden—1 gal. for 400 square feet.) (Retail value \$5.60 per gallon.)

Premiums given by the Society on plates of all other varieties not mentioned above are as follows:

1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.50; 3rd prize \$1.00. 4th, 5th and 6th prizes are \$1.00 each on all varieties including those given the chemical prizes.

HALF BUSHEL BASKETS OF APPLES

Special prizes are being offered for ½ bushel baskets of apples by the Stauffer Chemical Company, W. H. Bigelow, Omaha, Nebraska, as follows:

Grand Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan and 10 gals. Flowable Parathion and 5 gals. Vapam.

Second Grand Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan and 10 gals. Flowable Parathion and 5 gals. Vapam.

Third Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan and 10 gals. Flowable Parathion and 5 gals. Vapam.

Fourth Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan.

Fifth Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan.

Sixth Champion ½ bushel basket: 100 lbs. Stauffer Captan.

On four additional ½ bushel: 5 gals. Flowable Parathion and 5 gals. Vapam.

Judging will be on quality and appearance.

10th ANNUAL MEETING

Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Hotel Winona, Winona, Minn.—October 29-30, 1956

Monday, October 29

8:30 a.m. Registration and sampling of 12 new unnamed apples.

10:00 a.m. Meeting called to order by George W. Nelson, President Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

10:10 a.m. Control of Insect Pests in Minnesota Orchards. T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

10:45 a.m. The New Minnesota Apple Grading Law; its operation and enforcement, by Leo Brown, Director of Markets, Minnesota.

11:30 a.m. Visit exhibits.

1:30 a.m. Meeting called to order by Arthur Bassett, Jr., President Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Control of Apple Insects in 1956 as Influenced by the New Insecticide Regulations. Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U. W.

2:15 p.m. Our 1956 Spray Program and the Results Obtained. For Wisconsin: Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Robert Sacia, Galesville; Young Brothers, Galesville. For Minnesota: Gordon Yates, L. R. Lautz, and L. R. Fischer.

3:15 p.m. Orchard Soil Management and Nutrition. Dr. A. L. Kenworthy, Michigan State University.

The Banquet

6:30 p.m. The Annual Banquet. Toastmaster, Dr. L. C. Snyder, Head, Department of Horticulture, U. M.

Moving picture: The Fruit Industry of Minnesota.

A roving horticulturist in Europe (illustrated). Prof. J. D. Winter, Department of Horticulture, U. M.

Tuesday, October 30

9:30 a.m. Chemical Thinning and Stop-Drop Sprays. Dr. A. L. Kenworthy, Michigan State University.

10:30 a.m. Growers' forum on pruning, led by Prof. George Klingbeil, University of Wisconsin. Four growers will choose one variety each and describe the pruning methods used. For Wisconsin: Arthur Bassett, Jr. For Minnesota: Victor Leidel; Arnold Virich. Arnold Virich.

11:30 a.m. Promising New Apples by Dr. A. N. Wilcox, Department of Horticulture, U. M.

1:30 p.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. Dawson Hauser, Vice President, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

What Does It Cost To Grow Apples? Minnesota growers will report on their 3-year average costs per bushel of apples sold, led by Dr. O. C. Turnquist, U. of M.

2:30 p.m. Program of the Wisconsin Apple Institute by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Why We Support the National, by T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota.

NITROGEN FROM ALGAE

Nitrogen may someday be taken right out of the air for crops, free of charge. Univ. of California scientists say farmers might flood fields a month or two before planting, grow nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae, then use them as fer-

tilizer. If growth rates in laboratory tests could be matched in the field, these algae would produce organic nitrogen equal to 2300 lbs. of ammonium sulfate per acre per month.—In The Market Growers Journal.



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Disease control? Sure! The *best* and at the lowest cost per acre of sure protection, but CAPTAN delivers more—MUCH more. Cleaner, healthier fruits (and vegetables), smoother, waxier finish . . .

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October in the *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



ORCHARD PEST PROBLEMS

The apple pest problem seemed to reach a peak this year for most Wisconsin apple growers. At least it is hoped that pest problems are not as severe in years to come.

Very few orchards obtained complete control of codling moth this year, and apple maggot populations were extremely high. Leaf miners and leaf rollers were reported up in many areas of the state. Some growers might have reduced their vigilance after the relatively reduced insect pest problem of 1955.

Apple scab has been reasonably well controlled throughout the state. Cedar apple rust, however, was again evident this year as was fire blight.

In view of the increasing insect pest problem and the stiffened residue tolerance regulations, apple growers must give serious thought to their present spray program. Some growers are considering washing fruit to avoid residue problems. This consideration is well worth evaluating.

Increased emphasis will be placed on insect pest control and pest control methods at the winter fruit grower meetings.

Covering Strawberries

When should my strawberries be covered for the winter? This question can be answered to some extent by this rule of thumb. Winter mulch for strawberries should be applied when fall temperatures are expected to drop to 20 above zero or when the ground has frozen to a depth of about one-half inch. Dates

will vary throughout the state. When straw is used about 3 tons per acre is adequate.

In Wisconsin a winter cover is needed to protect the plants during the open periods that quite often occur in January and February. Winter cover too can be used to retard bud emergence in the spring. An often overlooked item is that mulch is most helpful in keeping fruit clean.

Orchard Mouse Control

Meadow mouse population is expected to reach the four year population peak this year. **Do not** neglect to carry out a mouse poisoning program this year. Remember the most frequented areas around the trees is in the so-called drip area.

Wisconsin Cranberry Harvest

Wisconsin cranberry harvest began about September 20 and will be completed about October 20. The crop this year will be somewhat below last year. Estimates are about 280,000 barrels. Quality is good. Berries got off to a slow start in the spring but favorable weather this fall has given fruit an opportunity to mature.

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Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



PROPER HOME STORAGE OF VEGETABLES

Store only sound vegetables of good quality. Diseased or injured produce may be used in early fall or preserved in some other way. Harvesting, in most cases, should be delayed as long as possible without danger of freezing. All vegetables to be stored must be handled with great care to avoid cuts and bruises. Carefully remove any excess soil from beets, carrots, celeriac, parsnips, rutabagas, salsify, sweet potatoes, turnips and winter radishes. This may be done either by light rubbing with a soft cloth or glove or by careful washing.

Care must be taken in washing vegetables to avoid injury; let excess water evaporate before the vegetables are stored. Remove tops from root vegetables to within half an inch or so of the crown. Both tops and tap root are commonly removed from rutabagas; tap roots need not be removed from other root vegetables.

Storage of Cabbage

The loose outer leaves are taken off both cabbage and Chinese cabbage; only sound, solid heads should be stored. If heads are to be wrapped for storage, the roots and stem should also be taken off close to the base of the head. Roots and stem should be left on if the plants are to be transplanted to moist soil or sand in the storage room; roots may or may not be left on if cabbage is stored in an outdoor pit.

Celery is commonly taken from the garden, just ahead of heavy frosts, with roots and soil attached and set in moist

soil or sand on the storage room floor. The tops of celery should be dry when stored and must be kept dry to avoid decay. The soil or sand should be only deep enough to cover the roots and must always be kept slightly moist.

Both leaves and roots are removed from kohlrabi. Onions, pumpkins and squash must be mature and thoroughly cured before being placed in dry storage. Onion tops are usually taken off when curing is partially completed. Pumpkins and squash store best if a part of the stem is left on each one.

Proper Temperature

Proper temperature is a most important factor. With few exceptions, the most desirable temperature is at or very near 32°—the freezing point of water. Except for potatoes, vegetables are not injured at this temperature. It is difficult, however, to keep the temperature as low as 32° without danger of it going low enough to cause actual freezing during exceedingly cold weather. It is suggested, therefore, that the storage room temperature be kept between 35 and 40 degrees. Such temperatures cannot be reached and kept except in a room separated from the rest of the basement, reasonably well insulated and having adequate ventilation.

The size of the basement storage room will vary with the space available and the family needs; 8 by 10 feet is suggested for most families who plan to store both vegetables and other foods in the same room. Where practical, the storage room should be located either in the northeast or northwest corner of the basement and

(Continued on Page 85)

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Floyd Burchell, De Pere; Harry Barlament, Green Bay; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Chris Olson, Berlin; Mrs. Freda Schroeder, Loyal; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Ex-officio.

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Dodgeville
Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

WHY STRAWBERRIES MUST BE COVERED EARLY

The strawberry is a tender, succulent, creeping perennial herb. The crown in which the fruit buds for next year's crop are formed is semi-woody. These buds are protected to some extent by unopened, enfolded leaves.

If conditions for growth are favorable in the fall, newly established runners continue to grow late without "hardening off". The crown is relatively tender to cold weather unless it has been hardened by gradually lowering temperature. A sudden drop in temperature to around 20 degrees F more or less, may seriously injure and even kill the crown.

Extremely low temperatures in mid-winter may injure or even kill the unprotected plant even though it has been gradually hardened. The possible crop

(Continued on Page 85)

GROWERS COMMENTS ON STRAWBERRY VARIETIES AND CULTURE

In September we published comments from officers of The Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association on favorite varieties of 1956 and cultural methods. The following are more comments on this subject.

BY ELMER WHITBY, CHILTON.
My favorite variety this year was Robinson. The variety which did not do well for me was Wis. No. 214. On our rather heavy soil it is too vegetative and does not bear well.

New plantings this year are in excellent condition. We did not even need our irrigation system this season. We will mulch the new bed heavily this year and let them grow. After cropping them the second year we plow them under.

Raspberries were winter injured badly last winter. I believe there is a decided

ANNUAL MEETING

WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac — November 1, 1956

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President E. A. Rosenberg, Clintonville. Announcements. Soil Management For Strawberries, Importance of Organic Matter, and Fertilizers. By Prof. Arthur Alberts, Dept. of Soils, U. W., Madison.

10:45 a.m. The Strawberry Plant Improvement Program for Wisconsin. Field Observation by Prof. George Klingbeil, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers.

12:00 m. Luncheon in the Sun Room. Special program at the luncheon.

1:30 p.m. Demonstration of How Virus-Free Plants are Produced. The 1956 Strawberry Season at the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station by Dr. Frank Gilbert, Station Superintendent, Sturgeon Bay, and Mr. E. Haltvick.

2:15 p.m. Report from growers. Some leading growers will be called on to report on varieties and cultural methods of berries and vegetables. Conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

difference in the winter hardiness of certain varieties.

SWEET CORN. Since we want sweet corn as soon as possible and every day thereafter until Labor day we planted 10 different varieties of corn with different maturity dates—all planted at one time. It worked out well.

BY E. A. ROSENBERG, CLINTONVILLE. Our favorite varieties of strawberries for 1956 were Premier, which had little disease and large sweet berries and Robinson, which produced abundantly and large berries.

The variety that did not do well with us was Catskill—it did not produce many berries. Sparkle did quite well.

In renovating our bed this year we cut the tops off and narrowed the rows.

The raspberry crop was good. We had no winter injury last spring. Our tomato varieties were Marglobe, Pritchard, Rutgers, and they were the best in years—no cracking.

FROM GERALD HIPPI, JANESVILLE. Our best strawberries this year were Thomas; production was high because of favorable weather for this variety. Wisconsin No. 537 and Catskill were close seconds. Premier is usually good but this year was affected by mildew.

Dunlap did not do well with us this year. New plantings are looking quite good.

To renovate our old bed we mowed the tops, narrowed the rows, cultivated and weeded the patch. We used 300 lbs. of 5-20-20 fertilizer per acre. We applied Crag after weeding and irrigated if necessary.

FROM MR. CHRIS OLSON, BERLIN. Our best variety of everbearing strawberry this year was the Gem. The weather has been a big factor in the production of a good fall crop of everbearings this year.

Varieties which did not do well were: Red Rich, Progressive, Wayzata, and Minn. 1166.

There is a vigorous plant growth and plenty of runners this fall due to the weather conditions.

In renovating our old bed, if there

are a large number of plants in the old row we have a single disc and go over the row once, immediately after harvesting the June crop.

SAWDUST MULCH

THE USE OF SAWDUST MULCH HAS GREAT POSSIBILITIES. The Colorado A & M College had this to say about this material: "Sawdust is a good mulch, conserving moisture, suppressing weeds, and improving heavy soils when plowed under. It has no significant effect on the pH of the soil.

Sawdust may cause a nitrogen deficiency and plants may appear burned when it is mixed with the soil. This can be corrected by adding nitrogen in fall or spring so that the sawdust will contain 1.5% nitrogen. For example, add 7 or 8 lbs. of ammonium sulfate to each 100 lbs. of sawdust incorporated with the soil, or about 2½ lbs. of ammonium sulfate per bushel of sawdust.

A 1" layer of mulch gives maximum water-conserving and soil-cooling effects around shallow-rotted crops such as strawberries. Heavier mulching, up to several inches deep, may be used for deeper-rooted perennial plants such as asparagus. Apply after the plants are several inches high and weeds are under control. One cubic yard of sawdust will provide a 1" mulch over 324 sq. ft. of soil".—In the Maryland Fruit Growers Newsletter

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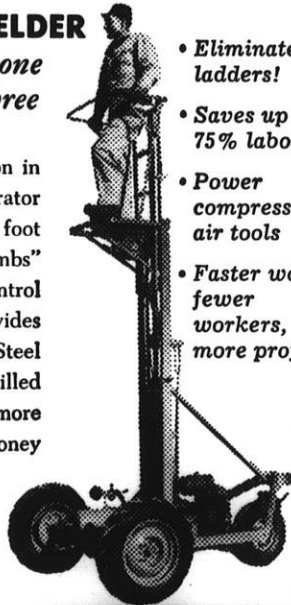
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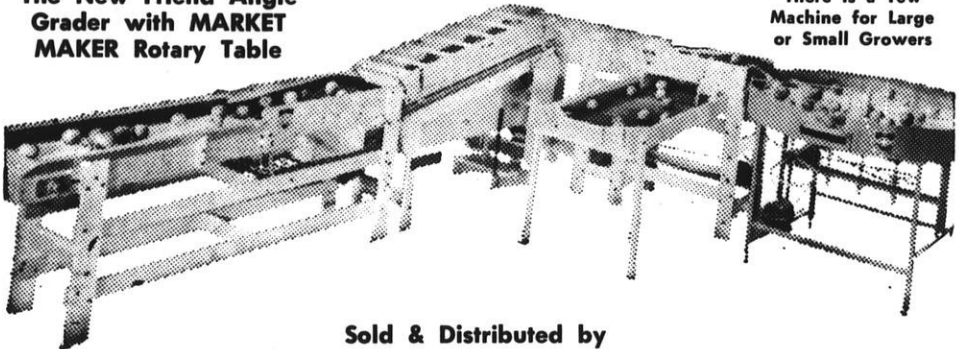
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WHY STRAWBERRIES MUST BE COVERED

(Continued from Page 82)

for the next spring is cut in proportion to the crown injury.

When to Mulch

When the weatherman predicts a temperature drop to around 20 degrees F for that night or the next day, the mulch should be applied at once to prevent crown injury unless the plants are covered with snow.

In northern Wisconsin this may occur in the last of October. In southern Wisconsin it often occurs between November 5 and 15.

We should not follow the advice given in some of the older books and bulletins: "Wait until the ground has frozen about 1 inch and hard enough to drive on it and then apply the mulch." This advice, followed for many years, resulted frequently in severe crown injury which showed up the next spring in poor yields of berries. It set off research into the problem which resulted in the discovery of crown injury due to early cold.

HOME STORAGE OF VEGETABLES

(Continued from Page 81)

away from the chimney and heating pipes.

Moisture

Most vegetables shrivel rapidly unless stored in a moist atmosphere. Shriveling may be prevented (1) by keeping the air quite moist throughout the storage room, (2) by protecting the vegetables either by wrapping or by putting them in closed containers, or (3) by adding moisture directly to the vegetables now and then. If the first method is used, the storage room should have a dirt floor so it can be kept moist by occasional sprinkling; concrete floors may be covered with four to six inches of soil or sand to help hold moisture.

Vegetables requiring rather warm (50-60°), dry storage conditions: pumpkins and squashes and mature sweet potatoes.

Vegetables requiring cool (35°), dry storage: onions and dried beans and peas.

Vegetables which must be kept under cool, rather moist conditions: All root crops (beets, carrots, parsnips, etc.) Celery, cabbage and Chinese cabbage, Potatoes (also be sure to keep out of light).

REACH THE PUBLIC HEART AND MIND THROUGH APPLE PROMOTION

By Reuben Benz, Yakima, Washington
in address before Virginia
Horticultural Society

The National program must approach the public's heart and mind. Its sole purpose will be to create desire for our fruit—desire inspired by the sincere and oft-repeated telling of the truth about apples as a necessity in the diet, and aid to oral hygiene and dental health, a natural regulator, a source of natural sugars with their quick energy, a convenient food at snack time, a boon to millions of fastidious women jealous of their complexions, a godsend to 25 million Americans suffering from overweight. No need longer, says NAI's Dr. Pierce, to be modest in telling our apple health story. A health conscious American public will thank us for the telling, and we will have the hearty endorsement of the dentist, the doctor and the nutritional expert.

Our idea of a contented man is the one who enjoys the scenery along a detour.—
Ripon Weekly Press.

* * *

You may have the right-of-way, but it isn't worth dying for.—Phillips Bee.

* * *

Roadmaps tell a motorist everything he wants to know except how to fold them again.

Inflation is when you have a radio that cost \$25 before the war and now costs \$30 to get it fixed.—Markesan Herald.

Can you remember back to the good old days when charity was a virtue instead of an industry?—Cuba City News-Herald.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Carl Knoll and S. F. Darling, Appleton. Madison: Ed Lins, Spring Green; Theo. Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek and Gil Thompson, Manitowoc. Marathon County: R. H. Juers and Mark Splaine, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

OFFICERS
Pres.Ralph Burdick, Edgerton
Vice-Pres.Al Schmidt,
Two Rivers
SecretaryMrs. Joseph Rezek,
R. 2, Manitowoc
TreasurerDr. R. A. Kasten,
315 Washington St., Wausau

ANNUAL FALL MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Sunday, November 4—

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac

9:30 a.m. Meeting of the Board of Directors.

1:30 p.m. Annual business meeting.
Election of Directors at Large.

History of our State Society, by Gil Thompson, Manitowoc.

My First Blue Ribbon Seedling, by Mrs. Leo Touhey, Manitowoc.

My First Blue Ribbon, by John Gates, Two Rivers.

How To Keep Our shows out of the Red, by Al Schmidt, Two Rivers.

Colored slides of gladiolus and gladiolus arrangements. Bring any slides you may have. They will be shown by Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc.

WINNING VARIETIES AT THE SHOWS

By Leland C. Shaw, Milton

I saw only 4 glad shows this summer: those at Jefferson, Madison (Central International), the State Fair (3 shows in sequence), and Elkhorn (2 shows in sequence). The following are a few comments on winning varieties.

Among the whites, **Snow Velvet** and **Snowdrift** were outstanding in 2 shows with a reserve championship for the former and a 3 spike championship for the latter. A basket of William Himmeler's white seedling was crisply beautiful.

The best yellows I saw all season were Ted Woods' champion at Madison and John Flad's seedling that came a day too late.

Cathedral gave evidence that it can be

blown up to 540 size, and that is where it probably belongs. Incidentally, the continued listings of **Crowning Glory** as a 401 and of **Good Morning** as a 561 show that still other revisions are needed in the Classification.

Three splendid spikes of **Red Wing** took a championship at the 3rd State Fair show and proved it to be a long way from over the hill. **Little Zig Zag** continued to accumulate rosettes, as did **Peter Pan** and **Bambi**.

The All American **Royal Stewart** was evidently widely grown for it appeared in all of the shows and gave a good account of itself. Almost no one, including myself, cares much for its color (dozens of reds will beat it a mile in that respect), but it seems to be a good grower. Its championship in Jefferson and its 3 spike award in the 1st State Fair Show are evidence.

Among the rose colored glads Flad's 100-50-1 with a 3 spike championship at Elkhorn and a 2nd day 3 spike winner at Madison gave promise of things to come. It's a honey!

Princess, Vera and **Heirloom** impressed me most favorably in the lavender classes and **King David** continues to outperform other purples. I saw no seedlings anywhere that seemed to have what it will take to beat these 4 at their best.

These are a few top impressions and by no means cover the summer's experiences.

MANITOWOC COUNTY SHOW

Mr. Gil Thompson Honored

The Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society held it's annual show in Manitowoc

(Continued on Page 90)

The 1956 Gladiolus Show Season

By S. F. Darling, Appleton

The 1956 gladiolus show season ended with the show sponsored by the Northern Illinois-Southern Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at Elkhorn, August 31 to September 3. The season began with the seedling and recent introduction show at Jefferson and the Twin City sponsored show at Oconto Falls. Next came the first show of the Fox River Valley Gladiolus Society at Appleton followed by the big Central International Gladiolus Show at Madison. Then followed the Central Wisconsin Show at Wausau and finally the Manitowoc County Show. Your writer attended all these shows and has the following comments to make.

The weatherman cooperated with the glad growers by sending us plenty of rain. However, he kept on sending more rain and cool weather so that the best laid plans to "hit" the shows went wrong again.

In spite of the weather, many beautiful blooms were seen at the shows. Many varieties seem to enjoy the abundance of moisture we had and many new seedlings made their appearance. Melk Brothers of Milwaukee showed a new pink seedling at the Jefferson show which they plan to introduce soon. At the Central International, Ted Woods, won champion basket with a seedling he plans to introduce next year under the name of "Gay Paree". John Flad showed a couple of beautiful seedlings he has coming along while Fischer from Minnesota has an interesting blue he showed for the first time. While many of these new seedlings won at some of the shows it is still the old stand-bys that walked off with most of the ribbons. The grand champ at Appleton was "Spic and Span"; at Wausau, "Aristocrat"; and at Manitowoc, "Tivoli". A well grown spike of Kein's "Cathedral" was grand champ at the Central International, grown by the Schrimpf brothers who have hit the jackpot two years in a row.

For us in Wisconsin, the Central International Show at Madison was the

high point of the season. Wisconsin sponsored the first Central International Show in 1950. Since then Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota have each sponsored one of the Central International Shows. Not until 1962 will we have a chance to sponsor the show again.

How To Dig Bulbs

By the time these notes reach you it will be bulb digging time again; time to see how our bulblets grew, how our small bulbs progressed, and what kind of a crop we will harvest. For those who are digging for the first time, we have the following suggestions to make.

Bulbs need not be dug long as the foliage is green. However, do not wait until the foliage turns brown. The rule is to dig the bulbs six weeks after blooming or before freeze-up. After the bulbs are dug cut the stem as close to the bulb as possible with sharp pruning shears. If the soil is wet, as it might be this fall, we wash the bulbs on a screen tray with a stream of water from the garden hose. This procedure actually hastens drying and makes subsequent cleaning a pleasant task without all that dry dirt.

Shortly after drying in the open for a day or two, the bulbs may be dusted with 5% DDT or a little spergon and then placed in an airy place to cure. Curing takes from three to five weeks or more depending on the size of the bulbs.

When the bulbs are thoroughly cured the old bulbs can be snapped off and the cured bulbs placed in a cold storage place in well ventilated trays until next spring. Then again we will trot out the bulbs to plant at dates which should give us bloom for the important shows of 1957, that is, if we have a normal growing season. Your writer is about convinced that "a normal growing season" is about as rare as a seven foot spike but as the saying goes, "Hope Springs Eternal". That goes for glad growers too.

From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

Pretty Jacolyn Jorns, Sturgeon Bay, Door County Apple Queen, displays a box of the delicious fruit the state is famous for.

Shown is one of the new types of boxes with sections now being used by a number of Wisconsin growers.

In our next issue we hope to show a picture of the winner in the State Apple Pie Baking Contest, the finals of which were held over WTMJ-TV on September 25, but too late for this issue.

Picture: Courtesy Reynolds Photo. Sturgeon Bay.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY PROGRAM

Annual Convention—Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin—November 7-8

Wednesday, November 7

10:00 a.m. Meeting called by President, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. Wisconsin Wildflowers. Colored movie and talk by Mr. Ron Rich, Baraboo.

11:15 a.m. Question and answer period. Business meeting.

11:45 a.m. Election of officers Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

12:00 m. Luncheon.

1:30 p.m. How the Exhibits Were Judged and Prizes Awarded.

My Work With the Wisconsin Apple Institute by Mrs. Marion Loomer, Home Economist, Wisconsin Apple Institute, Madison.

2:00 p.m. Decorations and Arrangements for the Holiday Season. Demonstration on how to make them. By Mrs. Victor Schmitt, West Allis. (This is an outstanding program. Don't miss it!)

3:30 p.m. Tea for members and guests. Men invited.

Premium List: Women's Auxiliary Exhibits

Apple Dish: Must be dessert made with apples to serve at the tea. Any suitable kind for serving easily. Recipe to be placed with the exhibit.

Arrangements: An arrangement of fruit and/or vegetables suitable for the holiday season.

Premiums: Exhibits will be judged by the Merit System. Excellent \$1.50; Very Good \$1.00; Good \$.75.

Committees

Banquet Decorations: Arrangements made by Mrs. Clara Isenberg, Baraboo. Placement Committee: Chm., Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo; Mrs. Philip Dell, Waldo; Mrs. Wm. Meyer and Mrs. Fritz Meyer of Waldo.

Exhibits and Judging: Mrs. Bigelow Lourie, Gays Mills; Mrs. George Premo, Richland Center.

Afternoon Tea: Chm., Mrs. E. A. Erickson, Jr., Casco; Mrs. Robert Sacia, Galesville; Mrs. Armin Barthel, Theinsville; Mrs. Allan R. Vosburg, Ft. Atkinson.

Resolutions: Mrs. E. R. McGilvra, Baraboo; Mrs. Alden Kolb, Cleveland.

Welcoming Committee: Mrs. Oswald Baehman, Thiensville; Mrs. Don Otting, Cedarburg.

Nominations of Officers: Mrs. Laurence Fellens, West Bend; Mrs. R. L. Marken, Kenosha; and Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

All ladies are invited to have luncheon with the Wisconsin Apple Institute members in the Sun Room the second day of the Convention, Thursday, November 8.

WISCONSIN HONEY— PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

New Bulletin Available
To Beekeepers

An unusual and interesting new bulletin has just been published by The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture entitled, Wisconsin Honey—Production and Marketing. It is written by Peter D. Weber, of the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U.S. Departments of Agriculture. Write the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin for a copy.

The bulletin has many interesting maps based upon statistics collected by the Crop Reporting Service. For example, the map of Wisconsin showing the counties of largest production gives Fond du Lac county as the largest producer of honey in 1955 followed by Brown, Sauk, Outagamie, Manitowoc, Trempealeau, Dane, Calumet, Winnebago, Waukesha, Dunn and Marathon. Production in these 12 counties accounts for over one-half of the commercial honey output in 1955.

NEW BOOK ON ROADSIDE MARKETING

"Profitable Roadside Marketing" is the title of a new book written by Donaldson and Jonstone, Agricultural Economists from Pennsylvania State. The book is published by College Science Publishers, 352 East College Ave., State College, Pennsylvania. The price is \$2.00.

The book has 14 chapters. The last four chapters are especially valuable. They are: The Records Tell The Story; The Art of Selling; Advertising, Tool of Selling and How Some Successful Operators Do It.

If you sell your crop at home, you might like this book.

My son, six years old, was helping me clean and prepare vegetables. When we came to the potatoes and carrots he said, "You peel the potatoes and I will harpen the carrots."

—In Market Growers Journal.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE STATE FAIR

Winners of the Second or Mid-Week
Show Staged By Member Clubs of
The Garden Club of Wisconsin

Writes Mrs. Ardythe Buerosse, Milwaukee, Chairman of The Garden Club of Wisconsin Flower Exhibit Project at The Wisconsin State Fair, "The interest and support given the State Fair project was very gratifying. So much effort was put into it by so many people that we hardly know where to start to say thank you."

Winners in the first showing were listed in our September issue.

First place went to the West Milwaukee Garden Gate Club on the subject of fishing, entitled "Wisconsin's Big Story—The One That Got Away!" composed of lilies, calla leaves, rudbeckia, and ambrosia, in a trout creel. By Mrs. Frank Ermenc.

Home Gardeners of West Allis—"Wisconsin's Woodland Floor" composed of fern, daisies, ginger leaves, mosses, mushrooms, and tree stumps. By Mrs. Harold Buerosse.

Central Region—"The Blue Star Memorial" of evergreens and a replica of the monument. By Miss Minnie Helbicks, of Antigo.

West Allis Garden Club—"Conservation in Wisconsin" composed of a decoy duck, cattails, driftwood, mullein, grains, leaves, butterfly milkweed pods, etc. By Mrs. Victor Schmitt.

Green Gardeners of West Allis—"Beekeeping". An arrangement of blossoms from which bees make honey; sweet clover, white clover, alfalfa, smartweed, and goldenrod. By Mrs. George Strong.

Waupaca Garden Club—"Wisconsin's Wealth", composed of green material; leaves, peppers, etc. By Mrs. Charles Brandum.

Wauwatosa Garden Club—"Kraut Time", a kitchen window background with large heads of cabbage, salt, cutters, crocks, etc. By Mrs. Bertha Haasch.

Whether or Not a black cat crossing your path is bad luck depends partly on whether you are a man or a mouse.—Ripon Weekly Press.

MANITOWOC GLAD SHOW

Continued from Page 86

on August 25-26. It was a beautiful show with many baskets, 104 artistic arrangements and over 1,000 spikes. On Saturday evening a plaque was presented to Mr. Gil Thompson to honor him for his outstanding achievement and guidance in Gladiolus culture.

The following awards were given: Grand champion 1 spike. Tivoli; John Bayless, Mishicot. Reserve champion. Snowdrift; Walter Gruebel, Wausau. Grand champion 3 spike. Wonder Boy; Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc. Champion Recent Introduction. Royal Stewart; Mrs. Al Schmidt, Two Rivers. High Point winner. Open class; Dr. S. F. Darling, Appleton. Champion Seedling. Sport of Burma; Walter Durdell, Appleton. High Point winner in Artistic Arrangements; Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski, Two Rivers.

Champion Basket. Burma; Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc. High Point winner in Baskets; Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc. Amateur champion 1 spike. Snowdrift; Walter Gruebel, Wausau. Amateur High Point Winner; Andy Darling, Appleton. Spike Longest Flower Head. Stormy Weather; Mrs. Al Schmidt, Two Rivers. Spike Largest Floret. Dolly Varden; Ed Jaskolski, Two Rivers. Spike Smallest Floret. Coral Bells; Mrs. E. Nelson, Neenah. Spike Most Ruffled Bloom. Coral Ace; Mrs. Al Schmidt, Two Rivers.

The Manitowoc Chapter held its annual picnic and meeting in Lincoln Park Manitowoc on September 30 with a poluck dinner, supper served and refreshments.—By Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski, Secretary.

GROWING GLADS IN ALASKA

Writes a gladiolus grower in Anchorage, Alaska for the Empire State Gladiolus Society Bulletin: "The lateness of the season here forces us to start our bulbs indoors; in greenhouses; on windowsills; or in our basements. The bulbs are planted in cans or paper pots about the middle of April. By June 1st the leaves are up a foot or so but the plants must be hardened-off before they can be planted in the garden.

In April and June we have daylight for as long as 20 hours and temperatures range from 50 to 70 degrees F. Glads grow very quickly as do all other plants. The foliage and flowers assume more intense coloration than I have ever seen anywhere and the petal texture of glads is apt to be somewhat heavier and more firm than the same variety grown in the warmer climates. We are never bothered by crooked stems. Our first frost comes as early as the last week in August. The crop of new bulbs and bulblets is tremendous—again a result of cool growing conditions.

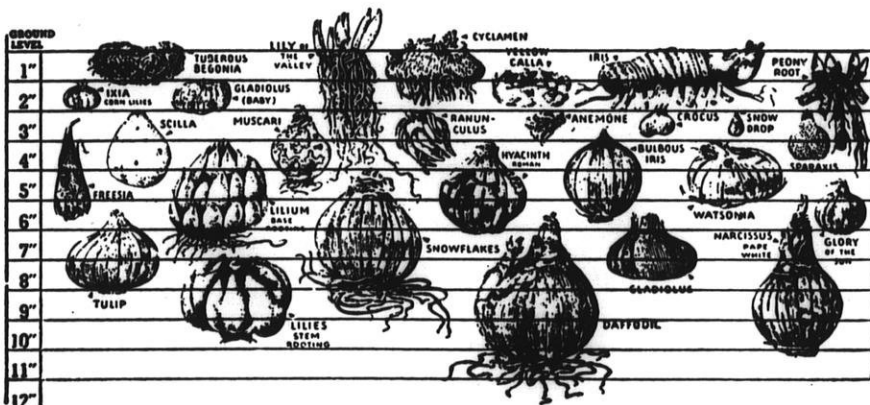


CHART SHOWING CORRECT PLANTING DEPTH FOR BULBS

Dahlia Show Winners

By L. W. Amborn, Madison

The Eleventh Annual Dahlia and Flower Show sponsored by the Badger State Dahlia Society in Madison has come, and gone, leaving pleasant memories of a beautiful display of dahlias and floral arrangements. Our show was made possible by the one hundred per cent cooperation of the entire membership. The most expressive comments of appreciation were made with just simple sounds rather than real words; "oh's" and "ah's" can mean a great deal and they did at our Show on September 2-3.

It is hard to see how we could have had a show with much greater balance. No one section stood out above the rest. The average visitor to the show wants to see color and lots of it and he certainly had his chance as he walked up and down along the rows of tables. That there was such a wealth of blooms of such high quality was a tribute to the care taken of their plants by the many growers, especially in view of the severe wind and rain storms we had just prior to our show.

For the "dyed in the wool" veteran no class can hold greater interest than the seedlings. The most important dahlia award is the American Home Achievement Medal which this year went to Stanley Johnson, Cheltenham, Pa., for his beautiful autumn colored semi-cactus Seedling No. 820, which measured 10½" by 7" and was grown and exhibited by George R. Currie of Madison.

The artistic arrangements had a strong appeal to the women. This year's arrangement sections were the largest and best in our eleven year history. Mrs. C. E. Pagan won the Tri-Color ribbon for the most outstanding arrangement in the show.

We all like to know what varieties won and what special recognition they earned. The following lists give that information:

Largest Blue Ribbon winner, "Ned Seymour", 13" X 7¾", won by George Currie; Most nearly perfect Cactus,

"Bunny" won by Glenn L. Pierce; Semi-Cactus, "Jane Lausche" won by Hardean I. Peterson; Informal, "Pirate Treasure" won by Bernard E. Wright; Formal, "First Lady" won by Glenn L. Pierce.

Six blooms, A size, each a different variety, won by John Schramel with "Ruth Alampi, Leander, Croydon Masterpiece, Ned Seymour, Whitehall and Silver Wedding."

Six blooms, B size, each a different variety, won by Glen L. Pierce with "Nick's Orchid, Maureen Connolly, Dueseldorf, Lady Ismay, White Mist and Mambor."

Three blooms, Formal or Informal, one variety, A size, Norman W. Ackerman with "Helen Stafford."

Three blooms, Formal or Informal, one variety, B size, won by L. C. Moore Jr., with "Maureen Connolly."

Three blooms, Cactus or Semi-Cactus, one variety, A size, won by Walter B. Senty, with "Pride of Parkersburg."

Three blooms, Cactus or Semi-Cactus, one variety, B size, won by George R. Currie, with "Juanita."

Section B—growers who grow less than 75 hills of dahlias. Largest Bloom in Section—William Van Horn, with "Big Ben." Most nearly perfect Cactus or Semi-Cactus, A size, H. I. Peterson with "Jane Lausche." Formal or Informal, A size, H. I. Peterson, with "Mrs. Hester Pape." Cactus or Semi-Cactus, B size, Charles L. Fluke, with "Daisy Ethel." Formal or Informal, B size, Lewis W. Amborn, with "Leah Pearl." Sweepstakes were won by Charles L. Fluke. Sweepstakes Runner-up, Lewis W. Amborn.

Section C—growers who grow more than 75 hills. Largest Blue Ribbon winner in section—Herbert H. Haddow, with "Arthur Godfrey." Most nearly perfect Cactus or Semi-Cactus, A size, P. W. MacKenzie, with "Rika Ballin."

(To Be Continued)

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. A. J. Wiesender,
217 Park St., Berlin
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer
Wausau
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson
Sec.....Mrs. H. Buerosse, Milwaukee

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson; Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca, Milwaukee Region: Mrs. R. Luckow, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7841 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

A WONDERFUL ANNUAL CONVENTION

The 7th Annual Convention of The Garden Club of Wisconsin at the American Baptist Colony at Green Lake, September 11-12 was notable for its spirit of friendliness, co-operation and its wonderful program.

Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker pleased everyone with his beautiful slides of the flowers and shrubs in the University Arboretum. Everyone enjoyed the atmosphere, tour of flower gardens, boat ride around Green Lake and the wonderful 1100 acres of assembly grounds. This is an ideal location for conventions because everything is so well arranged and saves committees so much work in preparation.

We all enjoyed the presentation of Honorary Recognition certificates to the outstanding gardeners mentioned in our September issue. There was a minimum of business and no politics. The constitution was amended to provide that the president may hold office for only 1 year.

The climax of the convention was again the outstanding demonstration of flower arrangement "Quickies" by Dorothy Biddle of Pleasantville, N.Y. She has been with us many times and always has something new, something refreshing, and of value to everyone who hears her. Almost 200 attended this session.

To Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin, President who did such wonderful work in preparing for and presiding at this convention and to the convention committees goes the credit for a pleasant and successful event.

You are never so good you can drive in your sleep; and those who have tried it wound up in a heap.—Beldenville Reporter.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION REPORT

By Mrs. H. B. Buerosse

The 7th Annual Convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin at the American Baptist Assembly was opened with a welcome by Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, president. The flowers to be used for the program gave a lovely bright look to the room.

Miss Minnie Helbick of Antigo was commended for her effort in sending an entry such a distance to the Wisconsin State Fair. Her niche "Portrait of Wisconsin" was on display at the convention.

Three members from each Region participated in an artistic arrangement demonstration. Orange, yellow, and red dominated. Mrs. J. C. Ziehm of Berlin showed an unusual arrangement—flowers made of a stem end slice of red pepper with a green grape as the center and string beans used as the stem, lengthwise slices of cucumber peeling served as the foliage.



GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS RECEIVE AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

From left: Mrs. Alfred Huebner, Berlin; Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee; Mrs. Robt. Holly, Waupaca; and Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch, Jefferson. Short biographies appeared in our September issue.

Mrs. Peter Portman of Wausau showed a lovely dried arrangement of foliage and a rose made of grapefruit and orange peelings. Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis used corn stalks cut as bamboo stalks for the background line in her arrangement of foliage and zinnias. The other demonstrations were of bright colored flowers and dried material high lighted by a very complete description of an arrangement of dahlias by the Princeton Garden Club.

Prof G. Wm. Longenecker, Executive Director of the University Arboretum gave a very interesting slide illustrated lecture about the arboretum.

The Year book chairman, Mrs. Edgar Bergman, Brookfield gave the results of the judging of the 22 books entered in this years competition. Winners will be listed in the next issue.

The West Milwaukee Garden Gate yearbook was mentioned as the most unusual.

The afternoon was lovely for the flower garden tour and the boat ride.

Bunches of marigolds and grapes graced our evening dinner tables. Following dinner at an informal showing in the lobby of the Roger Williams Inn, members of the Ikebana Garden Club of Milwaukee presented a very lovely display of artistic arrangements.

Our evening closed with Mrs. N. W. Crawford, Berlin at the piano and Mrs. Edgar Bergman directing a lively song-fest. And so to bed—via the Snack Bar.

Wednesday morning our business meeting was opened by Mrs. A. J. Wiesender's report of her year as president.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$415.83.

Mrs. Sewell, by direction of the executive board presented the following insertion to be placed in the constitution:

"The President shall be elected for a term of one year and she may not succeed herself". This was carried.

Committee Reports were made by the following chairmen:

Birds—Mrs. Charles Brimmer, Wausau, said she wrote letters to the three Regional Presidents urging them to help protect the birds and follow through by

reminding their respective garden clubs. She wrote 12 letters to Central Region clubs urging more interest in birds and enclosed a list of all birds which visit us in Wisconsin.

Publicity—Mrs. J. C. Ziehm, Berlin; With the use of a wheel she showed how by filling the wheel we could move along more rapidly.

Program—Mrs. Harold Poyer and Mrs. Charles Bierman, Milwaukee have prepared a list of subjects and speakers which are available for club programs.

Exhibitors and Judges—Mrs. Sewell read Mrs. Chester Thomas' report.

Conservation—Mrs. J. W. Dooley gave a report of her year's activities including a trip to the "Trees for Tomorrow" camp. She made a plea for a grant to help school teachers avail themselves of the camp's instruction. Open date available to Garden Club of Wisconsin August 25-28, 1957, \$18.00 fee, limited to total of 35 persons. Mrs. Dooley must



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Reports of Region activities were made by Regional Presidents. Blackhawk, Mrs. Ed Streich; Milwaukee, Mrs. Harold Buerosse; Central, Mrs. Charles Brimmer; and Winnebago, Mrs. Carl Peik.

The discussion of a convention location for 1957 ended with a motion that the matter be taken up in each Region and the report brought to the State Executive Board meeting in October.

The morning session ended with the showing of slides of the Garden Club niches at the Wisconsin State Fair.

The Dorothy Biddle lecture "Quickies" was made possible and even more successful by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Braman, who furnished her transportation, lodging and containers; Mrs. N. W. Crawford who arranged for getting the flowers from the Berlin, Waupaca, and Wauwatosa garden clubs. Mrs. Braman, Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. Marlin Steinbach of Clintonville assisted Mrs. Biddle during the demonstration. Mrs. John Kiesling's organ added a very pleasant atmosphere as the crowd gathered in Pillsbury Hall to hear Mrs. Biddle.

A very successful convention!

SOLON SPRINGS GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Our club was organized May 17, 1954 and we now have a membership of 25.

During 1955 we had Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison who gave us a very instructive talk with slides on flowers and plants and answers to our garden questions.

Before Memorial day new markers were placed on graves in both cemeteries that no longer were readable.

We had a Christmas candle making demonstration in October. In December we have our Christmas Party. Each member is asked to bring a guest and a gift to be exchanged.

This year we have had several special programs. In January slides were shown on birds of this area. In April Mrs. Oscar Steen, Superior gave a very interesting talk on bulbs and seeds.

We held our picnic July 2 when Mr. H. J. Rahmlow could be here. He showed slides on flowers and plants which were very beautiful. Our garden problems were answered.

August 24 we had our first flower show which was held in the recreational building at Lucius State Park, and was open to the public. There were many beautiful exhibits.

In October we are having a demonstration on making winter bouquets.

At Christmas time we will have an outdoor lighting contest with prizes for the best lighting.—By Mrs. Hilda Swanson, Sec.

THE MAPLE HILL SOIL DIGGERS GARDEN CLUB

The Maple Hill Soil Diggers Garden Club of Wausau was organized in February, 1955. In April Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, reported on "What to do in our gardens this spring" and showed slides of varieties of flowers and arrangements.

In July we had a flower show for our own members with Mrs. R. H. Kelly judging. Mrs. Kramer demonstrated the making of corsages.

In August our first annual picnic was held at Sunshine Lake near Hazelhurst. A hunt for driftwood was made.

Our project for 1955 was the giving of fruit to the Marathon County Home. Our social event of the year was our Christmas party.

Our first anniversary was celebrated with a luncheon held in February. Mrs. David Bierbrauer, guest speaker, gave an interesting report on birds.

A silver tea was held on June 26 to which all garden club members were invited. Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis gave a very interesting demonstration on table settings and their arrangements.

In August we made seven arrangements for the C. H. Brimmer home, one of the homes open during the Garden Tour of Wausau.

Our September meeting was on conservation with Mrs. William Swanson speaking on trees mentioned in the Bible.—By Mrs. Richard North, Publicity Chm.

A Rich Motif for a Thanksgiving Arrangement

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Color and richness play a part in the festivity of Thanksgiving. Not for this season is the sparse simplicity of a spring arrangement, but rather the lushness of harvest time.

The Picture

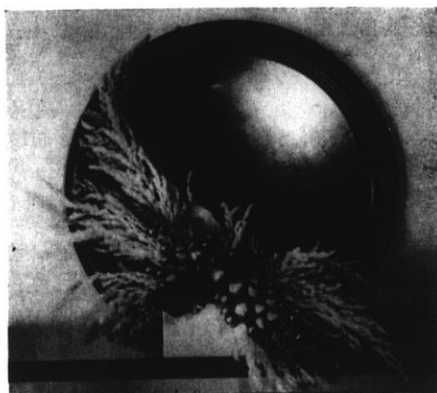
Illustrated is a cream and gold and brown arrangement, with a large circular disc of red, the whole set against a turquoise wall. Cream colored natural erylantus plumes from the florist are used for line, gilded artificial fruit with pine cones mass at the focal point, and four brown-backed natural magnolia leaves follow the sweep of the fruit from left to right. (The highest leaf is only partly visible in the picture). The container is a horizontal pillow of soft grayed-green, placed on a brown wood base. The container was filled with a block of styrofoam, to hold the material securely.

Details

Not more than two average sized erylantus plumes were needed, for they can be broken in two, and wired together in a different pattern, making two "tips" from one plume. Small individual pieces which fell off in the cutting were massed together in the hand, wired and taped, and used at the lower left, just above the rim of the container. The plumes sell for 15 to 25 cents at the florist, depending on the size.

The past season has seen an increased use of artificial fruit, some of it very real looking and very expensive. Because it will be sprayed with gold, the least expensive can be chosen, and it should be selected for texture rather than color. Beginning at the top left you will find small clustered berries, tiny smooth crab-apples, larger rough strawberries, and at the center a mixture of plums, small apples and pears, with two pine cones.

Assembling the Spray



Each piece of fruit has been wired with No. 20 wire held along the stem, then taped with white parafilm. It was made as two identical halves, smaller fruit at the top, larger at the bottom, and the two halves taped together to make the spray, with the pine cones added later. Fasten a loop of wire around the bottom row of pine cone segments, twist wire into a stem, and tape. When sprayed with a gas filled can of gold paint, the color will be shiny or dull, depending on the texture of the artificial fruit used. The rough strawberries became dullest when sprayed, and the pine cones the shiniest in color.

Background

The 22 inch disc is the metal top of a cardboard "barrel", spray painted with 3 coats of red enamel, and used with the inside surface facing out. This barrel top has been mentioned as a background for arrangements in previous articles, and here you have a chance to see it in action. The small dent should have been turned to the bottom, so as to be inconspicuous. A soft orange might have been even more beautiful than red with this particular color scheme, and several tops in different colors would be fun to own.

THE PLATYCODONS

By Mrs. Robert Holly, Waupaca

Undoubtedly, many of you grow the Platycodons, although you may call them either Ballon Flower, or Chinese Bellflower. They are, as you may have surmised, members of the Campanula or Bellflower family.

They grow easily from seed, in fact you will undoubtedly find seedlings here and there through your garden, if you have even one clump growing therein. However seedlings do not always come true to color or type. Wanting to be sure, you will need to dig and separate your clumps.

There are now four colors to choose from, a white, blue, pink and now an orchid lavender, and you may have them either in the single or double form.

Occasionally we may find among the seedlings a white one, streaked with deep blue lines inside the cup and flushed blue outside, also sometimes a seedling may develop into a semi-double form. At present I have one with exceptionally deep blue flowers and stems so dark it is most noticeable.

I also have one given to me long since by a very dear garden friend that ends its blooming period just as the others start. This is not tall and has a flower in a much softer shade of blue.

There are two forms listed; one more dwarf than the other, called *mariesi*; however I prefer the taller type as the stems are more rigid and the whole plant more attractive. There are four colors in these, while the shorter ones come only in the two: blue or white.

If you haven't grown the platycodons, why don't you try some next season. They are a real addition to any garden; easy to grow and care for, and they are wonderful for flower arrangements.

BOOK ON GARDEN ROSES

From England comes a new book on Garden Roses by Stanley B. Whitehead. It is published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y. The price is 65c.

In this book Mr. Whitehead shows how

it is possible to cultivate larger and better bloom by taking a little extra care with garden planning, soil preparation, and planting. Every type of garden rose is covered.

LONGER LIFE FOR ROSES

How To Care For The Cut Flowers

Roses, Inc. published by the Rose Growers Association gives these steps for the care of roses so that you may enjoy them longer.

Step 1. Select a clean container. Fill it with hot water (about bath temperature) and add a good commercial flower food. Here's why . . . A container which is not scrubbed after each use may carry bacteria which could multiply and clog stems. The flow of water up the stems will start faster when roses are placed in hot water (110°F). Once started this flow will continue. Place the arrangement in a cool location and let the water cool naturally. Add water to containers once or twice daily as needed to keep stems submerged.

Step 2. Cut the stems with a sharp knife, remove leaves which would be under the water and place the roses in water at once. Here's why . . . Freshly cut rose stems placed in 110° F water will readily absorb water. Air bubbles which could block water absorption will have less chance to form. Foliage under water would deteriorate, inviting harmful bacteria.

Step 3. Keep roses as cool as possible. Avoid heat and warm air drafts. Put in cool place at night and when not in use. Here's why . . . Flowers age faster in high temperatures. Placing them where cool when not in use can greatly increase their life.

If any flowers wilt prematurely, cut the stems, place in hot water and cover or wrap them with waxed paper to prevent water loss from the foliage to the air. When your roses perk up in an hour or two, they can be returned to the arrangement.

These directions will no doubt apply to a number of other varieties of flowers besides roses.

How To Grow House Plants

In the bulletin, *Growing House Plants* by W. D. Holley published by the Experiment Station, University of New Hampshire at Durham, we find an interesting report on growing house plants successfully. The material used in the publication was obtained from "the only satisfactory house-plant laboratory—the home".

With the cooperation of housewives in Durham and in other parts of New Hampshire, from 15 to 35 plants were placed in as many homes and left for two months or longer. No instructions were given the co-operating growers as to the culture of plants being studied. At the end of the period necessary to get conclusive results, the plants were studied as to their condition, correlated with the treatment they received.

Soils Used

Leaf mold was used freely with good results. This material is available to all who will take the trouble to collect it. By raking away the litter in any wooded area, one can obtain black, well-rotted leaf mold. The material from deciduous trees is preferable to that from evergreens. Leaf mold will seldom give good results alone but is excellent for use in soil mixtures, when as much as half of the mixture may be of this material.

The use of well-rotted manures is another help in soil mixtures. One of the reasons farm women are so successful with house plants is because manures are easily accessible to them.

Containers

Glazed, porous, and painted pots and jardinières were used throughout this study. Glazed pots are of distinct value in growing plants with a high water requirement, such as gardenia. Fewer waterings are required when plants are growing in glazed pots or are kept in jardinières. (The jardinière is of special value when growing plants in small pots.)

Feeding

Throughout this study a large majority

of the successful plants were fed regularly. Average growers used chemical garden fertilizer at the rate of about one level teaspoon to a quart of water and watered plants with this solution about once in two weeks. Other growers used plant food purchased in tablet or liquid form. There are many plant foods available but care should be taken to use them according to the packagers' directions.

Flowering plants respond to regular feeding more quickly and more luxuriantly than do foliage plants. In almost every case, flowering plants that rated excellent had been fed regularly. With some few ferns and foliage plants the results of feeding were not so apparent. In some instances, it is desirable that a plant remains almost stationary in size. In this case feeding would be a disadvantage. A good soil mixture at the start will go a long way toward growing a successful plant.

Water

The majority of successful growers checked plants daily and watered when necessary. Various means were used for telling when plants needed water. Some growers use the appearance of the soil surface as an indication while others water when the soil feels slightly dry to the touch.

Some of the most successful growers kept their plants sitting in deep saucers. When the plant needed water they filled the saucer and let the plant and soil absorb it by means of capillarity. This, or any other method of watering plants from the bottom of the container, is an excellent practice because it insures a thorough wetting of the ball of soil.

Drying or a lack of water caused many of the failures, while overwatering accounted for some. If plants are soaked thoroughly when watered, then allowed to become slightly dry before watering again, these troubles may be avoided.

Temperature

Adverse temperatures are among the

most detrimental of all factors encountered in growing plants in the home. The night temperature is much more critical than day temperature—likewise, plants growing in sunny windows or strong light can stand higher temperatures than the same plants growing in poor light. Only the toughest house plants are able to stand a combination of temperatures of 70° F and above, and poor light conditions.

Other detrimental effects of high temperatures are rapid drying, and the accelerated rate of increase of insects on plants, especially thrips and red spider mites.

Editor's Note: In this article the statement is made that many of the failures were due to "drying or a lack of water". We have also found this to be the principal cause of failure among amateurs.

OUTSTANDING TULIP VARIETIES CHOSEN IN "INTERNATIONAL TULIP SELECTIONS" FOR 1956

The Associated Bulb Growers of Holland have announced the "International Tulip Selections" for 1956 in six different classes of tulips.

The "most admired varieties" were chosen by an international jury of experts during last spring's bulb display at Holland's famous Keukenhof Gardens near Lisse, in the heart of the bulb district. Listed by class, they are:

Triumph: **Red Matador.**

Cottage: **Smiling Queen.**

Darwin: **Queen of Night.**

Darwin Hybrid: **Holland's Glory.**

Parrot: **Blue Parrot.**

Lily-flowered: **White Triumphator.**

The varieties chosen won the most votes from the numerous horticultural celebrities who each spring visit Holland in quest of new ideas and information about the flowers that everywhere symbolize spring. The gardening specialists were polled during their inspection of the Keukenhof display and took into account such factors as length and strength of stem, firmness of cup, size of flower, and beauty of color.

INDOOR PLANT GROWING

A new book from England written by Stanley Whitehead is *Indoor Plant Growing*. It is published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc. 920 Broadway, New York, N.Y. and the price is 65c.

This book not only tells you about the many plants you can grow indoors and how to use them decoratively in various rooms but details their culture and management with a precision and simplicity that is only to be followed to achieve success.

MAKE GERANIUM CUTTINGS NOW

Late summer to late fall is the period when most of the cuttings are started. During September and October is favorable if the plants are wanted for early spring flowers indoors and for bedding out. The best wood for cuttings comes from plants that have been rather dry for several weeks, with the growth firm and ripened rather than succulent.

The cuttings may be started in several different ways. Florists generally root them in beds of coarse sand. Another good method, especially for the home gardener, is to plant each cutting in a small pot in sandy soil. The cuttings are made 2 to 4 inches in length. Trim off one-half of the large leaves; as soon as the cuttings are planted with the soil pressed firmly around their bases, they are well watered. During the ensuing 2 or 3 weeks while roots are in process of formation, the pots of cuttings are lightly shaded if the weather is warm. After roots have started they are placed in full sunlight. They are watered only enough to keep them fresh and prevent shriveling of the stems. For easy watering the pots may be kept in a water tight pan and some water sprayed in the pan from time to time as needed. The pots of soil will absorb the moisture without watering the surface. — From U.S.D.A. circular on Geranium Culture.

Silence is the blessed thing that radio stations are afraid to give you a minute of.—Duluth Publicity.

Your Garden Club Programs

By Mrs. Chas. Bierman, Program Chairman

The time is approaching when we will be organizing for the new year. Very often we are at a loss to obtain something different.

For the amateur the field is wide because there is such a wealth of material available through books, magazines, and slides. As time progresses we find occasionally that we may have a repetition in program so in a small way I am submitting a list that may be helpful to the program chairman.

Some magazines specialize in one variety of flowers while others have very complete information on many garden subjects. A few magazines are suggested: The Gloxinia; The African Violet Magazine; The Begonia; Popular Gardening; Flower Grower; Better Homes and Garden; House and Garden; Wisconsin Horticulture; and Nature Magazine.

A good source of Gardening books is the State Traveling Library, 706 Williamson St., Madison, Wisconsin.

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. has many bulletins as has the Agricultural Bulletin Office, U. of Wis., Madison, Wisconsin.

Good Books

The Bird Book—by Hausman—Arco, N.Y. \$2.50 tells of practical bird-lore for amateur naturalists.

Birds—by Zim & Gabrielson. Simon & Schuster, \$1.00. Illustrated in color, with easy means of identifying the more common birds.

Birds Never Had It So Good—by Kenneth Morrison, Editor, Audubon Magazine. Article in Popular Gardening, 12-52.

Winter Garden—by Chas. Mohr, Director Audubon Center, Greenwich, Conn. Article in Popular Gardening 12-51.

Making Corsages at Home—by Biddle & Blom, \$2.50. Barrows.

The Giant Cactus Forest & It's World—by Howe. \$7.50. Little, Brown. Offers insight into plant, animal and insect life of the desert.

The Coming of the Flowers—by A. W. Anderson. \$3.00. Farrar, Strauss, Young. Behind most common flowers in our gardens lie strange, fascinating tales of conquest, adventure, legend & trade.

Garden Guide by Months—by Stanley McLane. \$3.75. Frank Glenn Pub. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Seed & Potting Composts—by J. C. Lawrence & J. Newell. \$1.75. Horticultural Book Service, Concord, Cal.

Field Book of American Wild Flowers—by Matthews & Taylor, \$5.00 Putnam, N.Y. This is one of the finest guides to the identification of wild flowers.

Plants Without Flowers—by Bastian. \$6.00 Philosophical Library, N.Y. Primarily for those seeking a general understanding of the part fungi, molds, etc.

Garden & Gardening—by Mercer & Hay. \$5.00 Studio-Cromwell. Covers garden design, perennials & perennial borders.

For Pleasure Reading—Greedy Gardeners—by Wright \$3.50. Lippencourt, Philadelphia, Pa. Sometimes whimsical, sometimes serious, the reader is led through many phases of gardening.

Available Films

National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Bldg., Washington D.C. is the source of some valuable and interesting movies. Those listed have color and sound.

Hunger Signs—Deficient nutrition of plant & animals is the story presented by this picture, etc. Time 15 minutes.

What's In The Bag—The sources of supply of nitrogen, phosphoric acid & potash are shown, etc. Time 8 minutes.

Garden Insects—A close-up of the insects which attack vegetables, etc. Time 30 minutes.

Bouquet of Beauty — A narrative description of how to raise and care for roses. Time 10 minutes.

The Way to Better Vegetables. Time 12 minutes.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

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78th ANNUAL CONVENTION

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Courthouse — Viroqua — October 24-25

Convention Headquarters—HOTEL FORTNEY

Wednesday, October 24

- 9:45 a.m. Address of Welcome by member Chamber of Commerce.
- 10:00 a.m. President's message. Committee reports. Crop reports. Outline of program by Mr. H. A. Schaefer, Osseo.
- 11:00 a.m. Inspection Report and Observations by Mr. John F. Long, Madison.
- 11:30 a.m. Talk by Mr. Al Hanson, Soil Conservationist, Viroqua.
- 1:30 p.m. Honey Research by Robert Molloy, Chemist, Sioux Honey Association.
- 2:15 p.m. Research in Beekeeping and Agricultural Engineering by Dr. C. L. Farrar, North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison.
- 3:00 p.m. Anti-biotics for control of bee diseases by Dr. T. Gochnauer, University of Minnesota.
- 3:45 p.m. Queens for the Future by Dr. G. H. Cale, Jr., Hamilton, Illinois.
- 6:30 p.m. Meeting of the Board of Managers.

Thursday, October 25

- 9:30 a.m. Honey Marketing by Mr. C. D. Floyd, Apiary Inspector for Minnesota.
 - 10:30 a.m. Honey Goes To Market by Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, American Honey Institute.
 - 11:30 a.m. A Summary of the Program by Mr. Art Kehl, Watertown.
 - 1:30 p.m. Business Meeting and election of officers.
 - 2:30 p.m. Introduction of Queen Contestants.
 - 3:45 p.m. What Is Your Problem? Discussion period.
 - 6:30 p.m. Banquet. Master of Ceremonies, Judge Neprud. Coronation of honey queen. Speaker: Mr. D. N. McDowell, Director Dept. of Agriculture.
- Honey Exhibit.** Bring some honey. Supt. Newton Boggs, Viroqua.

HONEY CROP REPORT

The September 4 Honey Market News by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture contains the following.

In the Pacific Northwest yields were about normal. In the inter-mountain states yields are spotted ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop to a full crop. In the Red River Valley the crop will be about average to slightly below average. In Michigan the main crop of light honey appears

to be short. The crop in Minnesota will be short compared to a year ago—about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of last year's crop.

For Wisconsin: "Weather conditions have improved. Bees have not accumulated the surplus honey they have in other years". In Indiana and Illinois the crop was lighter than last year. In the Northeastern states yields were generally below those of a year ago.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

COURTHOUSE ANNEX — SUPERVISOR'S ROOM — VIROQUA

OCTOBER 24-25, 1956

Wednesday, October 24

10:00 a.m. Call to order by Pres. Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Ripon. Announcements.

10:30 a.m. Slides and talk on gardening by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

11:00 a.m. Business meeting and election of officers.

Thursday, October 25

9:00 a.m. Demonstrations by the Honey Queen contestants. Winner to be announced at the banquet.

HONEY COOKERY CONTEST

Class 1. Honey Oatmeal Cookies. 1 dozen.

Class 2. Honey Date Bars. 12 bars.

Class 3. Honey Yeast Sweet Rolls, Coffee Cake or Doughnuts not less than 25% honey.

Prizes. Judging will be done by the Merit System. All those receiving a rating of **excellent** will receive \$1.50. Rating of **very good**, prize \$1.00. Rating of **good**, prize 75c.

Recipes To Be Used

HONEY DATE BARS: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening; 1 cup honey; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 3 eggs or 6 egg yolks; $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted flour; 1 teaspoon baking powder; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; 1 cup chopped dates; 1 cup chopped nuts; and confectioners sugar.

Blend shortening, honey and vanilla until creamy. Beat in eggs; one at a time. Sift dry ingredients into egg mixture. Blend. Add nuts and dates and stir just enough to distribute evenly. Spread in a greased 9x12-inch pan. Bake in a moderate oven, (350° F.) until golden brown, 30 to 35 minutes. Cool. Cut into bars and roll in confectioners sugar. Makes 3 dozen 3-in. bars.

HONEY OATMEAL COOKIES: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening; 1 cup honey; 1 egg, unbeaten; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups oatmeal; 4 tablespoons sour milk; 1 cup raisins; and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped peanuts.

Cream shortening. Add the honey and blend. Stir in the egg. Sift together the dry ingredients and add the oatmeal to this. Add dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the shortening and honey mixture. Stir in the nuts and raisins. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased pan or baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 15 minutes. Yield: 3 dozen cookies.

Committee Members

Honey Baking Committee: Mrs. Merlin Bohnert, Sparta; Mrs. Dorothy LaVold, Viroqua.

Hostess Committee: Mrs. Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Miss Agnes Reed, Viola.

Nominating Committee: Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Mrs. Albert Sahr, Wausau; Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon.

Resolutions Committee: Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Mrs. Herb Brown, Edgar; Mrs. Art Schultz, Hustisford.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Red Granite; Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Mrs. Carl Brickbauer, Cascade.

HONEY WANTED

WANTED honey in all grades. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

BEES AND EQUIPMENT WANTED

WANTED: 10 frame dovetailed Bee equipment and Bees. Bird Harbor Apiary. Seneca, Illinois.

October In The Apiary

IT'S OCTOBER

October—the month in which to insure that our bees will survive the winter. It's the month to check the amount of honey in each colony; to see that the honey is in a location where it will be covered by the winter cluster.

In areas of the state where rainy, cold weather prevented a honey flow during August and September brood chambers may be quite short of stores.

Winter Requirements

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Culture laboratory has stated in his circular the amount of stores which should be available to each colony as follows.

"The upper story (brood chamber) should contain not less than 40 pounds of honey preferably in dark brood comb. There should be 3 or 4 full combs of sealed honey on both sides of the hive. The remaining combs toward the center should contain approximately 10 pounds of honey, as much pollen as possible and a small area of empty cells for the active center of the cluster. The lower hive body should have 20 to 30 pounds of honey, with the heaviest combs near the outside and combs of pollen in the middle.

"The bees will occupy the upper story during the coldest part of the winter. The cluster will cover considerable honey, provided there is an open center 3 to 5 inches in diameter nearly free of honey. The bees will move honey to the upper combs when temperatures permit."

The Entrance

"Relative to the entrance the bulletin states, "An upper entrance in the form of a 1-inch auger hole just below the upper handhold is coming into use. The lower entrance allows dead bees to be removed and thus keeps molding of combs to a minimum, while the upper hole serves as a flight entrance and an escape for moisture-laden air."

Protection

"A location exposed to sunlight and

sheltered from prevailing winds is the most economical protection that can be given colonies."

TO OUR BEEKEEPER MEMBERS

In the beekeeping section of WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE we not only attempt to give you the latest in scientific information on modern beekeeping as available but we always have and always will publish notices of meetings and information of value to members about the affairs of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association if available. Naturally, such information must be condensed to fit in the space available.

All but perhaps a few dozen commercial beekeepers, are interested in fruit, vegetable or flower growing, as are their wives. Therefore, this magazine is also of value to them in that respect.

Every magazine must have an editor. He has the responsibility of not only getting articles but must see that the information they contain is accurate. This magazine is no different from any other in that respect. We have never turned down an article of value by any beekeeper who has sent it in.

There can be no such thing as a magazine "belonging to" the members—it can only be of value and help to them. The Editor must be under the guidance of a Board of Directors. Most Boards appoint an editor and give him full responsibility; if they don't approve of the contents of their magazine it is their duty to arrange to improve it.

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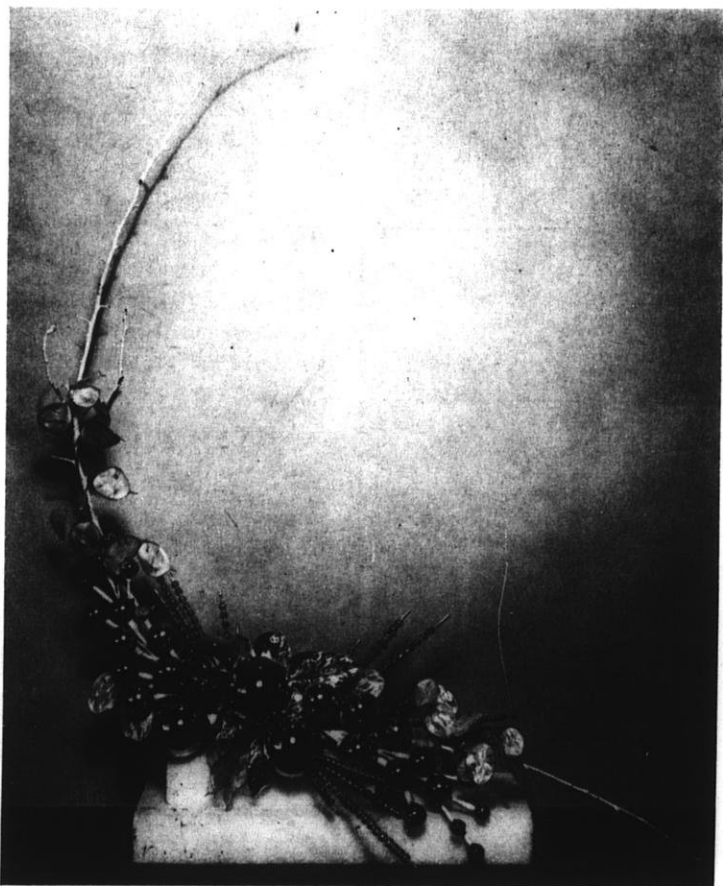
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Horticulture



Arrangement for Christmas

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IN THIS ISSUE

Farm Storages For Apples	107
Apple Pie Contest	110
Requirements of	
Bearing Apple Trees	112
Berries and Vegetables	114
November in the Orchard	115
Growing Better Vegetables	116
Gladiolus Tidings	118
Horticulturist's Honored	121
Dahlia Society News	123
Garden Club News	124
Arrangements for Christmas	127
Garden Club Programs	128
Wisconsin Beekeeping	132

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How To Build Modern Apple Storages

By D. H. Dewey, Michigan State University
CONVENTION PAPER

The storage of apples in Michigan is primarily a farm operation. It is an enterprise that has been expanding at a yearly rate of about 300,000 bushel. Presently, farm storages will hold about 3½ million bushel under refrigeration and about 1 million in common storage. This amount of space, plus another million bushel in central warehouses, will hold about two-thirds of the apples produced in the state in an average year.

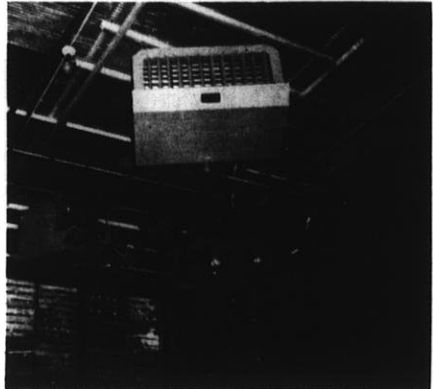
Mechanical Handling

The need for expansion facilities modernization, consequently growers have had an opportunity to change their methods of construction and fruit handling. As in other areas, the fork-lift truck has become a standard piece of orchard equipment and most new storages are designed for pallet handling and stacking of the fruit. Therefore, the floors are concrete, instead of dirt, and are on the same level as the outside handling yards rather than submerged five or six feet below the ground level, as was the practice when hand stacking was in vogue.

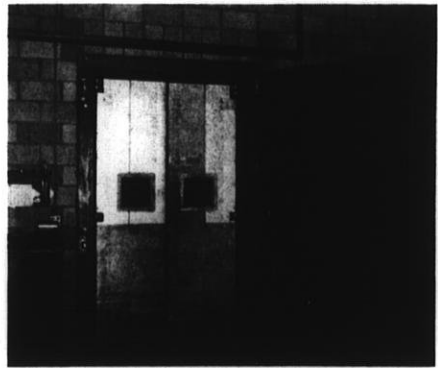
The ceilings are now higher—up to 18 or 22 feet—and in many instances are supported entirely by the walls or pilasters. Where ceiling posts are used, they are located to fit the lift-truck operations. The doors are at least 4½ feet wide and 8 feet high to accommodate the pallet loads.

Building Construction

Michigan growers have found their lift-trucks to be extremely useful for constructing their storages as well as for handling the fruit after the buildings are completed. They are a big help in erecting the storage walls since practically all new storages are built of concrete block, cinder block, or glazed hollow tile. All three materials are used for the



Overhead cooling units used in a modern apple storage. The air purifier at the extreme left of the photograph is also mounted overhead.



The door of this refrigerated apple storage is of adequate size for easily entering the room with a fork lift truck. The metal flapper doors serve to prevent excessive entrance of air into the room when the refrigerator door is open.

popular double-wall type of construction, with the walls spaced 5 or 6 inches apart to accommodate fill insulation.

Although many growers build double

walls, some build single block walls with 3 or 4 inches of plank insulation. Expanded polystyrene, the new light-weight plastic insulating material, is frequently used with single walls, and it has also become popular in the coarsely ground form as a fill insulation for double walls. Previously, shredded red-wood bark served as insulation for fill between the double walls.

Ceiling and roof construction is variable depending on the type of insulation used. According to personal preferences, a storage may have 4 inches of board form insulation, 6 to 12 inches of fill insulation, or blanket types of insulation in the ceiling. The most notable trend in roof construction is a change away from ventilation space between the ceiling insulation and the roof and towards built-up roofs directly on or over the insulation.

Practically none of the new storage buildings are insulated at the floor. By experience, the growers have found storages without floor insulation to be economical to build. It is important though, that the fruit does not rest directly on the floor and that good air circulation is provided to assure uniform temperatures.

Refrigeration

New storages with capacities of 10,000 to 20,000 bushel often are refrigerated with single compressor units, whereas, two compressors were installed universally several years ago to supply mechanical refrigeration. A single compressor means savings in original cost, may be operated economically, and offers no great risk because of mechanical failure provided a dependable source of repair service or replacement is nearby.

Many of the mechanical breakdowns of refrigeration equipment in older storages are related to the use of water-cooled condensers. Such difficulties with water cooling as a source of water, pipe and tubing corrosion, and freezing in cold weather have been troublesome. To avoid these, many growers now are going to air-cooled condensers. Those already in operation, where properly designed and balanced to refrigeration needs and compressor capacities, have

proven highly successful. The reduced maintenance costs and freedom from worry with air-cooled units have more than off-set their higher original cost over water-cooled condensers.

Ammonia systems are seldom used in farm apple storages because of the dangers of damage to the fruit in the event of leakage of the ammonia from the coils into the room. Freon 12, a non-toxic and odorless refrigerant, is used almost exclusively.

Unitized dry-coil evaporators with built-in fans and motors are the usual type of room coolers. They are mounted near the ceilings so as to provide good air circulation over and around the fruit. In storages operated at a temperature of 34° F. and higher, the cooling units are defrosted by the off-cycle method with time clocks set to automatically switch the refrigeration off and on as necessary to clear the coils of frost. Hot-gas defrosting systems are sometimes used in storages operated at lower temperatures.

Storage Conditions

Most growers maintain a storage temperature of 32° F. for Red Delicious, Golden Delicious and Northern Spy apples, and 36° for Jonathans. McIntosh, another important storage variety in Michigan, is usually stored at 34° or slightly higher.

A relative humidity in the range of 85 to 90 percent is essential for good storage of all varieties. The crates and apples are sprayed with water during the loading and cooling down period, and the storage floor is kept wet throughout the storage season as an aid in achieving and maintaining a humid atmosphere.

As a modern, attractive and serviceable building, the refrigerated apple storage is an asset to the farm enterprise. It is constructed and equipped to provide economical service to the grower for a number of years. As such, apple storages are an integral part of the fruit growing operation in Michigan.

No one is finally defeated until he thinks he is.

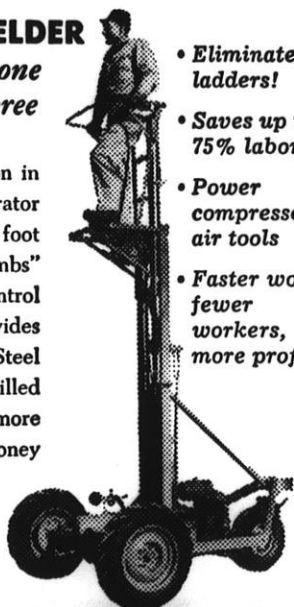
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Apple Pie Contest Winners

The Wisconsin Apple Pie Demonstration Contest sponsored by the Wisconsin Apple Institute and County Fruit Growers Association in co-operation with the county extension service brought in a large number of contestants.

The final contest held over WTMJ-TV in co-operation with Mrs. Breta Griem on her show, "What's New In The Kitchen" had a potential listening audience of 500,000 homemakers. Newspapers sent photographers who took pictures and a story of the contest was published in leading Milwaukee papers, giving the recipes used for the pies. Winners are shown in the picture.

The Southern Region District Contest

Several counties in both Northern and Southern Districts selected winners on the basis of their ability to bake a good apple pie. Rock county had 14 contestants demonstrate while about 40 apple pie entries were received in the Milwaukee county contest. The Southern Regional Contest was held at the County Extension Building with the co-operation of Assistant county home agent Miss Bernadine Brentrup. The winners were as follows.

First prize: Mrs. Harold Pipkorn, Thiensville, Ozaukee County, using Wealthy apples. Also second place winner in the State Contest.

Second prize: Mrs. Craig Beane, Route 1, Fort Atkinson, using Macoun apples and representing Jefferson county.

Third prize: Mrs. Audrey Appel, Brodhead, Rock County using Cortland apples.

Other county winners were Miss Carole Swanson of Sussex, Waukesha County using McIntosh and Mrs. Roland Siegel of Milwaukee County using Wealthy apples.

The Northern Contest Winners

The Northern Regional Contest received a wonderful amount of publicity and had a viewing audience running into thousands. The contest was held over the Helen Day TV program on Green Bay, WBAY-TV station on 3 different



WINNERS OF WISCONSIN APPLE PIE DEMONSTRATION CONTEST

Regional winners demonstrated on Breta Griem's show, "What's New In The Kitchen", WTMJ-TV on September 25. From left: Mrs. Harold Pipkorn, Thiensville, (Ozaukee County) Southern Regional winner who won 2nd place; Breta Griem, and Mrs. Eugene Book, Hortonville, (Outagamie County) Northern Regional winner and State champion.

days. We are indebted to Don Palmer of the Larsen Company and Mr. E. A. Erickson of Casco for help in taking care of details of this contest.

The Northern Regional winner was Mrs. Eugene Book of Hortonville. Outagamie County, who was also the State champion. Other prize winners were Mrs. Cyril Gehl, Route 2, Hilbert of Calumet County; Mrs. Leo Knuth, West Bend of Washington County; Mrs. Reuben Ertel, 1003 Kensington Avenue, Plymouth of Sheboygan County.

The County contests were sponsored by their respective county fruit growers associations. Most of the committees did splendid work in advertising the county contest, and contacting county radio stations and newspapers for publicity. Pictures of contestants were run in many local papers and the recipes used by the winners were published.

Modern Plant Breeding

At the meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society at Brookings in June, Dr. A. F. Yeager, Chairman of The Department of Horticulture, University of New Hampshire was presented with the Woodward Award for "significant contributions" to American Horticulture. Dr. Yeager was formerly Chairman of The Department of Horticulture in North Dakota. He has originated many new varieties of vegetables and fruits of value to Northern states.

A portion of his talk on scientific plant breeding at this convention will give our members an idea of the work of the modern plant breeder.

"My work in plant breeding began in 1919 at the North Dakota Agricultural College. It was based on Mendel's law and was productive but it was not until 1930-31 when I went to Iowa State for graduate work that the science of cytogenetics, as first outlined by Darlington, really made plant breeding a science.

"For the most part we still do the same today as we did then but with a better understanding of what is happening. These things include: The selection of two parents who supplement each other, crossing, raising succeeding generations, self-pollination, back crossing, selection of desired plants at all stages. In recent years other procedures have been added. One of these is chromosome doubling by the use of alkaloid colchicine. By its use some sterile hybrids may be made fertile; likewise some fertile plants become sterile. New color variations have been possible. We also do some things with colchicine not yet explained, which cause variability and hence make new things possible. That has been demonstrated here at South Dakota in sorghum.

Atomic Energy

"The method now receiving much publicity is the use of atomic energy. Irradiation is of two principal kinds, that from X-ray and Beta rays which physically blast chromosomes to pieces, and 2—that from exposure to neutrons which penetrate more deeply and may produce chemical changes such as changing ni-

trogen to carbon or phosphorus to sulfur. Cosmic rays from outer space, are also bombarding cells with similar effects and ultra violet rays may also affect cells.

"The final effect of all these is mostly unpredictable. The result on a plant comes in a single cell. If this cell survives, it divides and redivides becoming an area of different tissue. A plant with such an area is called a **chimera**. Later this area may enlarge by growth, becoming eventually a sporting branch. In a rose or carnation it may perhaps be named and patented. In seed propagated plants if it affects the second tissue layer from which pollen and eggs are produced it provides breeding material for crossing.

"While up to now scientific plant breeding has been based on chromosomes, the part of the cell outside the nucleus is becoming too important to ignore. Even now this cytoplasmic inheritance makes possible hybrid onions, as well as hybrid corn, without detasseling. It needs more study.

New Plants

"Many examples of plants now being produced by breeders are to be found in the news every day. Detailed results of New Hampshire horticultural plant breeding were reported in two bulletins published in 1950. The new ones will be cut next winter. These will tell of such things as bush winter squash with edible seeds, watermelons which have an orange shell when ripe, blue pod peas for easier picking, really hardy climbing roses, raspberries which crop from the ground, early honey dew melons, blight resistant chestnuts, hardier peaches and many others.

"Plant breeding is no longer the step child of the family but the leader of the parade for new and better crops. It will be so for many years and there is room for the brightest and most ambitious of your sons to be the leaders of tomorrow."—Condensed from Dakota Horticulture. Thank you.

Nutrient Requirements of The Mature Apple Tree

Let us take a look at some basic information on yearly requirements by a mature apple tree producing 25 bushels of apples. Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke, Head of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, gave these figures in a talk to the Ohio State Horticultural Society, ("1955 Preceedings"—page 98):

Carbohydrates and Other Nutrient Requirements for a Mature Apple Tree Producing 25 Bushels of Fruit.

Item	(Pounds Dry Matter Per Year)			
	Leaves	New Woody Tissues	Fruits	Total
Carbohydrate	62.50	187.50	192.40	442.4
Nitrogen	1.38	1.88	0.63	3.9
Potassium	0.79	1.18	1.53	3.5
Phosphorus	0.10	0.27	0.12	0.5
Other Elements	1.03	6.47	7.82	15.4

The thing that stands out is that 95% of the nutrients are carbohydrates. They are what is needed chiefly to produce good yields, as well as for growing leaves and new wood.

Where do carbohydrates come from? As we all know, they are made in the leaves, from carbon dioxide from the air and water from the ground, by energy from sunlight through the mechanism of chlorophyll. The green material in the leaves. To get good yields, we must have plenty of healthy green leaves, and they must operate under conditions such that they can produce plenty of carbohydrate food. Mineral nutrients and water also are essential, of course, but plenty of carbohydrate food is of prime importance.

The Grand Period of Growth

When is the most critical time when the tree needs plenty of carbohydrate food? At the time which we call the grand period of growth, from early pink through 8 weeks after petal-fall or a little over 2½ months. During that time, the tree must develop most of its leaves, most of its twigs and annual rings of wood, a major part of its growth, its flowers, the young fruits, and if any carbohydrate is left, lay down fruit buds for next year.

There is some carbohydrate stored from the previous year, but the tree must make much of its needs in the new leaves. Cutting down food manufacture by the leaves at this critical period may drastically reduce yields: first, by preventing fruit buds from being laid down for the next year's crop;

second, by increasing the "June Drop", or preventing flowers from setting fruit earlier; third, by reducing the number and size of leaves produced, thus reducing food manufacture; and fourth, by weaker root and wood growth, reducing water or nutrient supplies.

A Factor We Cannot Change

The chief cause of the difference between apple yields in Washington State and in our own area probably is abundant sunlight in their irrigated regions, where "the sky is cloudless all day", especially during the critical period described above. Dr. Heinicke says that the mature apple tree, on which he gave figures, would produce about 3 pounds (dry weight) of carbohydrate a day. But in cloudy weather this may be reduced to ¾ pounds a day. You can see that a lot of cloudy weather between early pink and 8 weeks after petal fall can play havoc with food manufacture and yields. But we cannot turn sunlight, or eliminate cloudy weather, except by moving to arid climates!

Condensed from talk by Samuel Levering, Ararat, Va. In proceedings of the Maryland Horticultural Society, Jan. 1956.

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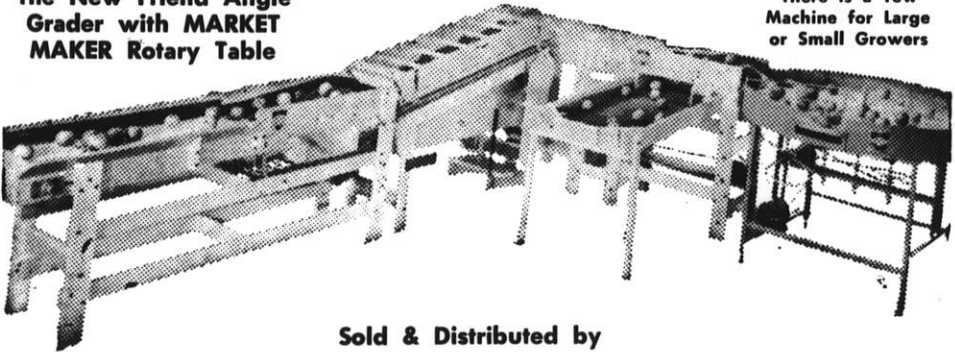
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Ft. Atkinson

POSSIBILITIES WITH STRAWBERRIES

What are the possibilities of strawberry yields in quarts per acre. In the Pacific Northwest at least 3 to 4 tons per acre is the minimum profitable yield.

In areas where growing conditions are favorable 10,000 quarts or more per acre are secured in good years. A quart of berries per foot of matted roll or three quarts of strawberries per day for 100 feet of row for a period of three weeks is considered a minimum for profitable production in some areas.

COSTS. The cost of producing an acre of berries run up to \$250. per acre and more for the first year. Harvesting costs will more than double this amount depending upon yield.

WINTER PROTECTION

It is well known that there are areas in which mulching for winter protection is not necessary. This is notably true in the Bayfield area where early snows which remain over the plants until late spring give the strawberry fields excellent protection. However, this is not true everywhere or during all winters. Some of the advantages of mulching are 1. prevention of crown and root injury by early heavy frost before the plants are fully dormant. This occurs usually in the first half of November in Wisconsin.

2. On heavier soils the mulch will prevent heaving of the plants and damage to the roots caused by thawing and freezing.

3. The mulch prevents the plants from drying out or freezing during the winter.

4. In the spring and early summer it may delay blossoming slightly and thereby avoid late frosts and keep down weeds—providing the mulch material is free from weed seeds.

5. The greatest benefit of mulch in many sections of the state is prevention of dirty, sandy, and rot infected berries during the picking season. It facilitates picking on wet ground, making picking more pleasant. Mulching may also improve the color of the fruit.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

There was a good attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Association in Fond du Lac. Program details will be published in coming issues.

New officers for 1957 are: Pres. Gerald Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; Vice Pres. Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; 2nd Vice Pres. Chris. Olson, Berlin; Sec. Treas. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson.

New Directors are: Mr. C. Greiling, John Viets, Baraboo and E. M. Long, Clintonville.

Treas. E. L. White reported a balance of \$188.15 as of Nov. 1955 and \$211.60 at the present time.

The Association voted to hold the spring meeting in Waukesha next March in conjunction with the Eastern Wisconsin strawberry meeting to be arranged by the extension service. A special luncheon meeting of the Association will be arranged.

Watch for details of the meeting and program in this magazine. The program was excellent and we hope to publish papers from each speaker.

The virus research program is making considerable progress and virus free plants will be available to Strawberry Nurseries this Spring.

Prof. Arthur Albert said growers should plan a 4 year soil building program to incorporate enough organic matter for best results with berries.

The printer is waiting to go to press. We will be with you again in January.

NOVEMBER IN THE

Orchard and Berry Patch

With George Klingbeil



ORCHARD OBSERVATIONS

Apple growers that used "stop drop" chemicals to prevent pre-harvest drop of fruit this year report favorable results. Naphthaleneacetic acid was effective on McIntosh for about two weeks. Severe drop was experienced on McIntosh that were not sprayed to prevent drop during heavy winds on October 6-7 and 8.

Color is outstanding on all red varieties. Most all growers had little difficulty in making the U.S. Extra Fancy grades so far as color was concerned. Most grower-packers were not taking advantage of the good color to up-grade their fruit. Fruit sold as U. S. No. 1 could have been graded U. S. Fancy or U. S. Extra Fancy.

The Bayfield County area is planning on using small sized fruit, and poor selling varieties for juice. This is a step in the right direction. Even though profits might not be as great it will eliminate much fruit that had previously found its way to the fresh fruit market causing a depressing effect on the market.

SMALL FRUIT OBSERVATIONS

Most late grape varieties were frozen before reaching maturity this year. Records indicate that the Concord variety or others of similar maturity rarely reach maximum quality because of cold fall temperatures. Recommendations are to plant varieties that ripen before Concord.

Strawberry plantings in the central and northern parts of the state went into the fall season in excellent condition. Plantings in the southern third of the state that did not receive supplemental

irrigation suffered from lack of water which may be reflected in reduced vigor next spring. Growers who used chemicals for weed control again were gratified with results. Leaf spot appeared extensively in some plantings late this fall.

The main raspberry pests this season were raspberry cane borer, raspberry leaf spot, and spur blight. The effects of spur blight will be noticed in the spring when the canes fail to leaf out properly. Many home gardeners blame winter injury for this condition, winter injury however, is generally secondary.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRIES

Wisconsin's cranberry crop was somewhat smaller than early estimates, probably due to the smaller sized fruit. Fruit is of excellent color and quality. The harvesting season this year was short because about 75% of the crop was mechanically harvested and about 85% was mechanically dried. In 1955 about 60% was mechanically harvested and about 40% was mechanically dried. The cranberry industry is Wisconsin's most mechanized fruit industry. Most of the fruit now is harvested, dried, graded, and packaged by machines. Not many years ago cranberries were hand harvested with rakes, air-dried, and shipped in bulk in quarter barrel boxes.

A gossip is someone who is always sure to keep a secret—going. *Bonduel Times.*

The best thing that parents can spend on their children is time—not money. *Orfordville Journal.*

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Newer Vegetable Varieties

Market gardeners and other commercial vegetable growers often prefer to order their seed needs for the coming season at this time of year. They usually do this while the past season harvest is still fresh in their minds and also to be sure of obtaining the varieties and quality seed they want.

Some newer vegetable varieties which may be of interest to Wisconsin commercial vegetable growers include:

Seminole, bush snap bean. A new green bean introduced by the Everglades Experiment Station in Florida. Resistant to mildew and mosaic. Pods are round, smooth, straight, well filled and possess a distinctive "beany" flavor.

Cherokee bush wax bean. This variety has shown good adaptability for fresh market purposes. Bean pods higher off the ground compared to most wax color pods.

varieties. High yielding and excellent
Badger Ballhead cabbage is a new yellow resistant type cabbage. Similar to Wisconsin Ballhead but has a smaller head, bluer color, and better resistance to yellows and mosaic diseases. Recommended for close planting to produce high yields of ideal market size heads.

Gold Pak carrot. A slim bunching or pre-package type carrot. Has a deep orange color through to its core. Is best adapted to deep loose sandy, loamy or muck soils. Not recommended for heavy clay or silty soils.

Wis. SMR-9 and Wis. SMR-12, pickling cucumbers. Have proven a big help to pickle growers. These varieties are of suitable pickling type and are resistant to both spot-rot and mosaic diseases.

Midas butter head type lettuce. Similar to White Boston in type. However, is of better quality, darker color and somewhat later than White Boston. Is very slow to bolt even under rather adverse growing conditions.

Golden Beauty sweet corn. A new relatively early high quality market sweet corn variety. Golden Beauty has slim, medium ears with bright yellow kernels. Its dark green tight fitting husks give it excellent market appeal. Yields well and has excellent table quality.

Harvest Queen muskmelon. This variety is the result of a cross between Iroquis and Market King. Resembles Market King or Queen of Colorado in type. It is resistant to Fusarium wilt disease and has a hard rind making for good shipping quality.

American spinach. A relatively new slow bolting variety. Vigorous, spreading growth habit with glossy, thick, dark green heavily savoyed leaves. Later than Bloomsdale type but well suited to summer production.

Hybrid Onions Make Progress

Hybrid onion varieties dominated the onion harvest picture in Wisconsin this season. Hybrids not only made up a large share of the acreage but out performed open-pollinated varieties by a wide margin as well.

Proven adapted hybrids recommended for Wisconsin are:

Hybrid	Days	Type	Store Until
Abundance	106	Non-Storage	Nov.
Elite	105	Dual-Pur.*	Dec.
Aristocrat	103	Storage	March
Epoch	102	Storage	March
Encore	98	Dual-Pur.*	Nov.
Autumn Spice	94	Storage	March

*Can sometimes be stored until later if well cured at harvest.

Particularly this season certain advantages of hybrid onions have made bigger yields and better quality possible. In this relatively wet, cool season their uniform curing habit and hybrid vigor have been a real advantage. The incidence of neck rot and soft rot has been considerably less compared to standard varieties.

Sweet Corn Variety Trial Results

Twenty-two hybrid varieties of sweet corn were tested on sandy soil at the Hancock Experiment Station this past season. Varieties adapted to home garden use, fresh market and canning were included in the trial. The trial was conducted under irrigation and moderately high soil fertility conditions.

Improved Spangcross and North Star performed well as good extra early, home garden type varieties.

For second early home garden purposes and for early fresh market both **Gold Rush** and **Golden Beauty** showed outstanding yield and quality characteristics.

Commercial canning type and late market varieties of merit under the trial conditions this season included:

Hybrid	Maturity* Days	Tons Per Acre	
		Unhusked	Tons per Removed
Victory			
Golden	92	8.8	6.4
Golden			
Hybrid	91	8.6	6.7
Golden			
Security	93	7.4	5.1
Golden Cross			
Bantam	90	7.3	5.4

*Relatively late this season due to cool weather.

In a village election in rock-ribbed Republican Vermont, one Democratic vote was discovered before the tabulation had been completed. Election officials stopped to ponder this marvel, then decided to complete the count. Another Democratic vote turned up.

"That settles it," said one official, "That fool voted twice."

"MEDFLY" SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO APPLE MAGGOT

Reading the description of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly which was discovered last April in Florida and which may involve the expenditure of as much as 25 million dollars in the coming year for eradication, we are impressed with it's being somewhat similar to our well known Apple Maggot.

The fly is a native of the Mediterranean area. In size and shape it is somewhat like the apple maggot or common house fly although of different color. It is able to drill very small punctures in the skin of fruit and certain vegetables and in these lays from 1 to 10 eggs. In 2 to 3 days the eggs hatch into whitish worms or larvae that tunnel through the pulp in all directions for about 10 days.

When the feeding is done they cut a small hole in the skin, leave the fruit, drop to the ground and burrow into the soil. Here they form a case inside of which they transform into a fly. In warm climates such as Florida they emerge in about 2 weeks and then start the process over again. One of the insecticides being used in it's control is a bait made of a yeast extract and malathion. Dieldrin is used as a ground spray to kill the larvae. It does not survive in freezing temperatures.

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Gladiolus Tidings

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STORING GLADIOLUS CORMS

By N. W. Butterfield, Extension Specialist, Univ. of Mass.

Curing

The amateur grower is advised to stack corms in a well-ventilated, warm shed. Should weather be inclement, artificial heat, 80° to 85° F., should be supplied with a slightly moving air stream for 8 to 10 days. This treatment is particularly desirable for fusarium-infected varieties. Then separate the mother corm from the new one and give further heat for 4 to 5 days at 80° to 85° F., to callous over exposed tissue. When heat is used it is also desirable to maintain a relative humidity of 80 to 85%. This promotes healing of exposed tissue developed by bruises or as a result of separation of new corms from the mother corm. In open-shed storing 6 to 8 weeks will be required to cure the corms, with weather conditions an important factor.

Recommended to the large grower are open trays, and heat treatment at 80° F. for 10 days, with relative humidity of 80 to 85%. Corms are ready for storage as soon as they are well cured and clean of all corms and cormels.

Chemical Treatment

When well cured the corms should be dusted with a mixture of one part Thiram (Arasan) to one part 5% DDT dust. Thiram will help reduce disease and the DDT dust will control thrips. Then put corms into a paper bag, add a small amount of the Thiram-DDT mixture, tighten neck of bag and shake bag to dust corms with chemicals. Avoid inhaling the dust; it is toxic to man.

Corms may be stored in paper bags with the top of the bag folded over slightly. Do not store in tight containers, such as tin cans or plastic bags. Storage in open, well-ventilated trays is excellent.

Temperature, Humidity

The temperature range ideal for corm storage is 38 to 42° F., with relative humidity 75 to 80%. In large cellars moisture pockets may develop and cause rotting of corms. In some cases it may be necessary to circulate the air with a fan. Some growers use a fan to circulate air through a dryer to reduce humidity—a dehumidifier. All large storage rooms should be aerated occasionally to replenish oxygen.

THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN SHOW AT ELKHORN

By Leland Shaw, Milton

The 8th annual show at Elkhorn, Wis. was the best to date, not only in all around quality, but in size and staging as well. Additional floodlights and a very effectively designed court of honor made it easier than ever for the huge crowd to enjoy the four day show. The weather was almost perfect.

A glance at the list of exhibitors shows that nearly half of them are either well past the beginner state as hybridizers or are growing many seedlings on trial. This, plus the fact that seedlings were entered throughout the entire schedule in direct competition with such glads as well-grown Snow Drift, Rosita, King David, Patrol and Cathedral (and with no classes by themselves) makes one pause when he learns that four seedlings won the top single and

3 spikes awards. To support this, for example, John Flad's seedling beat excellent spikes of **Traveler** and **Edgewood** in the 460-464 class, yet lost section honors to another seedling.

Flad's rose seedling 100-50-12 took the 3 spikes award, beating his 133 which settled for reserve championship. Dr. Hamilton's pale pink 43-50 was a worthy grand champion, and William Himmler's runner-up could have won in many shows. We believe that the gladiolus public will hear from all of these in the future.

Anton Koepke and Roland Peterson arranged beautiful commercial displays, one featuring the music of flowers and the other, using the grower's seedlings exclusively, built around a religious theme.

The Shopiere Garden basket of **Sans Souci** won in basket classes, and Mrs. Chas Fenske's vase of **Salman's Sensation** led its field.

The eight arrangement classes were all well filled and competition was close, with Jeanne Kelvin winning the championship.

In addition to those mentioned above, other named varieties winning blue ribbons were: **Connie G.**, **A. B. Coutts**, **Queen Mary**, **Harold K.**, **Afterglow**, **King Size**, **Nellie Lou**, **Mighty Monarch**, **Harrisurger**, **Bridal Orchid**, **Flying Fortress**, **Hans Van Meegren**, **Orange Gold**, **Red Wing**, **Tivoli**, **Palette**, **Spic and Span**, **Royal Stewart**, **Van Zanten Glory**, **Vera**, **Alexius**, **Violet Charm**, **Southern Belle**, **Cupid**, **Terrific**, **Goldruff**, **Catherine Beath**, **Sprite**, **Vision**, **Scarlet Tanager**, **Negus**, **Seneca**, **Linda B.**, **Smyrna**, **Polar Cub**, **Little Gold**, **Tangerine**, **Claucarcy**, **Zig Zag**, **Ruby**, **Little Pal**, **Baby Doll**, and **Airy Fairy**.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS

On October 28 the Marathon County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its annual meeting. A meeting of the Wisconsin Coordinating Council was held on Sunday, October 21 in Marathon County Park with Mr. Elgis Berkman, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, as guest speaker.

A Halloween party was held in connection with the annual meeting on October 28 at Camp Sturtevant. We met at a 1:00 luncheon which was followed by a business session and election of officers.

By Mrs. Mark Splaine, Secretary

SOME WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HISTORY

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was organized in 1930 by a small group of Glad fans in the city of Madison. The first officers were Robert Leitsch of Columbus, President; W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Vice-President; Geo. C. Morris, Madison, Secretary; and Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Treasurer.

The first annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show was staged in the Lorraine Hotel, Madison on August 15-17 of 1930. The society has held a successful show every year since that time.

The society immediately affiliated with the American Gladiolus Society which later passed out of existence. It then became affiliated with the New England Gladiolus Society, then the only National organization.

In the early 1930's there were practically no insects which troubled the glads but since 1935 gladiolus thrips appeared and for awhile it was feared they would ruin the industry.

In 1931 the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Horticulture was adopted as the official magazine. In 1943 a report states that the secretary of the Horticulture Society had managed all but two of the gladiolus shows.

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From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

This month we show on our cover a beautiful arrangement for the coming holiday season prepared by Mrs. Garrison Lincoln, Madison and described in her article in this issue.

The material used is so easily obtained that we are tempted to try making this arrangement ourselves. Isn't it beautiful? Why not make one for Christmas!

C. J. TELFER

Mr. C. J. Telfer of Green Bay, for many years manager of the Larsen Company Orchards passed away quietly in his sleep on Saturday morning, October 20, 1956.

Mr. Telfer was a past director and president of The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and past president of The Wisconsin Apple Institute. He received the honorary recognition certificate of the Society for outstanding work in orcharding and for his service to horticultural organizations.

Mr. Telfer was born near Ft. Atkinson in 1885. He attended the Univ. of Wis. and graduated in Horticulture at Cornell University in New York. He was well known in horticulture circles as an authority on apple growing and had numerous papers published in trade journals.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society extends deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

PRUNE TREES FOR BETTER COLOR

The season of 1956 was favorable for the production of highly colored apples. This was due to plenty of sunlight during the months of September and cool nights. Still there was fruit on the market which lacked color. A number of orchardists have remarked that such fruit comes from trees which have too many branches and consequently too much shade. In pruning this winter it is important to "open" your trees to admit sunlight.



R. L. Marken, Kenosha



Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg.

Fruit Growers Honored

Certificates of Recognition for outstanding services to fruit growing and to Horticultural organizations were presented at our Annual Convention to these two past presidents.

R. L. MARKEN, OF KENOSHA

Mr. R. L. Marken, one of the outstanding orchardists in Wisconsin was born in Manitowoc county in 1885. He became interested in orcharding while at the University. This led him to major in horticulture and to follow that field throughout his future life.

In 1910 Mr. Marken planted 600 acres of apples in the Bitter Root Valley of western Montana.

In 1911, 1912, and 1913 he planted 600 acres of cherries in the Martin Orchard at Sturgeon Bay, then the world's largest orchard.

In 1914 he moved to Gays Mills where he planted 700 acres of apples and cherries for the Kickapoo Development Company.

Since then Mr. Marken has planted 95 acres of apples and cherries on the Thompson and Marken Orchards in Kenosha county. He thinks that now he is through planting fruit trees.

Mr. Marken spent one summer soon after graduation working for Mr. D. E. Bingham, one of the outstanding orchardists of Door County. This was his first practical experience in orcharding. It led him to choose that field as a profession in preference to other types of work and he stated that he has enjoyed it throughout his lifetime. It has been a great experience.

Mr. Marken served as director, vice-president, and president of The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

As one of the outstanding leaders in orcharding Mr. Marken's advice was eagerly sought by many people planning to enter this field or experienced orchardists who had problems to solve. His advice was sought many times in discussion at the Annual Conventions of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and was always sound and practical.

ARNOLD F. NIEMAN

ARNOLD F. NIEMAN was born in 1903 on the farm homestead of the Nieman family, near Cedarburg, Wisconsin.

Upon graduation from Cedarburg High School his interest in general farming prompted him to attend the University of Wisconsin Short Course in Agriculture, from which he graduated in 1923.

The new venture of raising silver foxes, in which the Nieman family had become interested appealed to Arnold and he spent a year helping build yards and learning the fundamentals of fox farming.

In 1924 he began a partnership in general farming, including orcharding, with his brother Roland. This was the beginning of the present Nieman Orchards. The love of trees was probably a heritage from their forefathers who were government foresters in Germany over a hundred years ago. This inherited love of trees was responsible for the expansion of the farm orchard to a point where it may now be classed as one of the largest commercial orchards in southeastern Wisconsin.

Their work in pioneering the application of various cultural practices and testing new spray chemicals recommended by state horticultural agencies has done much to help growers in the Ozaukee County area improve their production of quality apples.

The original Nieman Orchard, in which were raised some of the first Cortland apples in the state, the fruit from which was shown and won first place in fruit shows as early as 1937, is the center of the Nieman Apple enterprises which by now includes the associated orchards of Howard, Charles and Willard Nieman, sons of Arnold and Roland.

The Ozaukee County Fruit Growers

Association elected Arnold as Sec. Treas. in 1940 which position he held for five years.

In 1943 when the Wisconsin Apple Institute was organized at a meeting at Green Bay, Arnold was a member of the organizing committee and was elected it's first Secretary-Treasurer which position he held until 1951; since that time he has served a term as director. He has been a loyal supporter of the Institute.

In 1948, after serving a term on the board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, he was elected as vice president, which position he held for three years. Following that he was elected president of the Society and served for another two years.

Arnold's interest in the welfare of his community promoted him to serve as district school clerk for over 20 years. For devotion and interest in the work of the Lutheran church his fellow members chose him as church secretary and then honored him by election to the Presidency, which position he held for six years.

This year the Nieman Orchards, of which Arnold is general manager have again come up with a production of some 30 thousand bushels of fine Wisconsin Apples, which are largely being marketed by the new packaged system with the installation of modern packaging equipment.

NEW BOOK ON DAHLIA GROWING

From England comes a new book by T. R. Lebar on Dahlia Growing. It was published in this country by Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. Price 65c.

The book contains a wealth of information of every aspect of growing dahlias. It is written for the beginner but the experienced will also find much of interest and help in getting best results and finest bloom. There are chapters on propagation, planting, general cultivation, shading, exhibiting, varieties and winter care.

BREEDING SCOTCH PINE FOR CHRISTMAS TREES IN THE LAKE STATES

**By Allan Troemmer, Quincy
Nursery, Friendship, Wisconsin**

The Scotch Pine has been popular as a Christmas tree for several years. These pines are quite rapid growing, doing well on the lighter, poorer soils unsuited for agriculture. Trees of proper spacing usually are well branched and form a fairly desirable cone shaped top wanted by buyers of Christmas trees.

However, upon making selections for Christmas tree cuttings in plantations ready for harvest, there is evidence of a wide variation in individual trees within the same block. Some of the trees will have short, dark green needles, while on others the needles will have turned to a lemon yellow green by the time the Christmas season is upon us. Differences in rate of growth may also be very noticeable. Also some of the trees have made very vigorous terminal growth, have branched little, or are ill shaped. These trees would require severe pruning and shaping to ever make a desirable Christmas tree.

Occasionally we will find in a planting, individual trees which have excellent shape and color. We could sometimes describe such trees as "perfect", with something ideal in branching, shape and deep green needles, which do not fade toward the Christmas season, Such trees are in good demand.

If we could inbreed or make crosses between selected individuals of desirable character, to produce a more uniform strain of Scotch Pine having excellent shape and needle character, this would be a way to better Christmas trees. Years of inbreeding and crossbreeding has brought us hybrid corn and uniformity in many other plants. Why not try this with Christmas trees, which is also a crop.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wonder what his family looks like.—Inter-County Leader.

Badger State Dahlia Society News

By C. L. Fluke

The frost of September 13 ended the blooming period of many growers near Madison, especially of those living outside the city. Several growers within the city escaped heavy damage and are still getting nice bloom at this date (Oct. 8). The freeze came just before the Mid-West Show at Moline. Some of our members had prize entries at Milwaukee, Chicago and Moline.

The official results are not yet available, but word has been received that Everett Loder did very well at Milwaukee. His Hester Pape was the best informal in the show, and his Marilyn Dale the best semi-cactus in the section he entered. Judge Currie also had the largest in his section, a Ned Seymour.

At Chicago Loder again had the largest in his section with Lavender Perfection, and Pete MacKenzie had the most perfect with a Searchlight.

Pete MacKenzie also came thru at the Midwest show; the largest with Kelvin and the best cactus with Florence Chadwick. Max Freudenberg, president of the Badger State Dahlia Society had the best semi-cactus, Whitehall, and also took sweepstakes in his section. Congratulations to these dahlia growers!

Storage

A press release from Columbus, Ohio states, according to V. H. Ries, extension floriculturist, that "The roots need not be stored upside down, as Grandmother thought, for the water to run out." At a recent meeting of the Badger State Members this topic came in for considerable discussion. A number still believe that the stems should be turned upside down or sideways. Perhaps a few good experiments need to be set up. Under certain moisture conditions and methods of storage there are a number of arguments in favor of good stem drainage.

Ries is also quoted that 50 or 60 degrees temperature in basement or cellar is satisfactory. It seems to us that nearer 40 degrees is more ideal to protect the

roots from either drying out or growing. If you follow the advise of Walter Senty as given in the September issue of Wisconsin Horticulture you will not be wrong in dahlia storage. Incidentally the roots should never be stored in polyethylene bags as rots are all too prevalent.

We understand that the Mid-West show next year will be held in St. Louis.

DAHLIA SHOW WINNERS

By L. W. Amborn, Madison

(Continued from October)

In section C—growers who grew more than 75 hills. In the class Formal or Informal, A size, Bernard E. Wright, with "Pirate Treasure." Cactus or Semi-Cactus, B size, Peter W. MacKenzie, with "Nick's Orchid." Formal or Informal, B size, Louis H. Marsh, with "Southern Beauty." Sweepstakes were won by B. E. Wright. Sweepstakes Runner-up, Peter W. MacKenzie.

Section D—open to everyone. Largest blue ribbon winner in section—George R. Currie, with "Ned Seymour". Most nearly perfect Cactus or Semi-Cactus, A size, Richard Martin, with "Leander". Formal or Informal, A size, Glen L. Pierce, with "Nobby's Light". Cactus or Semi-Cactus, B size, Glen L. Pierce, with "Bunny". Formal or Informal, B size, Glen L. Pierce, with "First Lady". Sweepstakes were won by George J. Merkel. Sweepstakes Runner-up, by J. Clare Moore.

Minatures, Pompons, Collarettes, etc. Sweepstakes were won by E. J. Heggestad of Whitefish Bay.

Artistic Containers of Garden Flowers. Most Meritorious Exhibit and Sweepstakes were both won by Miss B. E. Struckmeyer, Madison.

You can recognize the road to success by the number of envious friends using hammers along the way.—Menomonee Falls News.

Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.; Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114—7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.,
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Dear garden club members;

As I relinquish my office of president I would like to tell you how gratifying this experience has been to me, for everywhere, at Board meetings, at Regional meetings and at the Convention in September I have found a spirit of co-operation, of enthusiasm, of friendliness. The Regional meetings have been very well attended, and in every instance their programs have been excellent. All in all, you may be proud that your Garden Club of Wisconsin has made such an excellent root growth in these few short years and is well on its way to becoming a sturdy plant.

I leave this office with a feeling of gratitude to our secretary, Mr. Rahmlow, without whose untiring efforts and good counsel it would be difficult for us, as an organization to carry on. And don't forget that his fine work as editor of Wisconsin Horticulture is giving us one of the best magazines of its kind in the country.

And to Mrs. Buerosse recording secretary, Mrs. Sewell, our ever ready parliamentarian, and to all state chairmen and Regional presidents, my sincere thanks for their cooperation. As has been said so many times, an organization is only as strong as its officers are efficient, willing, and understanding.

Arlisle Wiesender

CONVENTION FLOWER ARRANGEMENT EXHIBITORS

One of the features of the Annual Convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin at Green Lake were the demonstrations of flower arrangement given and prepared by members of the 4 regions. Outstanding arrangements were made and demonstrated by the following:

Blackhawk Region: Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson Garden Club; Mrs. Mary Kiesling, Ft. Atkinson Garden Club.

Central Region: Mrs. Peter Portman, Wausau Federated Garden Club; Miss Minnie Helbick, Antigo Garden Club; Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville Garden club.

Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Victor Schmitt, West Allis Garden Club; Mrs. John S. Johnson and Mrs. Arnold Dietrick, Home Gardener's Garden Club, West Allis.

Winnebago Region: Mrs. Alice Krystofiak, Princeton Garden Club; Mrs. Oscar Tollefson and Mrs. Royal Klofanda, Chilton Garden Club; Miss Anna Christensen and Mrs. Gertie Rasmussen, Oshkosh Horticultural Society; Mrs. J. C. Ziehm, Berlin Garden Club.

By Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Pres.

OUR SUCCESSFUL REGIONAL MEETINGS

The meetings of the 4 regions of the Garden Club of Wisconsin during late September and early October were most successful. Largest attendance was at the Central Regional Meeting at Antigo, with about 100 registered for the luncheon. About 85 attended the Milwaukee Regional meeting, 60 took part at the Winnebago meeting at Oshkosh, and about 40 were present at the Blackhawk meeting at Jefferson.

The programs at all of the meetings were excellent. Outstanding flower arrangements were given at Antigo and Oshkosh. The Jefferson meeting was devoted to the "Bees and the Birds" and the Milwaukee meeting to Spices.

State Board Members

The following are the members of the

Executive Board, Garden Club of Wisconsin, composed of the Regional President and one elected delegate. Blackhawk Region: Pres. Mrs. John Kiesling. Ft. Atkinson; State Bd. Member, Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson. Milwaukee Region: Pres. Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, West Allis; State Bd. Member, Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee. Central Region: Pres. Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau; State Bd. Member, Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Winnebago Land Region: Pres. Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, Kiel; State Bd. Member, Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton.

A complete directory of officers will be published in the February issue. We would like to ask each garden club secretary to send the names of the club president, Vice-Pres. and Secretary to the Horticultural Society as soon as possible so the directory can be prepared.

GARDEN CLUB EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

The Executive Board of the Garden Club of Wisconsin met on October 15 to make plans for next year. Officers were elected as shown at the top of this page which also shows members elected by the Regions—the president first and then the executive board member.

The Board reviewed the constitution as revised by amendments and voted that it be published in Wisconsin Horticulture early in 1957.

The location for the 1957 convention came in for much discussion. All agreed that the Baptist colony at Green Lake has so much to offer in attractiveness, convenience, and facilities that it is almost impossible to obtain a place equal to it which is centrally located. The Board voted to again have the 1957 convention at the American Baptist colony the 3rd Thursday of September. Further details will be arranged at the spring meeting of the board.

It was voted that the Garden Club of Wisconsin participate in a garden club exhibit at the State Fair and request the Fair management to provide the same type of niches as last year and such other classes as might be of interest for garden club participation. The officers of the Milwaukee Region were

appointed as a committee to contact the Fair management and make all arrangements.

The following committee chairmen were appointed for the coming year.

Committees

Publicity—Mrs. Ray Luckow, 935 S. Apple Tree Lane, Milwaukee 14.

Conservation—Mrs. J. W. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers St., West Allis 14.

Horticulture—Walter Knuth, 3444 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 16.

Membership—Mrs. Royal Kolfanda, 210 Reed St., Chilton.

Yearbook—Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Route 1, Clintonville.

Program—Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, 217 E. Park St., Berlin.

Birds—Mr. Charles Braman, Route 1, Waupaca.

Judging Schools—Mrs. Victor Schmitt, Chm., 1717 So. 82nd St., West Allis 14; Mrs. Peter Portman, 3832 Riverview Drive, Wausau; Mrs. A. D. Huebner, 240



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Mound St., Berlin; Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch Jefferson.

All Regional Executive boards are requested to appoint Regional committee chairmen to act with the State chairmen as given above.

Treasurer, Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Ft. Atkinson reported a balance of \$415.83 on hand at the beginning of the convention. Registration fees of \$81.00; sale of color charts and Regional dues made a total of \$502.28. Expenses for convention speakers including Dorothy Biddle amounted to \$70.00. This leaves a balance of \$432.38 on hand.

YEARBOOK AWARD WINNERS

A committee on garden club yearbook awards reports as follows: 1st award—Amherst Garden Club; 2nd award—Oshkosh Horticultural Society; 3rd award—Green Gardeners of West Allis.

Special honorary mention: Wausau, Ft. Atkinson, and Wauwatosa garden clubs.

For the most unusual design: West Milwaukee Garden Gate Club.

The yearbooks are available to any garden club. Many of the clubs had interesting and beautiful poems in their yearbooks which are being compiled. The following is one from the Berlin Home Garden Club yearbook.

Luck

We dig and sow and seed
Our back yard;
Then dig and hoe and weed
Days and days, for hours.
When it blooms:
Someone strolls by and says
"My, you have luck with flowers."

By Mrs. Norma H. Bergmann,
Brookfield

REGISTER NOW FOR TREES OF TOMORROW CAMP

If you can attend the "Trees for Tomorrow" camp next August 25-28, 1957, write to Mrs. J. W. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers Street, West Allis 14, Wisconsin and register. Mrs. Dooley must have all registrations by January 15, 1957. The fee is \$18.00 and the camp is limited to a total of 35 persons.

THERE'S SOMETHING SAD . . .

By Ray Breitweiser, Fort Atkinson

There's something sad
About my garden in the fall,
When the first frost hits and
I watch the fading of the blossoms.

In Spring the seeds I planted
Followed by the hoe and water,
Warmth and sunshine
And then came flowers.
I saw their blossoms kiss the sunlight,
Saw the bees sweet nectar sip
The children come to ask for "samples"
As they scampered across the yard.

It seems that summer is so fleeting
And spring so far away,
When I first see the frosts
Stinging and my flowers fade and die.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL HOME AND GARDEN PILGRIMAGE TO MEXICO

February 8-17, 1957

This is the annual Pilgrimage of the TEXAS GARDEN CLUBS, INC. It offers Club members and their families unprecedented courtesies. Gardeners are invited to join the Pilgrimage in San Antonio, Texas.

Luncheons, teas, dinners, flower arrangements in the exotic manner of Mexico will be seen as few others see it. The private homes seen are magnificent. And, in addition, there will be hundreds of miles of sightseeing.

Garden Club members and their friends should write to Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, International Pilgrimage Chairman, 2201 Miramar, Country Club Estates, Wichita Falls, Texas for literature and reservations.

HERBS IN WINTER

You may have fresh seasoning all winter long if you will lift from the garden, plants of parsley, mint, and chives and plant them in low wide pots. This can be done in November. Keep the plants in a light window and where it is quite cool.

A New and Charming

Arrangement For Christmas

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison
(Picture on Front Cover)

Christmas decorations should not look the same every year. Vary the spot where you place the arrangement, as well as the form in which it is arranged. The picture shows a spray similar to the gilded fruit one shown last month, but made of wired Christmas balls in 7 sizes. Here the spray is shown in a white, silver and pink table centerpiece, but the same form is equally useful as the focal point in a tall symmetrical arrangement of evergreens.

The Illustration

Two different sized blocks of styrofoam (10c store) were fastened together with toothpicks at the 4 corners of the upper block, for stability. Nubby bare branches from a wild plum were chosen for their curves, then painted white with *Spred-Satin*. Two or three sprays of *lunaria biennis* (Chinese money plant) were arranged to follow the curve of the two branches, with smaller ones for fullness at the base. These delicate crystal-like discs are one of the few dried materials that are white.

The Spray

Christmas balls are pink in this spray, most of them bought already wired from the florist, then taped with white parafilm, adding a No. 20 wire as they are taped. Parafilm is better than white floratape, for its smoother texture keeps it from getting dirty. Two identical halves were made with 13 balls of 5 or 6 sizes in each. A single larger pink ball was wired with 2 or 3 sprays of silver leaves, and the two half sprays and single center ball were then fastened together with short pieces of parafilm.

Making The Arrangement

The two white branches with *lunaria* sprays fastened to them with scotch tape were forced into the styrofoam first, the tip of the tall spray set over the focal

point of the base. The completed pink ball spray has a piece of No. 20 wire fastened around the center and twisted into a short "foot." This was forced into the styrofoam, taking care to keep the heaviest center ball under the tip of the tall spray. Three "cattails" of silver beads (10c store) were added at the upper left, lower right and center. Short clusters of *lunaria* break the sharp line of the styrofoam. For a dining table arrangement, add a cluster of 3 or five balls at the focal point on the other side.

Variations

The golden fruit spray seen last month could be used with evergreens like juniper or Norway or white pine in an arrangement of this same form. Add short sprays of holly at the base. Or combine the gold with white branches and *lunaria*. Already arranged sprays like this pink one can sometimes be found in 10c stores, but usually only in mixed colors or all silver. The silver is the most practical, for usually the silver is inside the glass ball, making it possible to wipe off the silver balls with a damp cloth. An all silver and white arrangement is very effective on a red mat, or against a red background.

BULLETIN ON PLANTS THAT INVITE BIRDS

An interesting bulletin has been published by the University of Wisconsin, entitled, *Landscape Plants that Invite Birds*, by Prof. G. Wm. Longnecker.

The bulletin has sketches of birds and goes into considerable detail on the varieties of shrubs and trees and their suitability for birds.

Write for circular 514 to the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Garden Club Corner

FILMS FOR YOUR GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS

Two excellent sources of colored films for garden club programs are as follows: Cosmopolitan Films, 3248 Gratiot, Detroit 7, Michigan. This organization distributes such beautiful films as "Modern Chrysanthemums for Fall Beauty", "All-America Roses", etc.

Another good source is the California Spray Chemical Company, Box 129, Maryland Heights, Missouri. The organization has a series of films such as "How To Grow Beautiful Roses", "How To Grow Beautiful Fuchsias and Begonias", "Orchids of Hawaii", "European Gardens", "African Violets and Gloxinias", etc.

AMHERST GARDEN CLUB NEWS

In January Mr. Seybold, State Forester, of Waupaca gave a very interesting talk on Trees of Wisconsin with movies and slides.

Our flower show in June was a decided success with many beautiful arrangements and a spectacular display of Iris by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hemingson from the Hemingson gardens.

A flower bed in the park planted and cared for by club members is one of our civic projects to be taken over again in 1957; also the supervision of the flower exhibit at the fair with plans to improve the exhibit building.—By Mrs. C. V. Lepak, Secretary.

ANTIGO GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Antigo Garden Club projects for 1956 were: Community park planting; making Christmas favors for hospital trays; monthly radio programs; monthly flower arrangements; garden tours with local and other clubs; annual flower show and holiday decoration display. We also exhibit at the County fair.

We have an annual picnic at Peavey Falls in the Menominee Indian Reservation. We have a wild flower tour, Sugar

bush and a Nature Study tour.

During the colder months of the year we have a conservation program; puppet show; silver tea and motion pictures and slides of flowers, gardens, arrangements and flower shows, both home and abroad.

We also had some interesting guest speakers, Mr. Charles Braman, Waupaca and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.—By Lauretta Thompson, Secretary, Antigo Garden Club.

BROOKFIELD GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Brookfield Garden Club celebrated its 10th anniversary on October 2 with a banquet at which the founders of the club and the club's past president's were honored guests. Some of the speakers during the past year have been Mr. Everett Swingle, Editor of the Farm and Garden Dept., Milwaukee Sentinel; Prof. C. J. Chapman of the University on Soils; Mrs. Chester Thomas, Shorewood on Shrubs and arrangements of flowers; talk by Prof. John Schoeneman on the Vegetable garden; and Mr. E. B. Stiefvater, Horticultural County Agent on Turf Grasses and Ground Covers.—Mrs. Gilbert Hartmann, Program Chm.

NORTH PRAIRIE CLUB NEWS

Topics for the year 1956 of the Garden Study Club, North Prairie, included a follow through of bird study in this locality, plus interesting programs, illustrated, on horticulture, conservation and flower arrangements.

Projects included flower plantings and care of shrubs and trees in the local parks, junior work, garden tours, remembering sick and shut-ins and an exchange.

A most interesting meeting was held open to the public in Sept. Fifty-five school children, their teachers and a large group of adults attended. Children exhibited and sold bird houses, feeders, produce and arrangements. Mr. Robert Adams of Waukesha was the speaker.

His topic was "Birds in General" and "Blue Birds, my Hobby". He had on display a variety of bird houses, feeders and mounted birds, native to Wisconsin. Mr. Adams explained the easy construction of several houses at a cost of about three cents each, using cast off materials. He advised where and how to place them and recommended that children learn to build bird houses. He told how to identify birds. The fall of the year is a good time to start as there are fewer birds at this season than in spring.

The club had a sale of garden produce, bake sale and white elephant sale. The proceeds will be used to carry on the yearly project of beautification and care of the flowers, shrubs and memorial trees purchased by the club.—Mrs. W. S. Theis, Sec.

BERLIN HOME GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Berlin Home Garden Club held a very enjoyable meeting in January. The holiday activities were over and the spring catalogues just arriving. The theme was "Bringing the Garden into the Kitchen" with a 1:00 o'clock luncheon. Each member brought a favorite dish for the luncheon as well as the recipe from which it was made. Later these were assembled into a booklet and made available to any one wishing them, for 25c. It is a very good way to add a little extra money to the treasury as well as providing interesting recipes.

As part of our Christmas project, the club buys and trims trees in the hospital, smaller ones in the corridors on each floor and a large one in the entrance lobby. Last year it was trimmed in red and white. Popcorn and cranberries were strung together and festooned on the tree with red bows. These were of graduated sizes, the largest at the bottom and getting smaller as the top branches were reached. Hospital visitors commented on the lovely and unusual picture the decorated Christmas Tree made.—By Mrs. Alfred Huebner, Sec'y.

WINTER FEED FOR BIRDS

Birds respond most readily to man's hospitality during the season when the food supply is at its lowest ebb. Winter feeding, which in emergencies may be the means of saving many birds lives, has become very popular and has resulted in a better understanding of birds by mankind.

The foods commonly used in catering to the birds include suet or other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cured cheese, chopped hard boiled eggs, mealworms, cut-up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, coconut meat, cracked or whole corn, and popcorn, corn bread, corn meal, broken dog biscuits, bread, doughnuts and pastry, fresh and dried fruits, hempseed, hominy, millet, cracked nuts and nut meats of all kinds, whole or rolled oats, peppers, pumpkin or squash seeds, scratch feeds, sunflower seeds, and wheat. The menu offered at any one time or place need not be complex; choice of a few things can be made from what is most readily available.

The following list gives groups of non-game birds commonly attracted by catering and the kinds of foods they readily accept. "Kinds of foods" should be interpreted to include similar substances listed in the preceding paragraph.

Kinds of Foods

Jays: Suet, crackers nuts, corn, peanuts, sunflower seeds.

Titmice, chickadees, nuthatches: Suet, cracked nuts, shelled and broken peanuts, sunflower seeds, bread crumbs.

Mockingbirds, catbirds, thrashers, hermit thrushes, robins: Cut apples and oranges, currants, raisins bread crumbs.

Blackbirds, cardinals, towhees: Sunflower seeds corn, shelled and broken peanuts, scratch feed.

Juncos, finches, native sparrows: Scratch feed, millet, wheat, screenings small seed mixtures, bread crumbs.

From bulletin **Attracting Birds** by W. L. McAtee, Conservation Bulletin No. 1, U. S. Department of Interior. This bulletin is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.- Price 10c.

Hosta For The Garden

Mrs. Robert L. Holly, Waupaca

In my garden on September 29 I found *Hosta fortis lancifolia* and Thomas Hogg, along with a lovely seedling, still blooming profusely and *lancifolia tardiflora* with fine strong buds showing color. This last is not listed as hardy here but there it was, almost ready to burst into bloom.

Hostas are also called Funkias, Plantainlily, Niobe, and Daylilies. Call them what you will, they are still lovely and the many varied types of leaves are a joy in deed to the flower arranger. Most of the flowers range about the same in size and coloring, having bell shaped blossoms, striped and flushed either lightly or heavily, a pinkish lavender. *Caerulea* is deeply colored, almost a bluish bloom. Honey Bells is white with a lavender flush at the tips of the petals. Some of the others do have a faint odor but nothing comparable to *grandiflora* or Honey Bells. Hostas do prefer shade, and a soil containing plenty of humus.

Judging from their performance this season, they also like coolness and humidity. We had flower stalks over five feet tall. I leave these even though it doesn't add to the appearance of the garden, because some of our birds enjoy the seeds later.

This season my first hosta came into bloom in early June and the last of September there were several still blooming. This seems an exceptionally long period of bloom for one type of plant.

About 65 years ago an eastern plantsman advertised over 80 varieties of Hostas; what happened to them is still a mystery. Today 18 or 20 is considered quite a collection.

Grow Them In Shade

They are easily grown but do require shade to develop their lovely leaves as they should. True, they will grow in the sun but the leaves are almost sure to burn and shrivel.

I know of no other plant family that can boast of such a variety of beautiful

leaves: light green, deep green, blue green, and grey green; some striped and edged white, others with just the white edges; one with an edge of deeper green, and a rather new one both edged and striped with yellowish green, the leaves themselves being larger and crinkled like *sieboldiana*. Many are deeply veined; others have a texture like crepe paper.

When we consider their long blooming period, their variety of foliage; their adaptability to almost any condition; how easily they can be grown and increased and how little they ask in return, I feel Hostas should be rated as one of the best of our many fine perennials.

Wouldn't you like to locate a shady spot in your own garden and start a collection of hostas. Experience the thrill of finding a new one and learn to love them as I do. Good Hunting.

A NEW BOOK— FLOWER SHOW THEMES

Flower Show Themes is a new book by Dorothy Biddle, published by the Hearthside Press, Inc., 118 E. 28th St., N. Y. (Price \$1.95).

Every garden club hopes for new themes for flower shows; for arrangement classes to inspire exhibitors so that each year's show will be more beautiful and more inspirational than any previous one. Here is the book for every garden club. For the first time in one volume there are themes for small shows and for large ones, for every season of the year, for special flowers and for every arranger—the expert and the veriest beginner.

Reading over the pages, who can resist dreaming of what she might do in a class such as: "Lifting for the Sun," or "No Escape from Adventure," or "Still the Ruby Kindles in the Vine." Even a beginner might feel a stirring of the imagination on reading: "The Egg and I"—calling for an arrangement in an egg cup!

Grow African Violets Under Lights

Fellows who do not own a greenhouse can continue gardening indoors throughout the year by the use of fluorescent lights. Any room in the house can be used if the temperature can be held to 70 degrees during the day and 60 to 65 degrees at night. Sunlight is not important.

Fancy fluorescent fixtures are not necessary. The ordinary two 40-watt commercial lamps work out fine. Cost about \$10.00. Lamps can be daylight or white. Hang them so that they are movable because it is necessary to increase the distance above the plants as they grow.

A galvanized pan 24" wide, 48" long and 2½" high will be sufficient for 25 or 30 plants in 3" pots or if you make cuttings in 1¾" or two inch post there is space for 50 or 60.

Humidity is a must. The average home is deficient in moisture; therefore use inch and a half of vermiculite in your pan; this will evaporate three to four gallons of water a week at 70 degrees and will give all the humidity necessary in addition to bottom-watering of your plants.

Soil should be of a loose texture with very good drainage. That sold commercially for African Violets does well although each person growing by fluorescents has a favorite formula. After considerable experimenting with different mixtures the following combination has been proven very satisfactory and I have used it for a year with good results.

- 3 parts Garden Soil
- 1½ parts Sharp Sand
- 2 parts Local Peat (Batavia, Ill.)
- 2 parts Hardwood leaf mold

Rub thru ¼ inch sieve and bake in 200 to 235 oven for two hours to destroy weed seeds and harmful bacteria. After cooled, add a heaping tablespoon each of bonemeal and super-phosphate for each quart of the mixture. Suggest you bake your soil when your wife is

visiting as the odor is not exactly like roses and she is likely to drop some uncomplimentary remarks!

Clay pots are best as they absorb water and keep it about the plant roots and to me seem better for bottom watering. Soak new pots in water 24 hours.

By E. P. Engelbrecht of Highland Park. Condensed from Bulletin of the Mens Garden Club of America.

ROSES SHOULD BE COVERED before the ground freezes with a mound of soil. The harder the mound the better. Remember that Hybrid Tea roses are semi-hardy—they will withstand a temperature down to 12 degrees F but the cambium layer cells will be killed at 9 degrees F. The higher the mound is placed around the stems the better because the more buds alive next spring the more vigorous the plant will become.

Marsh hay should be placed over the mound of soil on the roses, after cutting the stems to about 6 inches above the cone, sometime in mid-November.

We know gardeners who claim they have wintered the same rose plants for more than 20 years.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS are not entirely hardy in Wisconsin. Some varieties are much hardier than others. Some gardeners have wintered chrysanthemums successfully by pouring a bucket of sand over the crowns. This is done after the ground has frozen and the stems have been cut back. Sand is better than heavy soil. A layer of marsh hay can also be placed over the sand.

Perennial phlox does not revert to lavender shades. If this happens and the plant you originally purchased is replaced by one of a magenta shade it is because the parent plant has died and has been succeeded by a volunteer seedling. Phlox should be divided and transplanted every 3 or 4 years and the old plant carefully isolated and maintained. It seems that perennial phlox is not fully hardy in central Wisconsin where winters are quite severe.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Gebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Wm. Judd, Stoughton; C. Meyer, Appleton; Clarence Pfluger, DePere.

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onee Falls
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Ft. Atkinson

Convention Highlights

Attendance at the 78th Annual Beekeepers Convention at Viroqua was very good. Unfortunately the printers deadline for making up this issue fell on the 2nd day of the meeting so we will have to give further details in the January issue.

The Women's Auxiliary had a nice meeting with a good attendance. Winners of the Honey Cookery Contest and news about the honey queen, as well as business must be reported later.

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory said that the work in Madison is centered largely in breeding of Hybrid stock and machinery to handle heavy equipment. He introduced Mr. Ben Detroy, Federal Agricultural Engineer who is working on lifts for trucks, hive tippers, faster uncapping and extracting equipment.

European foul brood has been with us more than we have realized, was Dr. Farrar's opinion. The organism is being studied in various laboratories. It is necessary to use antibiotics for its control.

Good Hybrid stock is not only a matter of breeding or crossing various lines or combinations but the queens must be properly reared if they are to do what we expect of them.

Fumagillan is effective in control of nosema and recommended for protection of package bees in the spring and insurance against loss in over-wintered colonies. It has good keeping qualities—can be fed in fall and be effective the next spring. Nosema, said Dr. Farrar,

is expensive to live with, if we do not take any control measures.

Dr. Farrar introduced Dr. Don Peer, now of Nipawin, Sask., Canada, who put out about 1,300 packages last spring in what he described as the best bee territory on the American continent, even though spring lasts from October to May, with temperatures as low as minus 60 degrees F. Dr. Peer was a graduate student at the Univ. of Wis. and later worked for the Canadian Experiment station at Ottawa. He said E.F.B. was a serious problem and found drugs to be necessary and satisfactory. He thinks we must feed for this disease for some time to come. He mentioned treating colonies of A.F.B. with sulfa in "hospital yards". Rape seed production presents a problem because the honey comes in the last of July and will granulate in the combs within a month. Faster uncapping and extracting equipment are necessary, he said. His two queen colonies produce 325 pounds and each one queen colonies 125 pounds each.

Expenses in Canada are high; roads are poor; season very short. They need better stock, both in breeding and rearing of queens. In Canada most of the honey is sold as "creamed honey".

Queens of the Future

Dr. G. H. Cale, Jr., of Hamilton, Ill. gave an interesting talk on breeding Hybrid queens. When the Dadants went into the work they estimated it might cost \$10,000 per year, but it has cost \$15,000 per year. This past year they tried 13 Hybrid combinations and by 1958 will try up to 36 combinations. "We will

(Continued on Page 134)

Our Bees In November

There are lots of bees in our colonies this fall but stores are light in many cases.

We hope all beekeepers checked their colonies carefully in October and fed them enough so they will survive the winter.

Inspector John Long reports that he observed some dry sugar feeding in parts of the state but found that the sugar was being wasted—much of it was on the bottom board and spread through the combs in a dry state. The beekeepers had read about it in bee magazines and were trying it out. Mr. Long thinks it's a very wasteful method and of course, one never knows if the bees have enough for winter even though fed quite a number of pounds of sugar.

The clovers look good in most parts of the state, although in southern Wisconsin: Janesville, Lake Geneva, etc. it was exceedingly dry during August and September. In areas where there was sufficient rainfall, the condition of the plants is very good, which should be reflected in the crop next year.

Mr. Long also reports an increase in the amount of E.F.B. in the state. His inspection report for 1956 will show a large number of yards infected with the disease. However, while these colonies suffered in production this year, the disease cleared up by late fall. However, it may again appear next spring and should be watched. In some cases it may destroy colonies but in most cases it will so weaken them they will not produce a profitable crop, if any crop at all.

A number of beekeepers made nuclei in late summer which they will winter in bee cellars for increase for next year, according to Mr. Long. Some beekeepers raise their own queens, others purchase them from the south. If the cellar has the correct temperature and correct humidity it is often possible to successfully winter nuclei. The management

of a good bee cellar is an art in itself. It can be either too warm or too cold, too damp or too dry.

Now that the bees have formed a tight cluster it is a good time to check them to see if the populations are large enough so they will survive the winter—also to see that the cluster covers sufficient stores or can move upward on to stores in mid-winter. Weak colonies—weak because of some condition such as poor queens should be destroyed and the honey and pollen saved for package bees next spring.

Just as the dairy farmer continually tests his cows and removes the "boarder cows"; those that do not pay for their feed, so the beekeeper should check his colonies and keep only those which will be profitable.

HONEY REPORT—OCTOBER 1956

The 1956 honey crop is estimated at 213,719,000 pounds—16 percent less than last year's crop, according to the U.S. Crop Reporting Board. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,315,000 colonies of bees—about the same number as in 1955. Honey production per colony averaged 40.2 pounds, which compares with 47.7 in 1955, and the 1950-54 average of 43.6 pounds. In mid-September, producers had about 83 million pounds of honey on hand for sale—about 39 percent of the estimated 1956 production.

Honey production is below last year in all areas of the country except the South Atlantic and the West where it is up 26 and 1 percent respectively. Decreases from last year are 45 percent in the East North Central, 32 percent in the North Atlantic, 20 percent in the West North Central and 16 percent in the South Central States.

The 10 leading producing States with 57 percent of the crop are California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan, New York and Ohio.

Convention Report Continued from Page 132

never breed bees which we can visit only in the spring and extracting time and still get a maximum crop", he said. We can however, breed for characteristics which already exist, such as: bees which will produce comb honey with beautiful cappings; better pollenizers; for better temper; better honey production; better wintering; bees which will work alfalfa for honey and pollenization.

Dr. T. Gochnauer, Univ. of Minn., talked on antibiotics for control of bee disease. He said that E.F.B. "exploded" in some northern regions this year and that antibiotics were successful in checking it. However, we may have to change our management practices if we are to control diseases;—otherwise they will not be controlled. If terramycin is fed in too large amounts, brood rearing is seriously reduced, so it must be carefully prepared.

Officers Elected

Vernon Howard, Milwaukee was re-elected president of the Association at the Convention. Other officers elected are shown at the top of the beekeepers title page.

Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Red Granite was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary.

Next year's convention will be held at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

State Honey Queen—Miss Carol Jawsort of Manawa, Waupaca County, was chosen Wisconsin's Honey Queen at the Annual Convention. She is 17 years old and an attractive demonstrator who should create interest in honey throughout the state.

MORE FAVORITE HONEY RECIPES

A beautiful booklet has just been issued by the American Honey Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin, entitled "More Favorite Honey Recipes".

The booklet was prepared by Harriet M. Grace, Director and she states that the recipes are from a collection by nationally known Home Economists.

The booklet is beautifully illustrated with many pictures of cakes, breads,

cookies, cup cakes, baked apples, pies, fruits, and other products made with honey.

Send 25c for a single copy or \$19.00 per 100. They will certainly sell honey.

THE HONEY CANADIANS PREFER

The Saskatchewan Apiary Division prepared a questionnaire about the use of honey, which was distributed by the Canadian Association of Consumers to 375 families. Here are some of the results.

% of families

- 89—used honey
- 82—bought honey because they liked it
- 9—bought honey because of its food value
- 98½—used honey in cooking
- 52½—preferred liquid honey
- 47½—preferred granulated honey
- 92—preferred white honey
- 8—preferred dark honey

Fuller details are given in *Canad. Bee J.* (1956).

LOUIE C. LARSON

Louis C. Larson, beekeeper of Whitehall, Wisconsin passed away on October 3, 1956.

Mr. Larson was a prominent beekeeper for many years in the Whitehall area, at one time operating over 100 colonies. The Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association extends sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

BEES MAY NEED FEEDING

The October 15 semi-monthly honey report by the U.S.D.A. gives this statement for the state of Wisconsin.

"In most sections colonies are in good condition for winter although many beekeepers report shortage of winter stores and need for heavy feeding."

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Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

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		GLASS JARS	
		Queenline	Plain
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1 lb.—per case 24	1.39	1.05
2 lb.—per case 1295	.85
4 lb.—per case 675	
5 lb.—per case 675

Square jar for chunk honey

2½ lb.—per case 12.....\$1.22

TIN CANS & PAILS

60-lb. can—3" screw top—bulk 66c

60-lb. cans 3" screw top—per case 24 \$16.75

5-lb. pails—with bails—per case 50 \$7.65

10-lb. pails—with bails—per case 50 \$11.25

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10% on \$100.00 orders

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OSHKOSH—H. E. Greenwood, 1620 Delaware

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SHAWANO—Dearco Glass & Paint Store,
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January, 1957

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

All fruit growers are invited to attend one of the twelve county fruit growers association meetings scheduled for February and March. Some of these meetings have been held for more than 25 years. There is always a good program, always an interesting group of growers with whom you can visit. Very important too, is the wonderful pot-luck luncheon served at practically all of the meetings by growers wives.

Meetings start at 10:00 a.m. and you are invited to attend and join if interested in fruit growing.

Monday, February 11 — Milwaukee County FGA, Greenfield Town Hall.

Tuesday, February 12 — Waukesha County FGA, Y.M.C.A., Waukesha.

Wednesday, February 13 — Racine County FGA, School of Agriculture, Rochester.

Tuesday, February 19—Rock County FGA, YMCA, Janesville.

Tuesday, February 26 — Washington County FGA, Electric Power Co. Bldg., West Bend.

Wednesday, February 27 — Ozaukee County FGA, Mequon Town Hall, Mequon.

Thursday, February 28 — Sheboygan County FGA, City Hall, Plymouth.

Friday, March 1—Manitowoc County FGA.

Friday, March 8—Jefferson County. Community Hall, Ft. Atkinson.

Tuesday, March 12—Calumet County. FGA, City Hall, Chilton.

Wednesday, March 13 — Shawano County FGA, Community Hall, Shawano.

Thursday, March 14—Outagamie County FGA, Community Hall, Black Creek.

The kind of man who doesn't know the meaning of the word fear is usually the kind who doesn't know the meaning of many other words, either

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IN THIS ISSUE

Fruit Growers Convention Report	139
Fruit Show Premium Winners	142
Wisconsin Apple Institute Report	144
Berries and Vegetables	146
In the Orchard and Berry Patch	148
Growing Better Vegetables	149
Gladiolus Tidings	150
From the Editor's Desk	152
The Dahlia Page	155
Garden Club News	156
A Winter Arrangement	159
Garden Questions Answered	161
Films for Garden Club Meetings	162
Wisconsin Beekeeping	164

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Report of *Fruit Growers Conventions*

Speakers and Growers Discuss Orchard Management Problems

Attendance at the Annual convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Fond du Lac on November 7-8, was the largest in our history. There were almost 100 women in attendance at the Auxiliary meeting. The apple exhibit, due to the large premiums offered by commercial men was the best we have ever seen in both quality and quantity.

The 10th Annual meeting of western Wisconsin Fruit Growers with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association at Winona on October 29-30 was also well attended and the program excellent.

Papers from the speakers will be published from time to time in the magazine. A paper by Dr. D. H. Dewey, Michigan appeared in our November issue. It described modern storages for fruit growers.

We will report here only highlights of the program at the Winona meeting taken from our notes.

Apple Scab Control

Apple Scab was not a serious problem in 1956. However, Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology told of experience controlling scab in an orchard near Kewaunee, on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, where scab had not been controlled for 15 years. It had changed hands several times and each grower was unable to control scab because of weather conditions, especially fog and mist from the lake. Dr. Moore exhibited apples from an unsprayed plot in this orchard which were sorry looking indeed and illustrated what happens when scab is not controlled. He then showed pictures of beautiful fruit and healthy looking leaves on trees in the blocks that were sprayed according to a planned schedule. The ground was first sprayed with Krenite at 600 gallons per acre using 3 gallons of actual Krenite per acre, in early spring.

In a block in which straight Captan

was used—early sprays at the rate of two pounds of Captan per 100 gallons of water and later at 1½ pounds, there was only 5% scab on McIntosh. With a program of Captan and Mercury through petal fall followed by Captan, there was 4% scab and on blocks where Phygon and Glyodin were used there was slightly more scab. He estimated that all chemicals will give control if applied often and thoroughly enough.

Lead arsenate can be injurious to the leaves, especially on the variety Cortland. Our new fungicides do not safen arsenate of lead as we would like.

Dr. Moore stated that fire blight was not as serious this year as in 1955. It was most serious after bloom on terminal shoots and sometimes even apples were found with "ooze". Anti-biotics did not control the late infection.

Dr. Moore concluded that with late infection it is best to do nothing at all. It is rare if more than 5% of the branches carry blight over winter in Wisconsin. Watch for cankers which "ooze" sap (and bacteria) next spring and prune them out. It may help to spray with anti-biotics while the trees are in bloom to control blossom blight if the season is favorable for blight.

Orchard Soil Management

The soil management program for orchards must be made to fit the needs of the individual orchard and grower. It is impossible to make general recommendations, said Dr. A. L. Kenworthy of Michigan.

The program must be designed, first, to conserve water; second, to conserve nutrients and make them more available. On lighter sandy soils, cover crops with cultivation are best for stone fruits.

If sawdust is used as a mulch, 50% more nitrogen should be used the first two or three years after it is applied,

followed by an amount determined by tree growth. Legumes used twice as much water as the grasses according to Dr. Kenworthy. If you mow the grasses following the early period of plentiful moisture you defeat the purpose of the mulch because a second crop of grass comes on which may use more moisture in this fall and be detrimental if the season is dry.

Dr. Kenworthy stated that apple trees have never responded to phosphorous fertilizers. He said that apples are different from many other crops in their fertilizer requirements. Michigan is now using leaf tests to determine nutrient deficiencies. About 5% of the orchards in that state show some deficiency and 50% will respond to additional fertilizers of one kind or another.

Apples have a high requirement for nitrogen; low for phosphorus, and relatively high for potash. Nitrogen is needed almost every year, depending upon the soil type. Potash may or may not be needed while phosphorus fertilizer usually does not help, except for the cover crop. Some soils are deficient in magnesium which can be corrected by foliage. If limestone is used in the orchard, use a dolomitic lime containing magnesium. If potash fertilizers are used in liberal amounts it may cause a magnesium deficiency. The fruit grower should use the type fertilizer program which is the cheapest, including cost of handling. About 5% of the orchards are deficient in boron. The potash deficiency is usually on sandy soil. The roots of the apple tree are largely in the upper 3 feet of soil; about 75%. Dr. Kenworthy emphasized not to apply fertilizer on frozen ground because of run-off. He cautioned against the use of calcium limestone because it may cause trouble while dolomitic limestone does not.

Fruit Thinning

Growers are working out their own program of chemical thinning based on trial and error, according to Dr. Kenworthy. Once they learn how to get results, they are encouraged to continue. Thinning may reduce the size of the crop on the acre basis slightly but will

increase the size and quality of the fruit. If a certain concentration of thinner does not take off enough fruit, it may be because the trees are too vigorous for that concentration. If too many apples are taken off, it may be because the trees lack vigor. The amount of spray put on the trees may be as important as the concentration of chemical.

Heavy pruning in the tops of apple trees is important so that the lower limbs will produce fruit as good in quality as the upper branches.

Cultural Recommendations by Growers

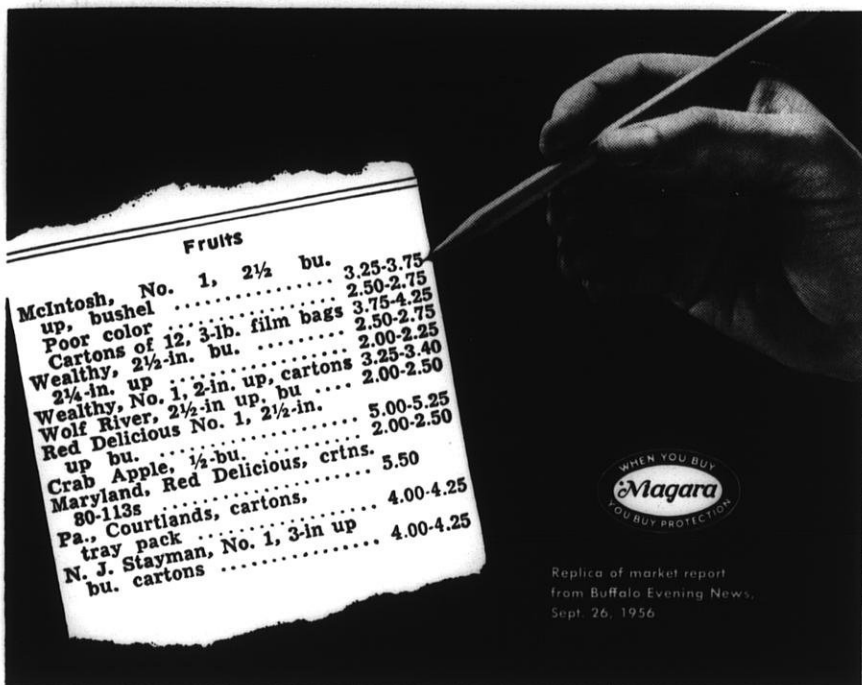
One of the most interesting programs, at both meetings, has been the Growers Forum. Commercial growers give their experiences and tell what conclusions they have reached for future practices. Here are some of the interesting statements made.

Pruning. When the speed sprayer and concentrate spraying became popular growers were faced with the necessity of opening up their trees and lowering them. This led to the practice of taking out large branches in the top center of the tree. One grower emphasized that we must start the young tree right so as not to have too many high branches and become crowded in the center. Pruning is one of the most difficult problems because the methods are affected by variety characteristics. Small cuts in the upper part of the tree are stimulating and cause more growth, more shade and more height in the tree. Therefore growers are making larger cuts.

Take Out The Tops

Snip pruning is the answer to annual bearing in Wealthy and Golden Delicious, according to growers. In McIntosh, a central leader is a mistake because the tree soon gets too high. Some Minnesota growers said they had trees up to 30 feet high and no one would pick the tops and the spray would not reach it. In his first pruning one grower took off only 6 feet and now these trees are right back where they were, in height.

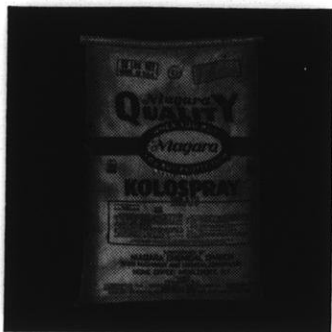
(Continued on Page 154)



Replica of market report from Buffalo Evening News, Sept. 26, 1956

MARKET REPORT—GOOD!

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*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Poor color penalized many growers' profits last year. Too many apples were down graded because of size. Blemishes proved costly at market time.

In short, the market report was *not good* for off-grade fruit.

You can avoid all this. Call in the Niagara field man to chart an insect and disease control program for you—now. Sound orchard practice is his aim and will be your reward.

Follow his advice and you'll raise a bumper crop of better colored, finer finished fruit—the kind of fruit that brings the best market prices.

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Fruit Show Premium Winners

The apple exhibit at the Annual Convention of the Horticultural Society at Fond du Lac on November 7-8 was the best we have ever seen due to the very liberal prizes offered by W. H. Bigelow of the Stauffer Chemical Company (Captan, Flowable Parathion, and Vapam); Wm. Aeppler, Wisconsin Orchard Supply Company (Bruiseless Crate Turner); Victor Ruh, California Spray (Orthocide); M. H. Shepard of W. H. Barber Co. (Crag Glyodin 341); and Richard H. Hawkins, Niagara Chemical Division (Kolo Carbamate and Kolo-spray)

The following members won prizes as stated:

Champion Plates

Grand Champion: Art Wendel, Adell (McIntosh)

Reserve Champion: Emil Beyer, Malone (Cortland)

Third: Louis Lautz, LaCrosse (Fireside)

Fourth: Walter Clemens, Theinsville (N. W. Greening)

Champion ½ Bushel of Apples

Grand Champion: Allyn Kaste, Galesville (McIntosh)

Reserve Champion: William Connell, Menomonie (Red Delicious)

3rd: William Louis, Richland Center (McIntosh)

4th H. J. Hasslinger, Nashotah (Cortland)

5th: Louis Lautz, LaCrosse (Red Delicious)

6th: Louis Grimm, Nashotah (McIntosh)

7th to 10th: Frenz Orchard, Cedarburg, (Golden Delicious); Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg (Red Delicious); Willard Wagner, Cleveland, (Cortland) Justus Brueckner, Jefferson (Secor).

Largest Point Winner: Emil Beyer Malone.

Individual Winners

Philip Dell, Waldo: 1st on Macoun.

Justus Brueckner, Jefferson: 4th on Macoun; 2nd, Haralson; 1st, Secor; 4th,

Praire Spy; 4th, Red Delicious; 5th, Jonathan; 3rd, Perkins (Recent Introduction).

Ward Brothers, Ft. Atkinson: 2nd on Macoun; 4th, N. W. Greening.

John D. McIlquham, Chippewa Falls: 3rd on Macoun; 1st, Haralson; 4th Fireside; 2nd, Prairie Spy; 4th Wealthy; 2nd, McIntosh; 5th, Cortland; 6th, Red Delicious; 5th, Golden Delicious.

Schroeder Orchard, Belgium: 5th on Macoun; 4th, Golden Delicious.

Allyn Kaste, Galesville: 3rd on Haralson; 1st, Wealthy; 2nd, Red Delicious; 3rd, Jonathan.

H. J. Hasslinger, Nashotah: 4th on Haralson; 6th, Fireside; 3rd, McIntosh; 2nd, Cortland; 1st, (R.I.) Ida Red.

Emil Beyer, Malone: 2nd on Secor; 3rd, Fireside; 1st, Prairie Spy; 5th, N. W. Greening; 5th, McIntosh; 1st, Cortland; 5th, Red Delicious; 1st, Golden Delicious; 1st, Jonathan; 2nd, Red Gold (R. I.).

John Kopp, West Bend: 3rd on Secor; 3rd, Wealthy.

Louis Lautz, LaCrosse: 1st on Fireside; 1st, Red Delicious.

Arnold Ulrich, Rochester, Minnesota: 2nd on Fireside.

Art Wendel, Adell: 5th on Fireside; 2nd, N. W. Greening; 1st, McIntosh; 4th, Cortland.

Walter Clemens, Theinsville: 3rd on Prairie Spy; 1st, N. W. Greening; 3rd, Red Delicious; 2nd, Golden Delicious.

Walter Schultz, Lake Mills: 3rd on N. W. Greening.

William Louis, Richland Center: 2nd on Wealthy; 4th, Jonathan.

Wm. C. Dahlke, Pickett: 5th on Wealthy; 4th, Minjon (R. I.).

Jim Wood, Sturgeon Bay: 6th on Wealthy; 6th, McIntosh; 3rd, Cortland.

Joy Grimm, Nashotah: 4th on McIntosh; 5th, Redwell (R. I.).

Lenore Zinn, Hartford: 3rd on Golden Delicious.

Neiman Orchards, Cedarburg: 2nd Jonathan.

Marvin Kosanke, Ripon: 6th on Jonathan.

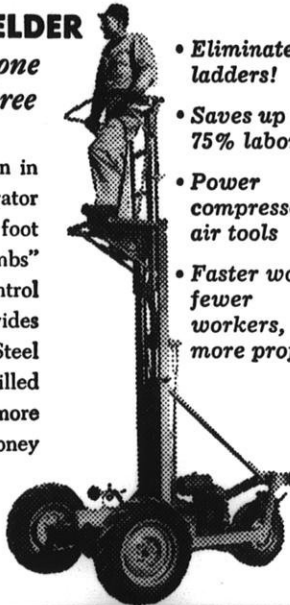
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Wisconsin Apple Institute Report

Institute Has Busy Year. Elects New Officers

The Wisconsin Apple Institute met on the afternoon of November 8 in conjunction with the Annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Fond du Lac.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Leroy Meyer, Milwaukee; Vice-Pres, Allyn Kaste, Galesville; Secretary-Treas., Don Palmer, Green Bay; New directors elected were Don Palmer, John Van Elsen, Appleton; Howard Nieman, Cedarburg; and Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah.

The Institute voted to pay the full National dues of \$1500, for National Promotion and dues of \$293. It was voted to set membership dues for commercial men at \$25.00 per year.

The Institute had 71 paid up members in 1956 and 8 affiliated county association memberships. Profit from the state fair apple sales were \$432.87. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture gave the Institute \$2100, in matching funds for payment of posters as point-of-sale material.

A total of 25,000 copies of the new edition of the popular recipe book, "Use Wisconsin Apples 42 New Ways" were printed. Almost all have been sold or distributed—5,000 copies going to the Illinois Apple Association.

Mrs. Marion Loomer, Home Economist for the Institute who worked in the office of The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, listed these accomplishments for the past season—in addition to revision of the recipe book.

Worked with 9 county committees on the Wisconsin Apple Pie Demonstration Contest and arrangement for the Regional and State Contests on WBAY-TV, Green Bay and WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee.

Regular news releases with recipes sent to Women's page editors of 35 daily newspapers each week.

Promotion of apples through television—14 appearances featuring apples were

made on WBAY-TV, Green Bay; WKOW-TV, Madison; WISC-TV, Madison; WKOW-TV, Madison; WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; WKBT-TV, LaCrosse; and WM-TV, Madison.

Weekly news releases were sent to directors of women's programs of all Wisconsin Television stations for use on their own programs.

Promotion of apples through radio included 6 radio talks on apples and a weekly news release to directors of women's programs of all Wisconsin radio stations for use on their own programs.

Each county home agent was offered
(Continued on Page 154)

It used to be the television set that got poor reception, but now it's the guy who comes around for the payments.—E. Dubuque Register.

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

Rodent Repellents
Tree Wound Paint

PRUNING EQUIPMENT

Power Pruner Hand Snips
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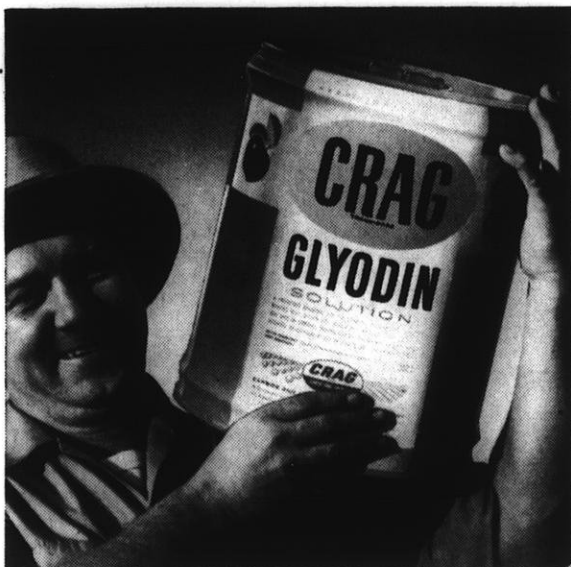
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Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

OFFICERS

Pres.....Gerald Fieldhouse
Dodgeville
Vice Pres....Clarence Greiling, 90
S. Main Blvd., Green Bay
2nd Vice Pres....Chris Olson, Berlin
Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

Annual Meeting Highlights

The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n. held at Fond du Lac, Nov. 1 brought out a good number of growers who heard an excellent program.

Officers elected for the coming year were President, Gerald Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; Vice-President, Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; 2nd Vice-Pres. Chris Olson, Berlin; and Sec-Treas., E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson.

New directors elected for a 3 year term were: Clarence Greiling, John Veits, R. 3, Baraboo; F. J. Long, Clintonville.

Growers who took part in the program and presented their experiences in growing strawberries have been asked to send articles which will be published in early issues.

Soil For Strawberries

Prof. Arthur Alberts of the Soils Department, U.W. gave an excellent talk on how to increase production by improving the soil.

He stated that 90% of the root system of strawberries is in the top 6 inches of the soil; only 10% below that depth. Organic matter is all important for strawberries. We can grow the organic matter and then use chemical fertilizers as needed. Manure may create a weed problem.

We must plan ahead 4 years in strawberry production. Professor Alberts suggested applying fertilizer on green manure crops rather than on the strawberries. However, nitrogen can be used on berries in the spring if the leaves indicate a need for it. If the leaves are pale green, soluble nitrogen will give a

much needed boost in growth, especially on light soils.

Papers by Prof. George Klingbeil will be published in early issues.

Mr. Clarence Greiling, Green Bay emphasized that strawberry plants should be set out early—best when they are still dormant. Late set plants do not produce a maximum crop the next year. He thinks too much potash fertilizer causes injury to strawberries. Mr. Greiling stated that he believes in lots of organic matter from manure or green crops. Let the crops consume the fertilizer. He found that nitrogen gave good results on strawberries in spring.

Financial Report

Mr. E. L. White, Secretary-Treasurer gave the financial report of the Association. There was a balance on hand November 1, 1955 of \$188.15. Dues received were \$75.45. Expenses during the year amounted to \$52.00 and the balance on hand, November 1956 was \$211.60.

The association will have a spring meeting at which time a good program will be presented and plans made for a summer meeting.

STRAWBERRY VARIETIES TESTED FOR FREEZING QUALITIES

The University of West Virginia reports testing strawberry varieties for freezing quality. Of the varieties grown in Wisconsin tested, the Catskill was the most popular, then Maryland-US 2254, Wisconsin No. 214, Sparkle and Premier, in that order.

Before freezing, tasters liked Catskill, Sparkle, Premier, and Wisconsin No. 214.

Better Soils For Strawberries

By A. R. Albert, Dept. of Soils, U.W.

Strawberries are grown the world over on many types of soil wherever rainfall is adequate or irrigation practical. But not all strawberry plantings are so productive as they might be, if more forethought were given to better soil preparation.

This crop absorbs so much labor and its gross acre returns can be so large, that its growers can scarcely afford to skimp on the best possible soil preparation. Secondly, the need for adequate soil moisture during bed establishment and at fruiting is so urgent that growers should assure enough water at critical times through supplemental irrigation.

Since fruit buds are made early the preceding fall and since only the earlier runner plants will have time to do this, one should set out new beds early in spring to young, healthy, and vigorous plants and irrigate within a few hours. Four to six runner plants per square foot by early September are desirable,— 6 to 8 plants under irrigation. Excess plants act as weeds and thin stands cut production. Pinching off the first season's blossom stalks diverts growing vigor from fruit to runners. Surplus and late runners sap the parent plants or the preceding runner plants. Their removal has resulted in a 69% yield increase (Judkins—1950). Both of these practices involve costly hand work.

Weeds, insects, and diseases must ever be under control, all the more so when supplemental irrigation is practiced. Of these three, weeds are ever-present and most expensive to subdue. Since much can be done through prior soil management, this problem will receive attention. Insect and disease control will be necessary from time to time. Newer and better insecticides and fungicides are under intensive study and development. These are the provinces of entomologists and plant pathologists.

(Editor's Note) This is the first of a series of articles by Prof. A. R. Albert

of the Soils Department, Univ. of Wisconsin, on the subject of soil preparation for strawberries. Other articles will follow in coming issues as space permits.

BITTERNESS IN STORED CARROTS

Carrots stored in apple or pear storage houses at low temperatures will develop a very bitter flavor. If such carrots are processed for "baby food" babies are likely to "blow them out".

The Canadian Experiment Station reports that this bitterness can be overcome by keeping the carrots at room temperature a few days before they are needed for processing.

One of the important projects in vegetable research in the Department of Horticulture, U. W. under Prof. W. H. Gabelman is to develop new varieties by breeding with improved flavor and without bitterness.

Anyone who can swallow a pill at a drinking fountain deserves to get well.—
Milwaukee Sentinel.

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P.S. Also have numerous good
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NOVEMBER IN THE *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



Usually early in the new year most of us are making plans for the remainder of the year. Fruit growers generally are busy pruning and usually in the evening look over the new nursery and seed catalogs. There appears to be little change in the list of recommended tree fruit varieties this year. One new early apple variety that will probably be tried by a few growers is **Wellington**. This variety may have some value where a real early red variety is desired. The Spartan again this past year looked favorable.

The commercial apple growers had the usual insects present but both insect and disease control were very good so pest damage in most orchards was at a minimum. This however, was not true of the farm orchards or those following an abbreviated spray schedule. The apple maggot again this year was the most destructive insect pest in farm orchards. It would be a good idea this next season for small growers to place bait traps in their orchards to determine the presence of this pest.

Strawberry Weed Control

Crag will again be the standard chemical recommended for weed control in strawberries.

Further research on sandy soils has indicated that good weed control can be obtained with one or two pounds of **crag** per acre of area. On heavier soils 3 and 4 pound applications are recommended. The recommendations for sandy soils will markedly reduce the cost which has been an objection in some cases for smaller growers.

Poison Ivy Control

A new chemical, amino-triazole com-

monly called **ATA** is the best chemical to kill poison ivy. Tests have shown that complete control of poison ivy can be obtained by spraying poison ivy once with **ATA**. Poison ivy leaves should be about full grown when the chemical is applied. Best time to spray is on a quiet, clear day. Use 3 tablespoons of the commercial preparation in three gallons of water and spray the ivy leaves until they are wet. Low pressure sprayers minimize drift. There is no danger of volatilization.

APPLE CONTAINERS

Bushel basket is criticized. Tray pack and consumer bags are in the lead.

In the October issue of **Virginia Fruit** we find a report of the marketing conference held in August at which growers, buyers, and promotional agencies discussed apple marketing. This statement was made.

"As in past marketing conferences, the bushel basket, as a container for quality fruit was severely criticized. This container is the cause of too much bruise and pack damage. The fruit has to be packed too tightly, and in the case of peaches, too green.

"This year, for the first time, the Northwest box also was the target for unfavorable comparison with the tray pack. The tray pack and consumer bag are far in the lead as to retailer preference as containers for quality apples. These are the only two containers that have increased in use in Virginia packing sheds.

"Safeway Stores in 1955 established a program of buying apples fresh packed in tray pack boxes or cartons. This program proved very successful."

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Vegetable seed catalog time has come around again. Efficient home and market gardeners like to select and order vegetable seed needs early to insure prompt delivery and desired varieties. **Good, adapted varieties are important:**

The use of good adapted varieties is one of the first essentials of successful gardening. Good varieties usually cost little if any more than poorly adapted ones. It requires as much in time, labor and expense to produce a crop using a poorly adapted variety as it does when planting a good, well-proven adapted one. The result obtained however, can be of great difference in terms of yield, table quality and personal satisfaction. **High quality seed also essential:**

In addition to the selection of a suitable variety, the quality of the seed for planting is important too. The gardener who uses poor quality seed or an unadapted variety is starting his garden under a handicap. Despite the use of good soil, proper fertilization and other good cultural practices the harvest is likely to be inferior in yield and quality.

Here are some newer varieties gardeners may want to try this coming season. **Seminole snap bean**, A new disease resistant, deep green colored, round podded variety. Pods are somewhat longer, maturity a few days later and plants slightly taller than the Tendergreen variety. Noted for outstanding flavor and adaptability for fresh use, canning and freezing.

Gold Pak carrot. A new long, slim type carrot variety having a very rich orange interior and exterior color. Has short,

strong tops. Like other long type varieties it is best adapted to sandy, loamy or muck soils and will not do well in heavy, stiff textured soils.

Salad Bowl lettuce. Outstanding leaf type lettuce for home garden use. Noted for ability to hold its quality and flavor despite hot, dry weather. Will not tend to bolt, or become tough and bitter under adverse growing conditions. A single planting if properly thinned and spaced can furnish leaf lettuce over a considerable period during the growing season. **America spinach**. A new slow to bolt spinach variety. Vigorous, spreading growth habit with glossy, thick, dark green colored heavily savoyed leaves. Later than Bloomsdale types but well suited to summer production.

Wisconsin Chief tomato. A new second-early, large fruited, orange-red uniform ripening variety. Appears to have less tendency toward fruit cracking compared to other popular ripening varieties. Noted for heavy set of fruit on first cluster. High yields of number one quality fruit and carries its production right up to frost. Has good vine and leaf coverage of fruits.

Urbana tomato. A new second early high-yielding tomato variety. Vines are compact and bushy with good foliage protection of fruits. Fruits are medium size, smooth, and uniform. Flesh firm and thick with small seed cavities. Rich scarlet color. Excellent for canning. Responds well to high fertility and can be more closely spaced to permit maximum production.

Golden Beauty sweet corn. A new sec-

(Continued on Page 154)

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: R. H. Juers and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 2
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The annual meeting, program, election of officers and meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society were held in Fond du Lac on November 4 and were well attended. The program was interesting and considerable business of value to the organization was transacted.

The following are motions made and passed by the Board of directors.

1. At the State Gladiolus Show the 1 or 3 spike classes shall be: Open, Novice, Introduction, and Seedling.

2. The choice of entering in the Novice or Open classes shall be optional with the exhibitor; but he may not enter both in any state show in any one year.

3. The amateur class at the state show shall be eliminated and the Novice class substituted.

4. In the Novice class only ribbons and rosettes shall be given—no trophies.

5. The recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee on points were adopted: 5 points will be given for a 1st premium; 3 points for a 2nd; 1 point for a 3rd. No points will be given for winning a sectional, division or championship award. No points will be given in the Novice section.

6. There will be 2 classes of champions and a trophy will be given in the miniature (100 and 200 sizes) and another for larger sizes.

7. It is recommended that each Gladiolus chapter be urged to improve the judging ability of members by holding judging schools.

8. The spring meeting of the Board of Directors and the Society will be held in the Hotel Appleton on Sunday, March 31, 1957.

9. The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Annual Show will be held in St. Mary's school gymnasium in Appleton on August 10-11.

10. The bulb auction committee for the auction at the spring meeting appointed by the President is: Walter Bell, 713 S. Mason St., Appleton; Arthur Kottke, 611-4th St., Oconto; and Otto Kapschitzke, 1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan.

11. The society voted to again affiliate with the North American Gladiolus Council and the New England Gladiolus Society. Mr. John Flad, Madison was appointed on the N.A.G.C. committee on the Central International Gladiolus Show and to attend the National Convention.

Financial Report

The Financial Report submitted by treasurer, H. A. Kasten, Wausau was as follows:

Income

Balance, March 5, 1956	\$323.16
Bulb Auction, Spring Meeting	160.65
Classifications sold	1.80
Entry tags sold	3.65
Dues received	68.00

Total\$557.26

Expenditures

Central International	
Show Committee	\$160.65
N.A.G.C. Classifications	3.75
Trophy, Best Ill. R. I.,	
Wis. State Show	5.00
5 Trophies for Chapter shows	17.50
Stamps Postcards Envelopes	22.00
Central International	
Show Trophy	35.00

Total\$243.30

Balance\$313.36

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings to all members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. The year of 1956 was one of great events in the States' Gladiolus history, with the Central International Show at Madison and the many fine Chapter Shows held around the State. It is a year which will be long remembered. With abundant moisture and ideal weather a fine crop of bulbs were harvested throughout the State and everyone is eagerly looking forward to 1957.

A program is to be initiated for the education and development of proficient judges and it is hoped that a successful start can be made as a real need exists for this among our Chapters. The dropping of the Amateur Class and a novice taking its place and revision of certain show rules will be put into affect. With the State Show scheduled for Appleton and Chapters already announcing show dates, 1957 promises to be a year of high activity.

In closing, I wish to thank all members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, and the Board of Directors for the honor of being chosen as your President. It is a responsibility that I have accepted with hesitation and humility for a high standard has been set by your previous leaders. A standard which will be difficult to equal. However, I am counting on the usual fine cooperation of the officers, directors and all members of our splendid organization to help make 1957 a milestone in Wisconsin Gladiolus culture.

A most joyous and Happy New Year to each and every one of you.

Al Schmidt, President
Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

MANITOWOC COUNTY

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

The Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society held its annual meeting on October 28 in Lincoln Park. The officers were re-elected for 1957; they are: Pres., Mr. Joe Rezek; Vice-Pres., Mr. William Hachmann; Sec., Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski; and Treas., Mrs. Helen Hachmann.

The Chapter held a Christmas party on December 9 in the Community house.

Mrs. Leo Touhey was Chairman. There was a Pot-Luck Supper. Santa distributed gifts and games were played. Christmas carols led by Mrs. Ed Woods were sung.

By Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski, Sec.

GLADIOLUS

New All-American Selections

Gladiolus usually is pronounced with accent on the "o" but most growers, dealers and florists, along with many gardeners, simply call them "glads".

Gladiolus answers for both singular and plural, although gladioli is the old plural Latin form. Gladiola is never correct. However the spelling or pronunciation, new creations bring new conceptions of beauty, vigor and health each year to supersede the older favorites.

Glads continue to lead the bulb flowers in planting and popularity, although strictly, they are corms and the little "bulblets" are cormels. Whether left with their ribbons of color in the garden and bordered or are cut for indoor use, their long blooming spikes continue to open their buds to their tips.

The new All-America Gladiolus Selections show eight to twelve of their glorious big flowers at one time. The outstanding new All-Americans are Carribbean, Maytime, Appleblossom and Royal Stewart.

Twenty one: that which girls younger than try to look as old as, and women older than try to look as young as.—Hartford Times Press.

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

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H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

From the Editor's Desk

BEST WISHES FOR 1957

May 1957 be a happy and prosperous year for all of our members.

May the rains be plentiful; the weather enjoyable for us and suitable for our plants. May you enjoy your gardens, your fruits, flowers and vegetables.

We hope our horticultural organizations may give us all greater happiness and information leading to better plant culture.

The Editor

OUR COVER PICTURE

This month we show a beautiful arrangement for the New Year by Mrs. Garrison of Madison.

Some of the materials used at Christmas can be recognized, varied in color, to make an effective and dramatic arrangement for January. Here we have blue-green Juniper (variety Hetzi) and a few sprays of Norway pine combined with white styrofoam snowballs and gold balls, white painted magnolia leaves, and gold metallic "feathers" in a 15 inch tall white pillow container. The white and gold balls have been made into a spray, starting with the small ones at the top, and sweeping down to the two very large gold balls, and gold "feathers" at the focal point. White magnolia leaves highlight the background.

WANTED: SPRAYER AND CIDER PRESS

Wanted: Sprayer, 35 G.P.M. or larger, P.T.O.—300 gallon tank or larger, with orchard mast if possible. Complete cider press and equipment. This equipment must be in top condition.

Wm. J. Louis, Route 2, Richland Center, Wisconsin.—Phone: Ithaca 3F2.

A man finds out what is meant by a "spitting image" the first time he tries to feed cereal to his infant.—Walworth Times.

COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE PROGRAM—FARM AND HOME WEEK

University of Wisconsin, Madison
Thursday, February 7, 1957

The morning session of the 3rd Annual growers program in Commercial Floriculture will be held at the new greenhouse range on Walnut Street beginning at 10:00 a.m. This session will feature research reports on floricultural projects now in progress. Dr. D. C. Kiplinger of Ohio will discuss the floricultural marketing program at Ohio State University.

The afternoon session will be in the auditorium of the Bacteriology Building. Dr. Kiplinger will discuss the culture of various pot plants and cut flower crops. L. W. Berninger of the Dept. of Horticulture, U. of W. will report on a recent economic research project in Floriculture. Recommended varieties of garden chrysanthemums will be discussed by Dr. G. E. Beck, who conducted tests during the past four years.

Program for Growers of Potatoes and Vegetable Crops February 7-8, 1957

Potato and vegetable growers will meet on Thursday afternoon, February 7 and all day Friday, February 8 during Farm and Home Week for a program with outstanding speakers. All producers and persons serving the industry are cordially invited to attend.

Meetings will be held in the auditorium of Babcock Hall, west of the Horticulture Bldg., at the University. The banquet Thursday evening will be at the Park Hotel.

For a complete program for Farm and Home Week, write to the College of Agriculture, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.

He was nervous as a long-tailed cat in a roomful of rocking chairs.—Orfordville News.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

The Women's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society held a very interesting meeting during the annual convention at Fond du Lac on November 7. There was a registration of 81 who asked for recipes of apple dishes prepared for the exhibit.

The following officers were elected for 1957. President, Mrs. Arthur Basset Jr. Baraboo; Vice President, Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Bigelow Lourie, Gays Mills.

The first speaker was Mr. Ronald Rich of Baraboo. He showed beautiful slides of many native plants and fragile flowers with close-ups of very small flowers; a tiny bee caught in the Spring Beauty while gathering nectar; a picture showing its carnivorous habits; a Bishops Cap; seed pods with their usual way of dispersing seeds. His excellent photography revealed delicate coloring not frequently seen.

There was an excellent display of arrangements for the holiday season and many exhibits of apple dishes with recipes which were judged by Mrs. Marion Loomer of Madison. This food was later used for the afternoon tea, and was greatly appreciated by everyone taking part. Mrs. Loomer, a charming lady, told about her work this summer with the Wisconsin apple Institute, as Home Economist in the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Many have seen her newsletters, clippings and items about apples in their local newspapers women's pages and have seen her demonstrations on various TV shows. They appreciated the value of her work for apples.

Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis gave a wonderful demonstration on arrangements for the holiday season. She quickly assembled arrangements, using dishes, evergreens, pine cones, cellophane covered nuts; a Madonna which she carved from a plaster-of-paris block, and materials found in our homes. Concluding her demonstration she made an adorable Christmas mobile and wished us all "a Merry Christmas". Everyone enjoyed her

pleasingly presented demonstration and all received ideas to brighten the holiday season.

We feel we had a very wonderful convention.

By Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Pres.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBITS

Very tasty apple dishes were shown by members of the Women's Auxiliary. These were served at the tea at 4:00 p.m. following the meeting. There were a number of beautiful arrangements of fruit and vegetables suitable for the holiday season. Exhibitors who received ratings of excellent and very good on their exhibits were: Mrs. Willard Wagner, Cleveland; Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh; Mrs. Alden Kolb, Cleveland; Mrs. Earl McGilvra, Baraboo; Miss Anna Phillipson, Oshkosh; Mrs. Philip Dell, Waldo; Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Mrs. John McIlquham, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. Walter Clemens, Thiensville; Mrs. J. D. Barnes, Elkhorn; Mrs. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson; Mrs. Emil Beyer, Malone.

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN HOLD CONVENTION

Members of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association met in Milwaukee on December 5-6 and re-elected all officers. They are: Pres. John Gartman, Fond du Lac; Vice-Pres. Vincent Frantel, Kenosha; and Sec.-Treas. Thomas S. Pinney Sr., Sturgeon Bay. Two new directors are John Orton, Milwaukee and Al Wetli, Green Bay.

There were excellent exhibits of machinery and nursery supplies. A booth by the Department of Entomology, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, showing the European Bark Beetle and fungus of the Dutch Elm Disease was very educational. Mr. George Hafstad of the department gave a very good talk on the disease which is so important since it has entered Wisconsin.

There were several excellent panels of nurserymen. On the subject of meeting competition from stores, these members gave good discussions: Don Groth, Milwaukee; Marvin Haller, Oshkosh; Wade Kumlien, Janesville; and John Gartman,

(Continued on Page 155)

ANNUAL CONVENTION REPORT

(Continued from Page 140)

A "flat top" tree bears better than one which is conical in shape. Mr. Dawson Hauser of Bayfield stated that pickers would not pick the tops of their tall trees so decided to cut off the top. He called it "butchering", but production was improved. From now on he will keep trees low.

Captan has increased production, according to another grower. On big McIntosh trees there was always considerable leaf injury on lower branches from lime sulfur. One orchardist stated that his large McIntosh trees bore 18 bushels per tree in 1955 and came back with 20 bushels per tree. He gave much of the credit to good pruning and spraying with Captan.

Mr. William Connell of Menomonie stated that he sprayed with Mercury and Crag through the calyx spray, then Captan and Crag in combination. He feels that Crag helps control red mite that this program saves on cost of materials. It was his sixth season in using Crag and he is satisfied. For insect control, he used DDT, arsenate of lead and methoxychlor and had very clean fruit.

Mr. Alvin Young of Galesville stated he sprayed with 3X concentrate, using Captan and Mercury and in one block used Crag through calyx, with good results.

Wisconsin Apple Institute Report

(Continued from Page 144)

free copies of the recipe book, "Use Wisconsin Apples; 42 New Ways" for distribution to Homemaker's groups. Weekly news releases on apples were sent to County Home Agents for use in their newspaper or regular radio or television programs. These were different from those sent to newspapers, radio, or television.

A regular mimeograph newsletter with marketing information and crop reports was sent regularly to all members and prospective members of the Institute.

Insomnia is what a person has when he lies awake all night for an hour.—Woodville Leader.

GROWING BETTER VEGETABLES

(Continued from Page 149)

ond-early hybrid sweet corn. Has slim uniform medium-sized ears with bright yellow kernels. Dark green husks. Yields well and has excellent table quality.

New All-America Vegetable Selections:

Four new vegetable varieties have been selected by the All-America Selections Committee of the Seed Trade Association for 1957 honors. These are; **Greencrop** bush snap bean, **Smoothie** cucumber, **Champion** radish and **Black Beauty** summer squash. None of these varieties have been tested in Wisconsin to date and therefore it is not possible to make any recommendations. However, some home gardeners may want to try these on a small scale, to compare them with varieties they are now using.

Greencrop snap bean is described as having long, wide, very straight, slightly flattened pods. Has a concentrated set of pods for easy, rapid picking.

Smoothie cucumber is a slicing variety without warts or spines.

Champion radish is reported to be extra early, have a bright cherry-red skin and a crystal white interior. Should hold its quality for a long time without getting hollow or pithy.

Black Beauty summer squash is of a bush type and takes a minimum of space in the garden. It is claimed to be early bearing and of extra fine flavor and quality.

A Chrysanthemum by any other name would at least be easier to spell.—Walworth Times.

HANDY GRAFTING KITS

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GREEN THUMB PRODUCTS

Box 6273-W, Memphis 11, Tenn.

The Dahlia Page

Do Systematic Insecticides Have a Place in the Control of Dahlia Insects?

By C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U.W.

Systemics are those insecticides that can be added to the soil or sprayed on the plant and which penetrate thruout the stem and leaves, to kill all insects or mites that feed thereon. At least that is the general hope when they are used. The encouraging reports, especially from the use of **Thimet**, in the control of cotton pests by merely coating the seed with the material led us to try it and other systemics against mites and insects of the dahlia garden.

The work started a year ago in the greenhouse and was continued out of doors in a muck-soil plot. **Systox**, **Thimet** (3911) and **American Cyanamid's No. 12008** were the materials used. The greenhouse tests showed very good control of two-spotted mites with either **Thimet** or **12008** when emulsion forms were diluted and poured on the soil. White flies were not controlled by these treatments. Both of these systemics injured the foliage to some extent, causing small brown spots near the leaf margins that gradually spread until the leaves dried up. New leaves were not affected after about 30 or 40 days.

The field plot was treated with granular or powder forms of **Thimet** and **12008**, including also an activated charcoal of **12008**.

No Benefits Found

No benefits nor harmful effects could be detected in the soil treated plants. Growth responses, populations of common insects, and phytotoxicities all were evaluated. No stunting nor stimulations due to the systemics were evident. Leaf hopper and lygus bug populations were **equally large on treated and untreated plants**; altho there were indications that **Thimet** reduced the plant injuries by leaf hoppers. No plant injuries were detectable that could be ascribed to the treatments. Unfortunately no mites showed up on untreated or treated plants.



From the results of these tests of one year's duration we must conclude that the systemics studied were valueless in control of the insects in the dahlia garden. The experiments will be continued as we are especially anxious to find out if systemics will control plant lice. Altho these insects were generally numerous this season they did not appear in the marsh field plot, probably because of a very large population of predators, primarily ladybird beetles.

Wisconsin Nurserymen Hold Convention (Continued from Page 153)

Fond du Lac. The future of canned nursery stock was discussed by Mr. Tom Pinney, Jr., Sturgeon Bay, Kenneth Greaves, and Tom Lied, Milwaukee.

Prof. Francis Calkins, Department of Finance at Marquette University gave an excellent talk on "What's Ahead in Business." He expects retail sales to continue good during 1957.

Mr. H. E. Haliday, State Department of Agriculture, talked on changes in the Wisconsin nursery laws. He said efforts will be made to simplify and make the law more easily enforced.

One is impressed with the increase in the use of nursery stock for landscaping residential, industrial, and public property.

We have become "beauty minded" and the state and nation is becoming a more beautiful place in which to live. Nurserymen are also contributing to the beautification of our highways which will be so important in the years ahead.

Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.; Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago. Winnebago Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentary—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7841 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

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Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

To All Gardeners—A Happy New Year

Gardening and garden club membership has brought many people greater happiness.

Members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin are also finding this to be true. The state organization is young—only seven years old, yet its program of work, its wonderful state and regional meetings and the spirit of friendship and good will which has developed among members show us the great value of this movement.

Plans for spring regional meetings are now being made by the officers of each region. These meetings have had such interesting programs that attendance has steadily increased. An outstanding program is being prepared for the annual convention at the Baptist Colony in Green Lake in September. Then in October all regional organizations will hold meetings with programs suitable for the fall season.

Garden Club organization has been the for the past thirty years. Today there are fastest growing movement in the country thousands of clubs throughout this and other nations. There are still, however, many communities in Wisconsin without a single club. This is a challenge to all of us.

A real opportunity to organize more garden clubs exists within the regional organizations. Help organize a club in a community near you and invite members to take part in your regional meetings. This will provide a great stimulus and the new clubs may obtain help in making their meetings successful from members not far away. Hold joint meetings with new clubs so they may get acquainted with other good gardeners and learn from those having experience.

We work best when we are happy—so look for happiness in your gardening and Garden Club work. Creating a garden and using flowers in the home can be a golden band to cement friendship and respect.

PLANTS LISTEN?

Watch what you say around plants! Some people now claim that plants listen, and what's more they like music and prefer women's voices. Some data already collected indicates that sugar cane, tapioca, and sweet potatoes grow faster when entertained with music. Research is continuing at the International University, Pondicherry, India, where music is being broadcast to "listening" plants.—From Shell Chemical Co. Agric. News.



WONDERFUL HOLIDAY SHOW BY WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUBS

"T'was the night before Christmas" was the theme of the second bi-annual holiday show on December 1-2 staged by the West Allis Garden Club Association and sponsored by the Park Commission, and Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. The show was held in the Allis Chalmers club house and will be repeated again in two years.

There were 250 entries from the 7 clubs in West Allis: Gatewood Garden Club, Green Gardeners, Hillcrest Garden Club, Home Gardeners, Lincoln Manor Garden Club, West Allis Garden Club and West Milwaukee Garden Club.

Visitors obtained many valuable suggestions for Christmas decorations from the beautiful door decorations—"Greens all through the house"; arrangements and decorations for mantles; for mirrors; for walls; in the kitchen; window decorations; snow-scapes; arrangements in a sleigh; composition using deer; and gift wrappings.

Outstanding too, were the many beautiful table settings, the Christmas trees; mobiles; and hand made Christmas gifts.

We congratulate the garden clubs of West Allis on this beautiful show.

DOROTHY BIDDLE TO BE IN WISCONSIN

Dorothy Biddle, well known and popular flower arrangement lecturer and demonstrator will be in Wisconsin from April 17 to April 27.

She has several open dates for her stimulating meetings and her rates are quite reasonable. Write for her lecture folder. Address: Box 302, Pleasantville, New York.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY OFFICERS

New officers were elected by the American Rose Society for 1957. Fred W. Walters, La Canada, California, was elected President; John R. Patterson of Moline Ill. Vice-Pres. M. E. Noggle of Circleville, Ohio, treasurer.

Mr. James P. Gurney, Columbus, Ohio is executive secretary.

The society now has 16,400 members.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SYMPOSIUM IN CHICAGO

The Garden Club of Illinois will present a Flower Arrangement Symposium at the Eighth Street Theater, Chicago, on Thursday, February 7, 1957.

If you wish to attend, write the Garden Club of Illinois, Palmer House, 119 S. State Street, Chicago 3, Ill. for information.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Navy Pier, Chicago

March 23-31, 1957

The annual spring flower show of the Garden Club of Illinois in co-operation with the Modern Living Exposition will be held at the Navy Pier on March 23-31, 1957.

Our garden club members will find a visit to this show an exhilarating experience.



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News From Our Clubs

CHILTON GARDEN CLUB NEWS

In March, Mr. Norbert Thuerwacher, Malone, Wisconsin spoke to us on Chrysanthemums and preparation of soil for seed flats, Mrs. E. A. Luethke and Mrs. E. M. Thieleke, Kiel, Wisconsin spoke on herbs in May. In August Mrs. Mary Morton, Fond du Lac, conducted a Corsage Workshop, which proved very instructive and helpful to the members. Mr. Elmer Whitby, Brothertown, had a vegetable symposium at our September meeting, bringing out the problems posed by the wet, cold summer. He suggested the kinds of vegetables best grown in this part of Wisconsin. Mr. Charles Braman, Waupaca, spoke on birds and showed colored slides and movies at our November meeting. Our civic project was the planting of a flower bed around the flagpole on the grounds of our new hospital. This fall, the committee planted tulip bulbs there.

In competition with other clubs of this area, our club won a \$10.00 prize for the best floral entry at our Calumet County Fair. At our Christmas party, we will have a "Do-It-Yourself" Christmas decorations demonstration and display, which will later be put on display at the State Bank for public viewing.

By Mrs. Oscar Schaub, Secretary

THE NEARNORTH GARDEN CLUB OF CRIVITZ

The outstanding program of the Near-north Garden Club for last year was a tour of the Wilson Nursery at Pembine and the Pine Mountain Nursery at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Our theme for 1957 will be "Trees and Living in this Beautiful North Woods". We anticipate a most interesting program. Our theme for the past year was "Attracting Song-birds to our Gardens" We invited Mr. LeRoy Linterteur, a bird specialist from the State Conservation Dept. who gave a very interesting talk. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison is always our top man as speaker.

Next year, our theme being "Trees" we plan to invite the county forestry agent who is always happy to talk on that subject.

We wish you all a very happy New Year!

By Mrs. Ethel McAlpine, Secretary

ALL-AMERICA FLOWERS FOR 1957

The organization known as **All-America Selections** brings us this year 3 flowers and 4 new garden vegetables for testing in your garden this coming year.

The Vegetables are discussed by Prof. John Schoenemann in his article in this issue, together with other outstanding varieties.

In the flower world there are 3 new ones for your consideration: **Twinkle phlox**; **Glitters petunia** and **Red Satin petunia**.

Twinkle Phlox is a new dwarf, compact plant of only 8 inches, blanketed in blooms. Each petal is sharply pointed for its twinkling stars of assorted colors; it's excellent for ribbon beds and edging.

Glitters petunia is the first scarlet with white star bicolor flowers, a low compact bedding plant that covers itself with the most striking of contrasting colored blooms all season long.

Red Satin petunia is considered the best of the red and near red multi-flora petunias. It is very strong and compact for bedding purposes, richest of scarlet reds, of satiny texture and will stand any sun.

Seed of these new varieties will be available from most seed houses and perhaps will be available from your grower if you do not care to grow them yourself from seed. Better check with your grower, however.

We suggest as a project for garden clubs that each club arrange to have someone grow these varieties so they may be observed on garden tours, or bouquets brought to garden club meetings and flower shows. It's an interesting project!

Tropical Exotics Beckon Us to Make

A Winter Arrangement

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Do you take a winter vacation? This month we would like to show you some of the choice material available from the palm family.

Container

The vase is a small brown one, not more than four inches tall, with raised bands. Because of its small size, it might be used less than others, but with the addition of several 1¼ inch thick pieces of walnut, the longest about 18x3 inches, under the container, it became visually stable enough for a quite large arrangement. You may have seen this container used with brown *Copernicia glabrescens* palm and white single Japanese peonies.

Fill vase with a thick block of styrofoam.

Materials

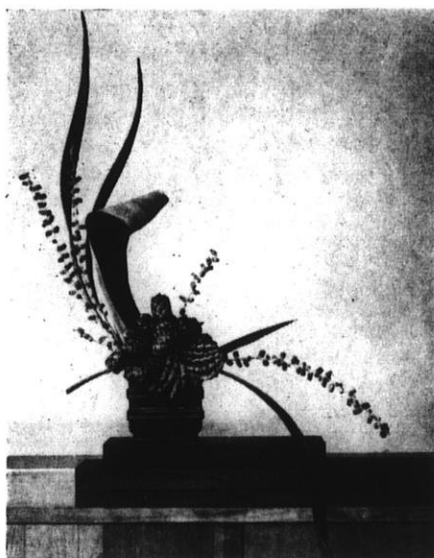
Have you seen the boat-like palm spathes that are often sold in flower shops as containers? The narrow, dark brown slender strips which create the main line of the arrangement are such a spathe. It was split along the natural fissures into ribbon like pieces, then soaked in water for several hours until pliable.

A palm spathe is usually dark brown inside, beige outside. To show both sides and increase the line interest, the tip was weighted heavily, brown side out, with a filled teakettle or iron, then twisted just enough to bring the tan side uppermost at the bottom end, which was also weighted with something heavy. It was then allowed to dry in position.

The Focal Point

The short stub at the bottom left of the arrangement, and the curving brown piece of spathe which makes the low sweeping line on the right are all one piece. It was laid on the styrofoam block, clipped in with a hairpin shaped piece of wire, and the cluster of *Raphia* seed pods (*Raphia Ruffia*) laid over it for the focal point.

The 3 inch wide brown and beige twist



above and to the left of the focal point is the bottom part of the leaf of the Areca palm. (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*, usually known to the nursery trade as *Areca lutescens*)

The four longer stems of dried date-like seeds are known to florists as "moon berries". A more unhelpful name would be hard to find. They are the seeds of a palm, beige in color, and the stems are useful and interesting even after the berries fall off.

Material Available

When you find yourself in the Miami area, we would like to recommend a visit to the **Fairchild Tropical Gardens**, Coconut Grove, Florida, just south of Miami. Here you will see a fine collection of palms in the *Montgomery palm*-etum, and the tropical shrubs, vines and trees which can be grown in this area. There is a motorized tour of the grounds, and a beautiful shop where you may buy many beautiful tropical products and seed pods. There is swimming and picnicking at nearby **Mattheson Hammock**.

Flowers For Your Garden

NEW FLOWERS TESTED IN 1956

By Walter P. Knuth,
Horticultural Chairman

The outstanding new flower tested in my garden in 1956 was an African **Marigold**, "**Crackerjack**". It produced enormous blooms. The colors were so varied and clear that if separate colors are ever produced we will have some wonderful marigolds. Seeds should be available in 1957.

Another new flower was **Helianthus Lemongold** which produced 7 inch fully doubled flowers of light yellow. It would make a nice low hedge for the back of the border.

Calendula "Rays of Sunshine" was very good with flowers of various colors up to 4 to 5 inches across on long strong stems.

Rose Pink Princess Aster was outstanding in the garden. It is the first of the separate colors in the Princess variety and produced a plant with 10 or 12 blooms at one time similar to a **Chrysanthemum** flower. It is very good.

Two blue petunias were very good. **Blue Tango** has large fluffy flowers with veins of darker blue. It was very fragrant, like a carnation.

Blue Bonnet was very showy in the garden. Planted between the Mums, it grew tall and hung on to the Mums for support and produced a brilliant blue spot of color which attracted much attention.

We grew two new red petunias: **Inca and Aztec**. They produced good plants but very few flowers.

If our members are interested and they want to obtain seeds of these flowers I will be glad to send them the information if you send a self-addressed stamped envelope or postcard.

Our trial garden will be open for visiting to all gardeners from June 15 to November 1. Write Walter P. Knuth, 3444 N. 90th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin.

PRIMROSES

By Mrs. Robt. L. Holly, Waupaca

"By the brookside grows the primrose". This is a line I recall from a poem read in the long ago. But one doesn't need a brookside to grow primroses; you can raise them successfully right in your own back yard.

Of course, there are certain requirements, such as shade, some protection, soil, filled with humus, and if you use fertilizer, make it an all purpose one.

I wish all of you could have been with me last spring, when I visited a friend's garden of primroses; such beauty; such a variety of colors: reds, whites, yellows, pinks, blues, purples, creams and many with a combination of two colors. Some were tall, some very short, others medium in height, Even the leaves were something to rave about; all sizes, shapes and designs. Many of the plants were grown from seeds purchased in various sections of the country, but a large per cent were their own seedlings So please note that primrose **can** be successfully grown in Wisconsin. When one sees them thriving as they do in this garden. it is easy to understand why our English cousins are so partial to them.

As most of you know, they are spring bloomers, some coming into bloom very early. We are told they are best transplanted in August when they are dormant. However, I have planted them at other times and either I have been lucky or they are not as particular as we have been led to believe, for I have seldom lost one by transplanting.

There are one or two commercial growers in our state, so if you are interested, contact them and start growing primroses in your own gardens. Their beauty will be a reward well worth your effort.

There are several forms and types of primroses; why don't you try them all?

Garden Questions Answered

Question: Are leaves and ground corn cobs good mulching material for roses?

Answer: Yes, if they are kept dry. But to keep them dry may be more expensive than to use the accepted material, marsh hay. Iowa State College recommends using ground corn cobs in sections of the state with low winter temperatures by making a wooden frame the size of the rose bed and filling it with the ground cobs.

Question: Is it safe to store dahlia roots in Polyethelene bags?

Answer: We tried it once and found that the roots became moldy. If the atmosphere is dry in the root cellar where you store dahlias it is best to bury them in sand or peat moss. In an unheated root cellar with proper humidity they need not be covered but be sure you have the right conditions before attempting it.

Question: What are the main reasons for house plants not doing well in mid-winter?

Answer: Many years of inquiry among amateurs and garden club members, both beginners and experienced growers, indicates that the most important cause of failure in growing house plants during the winter is lack of water; infrequent watering or forgetting to water entirely for a number of days. A successful grower examines plants every day and waters when necessary, which may be once a day for some plants under dry conditions.

Question: Can the size of a flower pot be a factor in the amount of water required?

Answer: Yes, a fairly large plant in a small pot may dry out too rapidly. It should be repotted into a larger pot with more soil.

Question: Do house plants require frequent applications of plant food during the winter months?

Answer: No, unless you have conditions such as in a greenhouse with more intensive light than is found in the average home. Plants require lights for growth and during the short days of winter growth is relatively small; therefore very little fertilizer is required. Furthermore, the soil is a storehouse of plant food and if a good soil has been used there will be no lack of fertility for some time.

Questions: What then are the most important requirements for growing house plants successfully?

Answer: 1. Proper light conditions for the variety of plant. 2. Never letting the plant dry out, especially to the point where the roots are injured. 3. Proper temperature and humidity for the variety of plant.

Question: What will control the insects and tiny white worms that often infest the soil in which our house plants are growing?

Answer: Chlordane dusted on the surface of soil is recommended. Use a 5% dust. Watering will carry the insecticide into the soil.

PRIMROSE SEEDS

For information as to where primrose seeds may be obtained, write to Mrs. R. L. Holly, 902 South Main Street, Wau-paca, Wisconsin.



Films For Garden Club Meetings

The following films may be obtained from either of these addresses.

Cosmopolitan Films, 3248 Gratiot, Detroit 7, Michigan or

Films of the Nations, Sponsored Film Division, 62 W. 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

We are listing colored movie films with sound for which there is **no charge**. Reserve them well in advance.

Springtime in Holland. Holland's magic carpet—tulip, hyacinth, daffodils, parades; hybridizing varieties. A tour of Holland. (21 minutes).

The Promise of Spring. Planning a garden of bulbs—ordering bulbs, location, layout, care of bulbs, and flower arrangements. (18 minutes).

Modern Chrysanthemums for Fall Beauty. Planting directions, fall scenes, and varieties. (20 minutes).

All American Roses. All American Rose winners; garden scenes; the story of selection for best roses. (13 minutes).

Modern Roses on Parade. The story behind the selection and creation of roses for your home. (30 minutes).

Films from Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Madison, Wisconsin.

These films are in sound and color—no charge.

Vegetable Insects. Control of garden insects. (30 minutes).

Garden Insects. John Ott Film on Insects—their control—time lapse photography.

Dreams Come True No. 2. Landscaping garden—use of perennials; control of insects, diseases and weeds. (20 minutes.)

Films from California Spray Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 129, Maryland Heights, Missouri. (No Charge). Sound and color.

How to Grow Beautiful Roses. Planting, spraying, and other horticultural information. (22 minutes).

African Violets and Gloxinias. Cultural information. (20 minutes).

How to Grow Azaleas and Camellias. Planting and care information. (22 minutes).

European Gardens. Versailles gardens, Vatican gardens, Holland tulips. (20 minutes).

How to Grow Fuchsias and Begonias. Planting and care information. (22 minutes).

Orchids of Hawaii. Growing and preparing of orchid beds; tropical flowers. (23 minutes).

The following may be obtained from the National Garden Bureau, Room 720, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.—Sound and Color. **No Charge.**

Gardening with Seed. "How-to-do-it" picture—constructing seed flats, sowing seeds, for cold frames and garden. (17 minutes).

Growing a Flower Garden from Seed. Growing flowers from seed starting seeds in the greenhouses, outdoor flats, garden; transplanting. (15 minutes).

Where New Flowers Are Bred. Flower Seed Farm in California. Seed production.

Films from the Bureau of Audio Visual Instruction. University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin. **Rental as stated.**

Flower Arrangement at Williamsburg. Time: 30 minutes. Rental price: \$5.00.

Kew Gardens. (17 minutes) Price: \$2.50. No sound or color.

People who have nothing to say for themselves hire a lawyer.—Phillips Bee.

One way to get the Russians to smoke the peace pipe would be to let 'em think they invented tobacco. — Orfordville Journal.

It would be easier for youngsters to learn good manners if they saw more of them.—Clear Lake Star.

Saintpaulias From Seed

By Peggie Schulz

Thanks to Minnesota Horticulturist,
(condensed).

Look over your stock of African violets. Select two that are a bit unusual, somewhat more handsome than the others, to become parents of your seed crop. The flower from which pollen is removed is the "father" or pollen parent; the blossom receiving the pollen is the "mother" or seed parent.

1. Select mature but not faded blossoms. Use a sharp pair of scissors to clip open the yellow eye (anthers) in the piece of paper under the anthers to catch the powdery pollen.

2. Place some pollen on a toothpick, artist's brush or your finger and touch it to the stigma of the blossom you want to "set" seed. The stigma is the very tip of the slender appendage (pistil) which protrudes from flower center. Pollinate several flowers so you'll be assured of some seed.

3. Some seed pods ripen in four months—others take up to nine months. When ripe, the stem begins to shrivel and the pod becomes soft. At this point the stem and pod should be clipped and laid in a warm place to dry. This drying process takes about three weeks.

Sow the dustlike seeds in a casserole or plastic-covered dish or pan filled with moist vermiculite. After planting do not cover the seeds with vermiculite. Seeds will sprout in about two or three weeks. As soon as they pop through the vermiculite, remove the cover and bring them into a light but not too sunny growing nook. Always water them carefully with tepid water. If you grow plants via fluorescent light the seedlings can be placed about 3 to 4 inches from the tubes. Four good leaves means transplanting time. Their first home should be 2-inch pots of equal parts of peat-moss, garden loam, leafmold and sand or any of the packaged materials for African violet growing. They can be brought into bloom in these small pots but you'll have healthier plants if you

make one more shift into 3 or 4 inch pots. Under fluorescent lights they bloom from seed in about 5 months; window-sill growing takes longer—about 9 months.

Growing African violets from seeds is an absorbing pastime and it gives you a heap of personal satisfaction.

FLOWER GROWING IN THE NORTH

George E. Luxton has written a wonderful book, *Flower Growing in The North*. Mr. Luxton has long been the editor of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune and his column forms the basis of this book.

By following the chapters month by month, you can learn just what to do with your flowers and plants through the whole year. For the winter season it tells how to grow seedlings indoors. For the outdoor garden you will find information about annuals and perennials and many kinds of plants. There are planting schedules, recommended varieties, and pointers on cultivation. Then there are many "Grandma sayings", bits of old fashioned garden-lore.

The book may be obtained from the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn. Price \$3.95.

GREENHOUSE GARDENING

The Complete Book Of Greenhouse Gardening is the title of a new book by Henry and Rebecca Northen, just published by The Ronald Press Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y. (Price \$6.50).

The Northens have drawn on their own day-to-day experience in running their own two greenhouses as well as their training in science, to give the reader a great deal of information on growing the plants of his choice to perfection under glass. The book is wonderfully well illustrated and one of the best we have seen on this subject.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Wm. Judd, Stoughton; C. Meyer, Appleton; Clarence Pfluger, DePere.

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The New Year For Beekeeping

January is the first month of our calendar year and oddly it is also the first month of the new year for the bees. The "rest period" for our colonies was from October to about mid-January although many colonies with vigorous queens were still raising brood last October.

If you will look into brood chambers during the rest of January you will find eggs and larva in all normal colonies. Just when the queen begins to lay will vary with the queen just as the egg laying period varies among chickens of the same age. At any rate, whenever we have opened colonies for quick inspection to determine their food requirements in early February, we have always found sealed brood in at least two combs, which means that the eggs were laid during January.

This editor has inspected almost 200 colonies early in February, every year for the last 10 or 15 years. This has surely dispelled the notion that if done properly, it is harmful. It has saved many colonies from future starvation. We always found from 5 to 10 percent of our colonies in need of help. This help might consist of only moving combs of honey and pollen from the outside of the winter cluster area next to the combs containing brood. It might mean marking colonies for future feeding; usually colonies that we thought had plenty of food but were so strong and active in brood rearing that they consumed more honey than the average. Such colonies were fed by the "sprinkling can" method, using warm sugar syrup.

Oddly enough we have found over the years that there were often days with more favorable weather for inspection in early February than in March when the wind is likely to be stronger or damp and chilly. A sunny day in February with little wind and a temperature of about 33 degrees F is ideal for a quick inspection. First we "heft" the upper brood chamber to determine its weight. If real heavy, indicating ample stores, we just take a quick look between the combs by which we can determine a good deal about the condition of the colony. If the cluster is several inches below the top bar and the bees are quiet it means they are in excellent condition. It also means that there are probably several inches of honey and pollen in the combs above the brood area of the comb. Such colonies can be closed and marked o.k. and will require no further inspection for some time.

However, colonies with brood chambers that are somewhat light should be examined more carefully. In such cases some bees are probably clustering above the combs, indicating very little honey in the combs containing brood. The bees are moving sideways in mild weather to bring honey from combs outside the cluster area to be stored above the brood. We usually blow a little smoke over the combs of such colonies and take a quick look between the center combs to determine if there is brood present. If we do not see any we check further to determine if the colony is queenless. If we can see

(Continued on Page 166)

HONEY QUEENS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Piechowski, president of the Women's Auxiliary we have this month a picture of the 7 candidates for State Honey Queen. Here is a report of some of the activities of the state queen and candidates.

Miss Carol Jawort of Waupaca County, State Honey Queen, appeared on WBAY-TV, Helen Day's program, "What's New Today". She demonstrated Honey Pumpkin pie on November 2. She was interviewed on WSAU-TV on the Farm Program on November 1; was the guest of honor at the Manawa Lions Club where she talked on her work as honey queen. On November 19 her 4-H club arranged to have a large honey display at their annual parents night. She will serve honey cookies and distribute recipes.

Miss Elsie Verheyen of Brown county demonstrated on WBAY-TV on November 2, making Honey Ice-Box Cookies.

Miss Judy Jewell of Waushara county appeared on WISC-TV on the William Groves "Farm Hour" on September 24. It was an interview on kinds of honey by H. Piechowski. She appeared on WBAY-TV, October 22 and demonstrated honey at Bob's Grocery, Berlin. October

19 and in Karl's I.G.A., November 10.

Miss Carol Harper, of Winnebago county gave spot announcements on WNAM for Smith's Honey Farm during National Honey Week. She gave a honey demonstration at the Piggly-Wiggly stores and at Rasmussen's in Oshkosh, October 27.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

The following are some of the important transactions at the business meeting held in convention with the 78th Annual convention on October 25, 1956 at Viroqua.

A resolution was adopted that the Wisconsin Beekeepers Assn. favor and support a resolution by the American Bee Breeders Ass'n. which seeks to improve shipping conditions for package bees.

Resolved that the legislative committee be instructed to do everything possible to secure money for the Bee and Honey Section, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture so activities in bee disease control may be expanded.

Resolved that the present reigning honey queen be permitted to complete all present commitments, with the new publicity at the state level to be centered around the 1957 honey queen. That all county honey queens function at the county level in the county of origin or any county without a titled queen.

It was voted to ask the state legislature for funds for a beekeeping extension specialist and that this committee be combined with the legislative committee in working towards that goal.

Mr. Joe Deiser, Superior and Henry Schaefer, Osseo were elected delegates to the National Beekeeping Federation convention, at Long Beach, California, January 29-February 1, 1957.

The sum of \$100. was voted to the American Honey Institute and to the American Beekeeping Federation.

The committee on the State Fair Honey Exhibit and booth reported that profits from the sale of honey this year was \$893.78. It was voted to give Mr. Kehl of Watertown a vote of thanks.



COUNTY HONEY QUEENS. From left to right, top row standing: Elsie Verheyen Brown Co. (1); Bonnie Templeton, Rock Co. (3); Dorothy Norland, Dane Co. (2); Janice Ott, Sauk Co. (7). Front row: State Queen, Carol Jawort, Waupaca Co. (4); Carol Harper, Winnebago Co. (6); Judy Jewell, Waushara Co. (5).

NEW YEAR IN BEEKEEPING

(Continued from Page 164)

brood we may only take out a comb or two to determine the amount of stores present, which will tell us when the colony should be fed.

Nosema infected colonies also may be quite active on this first inspection. If spotting is bad and the colony very restless it might be economical to destroy the bees, clean the combs thoroughly and use them for spring feeding or for package bees.

Of one thing this editor is sure: if beekeepers who annually lose from 20 to 50 percent of their colonies by spring carried on this type of inspection and feeding program, they would have very little loss; therefore it is a good practice and mighty profitable.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OFFICERS WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

The following officers were elected by the women's Auxiliary of the Beekeepers Association at the Annual Convention. President, Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Redgranite; Vice-President, Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Felix Elsinger, Knowles.

14th ANNUAL CONVENTION
American Beekeeping Federation
Long Beach, California
January 29-February 1, 1957

HONEY MARKET FIRM

With a rather short crop of honey, especially in the middle west, honey prices were firm. Yet the market did not show much change in recent months.

The U. S. D. A. marketing service reported on November 15 as follows.

"Honey prices have shown little change during the first half of November. The market is generally firm with light mostly selling within the range of 13½-15c per pound. Occasional lots of outstanding quality are bringing quality more than 15c, while dark honey ranges

from 10½-13c. Very few sales are being reported on section comb honey with offerings very light. Sales by beekeepers to wholesalers and retailers range mostly \$9.00-10.50 per case of 24-sections 13-16 oz.

The beeswax market held firm with most sales by beekeepers reported at 56-57c per pound cash and 57-58c in trade."

THE HISTORY OF BEEKEEPING IN LOWER AUSTRIA

By E. Newald

This article is published in a special number of the journal, published in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Austrian Beekeepers' Association. It traces the known history of beekeeping in Lower Austria from the time of Herodotus' statement (484 B.C.) that in the meadows of the Ister (Danube) there were so many bees that it was almost impossible to travel there without getting stung. Beekeeping flourished when the demand for wax was great for church and monastery candles, and also later when the Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) founded a school for beekeeping and appointed Anton Janscha to teach in it.

The Second World War caused chaos in the Austrian beekeeping organizations, but by the end of 1946 it became possible to reorganize the 300 local groups. In Lower Austria the industry recovered wonderfully, having 8500 members with about 74,000 colonies by 1953.—By M. D. Brindley for The Bee World, England.

A friend is someone who walks in when the rest of the world has walked out.

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Maurer & S. Main St.

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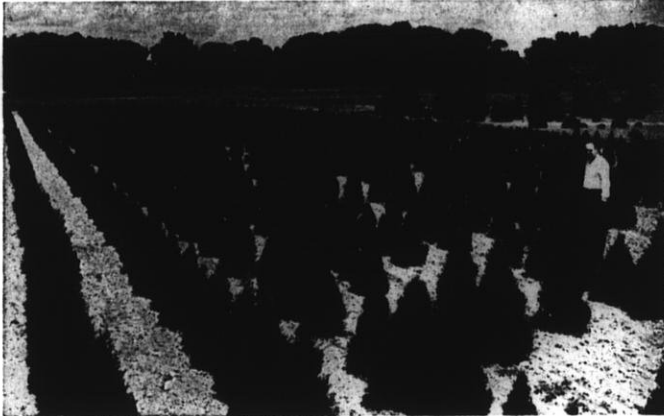
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February, 1957

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IN THIS ISSUE

Lowering Old Apple Trees	172
Clean Apples Without Residue	174
Orchard Soil Management	176
Berries and Vegetables	181
How We Grow Strawberries	182
In The Orchard and Berry Patch	184
Growing Better Vegetables	185
The Berry Plant Market	187
From the Editor's Desk	188
Gladiolus Tidings	190
Growing Dahlias from Seed	192
Garden Club News	194
Flower Arrangement of the Month	197
1957 Garden Club Directory	200
Wisconsin Beekeeping	203

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Lowering Old Apple Trees

For Effective Lowering Cut One or Two Branches.

Small Cuts Stimulate Increased Growth Often Resulting in Dense Tops.

Snipping Old Weak Wood Results in Vigorous New Wood
With Large Apples on Delicious.

By Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Hort., U. W.

Mechanical sprayers and tighter harvest labor dictate lowering of the tops of older trees.

Effective lowering can not be done by using small cuts. These stimulate increased growth and in only a few seasons the tree is taller than ever. This type of cutting also gives dense tops with bad shade conditions.

Actual lowering of the top and satisfactory openness of the top can be obtained by cutting out one or two of the tallest limbs as shown by Figures 1 and 2.

This operation results in some water sprout production. When these occur they should be thinned so the remaining ones have space and light. This is important: Save the small sprouts and

Fig. 1. Lowering the top of a Delicious tree.

cut out the long ones. This is not just to keep down height but to save the less vigorous sprouts which start bearing only after a few seasons. Long vigorous sprouts become over-tall by the time they are old enough to begin blossoming. (Wis. Special Circular 45.)

If the lowered trees are Delicious, Northwestern, Wealthy, or similar biennial varieties, the top can be given a heavy cutting and the balance of the tree "snipped" to give renewed production on the lower limbs (Wis. Circular 468). Varieties as Golden and Red Delicious respond extra well to this type of cutting on old weak wood. (Fig. 3).

Fig. 2. After one large limb is out of Figure 1. Branches near camera appear tall but tree height is much reduced. This tree is now ready for snipping.





Fig. 3. Snipping old weak Delicious wood gave large apples and repeat bearing. Also vigorous growth for several seasons.

**COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION MEETINGS**

Tuesday, February 19—Rock County FGA, YMCA, Janesville.

Tuesday, February 26 — Washington County FGA, Electric Power Co. Bldg., West Bend.

Wednesday, February 27 — Ozaukee County FGA, Mequon Town Hall, Mequon.

Thursday, February 28 — Sheboygan County FGA, City Hall, Plymouth.

Friday, March 1—Manitowoc County FGA.

Friday, March 8 — Jefferson County Community Hall, Ft. Atkinson.

Tuesday, March 12—Calumet County FGA, City Hall, Chilton.

Wednesday, March 13 — Shawano County FGA, Community Hall, Shawano.

Thursday, March 14—Outagamie County FGA, Community Hall, Black Creek.

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How To Grow

Clean Apples Without Residues

By Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology

The recent amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act relating to amounts of residues remaining on food stuffs has focused our attention to careful timing of sprays as well as to types of sprays used, especially late in the season. The problem has been further complicated by apparent resistance of the apple maggot fly to DDT.

Some of us are hazy about the Miller Bill as the amendment is called, but actually it is quite simple. It tells us the maximum amounts of poisonous residues that may be on fruits, vegetables and other foods at the time they are offered for sale.

The problem is how and when do we spray to avoid excessive residues? If we

could analyze our fruits quickly to find out the amounts present at any given time it would be much simpler but we do not have a service that can do that. The Federal Entomologists have been working for several years trying to determine the safe interval between the last spray and harvest. Naturally the results differ from season to season and in order to be on the safe side they suggest the following precautions.

For DDT, lead arsenate and TDE the tolerance is 7 p.p.m. for each chemical. In order to be below this amount it requires generally 30 days if only five cover sprays are used of any one material. If more than five are applied the time

(Continued on Page 178)



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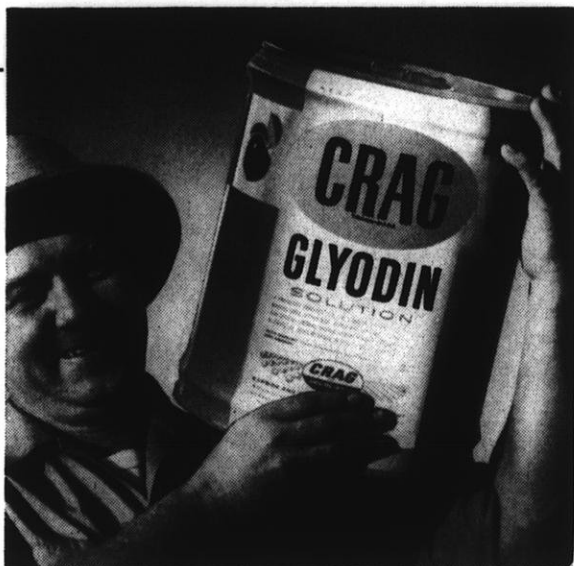
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Greater Production Of Quality Fruit By Good

Orchard Soil Management

By A. L. Kenworthy, Michigan
(Convention Paper)

Soil management programs are designed primarily to conserve moistures and secondly to conserve and make available nutrients. Whatever is done in the way of soil management and fertilizer applications is done to promote better tree growth and to encourage greater production of higher quality fruit.

Soil management methods may be classified as: (1) clean cultivation, (2) clean cultivation plus cover crops, (3) sod plus mulch and (4) sod covers.

Clean cultivation in its strict application is considered a practice of the past. As a temporary measure, clean cultivation may improve productivity but eventually the trees will decline in vigor, quality will be reduced and succeeding orchard plantings will not do well.

Clean cultivation plus cover crops is a practice largely used in peach, cherry and plum or prune orchards. The cover crop is usually an over-wintering grass such as rye, wheat, ryegrass, etc. The grass cover is permitted to grow until it reaches the flowing stage before discing. Cultivation should be restricted to the minimum necessary to subdue weed and grass growth. In northern climates, this method is a good maintenance program to prevent loss of organic matter and reduce erosion.

Sod And Mulch

Sod plus mulch is most widely used in apple orchards. The mulch, which is spread beneath the tree, may be grass, straw, hay or other organic material. It should be kept away from the tree trunk. If fresh straw, sawdust or similar material is used, additional nitrogen should be applied. The sod cover may be any perennial grass or legume. Grasses (such as Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, timothy, redtop, etc.) are preferred because of their lower moisture requirements. Legumes require almost twice as much

moisture as grass sods. Mowing of sod covers may save moisture if mowed when entering a dry period. If moisture is ample when the sod is mowed, regrowth starts immediately and may result in more moisture being used as a result of mowing. If the grass has passed the flowering stage, mowing will usually increase the use of moisture.

Sod covers without supplemental mulching may be used in apple orchards on soils having a high moisture holding capacity. Such sods may be managed as for sod plus mulch programs. With sod covers, cultivation, mowing and other cutting operations should be kept to a minimum. A sod of native grasses is entirely acceptable and there appears to be little need to work up an old sod just to maintain a pure stand. If a thatch of undecomposed material accumulates on the soil surface, the sod should be worked with a disc or one of the cutter types of implements.

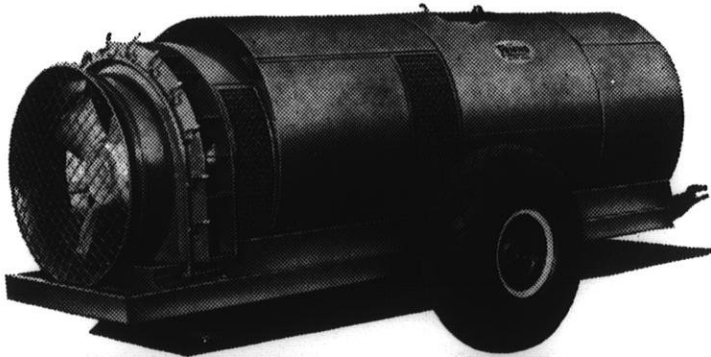
Fertilizer Program

The fertilizer program may be designed from experiences gained and use of the "green thumb" or it may be designed by use of certain diagnostic tools such as deficiency symptoms, soil tests or leaf analysis.

Deficiency symptoms, if known, are the quickest and cheapest method of determining fertilizer needs. The presence of a deficiency symptom, however, indicates the critical need for a nutrient. Usually production and/or fruit quality has been reduced seriously. Deficiency symptoms may be identified by the occurrence of leaves having a definite pattern of yellowing or browning on the leaves. The pattern usually avoids the veins or is on the margin of the leaves. The affected leaves re-occur in the same position on a shoot.

(Continued on Page 178)

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AIR MASTER .. has more power than other sprayers in the same price class — Ford industrial engine.	118 HP.
AIR MASTER .. gives you better penetration and coverage to protect your fruit because it has greater air discharge — over 45,250 CFM with its	+ 36" FAN
AIR MASTER .. means greater capacity with the rugged, dependable FRIEND Hi-pressure (700 lbs.) AXB pump producing.....	+ 40 gpm.
AIR MASTER .. DUAL DRIVE means easy conversion from airblast to hand-gun spraying with all types of spray.....	+ versatile
PLUS automatic one-man operation . . . big 400 gallon tank . . . big airplane tires . . . battery, nozzles, etc. all included.....	= it all adds up..

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Soil Tests

Soil tests have not been found to be reliable and are limited in the coverage of essential nutrients. We feel that a potassium shortage can be detected by use of soil tests. Beyond that, little faith is placed on soil tests.

Leaf analysis will provide us with a complete coverage of the essential nutrients. We believe that leaf analysis reflects what the tree is getting and what it needs in the way of nutrients. A leaf analysis service has been established in Michigan and is available for tree fruits. When a grower sends in a leaf sample it is analyzed for 10 essential nutrients—nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, boron, copper, and zinc. The results are placed on a balance chart and sent to him with a letter making specific suggestions for soil and foliar applications.

The occurrence of deficiency symptoms indicate that major needs are for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium. It is estimated that 50 percent of Michigan orchards are below normal in one or more of the minor elements. However, the occurrence of deficiency symptoms are rare. It is hoped that by use of leaf analysis, these symptoms can be kept out of the orchards.

Fertilizer Needs

Without some guide as to fertilizer needs, we suggest using a 1-1-1 or 2-1-2 ratio fertilizer. The use of a 2-1-2 ratio is a recent move based on the fact that fruit crops require less phosphorus but more nitrogen and potassium than agronomic crops. A 1-1-1 or 2-1-2 ratio fertilizer should be used until some evidence is available on which to base a change in the fertilizer program.

The kind of fertilizer to be used is rather stable. There is no preference for any certain one of the sources of nitrogen. Biuret injury from urea can occur on sour cherries when urea is used as a spray or soil application. Urea sprays are a satisfactory means to adjust the nitrogen supply in apple orchards. There is no clear field evidence that peach and cherry orchards respond to urea sprays.

Sulfate of potash may be superior to

muriate of potash in certain instances. The evidence in favor of sulfate of potash is not consistent and does not warrant, for the present at least, a change of sulfate of potash. All evidence of chloride injury from muriate of potash is limited to greenhouse studies and not normal field applications.

The recent introduction of fertilizer solutions has gained considerable attention. For the present, we are suggesting that the choice between liquid and dry fertilizers be based on cost. An appraisal of cost should include the labor necessary for distribution and facilities for storage.

Any recommendation concerning fertilizer application should be considered as a suggestion. It should be tried to test the value of the suggestion. The size of such trials should be based on your degree of confidence in the suggestion. In all cases an untreated area should be left for observation. However, the promiscuous use of fertilizer materials just because they are new is not suggested.

Fertilizer applications, based on known needs or on the best information available can avoid undue balance, provide good growth and produce high quality apples. This means greater returns.

APPLES WITHOUT RESIDUES

(Continued from Page 174)

interval is 40 days. Thus if the first five cover sprays are DDT then a switch to another type of material is suggested or wait a full 40 days before picking if more than five DDT sprays are applied. The same is true of lead arsenate.

At the present time we recommend **methoxychlor for apple maggot control**, applying it every 10 days as long as flies appear. We must stop 14 days before harvest if we use six or more sprays, if less than five then the time is seven days.

Malathion can be used up to three days of harvest even though the tolerance is eight p.p.m.

If heavy showers occur during August or September it is possible to be below tolerance even if the cover sprays exceed the numbers given above, but it is still necessary that the fruit grower follow label directions by using approved insecticides at the dosages recommended and at the proper times.

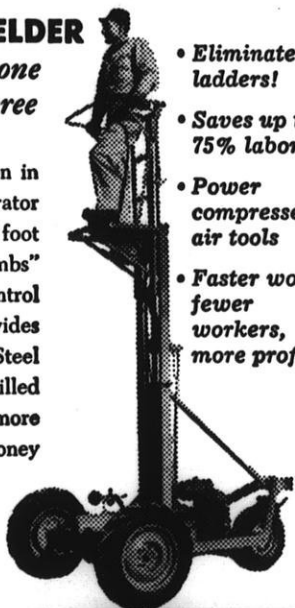
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A NEW DICTIONARY OF APPLE COOKERY

"An Apple A Day"; a dictionary of apple cookery is a beautiful little booklet published by Leah Inman Lapham, Lapham Farm Road, Pascoag, Rhode Island. The booklet contains 60 pages of apple recipes in alphabetic order, starting with Apfelkuchen and ending with Zwieback.

Price is \$2.00 per copy but in packets of 8 or more the price is \$1.25 per copy. Miss Lapham states that, "placed on a small basket of fruit bound around with red ribbon, it will solve many a gift problem."

The cover is well illustrated with pictures of Johnny Appleseed and apple orchards in full color.

DO NOT PRUNE TREES AFFECTED WITH "FIRE BLIGHT"

(As applied to summer conditions)

A bacterial disease, "fire blight", has been serious in Wisconsin orchards this summer.

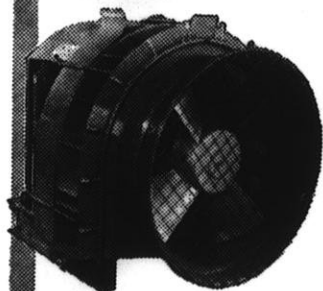
The infection set in during the period of wet, rainy, weather and was spread by driving rain and windstorms.

Nothing can be done now to control the disease. By pruning the blighted twigs and branches now, infection may be spread further. Spraying with fungicides or streptomycin materials will not help at this time—the streptomycin does not control the terminal blight appearing late in the season.

Here's what you can do. Next spring check carefully and prune out any cankers by cutting back to healthy wood and sterilize the wound and cutting tools. Do not over-fertilize with nitrogen because the stimulation of soft growth makes the trees more susceptible to blight infection. Avoid heavy pruning as this may cause sucker growth, also subject to infection.

An Extension Circular No. 517 on Fire Blight of Apple and Pear is available from your county agent's office or from the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

Biggest & Best Airblast Attachment



AIRBLAST LOWER ATTACHMENT

will lead the field for easy conversion of your high-pressure sprayer to a modern airblast machine — for better and more economical protection for your orchard.

LOOK:—

powerful Wisconsin 36 hp. VG4D air cooled engine, starter and generator included

32,750 cubic feet per minute of high velocity air

36" axial flow fan
remote controls

sliding shields for one or two side spraying

complete packaged unit — no extras to buy.

for further details see your

FRIEND DEALER

Wisconsin Orchard Supply Company

Bill Aepler, Mgr.

Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Telephone LOgan 7-3044

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Gerald Fieldhouse,
Dodgeville
Vice Pres....Clarence Greiling, 900
S. Main Blvd., Green Bay
2nd Vice Pres....Chris Olson, Berlin
Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

SPRING MEETING

Wisconsin Berry and
Vegetable Growers Assn.
Waukesha, YMCA Bldg.
Thursday, February 21

To be held jointly with a regional commercial strawberry growers meeting.

Program

10:00 a.m. Some Strawberry Disease Problems. Prof. E. K. Wade, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. of W.

10:30 a.m. Soil Treatment for Strawberries. Prof. A. R. Alberts, Dept. of Soils, U. of W.

11:15 a.m. Strawberry Virus Indexing. Report on new varieties. By E. T. Haltwick, Branch Station, Sturgeon Bay.

12 n. Luncheon. Meeting Board of Directors. Wisconsin Berry Growers Association.

1:00 p.m. Nematodes Affecting Strawberries. Dr. Gerald Thorne, Dept. of Plant Pathology, N. of W.

Insect Problems on Strawberries. Dr. Earl Oatman, Dept. of Entomology, U. of W.

2:30 p.m. The Wisconsin Strawberry Plant Improvement Program, "What It Means to Wisconsin Berry Growers". By G. C. Klingbeil, and H. Halliday.

STRAWBERRY ACREAGE INCREASE IS FORECAST

Strawberry acreage planted for harvest in 1957 totals 122,600 acres, according to the USDA. This is 4% more than the acreage harvested in 1956, and 7% more than the 1949-55 average.

California acreage may decrease from 19,000 acres to 17,500 acres in 1957. The California acreage estimate is tentative because growers are undecided, and planting for next year's harvest can continue through March.

If dry weather continues, 1957 acreage will be less than now estimated. Among the late spring states, Michigan shows a 500-acre increase to 11,700 acres for 1957 and Oregon an 800-acre increase to 17,600 acres for 1957. Washington state is estimating a large acreage increase from 4,000 acres in 1956 to 7,500 acres for harvest in 1957. This increase partially offsets the loss of acreage in the freeze of November 1955.

In "Better Fruit" magazine.

THE VIRUS-FREE

STRAWBERRY PLANT PROGRAM

Plants of Dunlap, Catskill, Sparkle, and Robinson varieties are sold as certified virus-free plants by 2 nurserymen, Harvey Kamnetz, Cumberland and Gilbert Brooks, R. 2, Plainfield, to other nurserymen for reproduction. Nurserymen had first choice until February 1. After that date growers and others may obtain the virus-free stock.

These plants should not be confused with plants "grown from virus-free stock". Plants from these 2 growers are the only certified virus-free strawberry plants available in this state this year.

The nurserymen who purchased these foundation plants will have plants available next spring as "Wisconsin grown virus-free plants". Such plants have been found to have increased vigor and increased yields.



How We Grow Strawberries

By Clarence F. Greiling, Green Bay

I grew up in a garden and have been gardening in my own for 25 years. We always had a strawberry patch. During my lifetime of experience with growing strawberries, we have learned a few things that are not generally mentioned for strawberry culture.

In order to make that dream strawberry patch a reality; a number of requirements and good cultural procedures are necessary. Varieties, diseases, soil preparation, irrigation, fertility and chemical weed control have often been discussed.

Air Circulation

I will attempt to mention several aspects to strawberry culture that are not usually mentioned. One of these is **proper air circulation**. A location must be selected that is not an air pocket. The air must be allowed to flow freely. This free flow of air will help prevent frost and the growth of fungi. Large orchards are located in areas of good air circulation for mainly this reason.

Drainage

Proper drainage is another important aspect in the growth of berries. The berry field should be tilted or ditched so that a heavy downpour can run off quickly. If proper drainage has not been provided the plants will become stunted and normal growth retarded. Excess moisture causes heavy fruit loss.

We have found out the hard way, when to start our new plantings. I am convinced that the earlier in the spring that you plant the new settings the easier they are to make grow. If the plant can be set out while it is still dormant the surer you are that it will take hold and grow.

The Root System

A good strawberry plant has a broom-like growth of roots. One would think that such a large amount of roots would surely take hold and grow easily anytime of the year, but this is not so. When the strawberry plant starts its new

growth in the spring, it shoots out fine white feeder roots from the yellow broomlike roots. These fine hair-like roots supply the plant with food for new growth. The higher the plant growth, the more hair like feeder growth. If the plant is dug after new growth has started, the white hair-like feeder roots are broken off and new leaf growth will die back unless the plant has enough energy to put out new feeder roots. If the plant is set before new growth is started, nature has stored enough energy in the plant to put out the fine feeder roots in a new location. We have found that you very seldom lose a plant if **planted in the dormant stage**.

Fertilizers

We have found that the potash element of commercial fertilizer in the dry state is **very toxic to new strawberry setting**. I would not recommend side dressing with a potash fertilizer when transplanting, but do recommend applying the fertilizer broadcast and disking in before planting.

We can use **more nitrogen on strawberries**. I have been applying anhydrous ammonia to my new fields and plan on increasing the amount per acre. If you have good air circulation I don't think increasing the amount of nitrogen will do much harm.

Pickers

We try to have enough pickers so we can cover what we want to pick in the morning. A berry is much firmer if picked in the morning. The berry softens with heat and if you have a nice hot, humid day and pick in the afternoon, you have dynamite; This soft, warm fruit will not keep.

In starting a new bed of strawberries one should insist on disease free plants. It is my belief that the biggest improvement in the strawberry business, in my life time, has been the origination of virus-free plants.

I'm a strong believer in mulch for the

strawberry patch, it serves the purpose of preventing winter kill and having something to kneel on when the fruit is being picked. But the most important result of a good mulch is to keep ground temperature down and lessen moisture evaporation. As long as the soil temperature is low the berry will size out. Once the soil temperature is up the berry ripens small.

Irrigation Necessary

If you are to stay in the strawberry business, I'm convinced that irrigation is a must. We have been using cold city water pumped from the mains for irrigation of our berry fields and have had good sized fruit to the end of the picking season.

No wonder it's hard to save money. The neighbors are always buying things we can't afford.—The Courier Press.

Women don't care who wears the pants in the family so long as there is money in the pockets.

GOOD STRAWBERRY SOIL

Soil reaction (acidity) is of lesser importance than good drainage, but a soil pH* of 6.0 to 6.5 is most favorable to nutrient availability and to beneficial soil organisms. Good surface drainage is imperative and good internal soil drainage highly desirable. A sand or sandy loam surface soil absorbs snow, rain, and irrigation water readily and produces cleaner berries than many other soils. Finer textured subsoil is good to have but of rare occurrence. Slope of the land must be enough for positive surface drainage but not so steep as to create serious water run-off and soil erosion problems. In the main, a southeasterly slope will be best, but may not be in occasional seasons.

The surface 6 inches of soil carries 90% of the strawberry roots,—the top inch 28%, and the top 3 inches 75% (Mann and Ball). This root zone of a good strawberry soil should carry a high level of plant nutrients, largely in organic matter form for good reasons which are explained later.

Improvement of Good Strawberry Soils

For a strawberry crop the soil should receive one or two years of preplanting improvement practices with four principal objectives,—(1) Build up the soil organic matter, (2) Rid the soil of perennial weed plants and of annual and biennial weed seeds, (3) Establish a high level of fertility, and (4) Bring those soils which are too acid to a favorable soil reaction of pH* 5.8 to 6.5.

The out-of-pocket cash costs of such improvements for lime, fertilizers, and seeds may run to \$60 per acre, to which must be added land rental and labor costs, both of which vary considerably with locations and circumstances. A grower should feel fully justified in expending 10% (if needed) of the probable and potential gross return from a crop upon the best possible preparation of the soil for that crop. In the case of strawberries, this would amount to between 75 and 150 dollars per acre. The recovery of such an expenditure with profit will be in reduced weed control costs, in lower unit picking costs, and in higher yields and quality.

*pH is a yard-stick for measuring soil reaction. pH 7.0 is neutral—below that means increasing acidity. pH 4.5 is too acid for almost all crop plants. pH above 7.0 means alkaline soil. Few crops thrive at pH 8.0.

(To be continued in March)

One advantage in buying rock 'n' roll records: When they wear out you can't tell the difference.

It is all right to have loved and lost—but it takes money to break in a new girl.



FEBRUARY IN THE *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



Did you know that a number of apple varieties, some of them still popular, originated right here in Wisconsin? Here is a list of some of them:

McMahon from Richland County
Windsor Chief from Dane County
N. W. Greening from Waupaca County
Wolf River from Waupaca County
Forest Winter from Waukesha County
Gem City from Sauk County
 There are others still being tested.

I wonder how many more there are? If you know of some and their place of origin, would you let me know? As soon as we have more additions to this list we will publish it.

Why No Highbush Blueberries & Peaches in Wisconsin

Many wonder why high bush blueberry and peach culture is not recommended in Wisconsin, yet in Michigan they grow very successfully even in latitudes north of central Wisconsin. The answer is weather and Lake Michigan. Most of Michigan's peaches and blueberries are grown along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. What does Lake Michigan have to do with it? Let's observe—Our prevailing winds are from the west and northeast. This means Wisconsin gets full advantage of the cold temperatures from the northwest; those that come from the Dakotas, Montana, and the Canadian prairie.

What happens when the prevailing winds cross Lake Michigan, the warmest of the Great Lakes? The temperatures are moderated or are warmed. This means that Michigan can expect late, warm fall weather and then in spring Lake Michigan being cooled off will de-

lay plant growth usually until frost danger is past. Then during the summer Lake Michigan again provides the moderate uniform temperatures needed for growing blueberries, peaches and grapes. So the answer is simple—the prevailing winds and Lake Michigan make Michigan a great fruit growing state.

STRAWBERRY VARIETY YIELDS

**Peninsula Branch Experiment
 Station, Sturgeon Bay
 Frank Gilbert, Supt.**

Variety	Yield/Qts. per acre	1st Picking time
Wis. 261	10316	6/29
Wis. 537	9068	7/3
Erie	9066	7/2
Catskill*	8286	7/2
Sparkle*	7254	7/3
Vermillion*	7143	6/29
Lindalicious	6878	7/5
Premier (USDA)	6767	6/29
Thomas	6638	7/6
Robinson*	6593	7/3
Pocohantas	6574	7/2
Sharon	6507	7/2
Eden	5972	7/2
Essex	5628	6/26
Wis. 214	5509	7/2
Jerseybelle	5492	7/6
Temple	5331	7/2
Fairfax*	4720	7/2
Dixieland	3277	7/2
Dunlap		

*—Indexed and substantially virus free.

All plots were grown under irrigation. Vermillion was similar in quality to Sparkle but softer and quality not as good. The fruit of Thomas was large and attractive but quality way poor. Yield of Robinson was disappointing.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



VARIETIES FOR COMMERCIAL GARDENERS FOR 1957

- Beans (Bush Snap, Green):** Processor, Contender, Topcrop, Seminole, White Seeded Tendergreen, Wade.
- Beans (Bush Snap, Wax):** Round Pod Kidney, Pencil Pod Black, Cherokee.
- Beets:** Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit, King Red, Detroit Dark Red.
- Cabbage (Early):** Badger Market*, Racine Market*, Resistant Detroit*, Wisconsin Golden Acre*.
- Cabbage (Second Early):** Marion Market*, Globe*.
- Cabbage (Late):** Wisconsin All Seasons*, Improved Wisconsin Ballhead*, Badger Ballhead*, Bugner*.
- Cabbage (Red):** Red Hollander*.
- Carrots:** Red Cored Chantenay, Royal Chantenay, Nantes, Imperator, Morse's Bunching, Gold Spike, Gold Pak.
- Cauliflower:** Early Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift.
- Celery (Golden):** Golden Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Cornell 619.
- Celery (Green):** Emerson Pascal, Summer Pascal, Utah 52-70.
- Chinese Cabbage:** Michihli.
- Cucumbers (Slicing):** Cubit, Marketer, Straight Eight, Niagara (mosaic resistant).
- Cucumbers (Pickling):** National Pickling, Yorkstate (mosaic resistant), Wisconsin SR-6 (scab resistant), Wisconsin SMR-12 (mosaic and scab resistant).
- Lettuce (Leaf):** Simpson, Grand Rapids.
- Lettuce (Butter Head):** Midas.
- Lettuce (Crisp Head):** Great Lakes 657, Cornell 456.
- Muskmelons:** Delicious 51, Harvest Queen, Iroquois (all fusarium resistant).
- Onions (Seed): Non-hybrid:** Early Yellow Globe, Brigham Yellow Globe, Rochester Bronze. **Hybrid:** Autumn Spice, Abundance, Encore, Epoch, Elite, Aristocrat.
- Onions (Sets):** Gloden Globe, Ebenezer. *Resistant or tolerant to fusarium yellows.
- Onions (Transplants):** Yellow Sweet Spanish, Magnifico, Brown Beauty.
- Peas:** Dark Podded Thomas Laxton, Freezonian, Pride Little Marvel.
- Peppers:** Wisconsin Lakes, Pennwonder, Vinedale (Early, medium-sized, Pointed fruit. California Wonder).
- Potatoes (Early):** Irish Cobbler, Red Warba.
- Potatoes (Mid-Season):** Chippewa, Red Pontiac, Red Lasoda, Tawa.
- Potatoes (Late):** Katahdin, Sebago, Russet Sebago, Russet Rural (for chips), Kennebec, Ontario (muck soils only), Russet Burbank (for sandy or other light, loose soils under irrigation or well-drained mucks).
- Pumpkins (Summer "Squash"):** Early Prolific Straightneck, Caserta, Dark Green Zucchini.
- Pumpkins (Fall "Squash"):** Green Table Queen.
- Radishes:** Comet, Cherry Belle, Early Scarlet Globe.
- Spinach:** Long Standing Bloomsdale, Nobel, King of Denmark, America.
- Squash:** Buttercup, Green Sweetmeat, Golden Delicious, Green Hubbard, Blue Hubbard, Golden Hubbard, Butternut.
- Sweet Corn (Early):** Improved Span-

cross, Seneca Dawn, Sun Up, Golden Rocket, North Star, Marcross, Our Choice, Earligold.

Sweet Corn (Second Early): Improved Carmelcross, Gold Rush, Golden Beauty.

Sweet Corn (Main Crop): Golden Cross Bantam, Iochief Wisconsin Golden 900, Wisconsin Golden 950.

Tomatoes (Early): Bounty, Sioux, Wisconsin Chief (orange-red, uniform ripening types).

Tomatoes (Mid-Season): Stokesdale, Urbana, Longred.

Tomatoes (Late): Red Jacket, Wisconsin 55, Rutgers.

Watermelons: Rhode Island Red, Dixie Queen, Winter Queen.

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF STRAWBERRY RUNNER FORMATION

In the Maryland Fruit Growers Newsletter we find this report of an experiment on the chemical control of strawberry runners.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN STRAWBERRY GROWING concerns chemical control of runners. To reduce runner formation and prevent crowded rows and smaller berries, maleic hydrazide or MH-30 has been used as a spray in five years' trials. The spray contained 2000 parts per million (2 pounds of actual maleic hydrazide or 5 pints of MH-30 in 50 gallons of water per acre) and was applied directly over the plant rows in early July and repeated again at almost any time during August. It produced a row of well-spaced plants and reduced runner formation. Suggested for trial with varieties that form excessive runners.

It is said the FBI has over 70 million fingerprints. So has every home containing small children.—River Falls Journal.

The more ants and mosquitoes, the better the picnic grounds. Fifteen million insects can't be wrong.

BERRY PLANTING MACHINE WANTED

WANTED: Holland strawberry planting machine or similar implement.
Mr. Lee Schaal, Gillett, Wis.

BERRY PLANT CATALOG

We are now mailing out our 1957 Berry Plant Catalog of all leading varieties. Send for free copy.

Fieldhouse Fruit Farm, Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR 1957

We have a good selection of plants available for this spring. Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, Dunlap, Premier, Empire, Lindalicious, Thomas, Wis. No. 261, Wis. No. 214, and Jerseybelle. All plants have shown outstanding vigor during this past growing season. We specialize in growing the best plants possible; your best bet for bigger and better crops of berries. Write for price listing. Guaranteed true to name varieties. We have a good supply of Latham Raspberry plants. Certified stock. Licensed grower.

Hy-Land Gardens, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Has Anthracnose put you out of the Raspberry business? Try a few of our Improved Early June at 25c each. Anthracnose does not attack the fruit, produces more shoots and heavier yields. Robinson Premier and Plentiful, strawberry plants. Original plants from Indexed Virus-Free plants, hot water treated, grown in fumigated soil.

Miss Freda Schroeder, c/o Krahn-Schroeder Nursery, Loyal, Wisconsin.

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

The Berry Plant Market

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Plants grown in a new location by themselves, from originally indexed virus-free stock. Varieties: Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, and Pocahantos @ \$4.00 per 100; Robinson and Pocahantos in 500 lots @ \$12.00. All sprayed, dusted, and cleaned, vigorous plants.

Our plants of regular varieties, grown in another location and also sprayed and dusted are: Armore & Jumbo @ \$3.00 per 100; \$10.00 in 500 lots. Premier, Catskill, Thomas and Beaver @ \$3.00 per 100; Phillips and Stafford, (New Hampshire experiment station varieties) \$2.00 per dozen; very promising.

We also have very fine Black raspberry plants, clean and vigorous: Black Hawk, Bristol and one under number, @ \$14.00 per 100. Red Raspberries: Washington @ \$3.00 per dozen; June red raspberries @25 for \$3.00. Stock is limited.

H. B. Blackman, 398 E. Union Street, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June Bearing Plants	100	500	1,000
*Dunlap	\$2.80	\$ 9.30	\$16.00
*Robinson	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Sparkle	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Paymaster	3.20	11.75	20.50
Wis. 214	3.25	11.75	20.50
*Catskill	3.00	10.50	18.00

EVERBEARING PLANTS

Gem	4.25	16.50	29.50
Streamliner	4.25	16.50	29.50
Superfection	4.25	16.50	29.50
Twentieth Century	5.65	22.50	42.00
Red Rich	9.90	48.60	96.50

*Grown from virus-free planting stock. All varieties are grown from nematode-free planting stock on treated soil. Above prices are all prepaid. Write for prices on orders over \$100.00. Please order early to avoid disappointment; state second choice and shipping date. Terms: Cash with order please. Write for prices and varieties of raspberries available.

ERIC FRANKE
ROUTE 5
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN

STATE CERTIFIED PLANTS

Premier, Catskill, Empire, Sparkle, Thomas, Wis. No. 537 (green), Wis. No. 214, Wis. No. 261. Also Durham everbearing raspberry plants.

Kruse Nursery, 615 Effinger Rd., Baraboo, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Whether you are a garden grower or large commercial grower, it will pay to get our plants from Wisconsin's leading plant grower. Growing plants has been our business for many years; our soil is just right for growing those husky, deep rooted plants that will give the best results. We have thousands of satisfied customers; why not join the ranks.

We offer the following varieties; The original Beaver; Robinson; Sen, Dunlap; Premier; Catskill; Sparkle; Wis. 214; Wis. 261; Wis. 537 and Gem Everbearing. Wherever possible, these plants have been grown from virus free stock.

H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warrens, Wisconsin.

BERRY PLANTS

Carefully trimmed and graded strawberry plants. Beaver, Premier, Robinson, Dunlap, Catskill: 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.50; 100 @ \$1.85; 200 @ \$5.50; 500 @ \$11.00. Gem Everbearing: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.50.

Latham, Durham, Minn. No. 321 red raspberry; Cumberland black raspberry; Sodus Purple raspberry plants: Select grade: 12 @ \$2.25; 25 @ \$4.25; 50 @ \$8.90; 100 @ 15.50. No. 1 grade: 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$3.25; 50 @ \$6.25; 100 @ \$12.00.

Mary Washington asparagus roots: 2 yrs No. 1: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.75; 500 @ \$14.50.

Chipmans Canada red Rhubarb: 6 @ \$2.50. Prepaid.

Evergreens, Shrubs, shade trees, fruit trees.

Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

This month our cover shows Wisconsin's 1957 Red Cherry Pie Baking Champion. She is Miss Marilyn Hebal, 17, a senior at P. J. Jacobs High School in Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Miss Hebal was selected champion at the state contest held in Sturgeon Bay on Saturday, January 19, 1957. She will represent Wisconsin at the National Contest in Chicago on February 21.—Photo by Herb. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR FAMILIES ON SMALL FARMS

A new bulletin has just been released by The University of Wisconsin Extension Division, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin entitled *What's Ahead For Families on Small Farms*, prepared by members of the staff of the College of Agriculture.

The bulletin states "Farm income has declined in the past several years. Net farm income in the United States is almost 25 per cent below the 1947-49 level, yet our national income is almost 50 per cent above the figure for that period. Few farmers have shared in the general increase in prosperity.

This decline in the farm income is certainly due to the drop in prices of farm products. But we have differences in incomes on farms no matter whether prices are high or low. Not all farms are experiencing the same amount of difficulty, and many farms had fairly low incomes back in 1947-49.

The explanation for this variance is that the low income farm usually doesn't have the resources to farm as well as is possible with present day know-how.

So we have at least two big problems facing agriculture. The first is the general decline in prices and income. The second, the one this article discusses, is the large number of farms with unsatisfactory incomes."—Write the College of Agriculture for this circular.

ANNUAL AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW Wauwatosa, May 19

The Milwaukee County African Violet Society has announced the theme for the 6th Annual African Violet Show: "Rainbow of Violets".

The date is May 19, 1957. The time is 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The place is the Wauwatosa Recreational Center, 1155 N. 73rd Street, Wauwatosa, Wis.

LAWN SEED MIXTURES

Reports from New York Experiment Station Indicated Many Poor Mixtures on the market.

"Fewer than 5 per cent of the brands of lawn-seeding mixtures examined in 1955 contained sufficient Kentucky bluegrass seed to meet Cornell University recommendations for a lawn in a sunny location with a normal supply of moisture." This report was given in *Farm Research*, published by Cornell University.

The recommendations by the university were, that for planting permanent lawns, the seed mixture contained a total of 80% or more of the "basic lawn grasses." "These include Kentucky bluegrass, red fescues, rough bluegrass and colonial bentgrass, including the varieties Highland and Astoria usually designated as Highland bentgrass and Astoria bentgrass."

HANDY GRAFTING KITS

GRAFT FRUITS, NUTS, ROSES, CAMELLIAS, ETC.



ALL-SEASON materials and easy instructions. New cold grafting paste. Summer budding strips, etc. Book, **GRAFTING MADE EASY**, included. Kit shown, 100-graft kit, \$2.95. Larger kit, \$4.25. Postpaid or C.O.D. Free bulletin.

GREEN THUMB PRODUCTS

Box 6273-W, Memphis 11, Tenn.

**AFRICAN VIOLET
SOCIETY OF AMERICA**

**One of the Fastest Growing
Flower Societies in America**

The African Violet Society of America was incorporated in 1947 and today has 328 affiliated chapters with a total membership of about 15,000; in addition there are 123 commercial memberships. The Society also has clubs and members in Canada, Alaska, Africa, Cuba, Italy, Germany, Indo-China, and England.

It is somewhat astounding to realize that a house plant should attract such a large following.

**ARRANGEMENT CLASSES
FOR YOUR FLOWER SHOW**

Are you planning a flower show for the coming year? If so, you are no doubt thinking of a new and interesting schedule of classes for the arrangement section.

The most helpful book we have seen and one which we think should be in every garden club library is "Flower Show Themes", and arrangement classes for developing them; by Dorothy Biddle. The book costs \$1.95 and is available from the Hearthside Press, Inc. 118 E. 28th St., New York 16, N.Y.

The following are classes for General Flower Shows. The class is called Garden Interludes from the show of the garden clubs of New York State.

"Filled with Fragrant Flowers; Bountiful Arrangement; Water, Cool and Clear, where water is part of the design; The Winds of Gentle Time, composition expressing motion; The Artist's Work, composition using ceramic or sculpture as center of interest; A Bird Was Taking Flight, composition expressing flight; The Burst of Spring, arrangement of forced branches; Nature's Promise to Fruit and Seed, composition using fruit and/or vegetables; Thoughts of Old World Gardens, composition suggesting a foreign land and They Had Been Wedded, composition using two containers, not necessarily a pair.

EMERGENCY ELECTRIC POWER

Save over 1/2. Use your own tractor. Buy only 115/230 volt generator. 10,000 watts, 15,000 watts. Full inherent regulation and overload protection.

Write Appleton Generator Works, Box 404, Appleton, Wis.

**SWEDBERG NURSERY OFFERING
Minnesota Best
Apples, Plums, Cherries, Pears
KROEKER'S PIE CHERRY**

50 Latham and 8 September
Raspberries @ \$5.00

3 White Birch, 2-3 feet @ \$1.50

6 Colors of Phlox @ \$1.95

50 Assorted Gladiolus @ \$3.50

8 Delphiniums @ \$1.50

All the above, Prepaid @ \$12.95

1957 Nursery Catalog Free
Growers Since 1915

**SWEDBERG NURSERY
BATTLE LAKE, MINNESOTA**

OLDS' FREE SEED BOOK



**RUSTPROOF
SNAPDRAGON
GARDEN**

Beautiful, tall spikes of rust-resistant snapdragons. 6 full-size packets: rose, white, pink, cherry, yellow, crimson. 6 pkts. 25¢

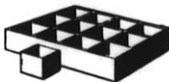
HAS NEWEST AND BEST
GARDEN ITEMS



DWARF SWEET PEA

Grows only 10" tall; perfectly rounded upright bush. Blooms early for long period. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 30¢



TOM THUMB FLATS

and Vita-Plant Bands Nourish new plants, prevent root shock when transplanting. Gain 1-3 weeks' growing time. Complete instructions. Flat and 12 bands, 35¢; 4 for \$1, postpaid.



POLKA Mixed ZINNIA

Peppermint Stick Zinnias in jumbo size. Blossoms 4" in diameter, fully double.

Pkt. 20¢

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Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: R. H. Juers and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchant, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 2
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
718 S. Mason St., Appleton

Keeping Our Shows Out Of The Red

Al Schmidt, Two Rivers

It is disturbing to note after staging a show which appeared to be a splendid success that the financial report for the show is not good. An average chapter show can cost from \$100.00 to \$200.00 depending on how lush the prizes are. For the past several years various ways and means have been used to raise enough money to finance a show. We will briefly review some of the methods used.

First, we believe a society staging a show should consider operating a fiscal year budget so that planned-for events will lead to reimbursement of the treasury. Membership dues are so low as to barely pay for operating expenses of the society. We must consider such events as bulb auctions, basket socials, corsage and flower sales and ticket sales to garner enough revenue to cover expenses.

Bulb Auctions

Bulb auctions have been a major revenue raiser, but it is difficult to secure the bulbs to put over a good auction. A successful auction requires a considerable quantity of recent introduction material. Why couldn't chapter members grow auction bulbs from bulblets? A quantity of recent introduction bulblets of proper variety could be purchased by the society and grown into bulbs for sale in the coming year auction. Of course it takes a year to get started but once started this practice could succeed itself year after year.

An advance notice of what varieties will be offered for sale would stimulate attendance and bidding. It takes the re-

cent introduction material to build up the auction proceeds. It is common practice to ask for bulb donations from leading hybridizer and commercial growers, so don't fail to thank them for their donations; give them credit for the success of your auction and when ordering bulbs, don't overlook them. Let's help one another. An auction netting \$1000.00 or more goes a long way in paying for a show.

A basket social, which can be held at any chapter meeting, can bring a tidy sum into the treasury and it provides a lot of fun and interest.

Corsages

While the show is being held additional interest can be created by having some of the talented members of the society make corsages which can be sold to the attending public. Also members who have an abundance of bloom may be willing to donate spikes which can be sold while the show is in progress. It is surprising how many dozens can be sold that way. Then when the show is over, gather up in dozen lots all flowers that are in decent shape to sell outright at 25 cents a dozen. There will be very few going to waste. Of course don't attempt to sell them all, but be generous with a few bouquets to those people who may have had a hand in putting your show across.

The "Wishing Well"

For quite a number of years it has been the practice to set up a "Wishing Well" at our shows, wishing that the

public would be generous, but in too many cases the wishing well failed to do a job. It is suggested we forget the wishing well and make a sale of tickets before the show. A good sale of admission tickets before the show, guarantees revenue to the treasury and better attendance can be expected at the shows, as the public feels that something you have to pay for must be good, and our shows are good. It is a shame sometimes that the public attendance is low for they miss a real spectacle. I believe a society putting into practice all or some of the above suggestions will have little difficulty in meeting show expenses.

Spend Wisely

Now just because, we are raising ample show funds let us not forget to spend wisely and economically to stage a good show. When purchasing show ribbons let not have the year date printed thereon. That way any surplus can be used the following year (Rosettes excepted). It's a difficult matter to anticipate how many red, white, and blue ribbons will be needed and consequently many can be wasted if the year is imprinted.

Considerable money can be spent for the printing of show schedules, placards, score sheets, clerk sheets, etc. Frequently

(Continued on Page 193)

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING BULB AUCTION

**Wisconsin Gladiolus Society
Hotel Appleton, Appleton
Sunday, March 31**

Please make reservations for noon luncheon in advance. Write Mrs. S. F. Darling, 617 E. Alice, Appleton, Wis.

Bulb donations for the meeting are requested by the bulb auction committee. Mr. Arthur Kottke, 611 4th St., Oconto, Wis. asks us to state, "The only way we can contact the Gladiolus Society members is through the pages of Wisconsin Horticulture. If we can have a list of varieties prior to the publication of the March issue we will list them". Deadline for this would be February 20.

Please write committee members in regard to donations.

CHAPTER OFFICERS Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

Fox River Valley Gladiolus Society

Pres.: Carl Knoll, 137 S. Lee St., Appleton.

V. Pres.: Frank Kailhofer, Box 57, Seymour.

Sec.: Mrs. S. F. Darling, 617 E. Alice St., Appleton.

Treas.: Harold Blessman, 1230 S. Pierce, Appleton.

Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society

Pres.: Joseph Rezek, R. 2, Memorial Drive, Manitowoc.

V. Pres.: Wm. Hachmann, 1010-20th St., Two Rivers.

Sec.: Mrs. Josephine Jaskolski, 1020-27th St., Two Rivers.

Treas.: Mrs. Helen Hachmann, 1010-20th St., Two Rivers.

Marathon County Gladiolus Society

Pres.: John C. Plumb Jr., 2610 Sumner St., Wausau.

V. Pres.: Eric Luedtke, 119 Valley St., Merrill.

Sec.: Mrs. Gordon Melang, 802 Harrison, Wausau.

Treas.: Mrs. Walter Greubel, 311 S. 12th Avenue, Wausau.

Sheboygan Gladiolus Society

Pres.: Sylvester Shinabeck, 1326 N. 11th St., Sheboygan.

V. Pres.: Fred Schneider, S. 12th St., Sheboygan.

Sec. & Treas.: Eleanor Pipkorn, Curtis Hotel, Plymouth.

Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society

Pres.: Anton Koepke, Elkhorn.

V. Pres.: E. Charles Fenske, R. 2, Clinton.

Sec.: Mrs. Leland Shaw, Milton.

Treas.: Herbert Vincent, Rock City, Illinois.

Twin Cities Gladiolus Society

Pres.: Jerry Merchart, 1812 Stephenson St., Marinette.

V. Pres.: Mrs. Elmer Hornick, River Road, Menominee, Michigan.

Sec.: Mrs. Alvin Kozovsky, Coleman.

Treas.: Mrs. Palmer Garland, 15, Cottage Row, Marinette.

Growing Dahlias From Seed

Herbert H. Hadow, Milton, Wisconsin

When one thinks of growing dahlias, one generally considers getting tubers as that is the most common way of starting them. One selects certain varieties with the feeling that when the tubers of these are planted they will produce blooms of the same type and color as that of the parent.

Should you have an adventuresome spirit and wish to grow dahlias which will keep you guessing throughout the season, then try starting some from seeds. When planting seeds you have absolutely no idea as to what to expect. You keep wondering how tall the plant will grow, what quality of foliage it will have, what bloom formation may you expect; will it be single or double, will it have a long or short stem, will the stem be strong enough to hold the bloom erect, will the bloom face right, will it be a miniature or a fifteen inch bloom, and will the color be something different from those which have been grown. If you have this spirit of adventure and some extra growing area, then here are some tips which might help you.

Where To Get Seed

As with every other plant grown from seed, it is very important to start with good seeds purchased from reputable dealers. This point cannot be over-emphasized. California, with its long and dry growing season, is an ideal place for seed production. The seeds can be purchased directly from California or from commercial growers who stock good seeds. Seed prices generally range from around five to ten dollars per one hundred seeds, mixed seeds being the cheaper while those from specific parents being more expensive. Less expensive seeds are apt to be from less desirable parents, with similar results. Your results from the best seeds available are apt to be merely an adventure with no stupendous outcomes, so start with the best.

PLANT SEEDS EARLY

Seed can be started successfully in the home, greenhouse, or hotbed. They should be started early for most satisfactory results—in February or early March. Into a flat sift a loose soil mixture, carefully covering the seeds to approximately one fourth inch. Moisten thoroughly the mixture with a fine spray of warm water, but at no time overwater. Sunshine is essential to the germination of seeds. Place the flat in a spot where the sun can shine on it. Avoid overwatering, especially where the flat is liable to cool off. A cold wet soil will rot the seed. Between fifty and seventy-five per cent germination can be expected under favorable conditions.

When the small seedlings have grown to two sets of true leaves, carefully lift them from the flat with as little injury to the fine roots as possible, keeping some dirt intact. Transplant into plant bands or three inch clay pots, using a finely sifted soil. Keep the potted seedlings in a shaded spot for a day or two so it can regain its vigor, then return it to a sunny, well ventilated place. After about two weeks it can be moved to a coldframe, if you have one. Here the plants can be hardened off ready for setting out into the garden.

After all frost danger is past, set the plants into the garden and grow them like you would a plant from a tuber. Do not be hasty about setting them out. Should an unexpected freeze take them, there are no tubers from which a new start can come. Strong, well hardened plants from strong seeds will take hold and grow well under good dahlia growing conditions. They will require cultivation, spraying, staking, tying, and the care you would give those grown from tubers.

If started early enough and having been given proper care, most of the plants will produce blooms the first season. This gives you the opportunity to

discard the undesirable ones and try wintering over only the very, very few which show promise. Small clumps of tubers will have developed by fall. My experience has been that these need to be stored more "tenderly" than clumps from tubers in order to winter them through.

After growing a variety for three years it should be established and be ready for you to send it to trial grounds for proving. If it passes the tests at the trial grounds you will have the privilege of selecting a name and making arrangements to have it marketed. To get a dahlia which will reach this stage may require growing several thousand seedlings. Your reward will not be in monetary value, but rather in the satisfaction that the Creator of all things has blessed you with a dahlia which is different from any other one grown.

SOURCES OF DAHLIA SEED

Good Dahlia seed may be obtained from the following sources. The Comstock Dahlia Gardens, 5140-35th Street, San Diego 16, California. Rocky River Dahlia Gardens, East River Road, Columbia Station, Ohio. Summit Gardens, P.O. Box 567, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Parella Dahlia Gardens, 3380 Ely Avenue, Corner 222nd Street, New York 69, N.Y.

KEEPING GLAD SHOWS OUT OF THE RED

(Continued from Page 191)

some member of the chapter has connections whereby printing of these can be had at near cost and a substantial saving realized. It isn't necessary to use bottle covers to cover the bottles of our spike classes. Adequate covers can be hand made by chapter members. Enough bottle covers were made during a summer picnic to take care of a couple of shows. Paper of adequate quality, can be secured at a very nominal cost from the paper industry here in Wisconsin, if one knows who to contact.

When awarding trophies which are engraved, it is more economical to have the engraving done by the house supplying the trophies, while as they customarily advertise engraving at 9 cents a let-

ter. Engraving alone can cost as much as the price of a trophy, a matter often overlooked. If fine silverplate is awarded as a trophy, it is suggested engraving be omitted as it has a tendency to devalue the item.

Where else than at a show can we display our prize blooms, or see the new introductions which are of benefit to the commercial grower and for us to evaluate them. Where can the hybridist display and compare his creations. The artistic arrangers have an opportunity to test their skills competitively and this section is growing by leaps and bounds. The general public is educated to all the different varieties which is a good thing for gladiolus culture in general.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS

The Marathon County Chapter, Wis. Gladiolus Society will again hold its show in the judging pavilion at Marathon Park, the last two days of the Wisconsin Valley Fair, August 17 and 18, it was decided at the meeting of the Chapter on January 17.

It was decided to have three classes, novice, amateur, and open. The Board of Directors will meet January 29 to complete plans.

Mr. C. J. McAleavy, Fair Secretary, told us the 1956 Wisconsin Valley Fair was the 88th consecutive Fair sponsored by the Marathon County Agricultural Society, an enviable record. The first Fair was held on September 22-23, 1868 on the present grounds at Marathon Park, donated for future Fairs at that time by the first Fair group. In 1943 the Society turned over the property to Marathon County for park and Fair purposes.

He commended the Gladiolus Society for the excellent show which was presented at last year's Fair, and pledged full co-operation for this year's show.

Dr. R. H. Juers reported on the Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society meeting he attended in Fond du Lac last November.

Lunch was served by Mrs. Nina Drumm and her committee.

By Mrs. E. D. Kramer, Wausau.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114-7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.; Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebagoand Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PRESIDENT'S NEWS LETTER

The Garden Club of Wisconsin is embarking on a new year. During the past years we have steadily increased in importance as an organization, and with your cooperation and support this year we will show continued growth. We hope to further promote the exhibitors and judges schools, as we need to qualify more judges for the increasing number of flower shows in our region. I am afraid our available judges are very much over-worked.

As you plan your region and club programs do not overlook the fact that your program chairman, Mrs. Wiesender, has a list of suggestions which she will send upon request to those of you desiring program information. She will also need your help. When you come across good program material or speakers, please share your find with others by sending this material to her. Our conservation chairman, Mrs. Dooley, also has excellent material which you may have for the asking for use in your programs.

An attempt is being made, through the Garden Club of Wisconsin, to interest groups, gardening and non-gardening, in sponsoring a teacher's attendance at the Trees for Tomorrow Camp. This project seems to be an investment in our future through the conservation education of our youth. Mr. Braman will have the answers to your questions about attracting birds to your door step. Mr. Knuth, we are looking forward to reading your articles each month in Wisconsin Horticulture. It is great pleasure indeed to be affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and to have this publication available to us.

During the year, please give our membership and publicity chairman your ad-

vance tips in each of their fields.

Last year 22 year books were judged. I hope each club will make it a point this year to enter their year book for judging. As the summer comes back again, please plan to enter with us into the State Fair Competition. This seems to be an excellent spot to display our abilities and make a contribution of statewide importance. Even now we are looking forward to and planning for our 1957 convention. It sounds like a full and rewarding year is in store for all of us. I feel it is a pleasure and an honor to serve our organization in this capacity. Thank you.

Mrs. Harold Buerosse—President.

CENTRAL REGION MEETING

Iola, April 25

According to Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau, President of the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin, the Spring Meeting of the Region will be held in Iola, Thursday, April 25 with Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, N. Y. the principle speaker and demonstrator.

More about the program in our next issue.

MISS CARRIE RODE

Miss Carrie Rode, 86, President and organizer of the Ogdensburg Garden Club passed away on December 22.

Miss Rode received the Certification of Honorary Recognition of the Garden Club of Wisconsin in 1952.

Miss Rode's contributions to garden club work and public service were many and her loss will be felt by all garden club members.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TREES OF TOMMORROW CAMP

Officers and Committee chairmen of the Garden Club of Wisconsin recently developed a project for scholarships to encourage teachers at attend 5 weeks workshop at the Trees For Tomorrow Camp.

A scholarship consists of \$100, which is half the amount needed by the teachers.

Full details have been sent to Regional Presidents and Conservation chairmen. Full information may be obtained by writing Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Conservation Chairman, 7724 W. Rogers St., West Allis.

More in our next issue about this project.

WANTED: SLIDES FOR GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS

The secretary of one of our garden clubs has requested information as to where the club can get good instructive colored lantern slides for club programs.

If your club has found a source of lantern slides, not too expensive, will you advise the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, so we can publish this information in coming issues.

CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW By The Garden Club of Illinois Navy Pier, Chicago March 23-31

The spring flower show of the Garden Club of Illinois will be held at Navy Pier in conjunction with MODERN LIVING EXPOSITION.

There will be 20,000 sq. ft. devoted to table settings, horticulture, flower arrangement, and gardens.

More than 60,000 visitors attend the Modern Living Exposition annually and the flower show promises to attract many more visitors.

NEW AND UNUSUAL LONG-BLOOMING PERENNIALS

PENSTEMOM GARNET. Graceful sprays of rich glowing red flowers.

STOKESIA BLUE DANUBE. New. Deep blue flowers to 5" across. **LIATRUS WHITE FEATHER.** Giant spikes of pure white. 75c each. The collection \$2.00. Supply limited. Other perennials 35c and up.

For large descriptive list of many more outstanding and newer plants write:

Mrs. Frank Sperka, **WOODLAND ACRES NURSERY**, R. 2, Crivitz, Wis. Wildflowers, perennials, flowering shrubs, evergreens.

DON'T PLANT SEEDS YET

Q: Is it all right to plant seeds of annuals in February or March?

A: They probably would not do well and get spindly. Do not try to grow plants from seed indoors unless you have a bright sunny window and a location that is fairly cool with humidity. It's best to wait until early spring when plants can be taken outdoors during sunny warm weather.



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Garden Club Reports

FROM THE BARABOO GARDEN CLUB

The yearbook of the Baraboo Garden Club begins with a poem:

"...There's health in my Garden from
soil and from sun,
And food for the table and flowers
and fun."

For our November meeting Mrs. W. W. Biegee reviewed the book "Gold In the Grass", by Margaret Letherbarrow. It is an interesting story of a couple restoring a wornout farm. At our December meeting Mrs. Earl Dieter brought Arbor-vitae and ornaments and all members made beautiful corsages.

By Mrs. Earl House

SPEAKERS AT BROOKFIELD GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Outstanding speakers and programs held by the Brookfield Garden Club in 1956 were as follows. Everet P. Swingle talked to us on "Creole Grass and Lawns"; Prof. John Schoeneman of the University talked on "Vegetable Gardens".

Mr. E. B. Stiefater, Assistant County Agent, Milwaukee County, presented the topic, "Turf Grasses and Ground Covers". Mr. Arthur Boerner, of the Milwaukee Rose Society talked on "Roses" and Mr. Gordon Holz on "Africa".

We plan a money making program during 1957.

By Flora Harlos, Secretary

EAU CLAIRE GARDEN CLUB

The Eau Claire Garden Club was fortunate to have some excellent speakers last year. Our own Mrs. A. V. Stallard showed slides which she had taken in Japan. These gave us an intimate glance of Japanese homes, gardens, and flower arrangements. In April Mr. and Mrs. Cortis N. Rice, Jr. spoke on vines and foundation plantings. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, always one of our favorite speakers, gave us tips on May and June gardening. The beautiful slides which Mr. and Mrs. John

Kyselko of Cadott showed us were greatly enjoyed. Some were of their garden and others were exceptional pictures of wild flowers, animals, and birds.

Flowers were donated and planted in front of the City Hall and Public Library. Two successful plant auctions were held during the year. Flowers were donated to churches during the summer. We thoroughly enjoyed our all-day bus tour to ten selected gardens in Minneapolis and suburbs. The members of the Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis were our hosts.

We are planning a flower show to be held this summer, a picnic, and our annual tour. A new project will be to distribute annual flower seeds through several youth groups.

By Mrs. Vincent Mousel, Sec.

THE FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

As members of the Fort Atkinson Garden club look back over the events of the past year, they remember entertaining and interesting programs.

Beginning in January with an address by Mrs. J. W. Dooley, West Allis, on "Is Conservation a Personal Matter?" to the annual Christmas party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Poyer, the year's program was a success.

Other interesting speakers of the year included Dr. Alfred Gregory, Waukesha on "Trees and Plants of the Bible", H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, "What to do for our Gardens in 1956?", "Gладиолус" by William Himmler, Fort Atkinson; "Attracting Birds to our Homes and Gardens" by R. S. Ellerson, Madison; "Candle Making Demonstration" by Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee.

The club "skips" a program during the month of July but holds a picnic in some interesting spot nearby in August. This past year the picnic was held in Aztalan Park, site of an ancient Indian Village.

(Continued on Page 199)

February Flower Arrangement

Build An Arrangement Around Accessories

Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Accessories are more fun to use when they become an integral part of the composition. As the vogue for larger and heavier heads or figurines continues, it is interesting to use them as the dominant feature or focal point, with tall branches rising behind the head, and sweeping down to it.

"Contemporary Flower Arrangement" by Rae L. Goldson, Hearthside Press, has many excellent black and white photographs showing the use of large heads and smaller figures as a part of the composition.

The Illustration

The arrangement shown was made as an upright one, but the tall branch on the left has moved from its original place just above the head of the African figure. It could be used as a horizontal one, as shown, but a slightly longer spray of beige Kaffir corn should be added low on the right to balance the long and rather heavy spray on the left.

Color

The color is predominantly monochromatic, using beige and brown and cream in a dull brass container. However, because it has been set against a grayed turquoise wall, and the turquoise picked up again in the arrangement by the chunks of deep turquoise glass used on the rim of the gold container, and to cover the needlepoint, there is no feeling of dullness. These glass chunks are made in brown, golden brown, amethyst, turquoise, blue and chartreuse. The usual price is \$1.00 a box. Mine were bought at Marshall Field, Chicago, in the Blenko glass section on the second floor.

Material Used

The delicate curly sprays of the main line are *Copernicia glabrescens* palm, from Fairchild Gardens, Coconut Grove, Fla. The heavy sprays of thickly clustered beige seed heads are Kaffir corn, usually available at florists who have



dried material. Five sprays of cream millet were used, only three of which show in the picture. The dark brown sprays behind the head of the figure are filled with rosy red seed, from which the coloring material for oleomargarine is made. These also came from Fairchild Gardens.

Container

Seldom can one buy as effective a metal container as this one, which is a brass cylinder with the curved center section set into a round honey-colored butternut wood box. You might find a square or round or rectangular tray or plate which could be set on a box or base in the same way. Fasten the two together with Posey Klay for stability.

Substitutions

Bare wisteria branches which grow with interesting curves could be used for the main branches; sorghum cane seed heads for the Kaffir corn, and Rose of Sharon seed heads at the focal point. Millet can be grown in any vegetable or flower garden, and will be a great treat for the birds in winter.

Winter Gardening

IT'S THE SEED CATALOG SEASON

By Walter P. Knuth, Milwaukee,
Horticultural Chairman

We are now entering one of the most interesting seasons of the year for the gardener—the seed catalog season.

When I look at a catalog, I find I would like to try growing everything shown. I wish right now I could have an acre of land for growing plants but when the summer months come around I am usually glad I only have a big backyard.

I will certainly try out the "African marigold, Crackerjack" and if you like to grow large marigolds this is the one to try.

Another marigold over which everyone is excited because of a \$10,000. offer by a seed company for a pure white is "Nearest to White" and it is worth a gamble. Let's try this one all over Wisconsin this year. If you succeed in getting a pure white you may win the \$10,000 prize.

In new petunias we have "Red Satin", which has received an All-American Selection Medal. It has vivid and shining scarlet red flowers on plants 10 to 12 inches high.

One company is offering a zinnia named "Ortho Polka". If you have grown "Peppermint Stick" zinnia, this one is the same only much larger in size. Back in 1943 I grew one named, "Old Glory" which was the forerunner of this variety.

"Blue Tango" petunia was very good in my garden last year. Its fragrance spread throughout the garden and it was a favorite flower for the humming birds. I saw as many as 15 to 20 of them at a time. When I picked a bouquet to give to a neighbor they came to the flowers I held in my hand.

Another good blue petunia was, "Blue Bonnet", a tall single flower with very good blue color which attracted much attention among my chrysanthemums. The mum plants supported the petunias and I had flowers showing before the mums were in bloom.

We should all consider entering at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. I think we should support this show more and increase the interest in our garden clubs. I hope the Fair Premium list will come out early enough so we can order our seeds and plants accordingly. If we adopt the "Nearest to White" marigold as the flower of the year to try, perhaps we can have a class for them at the State Fair.

I hope each Region in the Garden Club of Wisconsin will appoint a Horticultural Chairman and I will appreciate hearing from them.

TRY SOME NEW PLANTS

By Mrs. R. L. Holly, Waupaca

It's catalog time again and what a wealth of pleasure is in store for the gardener looking for something different. There are over 150 new kinds of plants ready to be introduced this season—rather a long list and it includes annuals, perennials, bulb plants, roses and shrubs, as well as vegetables. Several have received the All-American Award, mostly hybrids but I note a few "new finds", such as a dwarf platycodon from Japan, which grows only 6-7 inches high and comes into bloom three months after seed is sown. This will be of interest to growers of platycodons.

One of the most intriguing new annuals is the Gloriosa Daisy, developed from one of our native roadside plants, *rudbeckia hirta*, better known as Black-Eyed Susan. This family, *rudbeckia*, is a most interesting one. I am sure you are all familiar with the purple cone flower, a member beloved by our flower arrangers, especially the huge cones on the newer types of plants. Another I like very much is *R. laciniata*. It has a greenish red cone at the beginning of its blooming period which grows larger and deepens in color as the flower develops. Its petals are a pale yellow, very long and drooping. It grows prolifically in the the Oshkosh area. There are many more

members of this family growing in nearly all parts of our country.

All of us should be eager to try out one that has been developed from one of our Wisconsin findings. They say every good thing is worth waiting for and this plant seems to be. It has received the All-American Award; is easily grown; has a color range from a golden yellow through deep orange and bronze to a rich mahogany, including bicolors and should interest our arrangers as well as the growers. What more can one ask?

Seed is available so let's try it and as many of the other new ones as we can. I would like also to suggest that gardeners in the sandy central parts of our state try the new tomato, Wisconsin Chief. As yet it has not received the All American Award, but it is highly recommended by the Horticulture Department of the University of Wisconsin.

GARDEN CLUB REPORTS

FT. ATKINSON CLUB

(Continued from Page 196)

near Lake Mills and then making a tour of a mint farm near Jefferson.

The club also remembers others during the year. Donations are made to the Red Cross, March of Dimes and patients at the local hospital and the county home are remembered with holiday cheer at Thanksgiving or at Christmas time.

By Ray Breitweiser, Sec.

IOLA: CLARA LARSON

GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Clara Larson Garden club members plan to carry on all the regular club features during 1957. There will be a June flower show; a special conservation program; bird study at each meeting; the planting and care of a large perennial bed at Riverside cemetery.

One of our most enjoyable meetings was held jointly with the Iola Conservation Club. Mr. William Seybold, Waupaca county forester was our speaker on Wisconsin trees, illustrated with colored slides.

One of our yearly projects is preparing outdoor Christmas decorations at our local hospital.

By Mrs. Carl Krause, Sec.

JEFFERSON GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The climax for the year's activities for the Jefferson Garden Club was a dinner and Christmas party in December.

During the year we had the following programs of interest: A lecture on the care and pruning of trees and shrubs by Mr. Altorfer of the McKay Nursery Company.

In March, Professor O. C. Combs of the U. W., Dept. of Horticulture showed slides and explained old and new varieties of vegetables.

During the summer months pictures of outstanding blooms in our gardens were taken and these were shown at our October meeting.

If you would like to see the honey bee at work be sure to see the film, "Miracle of the Bee". It is most interesting and educational.

A new park is being started on the banks of the Rock River in Jefferson and one of our projects is planting flowering shrubs in this park.

We were hosts to the Blackhawk Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin in April and September. In June a flower show was held by the Region in Jefferson, which our group sponsored.

A trip to Lake Geneva with boat ride around the lake was one of the highlights of the season.

A lecture on Conservation by Mr. Marvin Lederer was most interesting and recommended to other clubs for an evening meeting.

By Mrs. Wilbur Strohbusch, Sec.

WHERE TO BUY HOSTAS

Of nurseries listed in the Plant Buyers Guide, these have the largest selections of hostas: Gray & Cole, Ward Hill, Mass.; Fairmount Gardens Lowell, Mass.; H. A. Zager, 4215 Urbandale Ave., Des Moines 10, Iowa.

By C. P. Holway, Evansville, Wisc.

There isn't much fun in medicine, but there's a good deal of medicine in fun.—Woodville Leader.

If your wife wants to learn to drive the car, don't stand in her way.—Clear Lake Star.

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Our Bees In February

If you are one of the small percentage of beekeepers in the Northern States who never loses any normal colonies during the winter you need not read this. However since reports of winter losses, given out about April 1st, usually run about the same each year—25%; 35% or 40% loss, often attributed to "bad weather", there must be quite a few who would save a great deal by doing something to prevent loss.

Reason For Winter Losses

A normal colony dies only from starvation. Any colony with the kind of bee population which it should have if managed correctly in summer and fall, will survive a Wisconsin winter regardless of temperature, providing the cluster covers enough food so the bees will not starve. Many commercial beekeepers who years ago thought bees could only be wintered in a bee cellar (this editor is one of them), today have no losses when wintering outdoors without packing.

Success in wintering depends entirely on management of the colonies—their populations and location of an adequate food supply.

Losses most often occur in late winter months; late February and March, after the coldest weather is over.

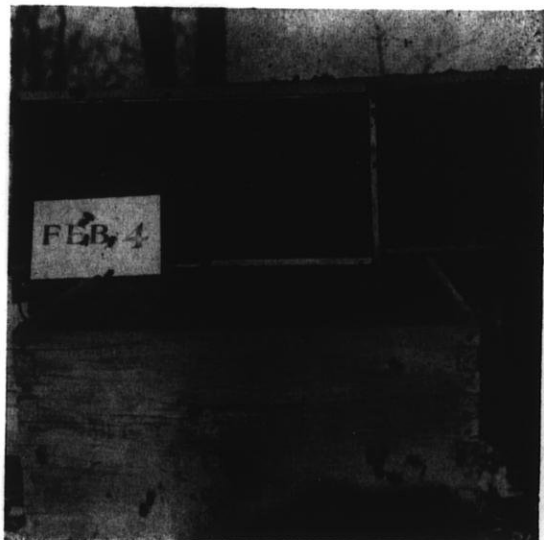
So now is the time to check colonies. Is the cluster table to cover honey and pollen in cold weather. If not, move combs of honey (with pollen, if possible) next to combs of brood.

If you winter in 2 or 3 brood chambers,

check to see if the cluster, with brood, is in a lower brood chamber and has adequate stores within the cluster, even though there may be full combs above.

(Continued on next page)

A good colony in February. Inspection of good colonies in early February will usually reveal patches of brood as shown above, in 2 or 3 combs. Note also the pollen and honey still available to the cluster in these combs. To the left in the first frame is considerable pollen but a shortage of honey. To the right in the second comb both pollen and honey are visible—an ideal situation. However, this supply won't last long and is usually consumed by early March.



The bees may starve during a cold spell unless you move them (or the honey) so they can "cover" honey at all times. Bees will cluster around their brood and will not be able to leave their cluster in cold weather — so may starve with honey in a brood chamber directly above them.

Winter Feeding

We don't believe in winter feeding but have found it necessary in from 5 to 10% of the colonies almost every year. With the present price of package bees and the express, and the fact that good overwintered colonies will usually produce much more honey than colonies from package, it pays big dividends to feed if food is needed.

We cannot use dry sugar in cold weather. The bees can't liquify it properly. Feeding in pails won't work because the syrup becomes too cold and in cold weather the bees can't leave their cluster to take it down.

Feeding by pouring warm syrup into the cells with a sprinkling can works fine. Use about 60 lbs. of water to 100 lbs. of sugar and hold at a temperature so it is hot to the touch. Lay 4 empty brood combs on the cluster of bees and start sprinkling into the cells. When one side is filled, gently shake the drip into the comb below. When both sides have been filled as best you can, place the combs next to the brood combs. We have done this successfully for years when the temperature was 32 degrees F. or higher and if there is no wind. It's best to do it on a calm day with the sun shining.

A good bit of advice to a beginner is: never use an entrance feeder. Many colonies have starved because the bees could not get enough syrup during cool weather from an entrance feeder. When feeding, don't try to economize on food; it just won't work.

COOL, POOR SEASONS HELP NOSEMA

According to W. Blatz in *Sudwestdeutscher Imker*, low temperature seasons are conducive to Nosema epidemics. Nosema usually follows year of poor flows and is made worse by cold spells

which keep the bees in the hive, causing further infection. Good autumn weather which allows bees to reach good condition and helps to build up the fat reserves of the individual bees was a factor in preventing epidemic Nosema. He considers that prior to epidemics there had been an unobserved build up for several years. (From *Bee World*.)

CENTRAL REGION MEETING Wisconsin Beekeepers Association Marshfield, Tuesday, April 9

The Central Region of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will meet in the Service Center at the Wisconsin State Experiment Station Farm at Marshfield on Tuesday, April 9 beginning at 10:00 a.m. There will be a noon luncheon served by a ladies organization. An excellent program is being prepared.

HOW RECENT IS OUR KNOWLEDGE OF BEES!

In studying the history of beekeeping we are amazed at how recent is the knowledge we now have of successful beekeeping and the life of the honey bee.

In 1745 a book was published, translated from a Roman author, Columella, which indicated that Roman Beekeeping had developed beyond the stage that "bees could be raised from the carcase of an ox".

Beeswax was the most important product in the years before the Reformation when wax was used to make altar candles. Consequently, the beekeeping methods were used favoring large productions of wax, which were not favorable for honey production. About 1750 beekeeping books were discussing whether it was better to change from wicker to straw hives because straw was cheapest. Wax scales were compared to a birds feathers and drones were said to collect honey from trefoil. All workers were thought to lay eggs and the queen was thought to be the "king".

An ex-GI who bravely faced many battles, fainted and wrecked his car when a mouse ran across his feet.

ANOTHER USE FOR HONEY

"Honey cures intoxication" is the heading of an article in the Australian Bee Journal.

The Journal states: "Now it appears that it may in future make its appearances in bars, not as an aid to intoxication but rather as a cure for drunkenness. The sugars in honey effect the chemical breakdown of alcohol.

We are told that if a drunken person takes a tablespoon about every half hour, one or two doses will sober him and put him to sleep. The same treatment is said to be equally effective in the treatment of a hangover from the night before.

We, who are in the honey business, are amazed from time to time at the seemingly endless list of uses to which our product is put.

If you test this treatment let us know how it comes out.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEETING

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

The Southern District meeting will be held at the Beloit Town Hall on Afton Road, Saturday, March 25 beginning at 10:00 a.m.

The Beloit 4-H club will furnish the dinner and the benefits will go toward this organization.

An excellent program is being prepared.

The Town Hall is on County Trunk D mid-way between Beloit and Janesville—3 miles south of Afton and 3 miles north of Beloit.

BEE SUPPLIES

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	2 lb. with regular queen	3 lb. with regular queen
1-24.....	\$4.25 each	\$5.35 each
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100 up.....	3.75 each	4.85 each

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HOW TO SELL HONEY TO THE CONSUMER

In a recent newsletter by the American Honey Institute, Mrs. Harriet Grace makes the statement that "consumers demand eight things in the packages they purchase. Sales managers have found that homemakers look for the following when buying package goods:

1. Is the product in a convenient form?
2. Can I get this same product any time I want it?
3. Is it readily available every place?
4. Does it come in a variety of sizes that are convenient for my use?
5. Is it easy to open?
6. Does it take up little space in the supply cupboard?
7. Does the package offer short cuts or energy or time savers?
8. Homemakers want a choice. One time they may want comb honey, creamed honey, another time, chunk, another time extracted. Do you supply all types to your retailer?

9. Studies have shown that the modern homemaker spends 80 minutes a day in her kitchen. Not many homemakers will agree to that, but even so the product that lessens the time in the kitchen is a woman's favorite.

Another interesting study shows that the kitchen and dining room are the most popular rooms in the homes.

EVERYONE SEEMS TO BE EATING HONEY

Judging from the amount of honey sold by our super markets, almost everyone seems to be using honey these days.

Not long ago a beekeeper of many years remarked that 25 years ago it seemed impossible to sell much honey in a city—he lived near a small city. The largest market for honey was in the country where some farmers bought it in 5 and 10 lb. pails.

This observation corresponded with the Editor's experience. After the 1st World War we found that there was a good market among the farmers, especially those of foreign extraction. However, in the small city we found a poor market and our friends didn't seem to eat it when we gave them jars as presents.

This condition has changed in the last 10 years. Today stores in a city like Madison sell an unbelievable amount of honey.

There are probably several factors that contribute to this but one of the important is the work done by the American Honey Institute in promoting honey wisely and surely for many years as a healthful food and for use in cooking and baking. People are looking for foods that contribute to better health and if they believe that honey is more healthful than other sweets they buy it.

Another important factor is the better displays of honey which are a part of the super market method of merchandising. A shelf full of honey in various sized containers leads to "impulse buying."

If this increase in the use of honey can be maintained, the beekeeper will soon come into his own as far as better markets are concerned. Prices also are becoming more satisfactory.

DO YOUR BEES NEED FOOD

Mr. Ernest Schroeder, Marshfield wrote on January 21, "Some of my bees consumed quite a large amount of stores so far and I have fed two already." Remember, it is better to feed than to let bees starve, regardless of the time of year.

Girls will be girls, and so will a lot of middle-aged women at a bridge party.

Changing one thing for the better does more good than proving a thousand things are wrong.

The lazier a man is, the more he intends to do tomorrow.

BOTTLE MATING

A writer claims in "Courier Apicole Francaise" that queens may be mated in a wide mouthed bottle as follows: Put 2 queens in a wide-mouthed bottle and before they get to fighting put in several drones. He claims 7 out of 8 matings after shaking to mix them up. Sometimes patience is required.

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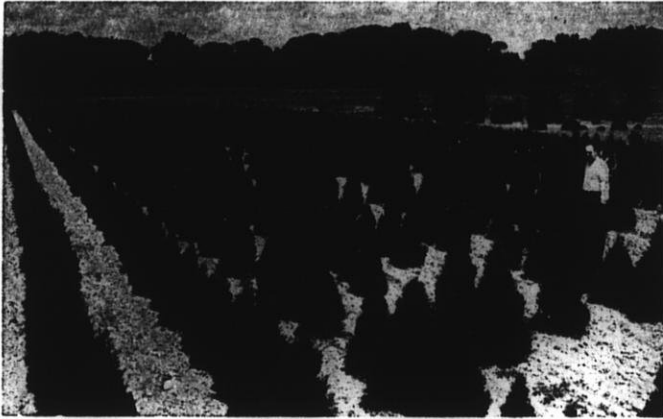
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IN THIS ISSUE

Apple Spray Schedule.....	212
Cherry Spray Schedule.....	214
Cost of Power Pruning.....	216
Visit to Eastern Apple Orchards.....	220
Soil Moisture in the Orchard.....	222
March in the Berry Patch.....	223
Berry Spray Programs.....	224
Berry Plant Market.....	226
Propagate Dahlias from Cuttings.....	229
Gladiolus Tidings	230
Dutch Elm Disease.....	232
Garden Club News.....	234
Arrangement for March.....	237
For Your Garden.....	238
Constitution—Garden Club of Wisconsin	240
Wisconsin Beekeeping	242

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Micronized[®] Rhothane[®]
Micronized[®] BHC
Micronized[®] Pheno-Lead
Methoxychlor

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Micronized Corotran[®] (Ovex)

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Apple Spray Schedule

This spray schedule is designed to provide adequate control of the insect pests and diseases of apples. **The indicated rates for the insecticides and fungicides are those necessary to make 100 gallons of spray.**

It is very necessary to make a careful record of all sprays, noting the materials used, the strengths applied, and the dates of application.

Lead arsenate should be used in the closed and open cluster sprays or substitute DDT for lead in the open cluster if fruit tree leaf roller is bad. Ovex or Genite EM-923 used in the pre-blossom sprays will help prevent red mite infestations later in the season.

PRECAUTIONS

Follow the manufacturer's directions for safety when using any of the following recommended insecticides and fungicides. To avoid possible residue hazards, do not use the following materials closer to harvest than the time indicated:

Material	Tolerance p.p.m.	Days Before Harvest
DDT, TDE (DDD) or lead arsenate	7	30
Methoxychlor	14	7
Parathion	1	14
EPN	3	15
Malathion	8	3
Aramite	1	14

Do not use EPN, malathion or parathion on McIntosh, Cortland or related varieties as they may cause injury.

DORMANT

Apply before bud break. In most commercial operations it is necessary to apply the insecticide to the trees and the fungicide to the ground in separate applications.

Insecticides prevent build-up of European Red Mite; control aphids, casebearers and bud moth. Use one of the following: ½ gallon DN-289; ½ gallon Elgetol 318; 1 gallon Elgetol or 1 gallon Krenite.

Fungicides—for apple scab control. Use as ground treatment at 600 gallons per acre one of the following in each 100 gallons of spray: ½ gallon Elgetol; ½ gallon Krenite; ½ gallon DN-289 or ½ gallon Elgetol 318.

BEFORE BLOSSOM

Fungicide applications for apple scab control should be started at the delayed dormant stage of tree development and be continued at about 7-day intervals from then until bloom.

Two insecticide applications are needed before blossom for bud moth, casebearers, fruit tree leaf roller, and European red mite control. The insecticides should be included in the second spray (normally closed cluster) and the third spray (normally open cluster).

Insecticides. Use the following:

Closed cluster—3 pounds lead arsenate.

Open cluster—3 pounds lead arsenate or 2 pounds 50% DDT.

In either closed cluster or open cluster use ¼ pound 50% Ovex or 1½ pints Genite EM-923.

Fungicides. Use one of the following:

2 gallons liquid lime sulfur.

1 pound captan plus organic mercury, ½ strength (½ the amount recommended by manufacturers for use alone).

2 pounds captan.

BLOSSOM

Fungicide applications for apple scab control should be continued during bloom if necessary so that the interval between applications is not greater than 7 to 10 days.

No insecticide should be used during blossom.

Fungicides. Use one of the following: 1 pound captan plus organic mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ strength; 2 pounds captan; 2 pounds ferbam.

PETAL FALL

The calyx spray is important from the standpoint of plum curculio and oyster shell scale control. Dieldrin is excellent for plum curculio 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.

A fungicide application for **apple scab control** is also very important at this time.

Insecticides—for plum curculio, bud moth, codling moth, red banded leaf roller, fruit tree leaf roller and oyster shell scale control. Use one of the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 50% dieldrin and 3 pounds lead arsenate, OR $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 50% dieldrin and 2 pounds 50% DDT.

Add 50% TDE (DDD), 2 lbs. to petal fall and first cover spray if the red banded leaf roller is a problem.

If ovex was used as miticide in the pre-blossom spray, apply a second application at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of 50% ovex.

Fungicides—for apple scab control. Use one of the following: 1 pound captan plus organic mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ strength; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds captan; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ferbam.

COVER SPRAYS

The first cover spray should be applied 10 days after the petal fall spray and additional cover sprays should be applied at approximately 10-day intervals until about 30 days before harvest.

To avoid excessive residues at harvest the cover sprays should be carefully planned. DDT, TDE (Rhothane), and methoxychlor are related compounds and the residue from one is not distinguishable from another under the present method of analysis. Therefore, to avoid excessive residues the following cover spray program is suggested:

- **First cover spray use DDT.**
- **Second use lead arsenate or parathion.**
- **Third use DDT.**
- **Fourth and fifth covers use methoxychlor if apple maggot is a problem. If maggot is not a problem, alternate DDT with lead arsenate or parathion.**

Add 50% TDE (DDD), 2 lbs. or 15% Parathion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to fourth and fifth cover sprays if the red banded leaf roller is a problem.

Apply the third and last application of 50% ovex at $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in the first cover spray.

If an emergency arises near the end of the season, use either parathion or malathion.

Insecticides—for codling moth, bud moth, red banded leaf roller and apple maggot. Use one of the following: 2 pounds 50% DDT; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pounds 15% parathion; 3 pounds lead arsenate; 2 pounds 50% methoxychlor.

Fungicides—for apple scab control. Use one of the following: $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds captan; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ferbam; 5 pounds wettable sulfur.

MITE BUILD-UP

Mite populations may build up during the summer. If control measures become necessary, a foliage application of one of the phosphates (parathion, malathion or EPN) or of one of the miticides such as Aramite will ordinarily give good control where properly timed and thoroughly applied. Any of these materials should be used according to the manufacturers' directions.

1957 Cherry Spray Schedule

The cherry spray schedule is designed to provide protection against the insect pests and diseases of sour cherry. **The indicated rates for the insecticides and fungicides are those necessary to make 100 gallons of spray.**

DDT is not compatible with Bordeaux and should be used with ferbam only. Methoxychlor can be used with Bordeaux or ferbam.

If brown rot has been a problem, it may be necessary to apply a dormant and pre-bloom fungicide spray. Growers should consult the Plant Pathology department at the University for information concerning the time of application and the correct fungicide to be used.

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 serious a DDT spray applied one week after bud break, but before blossom, will control this pest.

DORMANT SPRAY

A tree application used to control aphids, bud moth, destructive prune worm and casebearers. Use one of the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon DN-289; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Elgetol 318; 1 gallon Elgetol; 1 gallon Krenite.

PRE-BLOOM

No insecticide is used.

AFTER BLOOM SPRAY

The post-bloom sprays are for the control of plum curculio, cherry fruitworm, destructive prune worm, bud moth, fruit tree and red banded leaf roller, brown rot and cherry leaf spot.

This schedule will provide good control of **brown rot and cherry leaf spot**. Dieldrin should be used in the petal fall spray if plum curculio has been a problem.

FOR YOUNG TREES

NOTE: For cherry trees up to and including 6 years of age use Actidione at 2 p.p.m. (2 tablets per 100 gallons) at petal fall and in the first and second cover sprays. If there is a crop on these young trees, it may be necessary to use ferbam or captan as the third cover spray for brown rot control.

For trees over 6 years of age, use the fungicides as given in the following recommendations:

PETAL FALL. Use one of the following:

3 pounds of lead arsenate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of 50% Dieldrin plus either $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ferbam or Bordeaux 6-8-100.

OR

2 pounds of 50% DDT plus $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of 50% Dieldrin plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ferbam.

OR

$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pounds of 15% Parathion plus $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of 50% Dieldrin plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ferbam.

FIRST COVER—10 days later. Use:

2 pounds of 50% DDT plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ferbam.

OR

2 pounds of 50% Methoxychlor plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ferbam.

SECOND COVER—10 days later. Use:

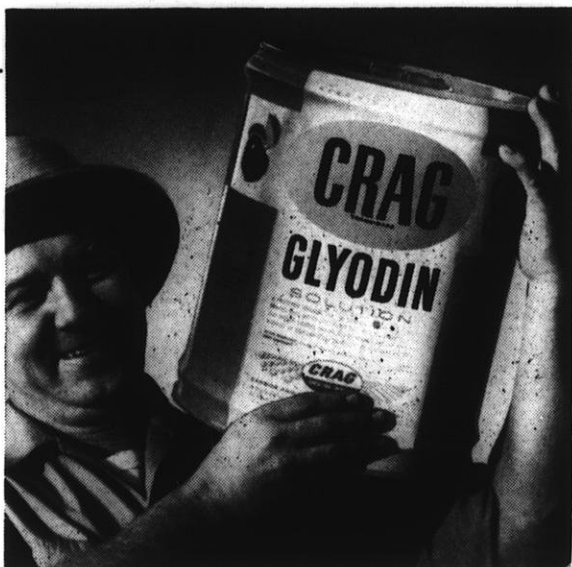
2 pounds 50% methoxychlor and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ferbam.

THIRD COVER—10 days later. Use: $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ferbam. No insecticide is used.

AFTER HARVEST

No insecticide is used. Use one of the following fungicides:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ferbam; Bordeaux 3-4-100; Bordeaux 6-8-100.



No other scab spray gives you so many profitable advantages at such low cost. CRAG Glyodin . . .

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STUDIES ON THE COST OF POWER PRUNING

A recent report from Cornell University presents some information on the use of power pruners and the use of pruning platforms made on 16 fruit farms in western New York state.

The power pruning equipment was usually located on larger than average fruit farms, although two of the farms studied have less than 20 acres in fruit. The power pruning equipment had been used an average of less than 3 years and the platforms less than 2 years. The original cost of the pruning platforms averaged \$119. The pruning by air cooled engines cost an average of \$630. The equipment having larger capacity compressors mounted on tractors and driven from power take-off cost an average of \$732.

One grower who used hand shears and a pruning platform, mounted on an old truck, estimated that he was able to save 44% of the labor formerly required to prune the same trees with ladder and limb climbing.

Growers using power pruners tended to make more and finer cuts than those using hand shears. Those who were using power pruners without a platform saved a little more labor than those who continued to use hand shears with a platform. The ones who saved the most labor, however, used a pruning platform and power pruners.

A shift from hand shears and ladders to power pruners and a pruning platform involves a substantial investment in equipment so that the cost of operating the equipment together with depreciation and interest on the investment must also be considered. The lowest cost per tree and per acre was obtained on the farms with the combination of power pruners and a pruning platform. However, costs per 1,000 cubic feet of tree volume were higher with this equipment as were the number of cuts made per 1,000 cu. ft. This tends to suggest that the combination of power pruners and

(Continued on Page 218)

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COST OF POWER PRUNING

(Continued from Page 216)

platform were used to best advantage as far as costs were concerned on trees that were not too large. It is generally considered, however, that the larger number of finer cuts made with the power pruners gave a more desirable type of pruning than is usually done with ladders and hand shears.

In this study, the most important factor influencing the cost of pruning was the skill and speed of the man doing the job because labor was the largest item of cost. Power pruners are too expensive to place in the hands of inexperienced help. It was found that an inexperienced pruner can take just as much time deciding what cuts to make with a six hundred dollar pair of shears as with a three dollar pair. It was also found that an experienced pruner learned to use power shears in a very short time.

Thanks to Hoosier Horticulture, Bulletin of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

Editor's Note: The table given in the report showed that it took 55 minutes per tree to prune with hand shears and ladder and 19 minutes per tree for Power Pruners and platform. The cost varied from 85c per tree and \$22.45 per acre with hand shears and ladder, compared to 28c per tree and \$7.99 per acre with Power pruners and platform.

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Two used orchard sprayers, both in excellent condition. 1-20 GPM, 200 gal. Bean with a Hardie air blower attachment. 1-15 GPM, 300 gal. Bean with a Bes-blow attachment. For details write or phone:

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A VISIT TO EASTERN APPLE ORCHARDS

The following is a portion of an article by Bill Luce of Yakima, Washington, who has a regular feature in Better Fruit Magazine, called "Next Month In The Orchard". He recently made a trip to the eastern fruit districts of the U. S. and these remarks will be of interest. (Condensed)

You don't have to travel far in Michigan and western New York State to realize why the total population of apple trees has taken a drop in numbers. Many small orchards, especially of the family type, are in a neglected state or have been abandoned. As in many other parts of the country the small fruit grower is passing out of the picture. Only where he has a good roadside market can he hope to hold on.

Permanent Cover Crops Used

Western Michigan has had two years of dry weather. Growers who had water available and the necessary capital have installed sprinkler lines, especially for peaches. When I told fruit growers that Yakima peach growers applied three to four acre feet of water per season, they said that they would be satisfied with three inches during most seasons.

Yakima County fruit growers could take a lesson on the handling of orchard soils in the fall from their Michigan friends. They are using permanent cover crops, generally with only a minimum of cultivation around the tree trunk. This gives them protection against erosion and deep penetration of frost that might injure the roots.

Mechanical Spreading Needed

This same soil management has been seen also in the apple orchards of New York State and across the border in Ontario. When a westerner first sees this heavy grass accompanied often with a liberal quantity of mulching hay, he wonders how they control meadow mice. The growers I talked to didn't seem to worry much about that problem, saying they do some poisoning in the older orchards and place wire screening around the young trees.

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New York State was the first to use the grain-zinc phosphide bait in a widespread mechanical distribution in the orchard. After seeing the heavy grass and mulch cover, you don't wonder that some fast method of poison distribution is essential.

Eastern fruit orchards seem to get along with less nitrogen. Perhaps it is the higher humus content of eastern soils in comparison to western irrigated soils that prevents the heavy grass from depressing the nitrogen seriously. Again it might be the extra mulch that is often applied. Or perhaps the fact that all of the moisture falling on eastern soils comes from the skies will account for some of the extra nitrogen the trees seem to enjoy.

Dwarfing Stock

My observations in Michigan and New York State would lead me to believe that when a tree smaller than can be grown on a No. VII Malling is wanted, a combination of vigorous root and dwarfing interstock is desirable.

Of course there are those who believe that any tree smaller than that grown on No. VII Malling will not be of commercial importance. But, what I saw at Geneva and previously this fall at Corvallis, Oregon, would seem to indicate that the smaller tree does have a place in the commercial orchard.

A NEW BOOK ON FRUIT GROWING

Deciduous Orchards is a new book by William Henry Chandler, Professor of Horticulture, Emeritus, University of California just off the press. It is the third edition, 492 pages, 128 illustrations. Available from Lea & Febiger, Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa. (\$7.50).

The book answers important questions on apple, pear, plum, and peach. It is a good book for the student as well as owners and operators of orchards.

In this 3rd edition, Professor Chandler has included the many advances made during the past several years. Among these are the newer knowledge in tree and fruit physiology and the use of chemicals in orchard management; considerations of the use of plant hormones and the application of nutrients in spray form.

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How to Conserve

Soil Moisture In the Orchard

Conclusions From Studies In Michigan Orchards

As Michigan's average annual rainfall does not exceed fruit tree needs, its conservation is very important. The best way to do this is to use soil cultural practices that save moisture.

Among the most successful of these is permanent sod cover. It conserves rainfall by reducing surface runoff and by increasing water infiltration.

Soils with considerable amount of clay in surface and/or subsoil horizons can absorb and store enough water for both the normal needs of the trees and sod covers having low moisture requirements.

Permanent sod covers used most often in Michigan orchards vary considerably in the depth to which they deplete soil moisture. Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, redtop, and Chewing's fescue grass sods depleted soil moisture the least; they satisfied their needs primarily from the upper 24 inches of soil. These four grasses were similar in both amount and depth of depletion.

The legume sods, white dutch clover, Ladino clover, and alfalfa, depleted soil moisture seriously to the lowest measured dept of 40 inches. White dutch clover used somewhat less moisture than Ladino and alfalfa. Ladino clover and alfalfa used moisture about equally to a depth of 40-inches. Quackgrass water usage was intermediate between the grasses and legumes.

Mowing about mid-June conserved soil moisture under the grass sods and the alfalfa sod during early summer of 1952, 1953, and 1954. The moisture-conserving influence of mowing extended into late summer under some grasses and alfalfa in years of low mid-summer rainfall.

Abundant soil moisture at the time of mowing or shortly after encouraged more rapid regrowth of the mowed sods, increasing depletion of soil moisture in late

summer. During such seasons, repeated mowings of the new growth should continue to reduce water usage.

One mowing in mid-June conserved more moisture during seasons of deficient summer rainfall; regrowth of the mowed sods remained low because of drouthy conditions.

Michigan fruit growers about to establish permanent sod cover in their orchards should consider sods that have a shallow root system and which are less competitive with the trees for moisture. —From Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan Exp. Station, November 1956. Bulletin by W. Toenjes, R. J. Higdon and A. L. Kenworthy, Mich. Dept. of Horticulture.

“U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics show that there is enough cabbage to provide three heads for each person.”
—From Logan (Ohio) News.

A diet is something you keep putting off while you keep putting on.—The Clear Lake Star.

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A sour Cherry adapted to more rugged weather conditions. Tested for 25 years in western Minnesota. High in quality, fruit large and good producer. Tree semi-dwarf and produces early.

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MARCH IN THE *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



PRUNING RED RASPBERRIES

Red raspberries must be pruned annually. Keep the fruiting rows as narrow as possible. Select 3 or 4 of the largest, strongest unbranched canes for every one foot row and remove all other growth. After danger of severe frost is past, cut the tips back slightly. (Do not cut back more than one fourth the total length of the cane.) Burn all prunings. Red raspberries should be secured to a trellis to prevent breakage, to make picking easier and to facilitate pest control.

The largest canes will produce the most fruit and generally the size of the fruit decreases from the base toward the tip of the cane. If, before tipping the cane, you divide the cane into four quarters, the basal end being the first quarter you will observe that the third quarter is the most productive.

Fertilizer will help improve cane growth. A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 at the rate of 6-10 pounds for each 100 feet of row has provided satisfactory results. The fertilizer should be applied about the time growth starts in the spring. Avoid late fertilization.

Pruning Black Raspberries

Black raspberries should be pruned twice — once in summer and also in spring. Summer pruning means tipping or pinching out the tip of new canes when they are about two feet tall. If this has been done a cane having several side branches will result.

Spring pruning is as follows: Select four or five of the sturdiest canes in each hill and remove all other growth. Cut back the side branches on the remaining canes to about twelve inches in length. Burn all prunings.

It is suggested that the canes be secured to a stake or trellis when pruning has been completed.

Black raspberries can be fertilized with a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 at the rate of one half pound (1 cup) per hill. This should be applied about the time growth starts in the spring.

Apple Fertilization

Quite a number of commercial apple growers are reporting favorable results from the use of complete fertilizers. Some have used 10-10-10 on an alternate year basis, using nitrogen the year the complete fertilizer was not used. Others report good results with 0-10-30 used every third year adding additional nitrogen the same year, straight nitrogen the other two years. Growers observations were that color was improved and tree foliage appearance was improved.

NEW RABBIT REPELLENT

A new repellent for rabbits, developed by research workers of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in co-operation with the Ringwood Chemical Company receives high praise from Professor J. D. Winter, of the Department of Horticulture, Univ. of Minnesota. In tests in the orchards, branches sprayed by the material were untouched by rabbits while other branches were completely stripped of bark.

This material is also recommended for other dormant plants such as shrubbery and small shade trees.

The National distribution of Ringwood Repellent is handled by Panogen, Inc., Ringwood, Illinois.

The material is still somewhat expensive—\$12.00 per gallon.



Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WISCONSIN BERRY GROWERS, MEETS

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association met briefly at a noon luncheon during the meeting in Waukesha February 21 to discuss location of a summer meeting.

It was voted to hold the annual summer meeting and berry growers tour at the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station in Sturgeon Bay on Tuesday, July 9 pending confirmation of date by Dr. Frank Gilbert, Superintendent. Details will be published in coming issues.

It was also voted to hold the annual convention and program at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac in early November.

A report from Mr. E. L. White, treasurer indicated that there is a balance on hand of \$214.80.

Growers at the Waukesha meeting were invited to join the Association and receive Wisconsin Horticulture. Quite a number of them became new members.

NEWS ITEM

A card from Mrs. and Mrs. Harry Barlament, Green Bay early in February, stated that they, with the Clarence Grellings had just visited with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swingle at Pauma Valley, California, which is west of San Diego. They had a wonderful time and saw the new Lietchi nuts Mr. Swingle is growing. The Swingles have built a new home overlooking the beautiful valley, which they are enjoying a great deal.

Sign in a Restaurant: The silverware is not medicine. Don't take it after meals.
—E. Dubuque Register.

Strawberry Spray Program

SPRAYING GUIDE FOR COMMERCIAL GROWERS

When to Spray	Material for 50 Gals. Water	Pests
1. One week after removing mulch or new growth starts	Captan 2 lbs. 50% wettable powder or Ferbam 1 lb. 76% wettable powder	Leaf spots
2. When first blossom buds appear	Methoxychlor 2 lbs. 50% wettable powder and Malathion 12 fl. oz. 50% emulsion (25T.) Plus Captan or Ferbam as in Spray No. 1	Spittle bug Plant bugs Red spider Leaf roller Leaf spots Berry mold and rot
3. Every 10 days after Spray No. 2 until berries start to ripen (3 to 4 sprays)	Captan or Ferbam at same rates as Spray No. 2	Leaf spots Berry mold and rot
*4. In fall, before applying mulch	Use organic mercury at same rate as for apple scab. (Check label on container.)	Hull rot Leaf blight

*Apply if hull rot or leaf blight has been seen in the planting.

Raspberry Spray Program

General Suggestions

Do not plant red and black raspberries in the same planting. Black raspberries are very susceptible to anthracnose and will spread the disease to other varieties.

Destroy abandoned and wild raspberries near your planting.

Prune raspberries every year.

Keep plant rows narrow and control the weeds to allow good air circulation.

Cut out old fruiting canes at the end of the picking season and destroy prunings by burning.

Spraying Guide for Commercial Production

When to Spray	Material for 50 Gals. Water	Pests
1. When leaf buds on canes show $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " of green tip	Elgetol or Krenite 2 qts. (See notes 2 and 3 below.)	Anthracnose Spur blight
2. When green shoots (new canes) are 6" to 8" high	Captan 2 lbs. or Ferbam 1 lb. or Fixed Copper 1 lb. (See note 7 below.)	Spur blight
3. Just before blossoms open	Captan 2 lbs. or Ferbam 1 lb. or Fixed Copper 1 lb. plus Chlordane 1 lb. 50% wettable powder	Anthracnose Spur blight Cane borers Red-necked cane borer
4. Cover sprays every 10 days until berries half-grown.	Captan 2 lbs. or Ferbam 1 lb. or Fixed Copper 1 lb.	Spur blight Leaf spot

Raspberry Spray Notes

1. Try to spray a day or two before a predicted rain.
2. Do not use Elgetol 318 or DN-289.
3. Elgetol and Krenite must be thoroughly stirred before mixing with water.
4. Materials listed can be mixed together and applied at one time.
5. Experience has indicated that the barrel and knapsack pressure-type sprayers are satisfactory.
6. Abbreviations: T.=tablespoon.
7. Use 50% wettable captan or 76% ferbam for spraying.
8. Add a sticker-spreader such as DuPont Spreader-Sticker or Triton B-1956 when using ferbam or fixed copper.
9. Insecticide materials for insect control listed in the above spray schedules are recommendations of the Entomology Department. For additional information on insect control, contact the Entomology or Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture, Madison.

NEW SMALL FRUIT VARIETIES

Jerseybelle, a recent strawberry introduction, is now available from several nurserymen and plant growers.

Pocohantas strawberry has looked good for two years in southern Michigan, both as a processing and shipping berry. A mid-season variety, it has been very productive. The fruit is very firm, tart, and bright red throughout.

New York 30001 is an un-named black raspberry worthy of trial. It is a mid-season variety that matures a high percent-

age of its crop for the first picking, and looks promising as a processing variety. Plants are available only from the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Geneva, New York.

Dundee is a fairly new black raspberry that has good possibilities as a local market and home garden variety, in the northwestern and southwestern parts of Michigan. It ripens mid-season, berry is very high in quality, and is a good producer.—By H. K. Bell, in Bulletin from Michigan State University.

Buy Your Strawberry and

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR 1957

We have a good selection of plants available for this spring. Some varieties being grown from stock originally indexed virus free. Write for more complete price listing of varieties. Guaranteed true to name. **POSTPAID.** Robinson V.F., Wis. 261—100 @ \$3.00; 500 @ \$9.75; 1000 @ \$17.00. Dunlap V.F.—500 @ \$9.50; 1000 @ \$16.00. Catskill Virus Free; Sparkle V.F., and Premier—100 @ \$3.25; 500 @ \$10.00; 1000 @ \$18.00. Lindalicious, Empire, V.F.—100 @ \$3.35; 500 @ \$11.00; 1000 @ \$19.00.

Latham Raspberry plants, Certified stock. Licensed grower.

HY-LAND GARDENS, Philip H. Erickson, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRIES: Dunlap and Robinson, June-bearing. 100 @ \$2.00; 1000 @ \$15.00. Postpaid.

Premier, Catskill, Wis. No. 261, Wis. No. 214, Wis. No. 537, Sparkle, and Beaver. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid.

Everbearing: Superfection, Streamliner, Webster, and 20th Century.

RASPBERRIES: Latham and Viking. 1000 @ \$40.00; F.o.b. Bayfield. 25 @ \$1.75; 50 @ \$3.00; 100 @ \$5.00. Postpaid.

Durham fall bearing and Newburg raspberries. 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.50; 100 @ \$7.50. Postpaid.

JOHN KRUEGER, ROUTE 1, BAYFIELD.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Premier, Catskill, Empire, Sparkle, Thomas, Wis. No. 214, 261, 537 (green) and Sharon: 50 @ \$1.75; 100 @ \$2.75; 250 @ \$5.75; 500 @ \$9.25; 1000 @ \$16.00.

Also Durham Everbearing raspberry plants: 10 @ \$2.00; 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$6.75; 100 @ \$12.00.

KRUSE NURSERY, 615 EFFINGER ROAD, BARABOO, WIS.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Latham raspberry plants: 100 @ \$8.50. Minnesota No. 321: 100 @ \$9.00. State inspected. John Griffin, Route 1, Hales Corners, Wisconsin.

PARISH PERFECT PLANTS

Plant Pat. 1442

Be the first in your area to enjoy the fruit of this strictly NEW June bearing strawberry. An easy plant to grow, very hardy and resistant to diseases. The berries are all red, coreless, and excellent for freezing. The plants produce over a long period and hold the fruit well off the ground.

Place your order today. 40 min. packing charge.

100 plants @ \$7.00; 50 @ \$3.75; 25 @ \$2.25.

SUTHERS MOUNDVIEW NURSERY, PLATTEVILLE, WIS.

SHARON SUCCEEDS IN NEW YORK STATE

A letter written by a strawberry grower in Lake George, New York who is testing a large number of varieties, to Gerald Fieldhouse of Dodgeville makes this statement. "Of all varieties in my test garden, which includes almost all the currently new varieties, Sharon was outstanding—both from the yield standpoint and the size and quality viewpoint. It was indeed a pleasure to pick the row of Sharon."

Sharon is a selection of Wis. No. 537, originated by Dr. R. H. Roberts. It seems to be doing well in a number of other northern states.

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

Raspberry Plants Here

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Plants grown in a new location by themselves, from originally indexed virus-free stock. Varieties: Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, and Pocahontos @ \$4.00 per 100; Robinson and Pocahontos in 500 lots @ \$12.00. All sprayed, dusted, and cleaned, vigorous plants.

Our plants of regular varieties, grown in another location and also sprayed and dusted are: Armore & Jumbo @ \$3.00 per 100; \$10.00 in 500 lots. Premier, Catskill, Thomas and Beaver @ \$3.00 per 100; Phillips and Stafford, (New Hampshire experiment station varieties) \$2.00 per dozen; very promising.

We also have very fine Black raspberry plants, clean and vigorous: Black Hawk, Bristol and one under number, @ \$14.00 per 100. Red Raspberries: Washington @ \$3.00 per dozen; June red raspberries @25 for \$3.00. Stock is limited.

H. B. Blackman, 398 E. Union Street, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June Bearing Plants	100	500	1,000
*Dunlap	\$2.30	\$ 9.30	\$16.00
*Robinson	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Sparkle	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Paymaster	3.20	11.75	20.50
Wis. 214	3.25	11.75	20.50
*Catskill	3.00	10.50	18.00

EVERBEARING PLANTS

Gem	4.25	16.50	29.50
Streamliner	4.25	16.50	29.50
Superfection	4.25	16.50	29.50
Twentieth Century	5.65	22.50	42.00
Red Rich	9.90	48.60	96.50

*Grown from virus-free planting stock. All varieties are grown from nematode-free planting stock on treated soil. Above prices are all prepaid. Write for prices on orders over \$100.00. Please order early to avoid disappointment; state second choice and shipping date. Terms: Cash with order please. Write for prices and varieties of raspberries available.

ERIC FRANKE

ROUTE 5
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Robinson and Catskill. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid. MILLIGAN ORCHARDS, A. O. Milligan, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Whether you are a garden grower or large commercial grower, it will pay to get our plants from Wisconsin's leading plant grower. Growing plants has been our business for many years; our soil is just right for growing those husky, deep rooted plants that will give the best results. We have thousands of satisfied customers; why not join the ranks.

We offer the following varieties; The original Beaver; Robinson; Sen, Dunlap; Premier; Catskill; Sparkle; Wis. 214; Wis. 261; Wis. 537 and Gem Everbearing. Wherever possible, these plants have been grown from virus free stock.

H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warrens, Wisconsin.

BERRY PLANTS

Carefully trimmed and graded strawberry plants. Beaver, Premier, Robinson, Dunlap, Catskill: 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.50; 100 @ \$1.85; 200 @ \$5.50; 500 @ \$11.00. Gem Everbearing: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.50.

Latham, Durham, Minn. No. 321 red raspberry; Cumberland black raspberry; Sodus Purple raspberry plants: Select grade: 12 @ \$2.25; 25 @ \$4.25; 50 @ \$8.90; 100 @ 15.50. No. 1 grade: 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$3.25; 50 @ \$6.25; 100 @ \$12.00.

Mary Washington asparagus roots: 2 yrs No. 1: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.75; 500 @ \$14.50.

Chipmans Canada red Rhubarb: 6 @ \$2.50. Prepaid.

Evergreens, Shrubs, shade trees, fruit trees.

Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

The Hyacinth is a beautiful and delightfully fragrant flower for both the garden and for forcing indoors.

Our cover picture this month shows this beautiful flower which in 1734, just 100 years after the tulip mania, reached the height of its popularity in Holland. In fact, for a time it appeared as if there might be a Hyacinth mania but the Dutch government issued a warning and the history of the tulip mania was republished, which probably had much to do with the mania never materializing. Some writers feel that the Hyacinth has suffered unjustly at the hands of the American gardening public, through no fault of the flower but on account of a revulsion of taste against the half moons, crescents, stars, and other designs that were cut in lawns, in by-gone days, and filled with Hyacinth.

Color in Red Cherries

Bright red color in processed red cherries is a prime sales booster in the marketing of the cherry crop. Light colored cherries mixed with dark colored cherries are detrimental to color and quality and should be eliminated. This can be accomplished by delaying harvest, by eliminating trees that consistently produce light colored cherries year after year, and by pruning trees to minimize the shading of the fruit. The picking and delivering to the processor of cherries with uniform bright red color is necessary in order to put up a high quality pack.

—By C. L. Bedford and W. F. Robertson, in Bulletin from Mich. State University.

Wife (reading husband's fortune card):
"You are a leader of men. You are brave, strong-minded, and popular with the opposite sex.' It's got your weight wrong too."

FOR WESTERN WISCONSIN MEMBERS

Horticultural Short Course University of Minnesota March 28-29, 1957

The 36th Annual Horticultural Short Course of the University of Minnesota will be held in Peters Hall Auditorium, University Farm, St. Paul, March 28-29.

On Thursday the forenoon sessions will be on vegetables and the afternoon sessions on backyard fruit growing.

On Friday, March 29 there will be a program of interest to garden club members on landscaping and flower arrangement.

On Friday also there will be a commercial fruit growers program starting at 10:00 a.m. in the Horticultural Building, Room 102.

An invitation has been extended to all Wisconsin horticulturists to attend.

Write to the University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota for copy of the program.

SWEDBERG NURSERY OFFERING Minnesota Best Apples, Plums, Cherries, Pears KROEKER'S PIE CHERRY

50 Latham and 8 September
Raspberries @ \$5.00

3 White Birch, 2-3 feet @ \$1.50

6 Colors of Phlox @ \$1.95

50 Assorted Gladiolus @ \$3.50

8 Delphiniums @ \$1.50

All the above, Prepaid @ \$12.95

1957 Nursery Catalog Free
Growers Since 1915

SWEDBERG NURSERY
BATTLE LAKE, MINNESOTA

How To Propagate

Dahlias From Cuttings

By Max E. Freudenberg, McFarland

Late February and early March is the time to begin preparations if you intend to propagate dahlias. Start your divisions off slowly by dividing clumps with a sharp knife or hacksaw. A good division consists of a tuber, part of the old stem and a sprouting eye.

To stimulate growth, tubers are laid on moist sand in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. When shoots take on four leaves, a cut is made through the node or point on the stem from which the leaf springs. This cut is made close to, and just below, the first set of leaves which is nearest the tuber. As other shoots appear, they are cut off in the same way. In the meantime get your propagating bench or box ready. I have a bench 2 feet 6 inches wide, 9 feet long and 7 inches high. Three linear feet of this is used for sprouting the divisions, three for rooting the cuttings and three for the potted plants. I put a one inch layer of sand on the bottom, the full length of the bench, on top of which I lay a heating cable which is thermostatically controlled. The cable is then covered with five more inches of sand which must be well tamped and wet down until the water runs through. It is then ready for the cuttings and in two to three weeks they should be ready to pot. The sand in the rooting section must be sterilized. I set my thermostat between 65 to 70 degrees for rooting the cuttings.

It is well to dip the end ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) of the cutting in a chemical rooting medium "Rootone" before it is inserted in the sand. Make holes with a round stick, plant the cuttings half inch or more deep and tap firmly the sand around the cutting. Place a tag in front of the cutting with the name of the variety and date. Water well right away and then do not water again for several days. After that, give a daily spray just enough to keep the sand moist.

After potting the plants keep them in

the dark under the bench for several days, then bring them to the light in the potting section of the bench and keep them there for a week or so. Weather permitting, put them out in the cold frame to harden off and shade the plants for three days before allowing them full sunshine. It is not necessary to water during those few days. After that, water sparsely, keep your plants on the dry side. Keep sash partly open during the warm part of the day as good ventilation is very important. I do all my propagating in my basement under fluorescent lights.

A few suggestions—don't let cuttings wilt or run too dry; do not pot off in cold soil or neglect them. Also watch out for aphids and red spider. Spray or dust at once, tomorrow is too late.

HANDY GRAFTING KITS

GRAFT FRUITS, NUTS, ROSES, CAMELIAS, ETC.



ALL-SEASON materials and easy instructions. New cold grafting paste. Summer budding strips, etc. Book, **GRAFTING MADE EASY**, included. Kit shown, 100-graft kit, \$2.95. Larger kit, \$4.25. Postpaid or C.O.D. Free bulletin.

GREEN THUMB PRODUCTS

Box 6273-W, Memphis 11, Tenn.

CLOSE OUT ON EVERGREENS

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae and Savin
Juniper. 2-3 feet @ \$3.00 each.

Blue Spruce. 4 feet @ \$4.00 each.

Mugho Pine. 1½ to 2 feet @ \$2.00 each.

Koster Blue Spruce. Write for prices. Well branched, thrifty trees—sure to grow.

QUINCY NURSERIES, Friendship, Wisconsin.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: R. H. Juers and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 2
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

Hotel Appleton, Appleton

Sunday, March 31, 1957

10:00 a.m. Meeting of the Board of Directors.

12 n. Dinner in main dining room (send reservations to Mrs. S. F. Darling, 617 East Alice Street, Appleton).

1:30 p.m. Program: "Meet the Experts". Panel discussion on "The Selection and Preparation of Gladiolus for Exhibition". Panel: John Bayless, Mishicot; Dr. Juers, Wausau; Joe Rezek, Manitowoc; and Walter Bell, Appleton. Moderator, Al Schmidt, Two Rivers.

Short business meeting.

2:30 p.m. Bulb Auction. Send bulbs or list you will bring to a committee member: Walter Bell, 713 South Mason St., Appleton; Arthur Kottke, 611-4th Street, Oconto; Otto Kapschitzke, 1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan.

MEETING FOX RIVER VALLEY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The Fox River Valley Gladiolus Society met at Carl Knoll's in Appleton on February 10. Plans were made for the coming state meeting and bulb auction in Appleton on March 31 and the State Gladiolus Show here next August 10-11.

Mr. John Bayless, Mr. Joe Rezek, and Mr. Walter Bell demonstrated the points used by judges in judging gladiolus. They used 2 bouquets of gladiolus spikes furnished by a local florist in the demonstration and while the spikes from Florida were not up to the quality shown at our shows it did serve to make concrete such points as the number open; number showing color; total number of buds; facing placement and other points

that must be taken into consideration.

This is the first of a number of such schools it is hoped will be held here for the purpose of training members to be more uniform in their judging and more objective in arriving at decisions. It is planned at future meetings to actually have members judge spikes, using the N.A.G.C. score card to see how the results compare with those of more experienced judges. The Manitowoc Society plans similar judging schools.

A box dinner was held with the dinners being auctioned off to the men bidders and \$40.00 was thus raised for the club treasury to help defray expenses of the coming state show.

By S. F. Darling, Appleton.

THE GLADIOLUS BULB OUTLOOK

By Al Schmidt, Two Rivers

The bulb crop last fall was excellent due to abundant rainfall here and many full high crowned bulbs were harvested. No one seems to be having any particular storage problem and roots seem to be at a minimum. A little thrip damage has appeared on the bulbs of one or two growers in the Fox River Valley. Mr. John Flad, Madison reports the finest crop of bulbs he ever had. He used Aldrin and EM1 in his spray program. I believe part of the success in storage of bulbs is due to the advances made in handling and storage requirements, together with use of new dusts and sprays for disease and insect control.

At this time the outlook for the year appears bright and interest is running high.

The Bulb Auction

Walter Bell, 713 S. Mason Street, Appleton; Art Kottke and Otto Kapschitzke.

the Bulb Auction Committee are working hard to secure bulbs for the meeting on March 31. If you can donate bulbs advise a member of the committee. They would like to know in advance what will be offered so a list can be made and sent out when notices of the meeting are sent out.

MANITOWOC GLADIOLUS SOCIETY WILL HOLD BULB AUCTION

March 24, 1957-2:00 p.m.

The Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society will hold the bulb auction at Cabin No. 1 in Lincoln Park at the regular monthly meeting, March 24, at 2:00 p.m. The public is invited. There will be many fine bulbs to sell. This is one of the methods we use to stage our annual show.

We are also having a box social in connection with our meeting on April 28 at the same place and for the same purpose.

Plans are being made for our annual show which will be held on August 24-25, 1957. More information about this later.

By Mrs. Joseph Jaskolski, Sec.

GLADIOLUS BULB AUCTION Hotel Appleton, Sunday, March 31 Everyone Invited

Everyone is invited to attend the public bulb auction in the Hotel Appleton, Appleton on Sunday March 31 beginning at 2:00 p.m. held by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society in connection with their spring meeting. There will be hundreds of choice gladiolus bulbs including these varieties: Golden Palamino, Lorelei Hilltopper, Mrs. Mable Markwood, White Excelsior, Spic and Span (grown from hot water treated bulblets), Mother Fischer, Champion (this variety has up to 29 buds with 10-12 open) Pinnacle, and many others.

PLANTER & DIGGER FOR SALE

1 Gladiolus bulb planter; 1 Gladiolus bulb digger; 370 Gladiolus bulb trays 18" by 36"; 1 set of bulb graders. Planter and digger have interchangeable rubber tired wheels. Will sell at a bargain as we have discontinued growing glad bulbs.

Joseph P. Klonecki, Arcadia, Wis.

GROWING LILIES IN WISCONSIN—I

Eugene E. Parfitt

First, let me ask you if you can grow tulips? If you can, then you can grow lilies. Any one of several hundred varieties are easily grown and extremely hardy. BUT—you must stick to several simple rules, and they are practically the same as for tulips, the two being closely related. Here they are: 1. Good drainage—lilies can tolerate a great deal of water as long as it drains off. The soil cannot be waterlogged. 2. Lots of decayed organic material—lilies love decayed material and potash, but never use anything that will burn such as fresh manure. Almost any kind of soil will do. 3. Plant fresh bulbs with live bottom roots—a lily is never dormant. Dried up bulbs purchased from a bargain counter are wasted money. Buy from a reliable lily grower or retailer if you expect them to grow. 4. Plant in late fall—lilies dislike being disturbed and should only be transplanted when they have multiplied so as to be too crowded. Many varieties will not be at their best the first year they are planted. The bulb should not be dug until the foliage dies in the fall with the exception of candidum which is planted in midsummer as its leaves remain green all winter.

Lilies make spectacular arrangements. However, in picking lilies it must always be remembered that after blossoming the bulb is spent from the effort and needs sufficient green leaves for the rest of the growing season to replenish the bulb. If you want to pick your lilies try to leave sufficient leaves if you want to see them next summer. Sometimes lilies are lazy and will not show up. When this happens check the bulb: if it looks in good condition don't disturb it for it will show up the following year. A little balanced fertilizer such as 5-10-10 will not harm them. Do your watering in the morning. Water deep and not too often. This will prevent Botritis trouble which is unsightly. If you don't have time for all this fussing, just plant them like tulips and forget about them. They grow well in some of the most rugged parts

(Continued on Page 233)

The Dutch Elm Disease

By E. L. Chambers



The smaller European Elm bark beetle. It carries the fungus spores to healthy Elm trees when it feeds.



This American Elm is affected with Dutch Elm Disease. First symptoms are a wilting and curling of the leaves, which later turn yellow and then brown and become dry. Some leaves fall off but a majority remain on the branches, which fall later and leave the branches bare.

The Dutch elm disease is a relatively new disease of our American elms. It was believed to have been introduced into this country from England on elm veneer logs in 1930. This fatal disease of elm is caused by a fungus, *Ceratostomella ulmi*, that gets into the water conducting vessels of the tree and multiplies rapidly and causes the leaves to wilt and the tree to die. It is introduced into healthy elms by two species of elm bark beetles feeding on the twigs and small branches.

Now In Wisconsin

In the past 25 years since its introduction, the disease has spread into most of the states east of the Mississippi River and as far south as the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. By 1950, it appeared in southern Illinois and in 5 years spread over most of the state. Continuing its pattern of spread of nearly a dozen counties each year, it was not surprising to have it appear in Wisconsin this summer, the first tree being found at Beloit on July 6. Subsequently, it has been found in 6 counties. On the 15th of September, 63 trees had been diagnosed as being infected with the disease in 15 municipalities. Some 20 municipalities were surveyed street by street under the supervision of the State Entomologist's Office in search of elm trees showing symptoms of the disease. Twigs showing typical discoloration of the wood beneath the bark from more than 600 trees have been cultured. Probably a much larger number of samples were screened out as showing no evidence of the brown discoloration characteristic of the disease making culturing unnecessary.

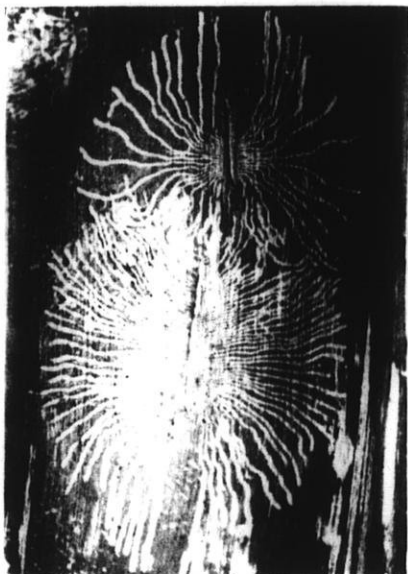
Spread By Bark Beetle

The principal vector of the Dutch elm disease is the smaller European elm bark beetle (*Scolytus Multistriatus*). This is one of our introduced pests and was first reported in the East in 1904, and it was not until 1952 that it was found in

Wisconsin. First reported from Milwaukee County, annual surveys made by the State Entomologist's Office reveal it to be present in 19 southeastern counties, the farthest north being reported at Fond du Lac and Green Lake Counties. This beetle appears to confine its attack to elm, showing preference for breeding in recently cut, broken, or dying elm but feeds upon the healthy trees and because of this habit spreads the Dutch elm disease when the adults emerge from infested elm wood where they become contaminated with and carry the spores of the disease.

How To Detect Beetle

On the healthy trees, the work of the beetle can be detected by the feeding scars in the crotches of the smaller twigs. Evidence of attack on dead or dying elm trees or parts thereof is the small round



Eggs are laid in the central gallery in notches. When eggs hatch, the larvae feed and make the fascinating pattern of tunnels. The fungus also grows in this dead wood. When beetles pupate at the end of the tunnels they may be infected with the fungus spores which they can carry to other Elm trees.

emergence holes made by the adults, often the bark of such trees appearing as though hit by "bird shot". Investigation of the wood beneath the bark of such an infested tree will reveal a characteristic pattern of tunnels. The female makes a vertical tunnel following the grain of the wood about 2 inches long in which she lays her eggs, and the larvae upon hatching cut similar tunnels at right angles to the original one.

Control

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture has been able to obtain excellent cooperation from all of the municipalities where this disease has been found, and the diseased trees are being removed and burned promptly and the area within 1,000 feet sprayed with DDT and sanitation practices carried out. Since there is no effective spray known to control the disease, itself, all efforts of control must be directed toward the application of DDT sprays to control the beetles and the elimination of breeding places for the beetles by carrying out an effective sanitation program. Elm material can be destroyed in 3 ways; first, by burning; second, by removing and burning the bark; third, by turning elm wood and thoroughly wetting all bark surfaces with 1% emulsion of DDT.

GROWING LILIES IN WISCONSIN

(Continued from Page 231)

of the world and will thrive if left alone. Lilies like shade at their feet, but avoid heavy rooted annuals. So many of the lilies are tall that a little thought is necessary to find the right spot for them. Several stems are always more satisfactory than one. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep, and their roots will pull them down to their preferred depth. Don't cultivate too close. Some varieties have the habit of wandering underground stems.

Next month I'll discuss what a lily is and what they look like.

If a gent takes off his hat in an elevator, it means two things: he has manners and hair.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114—7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.,
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebago Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

SPRING MEETING

Milwaukee Region—Garden

Club of Wisconsin

Mitchell Park Community Building

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Tuesday, March 26, 1957

10:00 a.m. Business meeting.

11:00 a.m. Brunch.

12:30 p.m. Question and Answer period pertaining to gardening problems by H. J. Rahmlow.

1:30 p.m. "Fashions with Flowers" show. This will be a fashion show correlated with flowers to go with each costume.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Winnebago Region—Garden

Club of Wisconsin

Norton Restaurant, Hwy. 23, on
Green Lake

Thursday, April 11, 1957

9:00 a.m. Registration. 50c.

10:00 a.m. Spring gardening—How to do it; illustrated with colored film by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

11:00 a.m. Illustrated talk on birds.

By A. E. Clements, Oshkosh

11:45 a.m. Business meeting.

12 n. Noon luncheon.

1:15 p.m. Business meeting.

1:45 p.m. Demonstration on making figurines and floral containers from clay; (Ceramics). By Mrs. John Hotmar, Princeton. (Mrs. Hotmar has clay on her own place and her own kiln, glazes and finishes).

SPRING MEETING

Central Region—Garden

Club of Wisconsin

Iola—Thursday, April 25, 1957

The feature of the spring meeting of the Central Region Garden Club of Wis-

consin will be a Flower Arrangement demonstration and Flower Judging School conducted by Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, New York during the afternoon session.

There will also be an interesting program in the forenoon. All members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin are welcome to attend and take part in the judging school.

Details in our April issue.

SPECIAL MEETING BY MILWAUKEE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

All garden club members are invited to attend a special meeting of the Milwaukee Horticultural Society at 7:30 p.m. March 26, in the Finney Neighborhood Library. Our speaker will be Dr. K. C. Berger, Prof. of Soils, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Wisconsin. All interested gardeners will be welcome.—Walter P. Knuth, Pres.

SLIDES ON FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Writes Walter P. Knuth, 3444 N. 90th Street, Milwaukee 16, our horticultural chairman, "I have two sets of slides on Annuals, 100 in each set which I will loan just for the postage."

Slides may be obtained on perennials and mums from Flemings Flower Fields, 3100 W. Leighton Ave., Lincoln 3, Nebraska—postage only.

Slides on Chrysanthemums may be obtained by writing Bristol Nurseries, Bristol, Conn.

It has been said: "The happiest miser on earth is the one who saves friends."

—Amery Free Press.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINIC

Sheboygan, April 24, 1957

By Dorothy Biddle, New York

The Sheboygan Garden Club invites all garden club members to attend the Dorothy Biddle Flower Arrangement Clinic to be held at the Fountain Park Evangelical United Brethren Church, 828 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan on April 24.

There will be two demonstrations—at 10:00 a.m. and at 2:00 p.m.

CONSERVATION CONVERSATIONS

By Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Chm.

Through the courtesy of the Trees for Tomorrow Office, letters have gone to the Presidents of the clubs affiliated with the Garden Club of Wisconsin, relative to the following.

The Garden Club of Wisconsin Camp Period at the Trees for Tomorrow Camp, August 25-28. The deadline for reservations is March 15.

Scholarships for the Annual Workshop for Teachers, June 16—July 21. The deadline for reservations is April 15.

Eligibility to attend the Camp is open to any member of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

As the Camp only accommodates fifty (50) people, reservations are limited. Already several reservations for husbands and wives have been received, as well as individual reservations.

Accommodations include heated dormitories for both men and women with spring mattresses, home cooked meals, city plumbing etc. Tours include trips to the Talking Forest, Beaver Colony, Rainbow Flowage and others. Busses take us to and from points of interest. Outstanding specialists in various fields accompany as guides. The entire program is under the direction of the Trees for Tomorrow staff and the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Cost, six dollars (\$6.00) per day, making a total of eighteen (\$18.00) for the period.

Scholarships

A scholarship costs \$100 which is half the amount needed by an attending teacher. Six full credits are earned at the
(Continued on Next Page)

NEW AND UNUSUAL LONG-BLOOMING PERENNIALS

PENSTEMOM GARNET. Graceful sprays; glowing red flowers.

STOKESIA BLUE DANUBE. New. Deep blue flowers to 5' across.

MOUNT SHASTA DAISY. Purest white, double, high-crested flowers all summer. 75c each. The collection \$2.00. Supply limited. Other perennials 35c and up.

For large descriptive list of many outstanding, newer plants write:

WOODLAND ACRES NURSERY,
Frank & Marie Sperka, Route 2, Crivitz, Wis.

Wildflowers, Perennials, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens.



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Garden Club Reports

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 50th YEAR

I have had the pleasure of reviewing all the activities and minutes of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society from its origin. In so doing I found the charter for this Society was awarded in 1907, meetings were held from that year on to the present.

I also ran across an award from the Garden Club of Wisconsin and Society presented to the Oshkosh Society in 1947 marking that year as our 40th anniversary. Now we are in the year of 1957 which marks our fiftieth year as an active horticultural group. — By Charles Wiechering, Pres.

GREEN THUMB GARDEN CLUB OF JEFFERSON CO. NEWS

Special items of interest for 1956 of The Green Thumb Garden Club included a workshop on arrangements in which all members took part; an illustrated talk on gardening by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; a talk on birds and plants of her native Australia by Mrs. Lois Sandvig, Sullivan; flower arranging by Mrs. Werth, Oconomowoc; a trip to Waupun where we visited the prison and the Handicraft Shop in May; "Christmas Lighting" by Betsy Clark, Fort Atkinson; a silent audition in July.

In December we had our Christmas dinner; roll call was answered by modeling hats trimmed with Christmas ornaments, and we exchanged gifts. Our Christmas project was making tray favors for the County Home inmates.

Our flower show in June was held jointly with the Fort Atkinson and Jefferson clubs making it a regional affair and it was a decided success.

Programs for this year include lessons on dividing and potting plants, etc., by Mr. Lemke, gardener for Aspinwall Florists at Fort Atkinson; a tour of some place of interest. We also plan to have Mr. Rahmlow speak in September and a

demonstration on line arrangements by Mrs. George Kohlhoff of Sullivan.—By Mrs. Benjamin Hoffman, Secretary.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

The officers and chairmen of the Wauwatosa garden club have planned a most interesting program for 1957 with gardening and true friendship in mind.

January—"Picture Night in Milwaukee County". February—"Men's Night", designed strictly by the gentlemen of the club. March — Member from the Park Commission. April — Discussion—New Ideas in the garden. May—Plant Sale and Social Time. June—Picnic in Mr. and Mrs. A. Peter's garden. In July and August we will have a tour of the members gardens. September—Pot Luck supper and display of our choice blooms. October—"Ladies Night" with a big secret performance. November—Christmas Time and Ideas" by Mr. L. Kamrath. We will then close 1957 with a "Good Old Fashioned Christmas Party" in December. —Helen L. Haasch, Publicity Chm.

CONSERVATION CONVERSATIONS (Continued from Page 235)

Workshop, which may be applied toward graduate or undergraduate degrees.

We are urging members to inform your local organizations of the Workshop and encourage their interest. Central Region has already pledged more than one-half of one scholarship from their region; Wisconsin Association of Garden Clubs has pledged one full scholarship, and the Kiwanis Club of West Allis has pledged another scholarship.

Complete details may be obtained by writing the Conservation Chairman. The scholarship program has been recommended by your State officers and endorsed by the Director of the Workshop. The workshop is sponsored by the Wisconsin State Colleges, and directed by F. J. Schmееckle, Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Arrangement For March

Pictures For Inspiration

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Pictures of interesting arrangements, fresh or dried, should be used for inspiration and a point of departure for your own creative ability, rather than an exercise in copying. Seldom will you have exactly the same materials, (though it is fun to search for the kinds that appeal to you) and so no two arrangements will ever look alike.

My own "point of departure" in starting to do dried arrangements long ago, was the monochromatic informally balanced arrangement shown on P. 53 of Gregory Conway's "Flowers, Their Arrangement".

Color

The illustration shown here is asymmetric in balance and monochromatic in color, but it adds gradations of orange to the usual brown and beiges. (Brown is a darker value of orange.) The oranges are orange straw stems, deep grayed orange dyed sea oats, lighter clusters of bittersweet with the dark berry center removed, and touches of orange in other pods. Removing the center berry in bittersweet enables you to use it for a second year.

Material Used

Starting at the highest point, and sweeping down to the low leaf on the right, there is: Leaf of a palm (edges cut to make it smaller), spray of orange sea oats in the center of palm leaf, spray of dark brown curved glycerined eucalyptus leaves on right of palm, cluster of orange straws and dark brown eucalyptus leaves on left of palm, sprays of orange bittersweet (centers removed), and two large brown satiny rubber leaves (cutta percha tree). At the focal point is a heavy cluster of seed pods of the gingerbread palm of a deep reddish brown color, with the two rubber leaves just above to the right and left. Above these leaves are the twisted brown and orange pods of pithecellobium junghu-



hiana. A light cluster of bittersweet is low at the right of the focal point. Sweeping out to the right is a spray of orange sea oats, brown eucalyptus leaves, and the second palm leaf.

Mechanics

A heavy block of oak is used as container, needlepoint fastened to the wood with Posey Klay. A block of styrofoam is fastened to the needlepoint, and material inserted into it. Almost all the material, except sea oats, eucalyptus leaves, bittersweet and straws, came from Fairchild Gardens, Coconut Grove, Florida.

Substitutions

Use this as an exercise in design, following the general form, but substituting material available to you. Make several, each one with different dried or fresh things, and you will find they will be quite different in appearance, tho you have not changed the basic form of the arrangement. Use a needlepoint in a heavy lead cup for material requiring water.

New Plants For Your Garden

TRY LIATRIS IN YOUR GARDEN

Mrs. R. L. Holly, Waupaca

We have a tall green vase in which is a dried arrangement, the material being, I believe, a little unusual. It is composed of a bunch of Sedges given to me last fall. I dried these and among them I put several spikes of *liatris* (already dry) picked from my own garden. I note the *liatris* still shows quite a bit of its original color, and the interesting seeds of the sedges, some bronze, others still green, resembling tiny cones or pineapples, blend beautifully with the faint lavender of the *liatris*.

I know far too little about the sedges other than some types were used in the making of paper by the Ancient Hebrew people in early Bible times but I am fairly well acquainted with the *liatris*, and would like to tell you about them.

They are natives of North America, and number possibly 20 varieties, scattered across the continent from east to west. Locally we can boast of three, first the Tall Blazing Star, which is quite common here, and has spikes from two to four feet tall, on which appear small thistle-like blooms of a rosy lavender or purple color. This has a bulbous-like root, and for that reason are sometimes referred to as Indian Potato.

Next is the gay feather, usually known as Kansas gay feather, although it is not confined to the State of Kansas alone. On this the thistle-like flowers are much smaller and grow in a long cylinder-like head to the top of the spike, much like a cattail; in fact it is often called Cattail Gay feather. If you ever have the opportunity of seeing a large field of this *liatris* in bloom waving about in the breeze you will have no trouble understanding why it is called Gay feather.

The third I have found but once and still have not identified it. It grows almost prostrate, it's foot long stems forming a circle near the ground, each stem tipped with a few of the thistle-like flow-

ers at the end, These last two forms mentioned do not have the bulb-like root.

Most *liatris* seem to prefer a sandy, somewhat gravelly soil, but I have found them in fairly moist spots and heavy soils. So I don't think that soil is of too much importance as long as they have plenty of sunshine.

Color, is usually a rosy, pinkish lavender or purple; occasionally you may find a white one. You can purchase hybrids in both of these colors.

They are late summer or early fall bloomers here and are called by various other names, such as Colic root, Rattle Snake Master, Devil's Bit, Button Snake Root, etc. You may have them short or tall and will find them most interesting even if they are listed as a "course plant". They will provide splendid material for dried arrangements, which is in their favor.

They start at the top of the stem to bloom and work down, so if you would like something different in your garden, TRY LIATRIS.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS

By Walter P. Knuth,
Horticultural Chairman

Every year the mums have been getting larger, better, and hardier.

Having received help from some of our leading Chrysanthemum growers on the new varieties being introduced, I would like to tell you of some of the outstanding kinds this year.

There are some nice ones coming out but due to the fact that some may be too late in blooming for us in Wisconsin I will pass them up in favor of the earlier varieties.

Any of these mentioned on the list should be excellent and might win at our Milwaukee District Flower Show to be held on October 5-6 at Mitchell Park.

Some New Varieties

The Pinks: Stylist; Edna Rowley Gammy; Blanche Litwiler; Ellen Rob-

erts, Minnpink; Ann Ladygo; Vivienne Thompson.

The Whites: Granny Lehman; White Sail; Julie B; Daisey mum; Thurza Russell; Josephine Ferris; Robert Brown.

The Yellows: Kings Ransom; Gold Button; Dunesand; Gold Ribbon; Golden Nuggett; Prairie Sunshine; Lee Dick; Marie Hartman; Fantasy; John Milbrath; Yellow Butterscotch; Yellow Florence Nightingale; Yellow Winterset.

The Purples: Lavendar Button; Evelyn Garren.

The Bronze: Lawrence Blaney; Lester Stutz; Ruth Scott; Minn Bronze.

Reds: Tiny Rubies.

Combination: Artists Delight; Judy.

Some outstanding mums in my garden last fall which are available again this year are:

Butterscotch — a large bronze, very good.

Adorable—Rose Pink, extra good and early.

Ballerina—Pink, nice long stems.

Coppersmith — Very good bronze, a prize winner.

Paper White—Best early White, low.

Divinity—Best Tall White, long stems.

Ladies Choice—Very interesting light buff, out of the ordinary.

Siletz—Very good yellow, mid season.

Snowspoon — Most outstanding white, was shown on television last fall.

Jessamine Williams—Very good, unusual white spoon on a cushion type plant.

Mt. Hood—Ball type, Recommended for flower shows, should win—it's white.

Helen Bogue — Very, very good for flower shows, has large shaggy Rose to orchid flowers.

Fred Stone—The best large red should win a prize in any show, very outstanding in the garden.

Recollection—The best purple I have ever grown.

I hope that all of our garden club members will allow space in their garden for chrysanthemums this year. Let's plan on exhibiting them at our shows.

ANTHEMIS— GOLDEN MARGUERITE

Mrs. Frank Sperka, Crivitz

If I had room in my garden to grow only one yellow daisy-like flower I would grow the Golden Marguerite. The yellow "daisies" grow on stiff, slender stems and in great abundance from June until hard killing frost. Small plants set out in early spring make a nice clump of heavy blooming "daisies" the first year.

Last spring we planted a Golden Marguerite between two rocks near the edge of the pool where it could cast its reflection into the water and thereby double its beautiful display of flowers. It is one of the few flowers that have a long blooming period and continue to bloom until hard killing frosts. (About October 20th here).

For best performance keep the faded flowers picked and give it enough elbow room so it won't be shaded by other taller plants. I allow an 18-24" circle for each plant. The basal foliage is fine and fern-like, making a neat little mound of green all season. It likes full sun and garden loam of average fertility and moisture. A little mulch around the plant will aid in keeping it from drying out during drought spells.

Because of its quality, clear yellow flowers with sturdy stems, it is fine in flower arrangements, and it is sure to draw the attention of the crowd in any flower show. It's a real queen of the yellow "daisies".

GARDENING INDOORS UNDER LIGHTS

An interesting new book has just come to us: "Garden Indoors Under Lights" (The Viking Press, Inc., 625 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Price \$4.95.)

Some of the topics covered: Facts About Lights. Importance of temperature, The Soil recipe, Food for Your Plants, The Art of Watering, Propagation, Indoor Plants from Cuttings, African Violets, Flowers to Grow by Lamplight, Aid for the Window Garden, What to do come summer.—The authors are Frederick and Jacqueline Kranz.

Garden Club of Wisconsin

Constitution and By-Laws

Name

ARTICLE I: The name of this organization shall be the Garden Club of Wisconsin, affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Object

ARTICLE II: The object of the organization shall be to help member garden clubs carry out a program of creating greater interest in gardening and use of the horticultural materials, development of the home grounds, promotion of civic beautification and the stimulation of interest in conservation.

Membership

ARTICLE III: Any individual or garden club whose members are interested in the objectives of the organization may become a member on application to and acceptance by the Executive Board and payment of dues. Said individual or club in accordance with the payment of dues or by recommendation of the Executive Board becomes affiliated with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of Wisconsin.

The Executive Board

ARTICLE IV: Section 1. The Garden Club of Wisconsin shall be governed by an Executive Board composed of two members from each regional group. Board members shall consist of the President of each region and one additional member to be elected at the annual meeting of each Regional organization.

The Executive Board shall elect a president, vice-president, recording secretary and treasurer from its membership. The Executive Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, who shall act *ex-officio*. The duties of the officers shall be those assigned to such officers by Roberts rules of Order.

The President shall be elected for a term of one year and may not succeed himself.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall be in charge of all state-wide activities. It

shall meet occasionally with the Executive Board or Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. It shall plan all state conventions, tours, meetings and flower shows and appoint committees for conducting these activities. It may prescribe registration fees for various programs and deposit all proceeds with the treasurer.

Regions, Garden Club of Wisconsin

ARTICLE V: Section 1. Whenever a sufficient number of clubs are organized and join the Garden Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in a certain section of the state so that meetings and other projects can be held conveniently, they may organize a region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin with the help and approval of the Executive Board.

Each region shall be governed by a Regional Executive Board composed of one delegate from each member garden club. This delegate shall be either the garden club president or someone elected by the club.

Section 2. Each region shall elect its own president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Section 3. Each regional organization shall select its own name, hold such meetings, flower shows, tours, and other events as its officers may plan. Each regional organization shall adopt its own constitution and by-laws. The election of officers shall take place at the last meeting of each calendar year and the officers shall hold office until the next election.

Quorum

ARTICLE VI: Five members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Amendments

ARTICLE VII. These articles and by-laws may be amended at any annual business meeting of the Garden Club of Wisconsin by two-thirds vote of members present, providing that a notice of

the amendment has been made in the official magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture or by recommendation of the Executive Board.

BY-LAWS

Dues

ARTICLE I: Section 1. The annual dues for membership in the Garden Club of Wisconsin shall be those prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society which includes the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture, and such additional dues as may be voted at any annual meeting of the Garden Club of Wisconsin.

Section 2. The annual dues shall be \$1.15 per year for each garden club member. Of this amount \$1.00 shall be sent to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and 15c to the treasurer of the Garden Club of Wisconsin who shall remit 5c per member to each regional treasurer.

Section 3. Annual dues for members at large shall be \$1.50, of which \$1.00 shall be sent to Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, 50c to the treasurer of the Garden Club of Wisconsin who shall remit 40c per member to each regional treasurer.

Committees

ARTICLE II: There shall be appointed by the State Executive Board, and also the Regional Boards, such committees as, in their judgment, are required for carrying on the functions of their organization to best advantage. The Boards may authorize their presidents to make the committee membership appointments. The following chairmen may be appointed: Bird, Conservation, Exhibitors and judges, Horticulture, Membership, Program, Publicity, Year Book, and a Parliamentarian.

Order of Business

ARTICLE III: 1. Call to order. 2. Reading of the minutes of the last annual and intervening meetings. 3. Report of the treasurer. 4. Report of committees. 5. New business. 6. Suggestions for the welfare of the organization. 7. Adjournment.

SWEET POTATOES IN WISCONSIN

By G. A. Barrer, Cudahy, Wis.

We can grow sweet potatoes in Wisconsin. I have not grown them on a large scale, but I did try them one year on the Root Creek bottom land and the family enjoyed them as they were very good. I have had trouble obtaining plants or planting stock in small quantities. When I inquire about raising them, all people knew was that you partly submerge them in a glass of water and they grew a nice vine.

If you can obtain unbruised Jersey Sweets (Not Yams) that have not been too much kiln dried, bury them in moist sand in a warm place. The potatoes develop eyes from which the plants are produced. When the plants are about 6" long, they are broken off with attached roots and the potatoes are replaced in the sand to produce more plants. The plants can be transplanted in sandy loam in flats or pots, topped, and grown on until the weather is settled warm. The garden soil should be formed into a mound and the plants planted along the top of mound at least 1' apart. With sufficient moisture, the plants grow vines something like a morning-glory several feet long. Dig before the ground freezes. **Do not plant any part of the old potato with the plants.**

The season in Wisconsin is short, but if the plants are well developed in greenhouse or hotbed, a good crop should be obtained. In north Central Illinois, my father raised a couple rows of sweet potatoes in the garden. **The seed should be in the sand by the middle of March.**

NEW BOOK ON ORCHID GROWING

Perhaps you are interested in trying to grow orchids. From England comes a new book by John W. Blowers, *Orchid Growing*. It is published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The price is 65c. Orchid growing is a fascinating hobby and in this book there is valuable advice and information in all its aspects. Mr. John Blowers makes orchid growing seem quite simple.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Wm. Judd, Stoughton; C. Meyer, Appleton; Clarence Pfluger, DePere.

OFFICERS

President ----- V. G. Howard
Milwaukee
1st Vice President ----- Henry
Piechowski, Red Granite
2nd Vice President ----- Newton
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Rec. Sec.-Treas. ----- Mrs. Louise
Brueggeman, R. 1, Box 3,
Menomonee Falls
Corres. Sec. ----- Allan Vosbury,
Ft. Atkinson

Beekeeping In March

March is the month in which more colonies die in northern states than in any other month of the year. It is not the coldest month of the winter—it is simply that food supply has become exhausted and the bees starve.

One of the reasons why they starve is because there is such a widespread impression that we should not examine our bees until the weather warms up in April or May.

Feeding

The quickest and easiest way to feed colonies during this month is to sprinkle sugar syrup into empty brood combs. You can fill brood combs with syrup in your honey house if you have some available, to exchange for empty ones in the hives. Otherwise, it is alright to open a colony when the temperature is above 32 and there isn't much wind and especially if the sun is shining. Shake the bees from about 4 empty combs, place them on top of the brood combs and sprinkle syrup into both sides of each comb. The sugar syrup must be hot to the touch. A mixture of about 1¾ parts of sugar to 1 part water works quite well. A 1 to 2 gallon sprinkling can with a sprinkler hose increased in size with a one inch nail will provide a spray that will penetrate into the cells—after a little experience in handling it correctly.

Having used this for a number of years, we can recommend it highly because the operation is completed in just a few minutes and if about 2 gallons are given to each colony the job is done for a number of weeks. Furthermore, the

bees will have the syrup available within the cluster—it should be placed next to combs of brood.

Pollen should be made available, either in combs or by feeding a supplement.

Remember that brood rearing is now in progress in Wisconsin and nurse bees need both pollen and honey to produce the royal jelly for the larvae.

A decrease in brood rearing during this month will be reflected in "dwindling" colonies a month later as the population decreases, by the field bees dying normally and but few young ones to take their place.

There seems to be a shortage of stores in many apiaries at this time so watch your colonies carefully.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEETING

Place of Meeting Changed

The Southern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will meet in the **YMCA in Janesville** on Saturday, March 25 beginning at 10:00 a.m.

It was found necessary to change the meeting place from that announced in our February issue.

Luncheon in the cafeteria. Be sure to attend this meeting.

CENTRAL REGION MEETING

Marshfield, Tuesday, April 9

The Central Region of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will meet in the Service Center of the Wisconsin State Experiment Station Farm at Marshfield on Tuesday, April 9 beginning at 10:00 a.m. There will be a noon luncheon served by the ladies organization.

Honey Queen Makes Big Hit

HONEY QUEEN MAKES BIG HIT

Wisconsin was well represented at the National Beekeepers Convention in California and the "honey queen made a big hit." This last statement was made by Marcus Osborne, Beloit.

A lot of credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Red Granite for the wonderful promotion obtained for honey and Wisconsin by Queen Carol Jawort of Manawa.

Queen Activities

Queen Carol left Manawa after a breakfast in her honor by the Manawa Lions Club. At the Oshkosh airport she was interviewed by reporters and the story was carried by AP and UP news service. Reports were given on most state radio and television news reports.

There was one other queen at the convention, Miss Laurene Schmitz from O'Neil, Nebraska.

Queen Carol then spoke during the convention to the Ladies Auxiliary; the 500 club; Hobbist Beekeepers; Long Beach Lions Club—she was guest of honor at a luncheon with over 250 members present. She spoke at the division meeting of the Cutco Aluminum Company of California.

She was introduced to studio audiences by Bob Crosby and also to the audience at the Red Skeleton show. She was mentioned on the National radio and television network, "Queen for a Day" program. She was made a member of the Indian tribe by Chief White Eagle; was photographed with National President and Vice-President of the Beekeepers Association and the National Chairman of the Aluminum company—her picture to appear in their trade paper with a circulation of 30,000. She was also photographed with a steamship company trade paper. Her story will also appear in the *Prairie Farmer Magazine*.

She made one radio broadcast over WHA Farm Hour and prepared a message to be broadcast in March on the *Homemakers Program*.

Queen Carol also attended Farm and

Home Week at Madison. At the National Convention she distributed boxes of literature about Wisconsin, furnished by the Conservation Department and 600 samples of honey candy, generously supplied by Walter Diehnelt of Honey Acres; also 600 samples of cheese, furnished by the State Department of Agriculture.

The Piechowski's have received letters from the following—all of whom have commended the officers and members of the beekeepers association for the wonderful job of promoting Wisconsin honey. Governor Vernon Thomson; Senator Joe McCarthy; Senator Alexander Wiley; Congressman Clement J. Zablocki; State Senator Chester Dempsey; T.W.A.

Many nice letters have also come from beekeepers, all of which will be placed in a scrapbook to be shown at future beekeepers meetings.

Donors to the Honey Queen Fund

Sorry we can't publish the entire list this month. Hope to complete it next month.

The following donated \$5.00 or more to send the Queen to the National Convention.

Manawa Lions Club, Manawa; Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon; Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Norman Harper, Belleville; Marcus Osborne, Beloit; Jack Willgus, Pulaski; Brother Rosnata Ghakiere, West DePere; August Biedenbender & Sons, Brookfield; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Ladies Auxiliary-Dane County Beekeepers Association; William Judd, Stoughton; Joseph Miscevicz, Berlin; H. W. Knight, Dalton; William Vance, Viroqua; Charles Zellner, Green Bay; Lis Honey Farms, Des Plaines, Illinois; C. E. Dempsey, Hartland; Emil Brooks, Oshkosh; Dr. W. E. Rice, Delavan; Smith Honey Farms, Neenah; Wm. Reedle, Vesper; Art Kehl, Watertown; Milton Lyons, Loganville.

To Be Continued

**It's Human to have your mind wander.
But the trouble comes when you follow
it.—Orfordville Journal.**

News From Our Beekeepers

By Marcus Osborne
Osborne Apiaries
Beloit, Wisconsin

We are wintering our bees in two brood chambers. Most colonies were strong last fall. Brood rearing was not very good where there was little fall honey. We had to feed some of the colonies.

There is not very much pollen in the hives at this time. We checked all of our colonies for feed the last of January. Some will need feeding. The colonies appeared to be very strong and with very little loss at this time. We feed dry sugar on top of the cluster.

We have saved colonies by examination in January and at regular intervals thereafter. These would otherwise have starved. Some yards without a fall honey flow and build-up will need constant attention.

I have just returned from the National Convention in California. Wisconsin was well represented and the honey queen made a big hit. It was a very interesting meeting.

FROM WESTFIELD, Wis.

By John F. Long

Several beekeepers with whom I have talked lately said that dead colonies are without pollen.

We winter without packing in shallow-frame brood chambers (6¼ in. depth frame, 10 frame size in 4 brood chambers.) There is a 1 inch auger hole in the 2nd brood chamber from the top with a single bee space entrance on each side of the bottom board.

Only fed six out of 40 colonies last fall; brood rearing was good due to a fall honey flow of honey dew.

We examined 40 colonies on February 9. Temperature was 32 degrees F. Time: 1½ hours. Five colonies required rearranging of stores to prevent starvation, in case we would have low temperatures before March 20. In our scale colony

with 5 brood chamber the bees covered space between 9 combs in each of 2 brood chambers. The weight was 225 pounds on February 9. On October 24 the weight was 249 pounds so they had used about 25 pounds.

We will start feeding pollen supplement about March 1. I would much rather disturb the bees in February and arrange the stores so the cluster will not starve than to find them dead in March by being careful no harm is done to colony when opening it despite near freezing temperature.

The bees had a good flight on February 8. Some beekeepers have observed that this year bees heavily packed, did not get a flight from February 8-18, whereas those in the sunshine without packing did have flights. This resulted in heavy spotting and some losses. The same is observed in shady or cold locations on north slopes.

From Baraboo, Wis.

By H. C. BRAITHWAITE. We use 3 sizes of equipment — 10, 11, and 12 frame and we like the 12 frame or square hives the best. With them we can get the largest crop of honey with the least amount of labor by using 3 standard depths supers and 36 frames for wintering. The extra honey left for winter is always good insurance that we will have a large cluster and plenty of food by spring. In this way our operations are cut down to 5 or 6 visits a year to distant outyards.

February 8 we had inspected about 100 of our colonies and most of them are getting a good cleansing flight the last few days.

We winter in 3 deep brood chambers. Brood rearing had been good last fall and there was plenty of honey. There was a normal supply of pollen and to date the bees have consumed a normal amount of stores.

For winter feeding we used a spray can. We find it does no harm to in-

spect our colonies in February on warm days. We will start feeding soy bean flower in early March.

From Northern Wisconsin

BY ROBERT KNUTSON, LADY-SMITH. We winter most of our bees in 3 brood chambers. They were in about normal condition last fall; brood rearing has been average and most colonies had an abundance of honey.

Our bees never have quite as much pollen as we would like and this year there is somewhat less than usual. Have checked a few colonies and find them in good condition in spite of the long confinement they have had. Temperature has not been above 30 degrees since early November. Consumption of stores has been somewhat above normal but ours still do not need feed.

If the bees have recently had a fairly good cleansing flight, a mild examination in February does not hurt them in anyway.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

Southwestern — Tuesday, March 12, 10:00 a.m., People's State Bank, Prairie du Chien.

Southern — Saturday, March 23, 10:00 a.m., Y.M.C.A., Janesville.

Central — Tuesday, April 9, 10:00 a.m., Experimental Farm Service Center, Marshfield.

Northeastern — Wednesday, April 10, 10:00 a.m., City Hall Council Room, Appleton.

Northwestern—Monday, April 29, 10:00 a.m., Pioneer Cafe, Bloomer.

Northern — Tuesday, April 30, 7:30 p.m., Bong Memorial School, Poplar.

Southeastern—Saturday, May 4, 10:00 a.m., Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls.

Weather Report: Snow tomorrow, followed by little boys on sleds.—Pennsylvania Grove, New Jersey, Record.

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25-99.....	4.00 each.....	5.10 each
100 up.....	3.75 each.....	4.85 each

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From Western Wisconsin

BY NEWTON BOGGS, VIROQUA. We winter our bees in two and three brood chambers. We find that the bees used more honey than normal in October and November. Have found about the same amount of pollen present as usual.

We have examined our colonies and found that they consumed more honey than usual and will have to do some feeding within the next month or so. We give combs of honey wherever possible. It does not hurt the bees to examine them in February if the temperature is around 40 degrees F.

From Stoughton

BY WILLIAM JUDD. We winter all our colonies in 3 brood chambers. Brood rearing had been good last fall and colonies are strong. We feed about 2% for safety's sake. The amount of pollen present was about normal.

Our scale hive lost 13 lbs. from October to January 25 so honey consumption was about normal. We do not think many of our colonies will need feeding.

Examining colonies in February will not hurt them if the hive is not kept open too long. We examined several the 5th of February and found plenty of stores and most of them had two frames of brood with some emerging brood showing queens that started laying at least by January 13.

From Ivan Whiting, Roscoe, Illinois.

We winter our bees in 3 brood chambers. The colonies looked good when they went into winter last fall. Nearly all had plenty of feed. I had to feed a few. At this time, early February, all colonies seem to be in good condition. We leave plenty of feed in the fall and never have any die from starvation. I don't think it hurts a colony to inspect them in February. So far, we have found from 2% to 3% are spotting at the entrances. The bees had no flight from December 6 to February 6.

Travel is broadening—I am aware.

Even more so are sweets and that old easy chair.



SURROUND THE BROOD AREA WITH PLENTY OF HONEY AND POLLEN

In the picture shown here the beekeeper found that the winter cluster had started to raise brood in the middle brood chamber. The upper brood chamber was fairly full of honey in the fall, so the cluster did not move upward on to these combs—instead remained in the center chamber and raised brood there.

The danger is that during a period of prolonged cold weather the bees may not be able to move upward onto the honey in the upper brood chamber and may starve on these combs. It all depends on the weather and you can't be sure.

Such a colony, as can be seen in the picture is very strong and it would be a tragic loss to have them starve.

Go through your colonies now and check to see that the brood combs are in the upper brood chamber and next to them combs of honey and pollen. In this way nurse bees can feed on a balanced diet, produce royal jelly for feeding the queen and larva and raise young bees at a maximum rate. Unless this is done, you will not have a strong colony ready for a honey flow from dandelion and fruit bloom when they are ready in May.

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Horticulture



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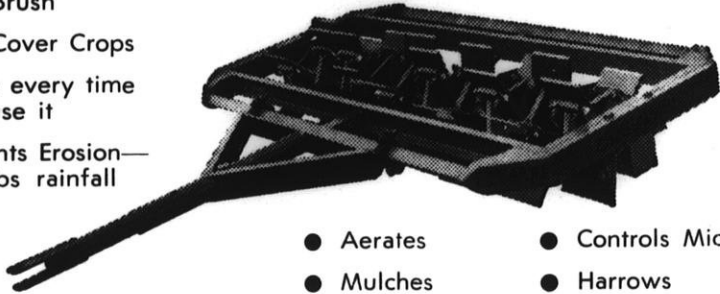
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*T.M. Regis.

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IN THIS ISSUE

What's New In Our Orchards	253
Chemical Thinning Sprays	258
Spray Safety Chart	260
In The Orchard and Berry Patch	262
Growing Better Vegetables	263
Berries and Vegetables	264
Buy Your Berry Plants Here	266
Growing Lilies in Wisconsin	269
Gladiolus Tidings	270
The Dahlia Page	272
Garden Club News	274
Garden Club Reports	276
Arrangement for April	277
Home Garden Spray Chart	280
Wisconsin Beekeeping	283

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What's New In Our Orchards

Growers Report on How They Will Spray, Fertilize and Operate This Spring.

Which fungicides and insecticides will our apple growers use this season? How will they fertilize their orchards? Will they use a blossom thinner? What new type of orchard machinery is becoming popular?

These are the questions a number of growers have answered and their answers will give a birds eye view of progress in the industry.

From **Herbert J. Hasslinger, Nashotah.** Will use only nitrogen as a fertilizer and mercury-Captan and Fermate as a fungicide. We will use arsenate of lead, DDT., and some methoxychlor for insects including apple maggot control. We will use a blossom thinner if conditions indicate its need.

From **Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.** We will use nitrate — 33 or 45% plus 500 pounds of 0-9-27 B in some portions of our orchard for fertilizing.

For scab control we will use 2 sprays of captan and mercury and the balance of Crag 341. For insect control we will use lead when it is cool, DDT when it is hot, DDD at petal fall, and 1 spray of methoxychlor for apple maggot. Will use Napthalene acetic acid at 10-12 oz. on Wealthy and 4 ounces per 100 gallons on Duchess at petal fall.

From **Allyn W. Kaste, Galesville.** We use poultry manure 2-3 tons per acre in fall, winter, and spring on the young orchard. We will use Captan as a fungicide with some mercury early in the season.

For insect control we will use arsenate of lead and DDT and parathion alternately throughout the season. Will use Dieldrin at calyx time, malathion and methoxychlor late for coddling moth and apple maggot. Will use Rothane in the

3rd and 5th cover for Red Banded leaf roller. If mites are bad, we will use ovatrane. Plan to use Amid-Thin on Duchess; NAA on Wealthy; if conditions indicate their use.

From **LeRoy Meyer, Meyer Orchards, Milwaukee.** Have a large supply of chicken manure available and are covering the orchard with this to give us plant food.

We had good results with Glyodin (CRAG) last year and will continue using it. If weather conditions indicate scab, we will use mercury ½ strength and Crag ½ strength. Later in the season, we may use Ferbam.

For Insect control will alternate with DDT and arsenate of lead. We may use methoxychlor for several maggot sprays for better maggot control. Will include Dieldrin at petal fall for Curculio.

We use Dow Apple-Set on Wealthy after apples have set according to directions, for thinning. We are using a brush chipper to dispose of brush, which makes it easier than hauling and burning.

From **Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg.** For fertilizing we will use 3-9-27 at 2 pounds on young bearing trees up to 6 pounds on older bearing trees. Will also use ammonium nitrate applied broadcast in the latter part of April.

For scab control, we will use ½ mercury and ½ crag from green tip through first cover with Crag possibly during bloom. Will then use Crag from second cover to end of season. Will use Captan whenever we use lead and Captan only on Golden Delicious all season.

For insect control we use arsenate of lead; Dieldrin only on first cover on

early varieties; DDT in several cover sprays; methoxychlor in the last cover spray before picking and Rothane usually once in June and again in August. We will use Aramite when mites begin to appear in number. Have not had a trace of apple maggot injury.

For thinning we will use it on most early varieties and golden delicious. Must be used light on Melba; heavy on Wealthy, and very heavy on Golden Delicious. Time: About 7-10 days after petal fall.

We are looking for a machine that can handle cutting up brush as well as chopping grass under trees.

From **Mearl B. Pennebecker, Waupaca.** Will use 33% nitrogen for fertilizing in limited amounts and spotted coverage due to fire blight infection the last three years. For scab control we will use Puratized until the first cover spray, then combine with Niacide at petal fall and then Niacide alone on one block of McIntosh and Cortland for trial. Will use Kolo-Carbamate on the remainder.

For insect control we will use arsenate of lead through calyx time and then alternate with lead and DDT until close to harvest. Then methoxychlor for maggot control. Have had good luck in maggot control.

Last year we purchased a power pruner and this year another 6 foot shears for ground work.

From **Schultz Orchards, Lake Mills.** Four to five pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree were applied last fall in the orchard. For scab control, will use Captan and Mercury, 1/2 strength through petal fall; Ferbam for early cover sprays; Captan and Crag Gloydin for late cover sprays.

For insect control will follow recommended spray schedule—alternating lead arsenate and DDT. Also will use Dieldrin at petal fall for curculio. Have had good maggot control using methoxychlor in late cover sprays and by spraying until September.

From **Albert A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead.**

We will use ammonium nitrate, 1 to 3 pounds per tree as early as possible this spring and water soluble 10-52-17 at 5 pounds per 100 gallons in the dormant spray.

For scab control will use Captan and mercury early; Parzate in bloom and Captan and Fermate after bloom.

For insecticides we will use lead in closed cluster, DDT and lead alternately thereafter with Dieldrin in the calyx spray. Will use Genite before bloom for mites, which are our biggest problem. Apple maggots have not troubled us but we will use Marlate (methoxychlor) to some extent.

We are using a power pruner, electric saw and hand tools. Without a platform to work from, power pruners are no faster than hand tools—just easier.

From **Thompson - Marken Orchards, Charles Thompson, Kenosha.** Will use nitrogen for fertilizing but will try several complete fertilizers as a test.

For scab control early in the season will use Crag 341 and Tag, and later Captan. For insect control will use Dieldrin, DDT, lead, and Parathion. We will use a blossom thinner if conditions warrant.

(To Be Continued in May)

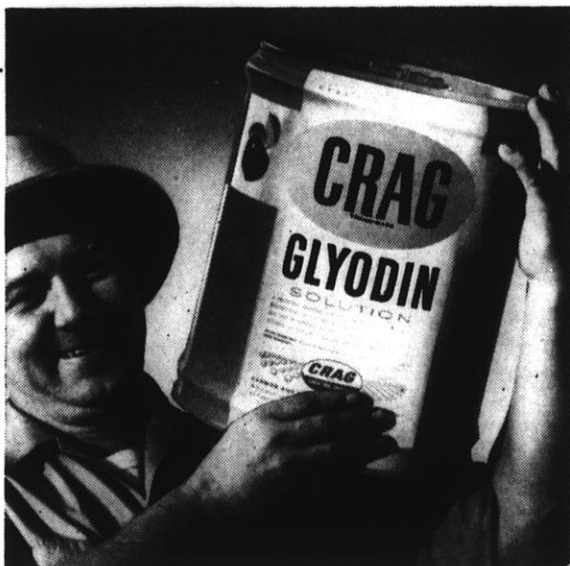
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MEETING

Chippewa County Fruit Growers Wednesday, May 8

Western Wisconsin fruit growers are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Chippewa County Fruit Growers Association to be held at the George Wolf Orchard on the corner of County Trunk OO just west of the Bluff School at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 8. The orchard is about 9 miles southeast of Chippewa Falls; 1 mile west of County Trunk K

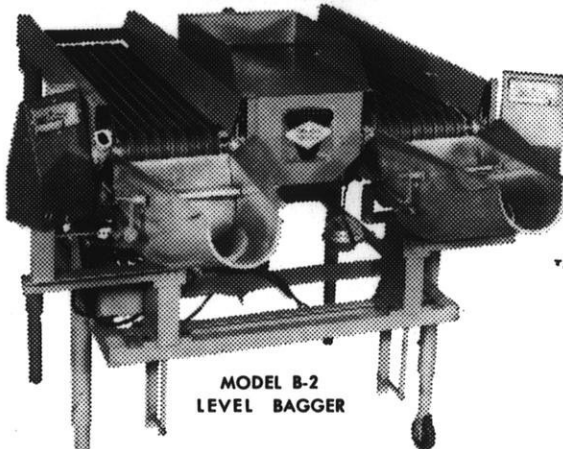
and 1 mile south of J. It is about 2 miles south of the LaFayette Creamery.

There will be a very interesting program. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison will show films covering a period of 30 years of fruit growing in Wisconsin. There will be an orchard tour to discuss spraying, pruning, and grafting.

If a Man's too big for his britches, it usually is easy to fill his shoes.—Rice Lake Chronotype.

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Chemical Thinning Sprays

Annual Convention Paper

By A. L. Kenworthy, Michigan

The need to control fruit set and preharvest drop has always been with the fruit industry. By nature nearly all fruit crops tend toward biennial bearing—a large crop followed by a smaller crop. With certain varieties of apples this tendency is so pronounced that a large crop may result in no crop the following year.

Chemical thinning has been commercially practiced for approximately nine years. During this time the use of chemicals for thinning has become a standard practice in apple orchards. The selection of chemicals has been narrowed down to two reliable chemicals:

Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA)—a chemical that may be applied for a longer period after bloom.

“Amide Thin”—a chemical that must

be timed more accurately than naphthaleneacetic acid.

Dinitro compounds are not recommended because (1) timing is too exacting, (2) thinning must be done before set of fruit can be determined, and (3) the DN compounds often result in severe leaf injury. Some growers are using DN compounds on peaches and apples. However, there is more risk involved than with the use of NAA or Amide-Thin.

The amount of thinning with chemicals varies with:

Vigor of the tree—vigorous trees require higher concentrations than trees of low vigor.

Weather conditions during bloom and at time of spraying—Bright days with air temperatures of 70 to 80 degrees in-

(Continued on Page 282)

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2—Engine Powered Sprayers

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2 Bean Sprayers

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Spray Safety Chart

Be Prepared

The American Fruit Growers magazine presented in its February 1957 issue a spray safety chart, of which they are justly proud. We feel that it is worth repeating here.

It is so easy to become overly familiar with insecticides that operators become careless. For protection we present some of the most important points emphasized by the American Fruit Grower, Willoughby, Ohio. You may obtain a chart in two colors on heavy Bristol board from them for posting in your spray shed for 25c each.

When Mixing Sprays

1. Read the label.
2. Wear natural rubber gloves, rubbers or boots, and an approved respirator.
3. Use care to minimize drifting of the dust when wettable powder is emptied into the tank.
4. Avoid spilling, especially concentrates.
5. Don't wash the pesticide through the screen into the tank. Sift it in quickly with the screen removed.
6. Use an agitator in your sprayer.
7. If any pesticide spills on clothing or skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin immediately.

When Applying Sprays or Dusts

1. Read the label.
2. Wear rubber, plastic, or Neoprene suit, cap, approved respirator, goggles, and natural rubber gloves.
3. Never smoke or chew while spraying or dusting. If you stop to eat, drink, or smoke, wash hands and face first.
4. Always spray with the wind. Be careful of wind direction at the ends of rows.
5. Avoid spraying from inside the trees.
6. If clothing becomes wet while spraying, take a bath or shower with warm water and soap promptly. Change to clean clothing.

When You Are Through Spraying

1. Always take a bath or shower with warm water and soap when through

spraying for the day. Change to clean clothing.

2. Wash spray clothing before using again.

Respirators Need Special Care

Never wear a contaminated respirator. Follow manufacturer's directions for using and handling respirators. Here are the basic precautions:

1. Change filters twice a day or oftener if breathing becomes difficult.
2. Change cartridges after 8 hours of actual use, or oftener if pesticide odor is noticeable.
3. Remove filters and cartridges and wash facepiece with soap and water after use. After washing, rinse thoroughly to remove traces of soap. Dry facepiece with clean, uncontaminated cloth. Place facepiece in a well-ventilated place to dry.

Let Your Doctor Know

Ask your doctor and local hospital to get a copy of "Clinical Memoranda on Economic Poisons" from the U.S. Public Health Service, P.O. Box 769, Savannah, Ga. Be sure it is kept on ready reference file in your doctor's office.

If you are spraying with an organic phosphate material, your doctor may advise you to:

1. Have a blood sample taken to determine your cholinesterase values. Here's why: Organic phosphates attack man and animals by inactivating the cholinesterase enzyme in the blood. This often happens even before symptoms of poisoning appear. But normal cholinesterase values vary widely. The only way to know what is normal for you is to have your values determined before exposure.
2. Get a prescription for 1/150 grain atropine sulfate tablets. Caution: Never take atropine sulfate unless symptoms of phosphate poisoning appear, and then be sure to report immediately to your doctor.
3. If the poison has been inhaled, remove

the patient to the open air. Watch him constantly. If breathing stops or if patient turns gray or blue, give artificial respiration at once.

4. If the poison has been spilled or absorbed through the skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin. In case of organic phosphate poisoning, use washing or baking soda or yellow laundry soap, if available. If droplets or particles have entered the eyes, flush thoroughly with water.
5. In case of organic phosphate poisoning (parathion, TEPP, demeton.)—either external or internal—give patient two 1/150 grain antipine sulfate tablets. Watch patient constantly for respiratory failure, which may appear suddenly. If this happens, administer artificial respiration at once.
6. If the poison has been swallowed, follow label directions as to antidotes. Then empty stomach. If patient is vomiting, give large amounts of warm water. To induce vomiting, give warm salt solution (1 to 2 tablespoons in glass of warm water). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

ASSESSMENTS OF ORCHARDS

The economic worth of an orchard is very difficult to ascertain for assessment purposes. Very often they become an economic liability and depreciate the value of the land which they occupy.

Orchardists deal with numerous hazards and uncertainties until harvest is completed and the crop disposed.

These hazards such as wind, hail, rain, drought, heat, frost, rodents, insects, disease and varietal peculiarities are undeterminable and cause the experienced to be cautious to not appraise orchard properties at more than the value of good land in a community.

Furthermore, the value of such orchard even if the hazards were removed would depend upon the care and the investment put forth by the orchardist each year.

We urge that orchards be treated the same as growing crops for purposes of assessment. — By the Wisconsin Farm Bureau.

FOR SALE

**Two Used John Bean Pumps
1956 Model Royalette**
7 Gal. per Minute
Ideal for Orchard Spraying
Used Less than 2 Hours each

**Also complete line of John Bean
Sprayer parts and all orchard
spray materials at all times.**

**A.C.E. Agricultural Supply
Co.**

26th & Marshall Street
Manitowoc, Wisconsin

The trouble with these new hair styles is that from the back you can't tell if it's a man who needs a haircut or a woman who's had one.

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

Pruning Equipment

Power Pruner — Air Compressors
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April In The *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



Plant Strawberries Early

The early rooted strawberry runner plants are money makers. Early rooted runner plants are the ones that produce the largest yield the following spring. Early spring planting of mother plants is the first step in getting early runner production. Get your plants in early and in soils that are well prepared.

Weed Control in Strawberries

Crag Herbicide is still the standard weed control chemical for strawberries. Crag should be applied to new plantings about 3 or 4 weeks after transplanting. Be certain the planting is free of weeds at the time of application. On heavy soils use 3 or 4 pounds of Crag per acre of actual soil surface to be sprayed. On lighter, more sandy soils, 2 pounds per acre will do a satisfactory job. Apply the chemical in 30 to 50 gallons of water to an acre. Experimental work at the Hancock Branch Experiment Station has shown that excellent weed control can be obtained on sandy soils with as little as one pound of Crag. Caution should be observed in rate of application. Overdosage causes plant injury and delays runner formation and runner plant rooting.

Fruit Thinning Sprays

Many commercial apple growers use thinning sprays as part of their normal practice. Naphthaleneacetic acid or similar type chemicals are most commonly used. This chemical can be used effectively from petal fall until 2 or 3 weeks after petal fall. Varieties will differ in their response to various concentrations of the chemical. Vigorous trees are more difficult to thin than weak trees. Thinning sprays are usually effective when applied during warm, sunny weather.

Growers who have had no experience with thinning sprays are advised to proceed with caution. Use one of the hormone type chemicals as NAA and Amidthin and follow the directions on dosage carefully.

An Apple Tree For Shade??

Many urbanites have an apple tree for shade or as part of their landscape plan but they do not want the tree to bear fruit. The question is: Can it be sprayed to prevent fruit without injuring the tree? The answer is, no. Concentrations of a chemical required to completely prevent fruit from forming will injure or deform the foliage causing a very unsightly appearance. Further, additional pest control sprays will need to be applied to prevent apple scab and cedar apple rust and other pests, which is usually never done.

KROEKER'S HARDY PIE CHERRY

A sour Cherry adapted to more rugged weather conditions. Tested for 25 years in western Minnesota. High in quality, fruit large and good producer. Tree semi-dwarf and produces early.

Send for more detailed information and prices.

KROEKER'S NURSERY
Butterfield, Minnesota

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Early garden vegetable crops. Planting time for quite a few vegetable crops is just around the corner. Normally we expect to begin planting of onions, beets, carrots, radishes, spinach, peas and lettuce soon. Seeds of these kind of crops are able to germinate at relatively low soil temperatures. However, it is good insurance to treat all seeds with a suitable seed protectant material. "Arasan" can help prevent "damping off," Seedling blights and seed decay troubles.

To Control Maggot

Furthermore, it is a good idea to think about possible maggot troubles on such crops as onions and radishes. Home gardeners can apply three pounds of 5% (or proportionately less of a higher concentration material) chlordane dust per 1000 square feet of garden area. Spread material evenly over the soil and rake into the upper three inches of soil before planting crops. This will also help control white grubs and wire worms.

Commercial vegetable growers may wish to use furrow applications, seed treatment or direct soil applications of heptachlor, dieldrin or aldrin for maggot control when planting their onion crop.

Promoting earliness in vine crops. Home gardeners and some market gardeners may wish to use the transplanting method for promoting earlier harvest of certain vine crops. This practice is especially helpful with muskmelons and watermelons.

Containers frequently used for starting plants in hot beds are: wood plant bands, paper bands, quart berry boxes, and squares of inverted sod. Several seeds are planted in each sod or container. A temperature of 70 to 75 degrees

should be held until the seeds germinate. After that, hold day temperatures at 65 to 70 degrees and a night temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. Plenty of ventilation should be provided to keep plants short and stocky. Don't start plants too early. A four to five week old plant is about right for transplanting into the field or garden. Late April is a good time to plant seeds in the hotbed for setting out about June 1 in southern Wisconsin.

For successful vegetable garden. The following points can be considered important for a successful home vegetable gardening venture:

1. Choose a good location.
2. Plan early and make a garden plan.
3. Practice intensive cropping.
4. Choose recommended varieties.
5. Use good seeds and healthy, vigorous transplants.
6. Fertilize and prepare soil adequately.
7. Use careful planting practices.
8. Don't neglect thinning and timely weed control.
9. Use recommended, timely insect and disease control practices.
10. Careful timely harvesting practices can help insure quality and maximum food value.

MOULTON
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H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

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Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

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BETTER SOILS FOR STRAWBERRIES

By A. R. Albert, Dept. of Soils, U. W.

Continued From January and February
Soil Organic Matter Values

Reasons for having high soil organic matter levels are,—

1. The tilth of the soil is improved, reducing crusting, cracking, and puddling.
2. Air interchange is facilitated to carry needed oxygen to the roots.
3. Rain, snow, and irrigation water entry into the soil is promoted.
4. Beneficial soil organisms multiply more rapidly.
5. Soil organic matter is reserve stock of plant nutrients which are doled out at a rate proportionate to needs for crop growth.
6. Buffering action of the soil is increased against excess and deficiencies of moisture and nutrients.

7. Fresh soil organic matter provides food for some injurious insect larvae so they are not compelled to feed on growing plant roots.

8. The need for direct fertilization of strawberries is substantially reduced and thus the risks to this crop from unbalanced nutrient supplies is minimized.

Of these 8 organic matter benefits, the last four are of particular importance in strawberry production because of the nature and growth habits of the plants. Strawberries need ample nutrients during the first season to set enough runner plants early, to differentiate fruit buds, and to build up root reserves. Root reserves are used during fruit bud formation and during fruiting. The main advantage of organic nutrients over inorganic forms is that they are liberated for use by soil organisms at a faster rate just as the crop also increases

*Even in
Sandy Water*

NEW
BUCKNER
ROCKER-JET
SPRINKLER
SEALED BEARINGS

NO SPRINGS REMOVABLE HEAD
Automatic WEAR SIGNAL
NO ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED

No other sprinkler ever built has all these features. Each feature is important to the farmer who uses sprinkler irrigation. All of them together give the new Rocker-Jet sprinkler an unsurpassed efficiency and performance. Here is a sprinkler built to last!

Replace your worn out sprinklers with the new Buckner Rocker-Jet units. They last longer.

Wisconsin Orchard Supply Co.
Bill Aeppler, Mgr.
OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN
Telephone LOgan 7-3044

its growth rate under the same favorable conditions. With direct application of inorganic fertilizers, an excess is established temporarily. This excess gradually disappears and can dwindle down to a deficiency whereas the needs of the crop are increasing. Organic matter buffers such excess and precludes development of a serious deficiency. A good crop of legumes worked into the soil is almost positive assurance against deficiencies of major, secondary, and

(Continued on Page 273)

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We have the varieties best suited to this part of the country: Jumbo; Wis. 2-14; Premier; Catskill; Wis. 2-61; Wis. 537; Sen. Dunlap; and Robinson. All orders are filled promptly with well rooted, fresh dug plants. Write for price list.

The Zimmerman Nursery, 1015 2nd Street, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

TROUBLE-FREE IRRIGATION



Auto-Lock Portable Irrigation

Left: Complete coupling with cam-lock in position which permits automatic coupling and uncoupling.

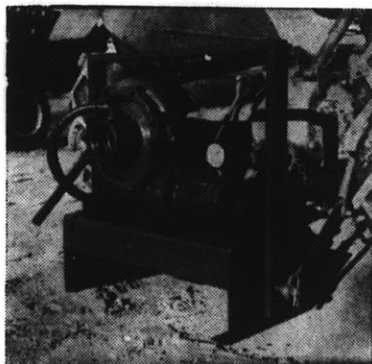
Inset above shows cam-lock in locked position to insure against line separation when used for longer periods: on mainlines, frost control systems, etc.

- Completely Portable
- Engineered Efficiency
- Frost Control
- Greater Yields through Controlled Moisture

We will be glad to submit a free layout of your complete irrigation system without any obligation.

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Bill Aeppler, Mgr.
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
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Power Take-Off Pump
3 Point Hook Up

Buy Your Strawberry and

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR 1957

We have a good selection of plants available for this spring. Some varieties being grown from stock originally indexed virus free. Write for more complete price listing of varieties. Guaranteed true to name. POSTPAID. Robinson V.F., Wis. 261—100 @ \$3.00; 500 @ \$9.75; 1000 @ \$17.00. Dunlap V.F.—500 @ \$9.50; 1000 @ \$16.00. Catskill Virus Free; Sparkle V.F., and Premier—100 @ \$3.25; 500 @ \$10.00; 1000 @ \$18.00. Lindalicious, Empire, V.F.—100 @ \$3.35; 500 @ \$11.00; 1000 @ \$19.00. Latham Raspberry plants, Certified stock. Licensed grower.

HY-LAND GARDENS, Philip H. Erickson, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRIES: Dunlap and Robinson, June-bearing. 100 @ \$2.00; 1000 @ \$15.00. Postpaid.

Premier, Catskill, Wis. No. 261, Wis. No. 214, Wis. No. 537, Sparkle, and Beaver. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid.

Everbearing: Superfection, Streamliner, Webster, and 20th Century.

RASPBERRIES: Latham and Viking. 1000 @ \$40.00; F.o.b. Bayfield. 25 @ \$1.75; 50 @ \$3.00; 100 @ \$5.00. Postpaid.

Durham fall bearing and Newburg raspberries. 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.50; 100 @ \$7.50. Postpaid.

JOHN KRUEGER, ROUTE 1, BAYFIELD.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Premier, Catskill, Empire, Sparkle, Thomas, Wis. No. 214, 261, 537 (green) and Sharon: 50 @ \$1.75; 100 @ \$2.75; 250 @ \$5.75; 500 @ \$9.25; 1000 @ \$16.00.

Also Durham Everbearing raspberry plants: 10 @ \$2.00; 25 @ \$3.75; 50 @ \$6.75; 100 @ \$12.00.

KRUSE NURSERY, 615 EFFINGER ROAD, BARABOO, WIS.

PARISH PERFECT PLANTS

Plant Pat. 1442

Be the first in your area to enjoy the fruit of this strictly NEW June bearing strawberry. An easy plant to grow, very hardy and resistant to diseases. The berries are all red, coreless, and excellent for freezing. The plants produce over a long period and hold the fruit well off the ground.

Place your order today. 40 min. packing charge.

100 plants @ \$7.00; 50 @ \$3.75; 25 @ \$2.25.

SUTHERS MOUNDVIEW NURSERY, PLATTEVILLE, WIS.

CERTIFIED GREEN-TAG STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We are offering Green-Tag, true-to-name strawberry plants to growers interested in Wisconsin grown, substantially virus-free certified plants. These were grown from indexed foundation stock furnished by the University of Wisconsin. The following requirements were followed: (1) Three thousand feet isolation from all other strawberries including wild plants. (2) Dusted every two weeks with parathion. (3) Followed the best known soil management program including irrigation. (4) Covering for winter protection. (5) The plantings were inspected and spot indexed for viruses.

Blue tag plants are still available to inspected growers. All plants are freshly dug before shipment and are guaranteed.

Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson, and Sparkle: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$3.50; 250 @ \$7.00; 500 @ \$12.00; 1000 @ \$20.00; 5000 @ \$19.00. All postpaid. Write for prices on orders over 5000.

KAMNETZ STRAWBERRY NURSERY, Cumberland, Wisconsin.

Most small boys manage to wash their faces so that the dirt shows through—Chetek Alert.

Raspberry Plants Here

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Plants grown in a new location by themselves, from originally indexed virus-free stock. Varieties: Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, and Pocahantos @ \$4.00 per 100; Robinson and Pocahantos in 500 lots @ \$12.00. All sprayed, dusted, and cleaned, vigorous plants.

Our plants of regular varieties, grown in another location and also sprayed and dusted are: Armore & Jumbo @ \$3.00 per 100; \$10.00 in 500 lots. Premier, Catskill, Thomas and Beaver @ \$3.00 per 100; Phillips and Stafford, (New Hampshire experiment station varieties) \$2.00 per dozen; very promising.

We also have very fine Black raspberry plants, clean and vigorous: Black Hawk, Bristol and one under number, @ \$14.00 per 100. Red Raspberries: Washington @ \$3.00 per dozen; June red raspberries @ 25 for \$3.00. Stock is limited.

H. B. Blackman, 398 E. Union Street, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June Bearing Plants	100	500	1,000
*Dunlap	\$2.80	\$ 9.30	\$16.00
*Robinson	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Sparkle	3.00	10.50	18.00
*Pymaster	3.20	11.75	20.50
Wis. 214	3.25	11.75	20.50
*Catskill	3.00	10.50	18.00

EVERBEARING PLANTS

Gem	4.25	16.50	29.50
Streamliner	4.25	16.50	29.50
Superfection	4.25	16.50	29.50
Twentieth Century	5.65	22.50	42.00
Red Rich	9.90	48.60	96.50

*Grown from virus-free planting stock. All varieties are grown from nematode-free planting stock on treated soil. Above prices are all prepaid. Write for prices on orders over \$100.00. Please order early to avoid disappointment; state second choice and shipping date. Terms: Cash with order please. Write for prices and varieties of raspberries available.

ERIC FRANKE

ROUTE 5
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Robinson and Catskill. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid. MILLIGAN ORCHARDS, A. O. Milligan, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Whether you are a garden grower or large commercial grower, it will pay to get our plants from Wisconsin's leading plant grower. Growing plants has been our business for many years; our soil is just right for growing those husky, deep rooted plants that will give the best results. We have thousands of satisfied customers; why not join the ranks.

We offer the following varieties; The original Beaver; Robinson; Sen. Dunlap; Premier; Catskill; Sparkle; Wis. 214; Wis. 261; Wis. 537 and Gem Everbearing. Wherever possible, these plants have been grown from virus free stock.

H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warrens, Wisconsin.

BERRY PLANTS

Carefully trimmed and graded strawberry plants. Beaver, Premier, Robinson, Dunlap, Catskill: 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.50; 100 @ \$1.85; 200 @ \$5.50; 500 @ \$11.00. Gem Everbearing: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.50.

Latham, Durham, Minn. No. 321 red raspberry; Cumberland black raspberry; Sodus Purple raspberry plants: Select grade: 12 @ \$2.25; 25 @ \$4.25; 50 @ \$8.90; 100 @ 15.50. No. 1 grade: 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$3.25; 50 @ \$6.25; 100 @ \$12.00.

Mary Washington asparagus roots: 2 yrs No. 1: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.75; 500 @ \$14.50.

Chipmans Canada red Rhubarb: 6 @ \$2.50. Prepaid.

Evergreens, Shrubs, shade trees, fruit trees.

Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

From the Editor's Desk

OUR COVER PICTURE

Lilies for Easter. How did this beautiful flower become associated with such an important Christian commemoration.

Lilium candidum was pictured 2000 L. C. on Cretan pottery and on Assyrian and Egyptian monuments as early as 1300 B. C.

Roman soldiers carried the lily bulbs into Europe for medicinal purposes. Monks in the middle ages grew them in monastery gardens and the flowers became associated with the Virgin Mary, whence came its name *Madonna Lily*.

In 1890 *Lilium longiflorum* was brought to England from Japan. Larger, more showy and disease resistant than *L. candidum* it came into commercial use for Easter. New types were soon developed: the Croft lily by the USDA in 1928 and the Ace lily in 1935.

Our cover picture shows Sunburst, a new hybrid by Jan de Graff of Oregon, who furnished the photo to Mr. Eugene Parfitt of Madison.

ATTEND THE NATIONAL ROSE SHOW

American Rose Society Convention
Milwaukee, June 19-22

Rose lovers from all over America will come to Milwaukee in June for the American Rose Society Annual Convention and Show on June 19, 20, 21, and 22. The Milwaukee Rose Society will be host. The Convention will be held in the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee and the Show will be in the Milwaukee Auditorium.

Any member of the American Rose Society may exhibit roses for competition in the show scheduled for June 20 and we hope every A. R. S. member living in Wisconsin will participate in this great gathering of rose lovers.

The Milwaukee Rose Society, starting with a group of 13 members in 1946 has grown to a membership of well over 100 living in Milwaukee and surrounding

counties. It welcomes guests at meetings held the second Tuesday of each month at the new Finney library on North Avenue and Sherman Blvd. in Milwaukee.

Please accept this as a cordial invitation to join us in our preparation for this convention, the first held in our state.

By Arthur R. Boerner, President, Milwaukee Rose Society.

ORGANIC MERCURY SPRAYS KILL BEES

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at East Lansing reports in a bulletin that organic mercury sprays when applied in full bloom killed 100% of the bees.

LILY AND DAFFODIL CATALOGUE

Send for our free order and culture list of lilies. Also a 31 page catalogue of lilies and daffodils with colored photos for 50c.

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Apples, Plums, Cherries, Pears

KROEKER'S PIE CHERRY

50 Latham and 8 September
Raspberries @ \$5.00

3 White Birch, 2-3 feet @ \$1.50

6 Colors of Phlox @ \$1.95

50 Assorted Gladiolus @ \$3.50

8 Delphiniums @ \$1.50

All the above, Prepaid @ \$12.95

1957 Nursery Catalog Free
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SWEDBERG NURSERY
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GROWING LILIES IN WISCONSIN

Part II

Eugene E. Parfitt, Madison

First, let us get clear in our mind what a lily is. Day lilies, lily of the valley, calla lilies, and a thousand other so called lilies are not lilies. The Easter lily (*longiflorum*), Madonna lily (*candidum*), and Turks cap (*superbum*) are lilies. There are approximately 80 known species found through the northern hemisphere. The majority originated in the orient. These species have been crossed numerous times to produce hundreds of superior hybrids for garden use. Lilies assume six basic forms: 1. trumpet 2. funnellform 3. turks cap or martagon 4. upright or umbillate 5. cup shaped 6. bell shaped. Hybridizing has produced innumerable intermediate forms.

A lily bulb is composed of fleshy scales. The scales and bulbs assume many shapes and sizes depending on the species. Only four other genera have similar bulbs, namely, *Fritillaria*, *Nomocharis*, *Notholirion*, and *Cordiocrinum*. They resemble the lily, but each is distinctive and generally not easy to grow.

Lily blooms are generally arranged on a single stem with long, narrow leaves arranged along the length of the stem. Each species has a characteristic arrangement. Some varieties have their flowers arranged around the top of the stem, some the length of the stem. Some have one solitary flower, while others have as many as 100 blooms at once. The characteristic stem length may be from one to fifteen feet depending on variety and age of bulb.

Perhaps you are beginning to realize that unless you know a little about the varieties you are buying, you may have not only a spectacular, but also a preposterous arrangement in your garden the first time your lilies bloom. The right lilies in the right place can be matched by nothing in nature.

The predominating colors in lilies are white, red, orange-yellow, and various combination and shades of these. New combinations are produced each year. In future articles I'll be specific as to good, dependable garden varieties of the various forms.



A TYPICAL LILY BULB. The roots above the bulb anchor the stem. The roots below the bulb feed the bulb.

HANDY GRAFTING KITS

GRAFT FRUITS, NUTS, ROSES, CAMELIAS, ETC.



ALL-SEASON materials and easy instructions. New cold grafting paste. Summer budding strips, etc. Book, **GRAFTING MADE EASY**, included. Kit shown, 100-graft kit, \$2.95. Larger kit, \$4.25. Postpaid or C.O.D. Free bulletin.

GREEN THUMB PRODUCTS

Box 6273-W, Memphis 11, Tenn.

CLOSE OUT ON EVERGREENS

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae and Savin
Juniper. 2-3 feet @ \$3.00 each.

Blue Spruce, 4 feet @ \$4.00 each.

Mugho Pine. 1½ to 2 feet @ \$2.00 each.

Koster Blue Spruce. Write for prices. Well branched, thrifty trees—sure to grow.

QUINCY NURSERIES, Friendship, Wisconsin.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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HOW TO PRODUCE

PRIZE WINNING SPIKES

By Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield

What factors are involved in growing a prospective prize winning spike of gladiolus?

Healthy bulbs of varieties capable of producing a majority of perfect spikes is one way but the bulbs must be cared for properly.

I have discontinued the use of dips or dusts at planting time. We are told we cannot cure a sick bulb so I do a ruthless job of discarding them at digging and cleaning time and only clean bulbs are planted.

I have used a rotary tiller the past two seasons with which I can make a good seed bed at least 6 inches deep, easy to trench. Large bulbs are planted to the bottom or 6 inches deep in our light soil.

I fertilize the bulbs and not the ground and then only fertilize small and medium size bulbs. The fertilizer is placed at bulb level about 3 inches to the side of the bulbs because I have observed that gladiolus send their feeder roots outward and not downward.

Last year my bulbs were planted on a plot that had 2 crops of buckwheat tilled in. Right after digging early potatoes that have been heavily fertilized with 3-12-12. The soil was in fine condition and the gladiolus were good, both as to spike and bulbs.

I believe if anyone will plant healthy bulbs in a soil containing enough humus and balance this with a complete fertilizer, plant them deep enough so that roots do not dry out and then dry and store them properly, they can produce the type of bulb necessary to grow prize winning spikes.

WHEN TO PLANT GLADIOLUS

By Ted Woods, Madison

Planting time for bulbs is any time after the frost comes out of the ground and the soil is in good workable condition. Planting in cold, wet soil will not hasten the growth or blooming time. The planting of Gladiolus bulbs can start from late April and continue until July 1. To have bloom throughout the season, plantings should be made at 15 day intervals.

For many years we treated our bulbs before planting without satisfactory results. Then Chlordane was recommended as an insecticide for soil treatment. Our first year's experiment with Chlordane showed that not only insect damage was eliminated but a noticeable improvement in the health of the bulbs. Also noticed was absence of thrips until late in August when blown in from nearby fields. There is evidence that Chlordane will kill thrips if ground is treated before or after planting.

Our method of soil treatment after plants have two leaves or more: we spray the ground with Chlordane emulsion so as to show dampness; emulsion will not injure the plants. After spraying we till the ground and hill it up to the plants. Further information on how to use Chlordane emulsion will be found on the container.

The best and safest fertilizer is aged cow manure. For best results it should be plowed under in the fall and the ground well disced in the spring. Commercial fertilizer unless properly used can often do more harm than good.

A gal will splash around in a pool for hours, but insist that dishwasher ruins her hands.—Beldenville Reporter.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL SHOW

According to Mr. Grootendorst, president of the Michigan Gladiolus Society, the Central International show will be held August 16th and 17th at Central Michigan College Field House, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Michigan is planning to make this coming Central International show the largest and best ever held. No expense will be spared for publicity. Mr. Grootendorst brought large posters and literature to the NAGC convention in Pittsburgh last January advertising the show.

Mt. Pleasant is located 35 miles north of Lansing.

An Eastern International Show organization is being organized and plans to have an international show this year. A Pacific International Show group is also being planned. Both organizations will adopt the constitution and by-laws similar to that of the Central International.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS

The Marathon County Chapter bulb auction with Mr. Gordon Melang as chairman was held in the Marathon County Historical Museum March 11. There was a good response from growers. A wide selection of gladiolus varieties were offered.

Mr. Mark Splaine was chosen Show chairman of our annual show to be held August 17-18 in connection with the Wisconsin Valley Fair in Wausau.

Mr. Jack Plumb was elected state director to fill the unexpired term of Dr. R. H. Juers.

The Marathon County Chapter is presenting a series of TV programs on gladiolus over Station WSAU-TV. On February 12 there was a discussion on "Control of Gladiolus Diseases and Storing of Bulbs", by Archie Spatz. The next was a talk by Mr. Splaine on "Gladiolus Bulb Planting and Care of Young Plants."

Mr. Archie Spatz will also talk on the "Ten Best Glads and Glad Classification." Other talks and discussion on television will be given monthly.

WHEN AND HOW TO SPRAY GLADS

By Earl K. Wade,

Extension Plant Pathologist, U. W.

WHEN TO SPRAY: 1. At weekly or 10 day intervals starting at an early stage and continuing until spikes begin to open.

FOR THRIPS: Use D.D.T., 50% wettable powder @ 2 tbs. per gal. of water. For aphids and mites use malathion (as directed on package).

FOR DISEASES: Botrytis blight, Stemphylium and Septoria leaf spots: (Ferbam, 2 tbs. per gal. may be most effective against Septoria leaf spot).

MATERIALS TO USE: Zineb 65% powder (2 tbs. Parzate or 4 tsp. Dithane Z-78 per gal. water). Add a spreader-sticker (Triton B-1956 Du Pont's etc.). Captan 50% powder can be used in place of zineb (3 tbs. per gal. water, without sticker-spreader).

Special Blossom Spray

In wet hot weather Botrytis blight may infect the flowers. Spray every 3-4 days at first sign of infection.

Use Nabam liquid plus zinc sulfate. Use 6½ tbs. Nabam (Parzate, Dithane D-14 or Ortho Nabam) and 4½ tsp. 36% or 6 tsp. 25% zinc sulfate powder in 5 gal. water.

Nabam leaves very little visible spray residue.

OFFICERS—

MADISON GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Pres.: Mr. Leighton Tucker, 5105 Winnequah Rd., Madison; V. Pres.: Mr. John J. Magnasco, 25 Hillside Terrace, Madison, Sec.-Treas.: Mr. W. J. Landwehr, 151 Kensington Dr., Madison.

PLANTER & DIGGER FOR SALE

1 Gladiolus bulb planter; 1 Gladiolus bulb digger; 370 Gladiolus bulb trays 18" by 36"; 1 set of bulb graders. Planter and digger have interchangeable rubber tired wheels. Will sell at a bargain as we have discontinued growing glad bulbs.

Joseph P. Klonecki, Arcadia, Wis.

The Dahlia Page

Let's Grow More Small Flowering Dahlias

By George C. Morris, Madison

Next month is planting time and we are planning an article on propagation and soil preparation for the dahlia garden. An open to the public plant and root sale will be held Sunday, May 19 at the Walter E. Senty home, 9 Ashland Ct., Madison. This is in the new Hill Farm addition to the City close to the Speedway Road. These offerings will be excellent stock grown by reliable gardeners. Questions on care of the plants will be answered gladly by members of the Badger State Dahlia Society.

The growing of dahlias is a fascinating hobby as well as an art. The smaller sized types appeal to many amateur gardeners as there are many ways in which these may be used; for borders; for bedding; for arrangements; or for bouquets.

There are many fine varieties of all the different color classifications. Formals, informals, cactus, semi-cactus, pompoms, collarettes, balls, anemones and orchids are all represented in the various color representatives.

The propagation of these smaller types is quite similar to the larger classes except that disbranching and disbudding are not necessary.

Some of the smaller dahlias are spectacular such as Decoy, a very fine flame colored formal and Little Linda, a wonderful white semi-cactus.

The spectacular collarettes offer a fine selection such as Gigolo, a nice red, and Lady Friend a nice lavender. Three good whites include Cherubins, Satin White, and Herald. Libretto is a good dark red. Pink Spangle is the only pink collarette and Needles, the only variegated one.

Ball dahlias were quite popular at one time and they are coming back into favor again. Good white ball dahlias are Pat'n Dee, Kentucky Snowball, and Mozart. The best yellow is Butterball. There

are very few pinks, the best known is Alice J. In reds there are Elizabeth H. and Red Gold Medal. Dusky and Jeep are nice miniature balls.

Single dahlias worth mentioning are Candle Light, Davy, and Kokette.

Of the orchid flowering varieties Dahliadel Twinkle, Everest, and Lone Star are the best.

There are many miniatures and pompoms but only a few can be mentioned here. The many varieties are available through various dahlia dealers or friends who make a hobby of growing dahlias. No one dealer handles them all. The following table suggests some of the best miniatures and poms suitable to grow in Wisconsin.

Good Varieties of Miniatures

FORMAL OR INFORMAL TYPE. **Color White:** Little Jimmy, Agatha, Miss Innocence. **Yellow:** Little Lemon Drop, Yellow Kitten, Canary. **Orange:** Lorraine Ballego, Peggy Lindley, Smiles. **Autumn:** Plentiful, Bobo, Rusty. **Red:** Brilliant, Mickey, Winifred. **Dark Red:** Buddy, Freda, Ike. **Pink:** Baby Fonteneau, Dearie, Joan. **Lavender:** Chief Kokomo, Little Belle, Little Joanne. **Purple:** Little Jerry, Princess Royal, Jo. **Light Blend:** Coral Blend, Duke, Meta. **Bi-Color:** Bright Idea, Butterscotch, Junior Hi. **Variegated:** Catherine, Gypsy Kiss. **Flame:** Decoy, Forest Fire Jr., Red Fire.

CACTUS OR SEMI-CACTUS TYPE. **Color White:** Snow Cloud, Little Linda, Purity. **Yellow:** Arabesque, Little Bill, Daisy Mae. **Orange:** Andries Orange. **Autumn:** Bronze Princess, Doreen Crane, Favorite. **Red:** Ruby Charm, Rene Cayeux, Market Jewel. **Dark Red:** Dubonnet. **Pink:** Animate, Julia B., Little Diamond. **Lavender:** Benvenuto, Betsy T., Estelle. **Purple:** Fuschia Gem, Lombaert's Violet, Tony Aldrich. **Light Blend:**

Chips, Hazel Harper, Norma Jean. **Bi-Color:** Little Blue Star, Little Shiek, Mrs. Stone. **Flame:** Nar, Petit Prince.

Some Good Pompoms

Color White: Albino, Bob White, Snowbird. **Yellow:** Mimosa, Lemon Gem, Little Jackie. **Orange:** Sunset, Little David, Mike. **Autumn:** Gold Dust, Peter Pan, Honey. **Red:** Johnny Peppin, Effect, Pooka. **Dark Red:** Doria, Ebony, Heloise. **Pink:** Bette Anne, Mrs. V. Brittain, Pink Clover. **Lavender:** Avilla, Jonesy, Joyce Gibbs. **Purple:** Sherry, Valda, Miss Marjory. **Light Blend:** Betty Lou, Clover, Grisham. **Dark Blend:** Ginette, Golf Ball. **Bi-Color:** Betty Malone, Eileen, Little Willem. **Flame:** Edith Mueller, Gay Look, Little Beeswing.

BETTER SOILS FOR STRAWBERRIES

(Continued from Page 264)

minor plant foods. On the other hand, a crop manure of non-legumes, an application of strawy stable manure, sawdust, etc, may induce or aggravate a low nitrogen condition to a critical, though temporary, deficiency of useable nitrogen.

An unbalance of nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium is likely to reduce production. An excess of available nitrogen in early spring can be disastrous. It is most difficult to determine just what fertilizer formula or what rate per acre would be best for a given soil, time, and weather,—past, current, and future. An abundance of organic matter in the soil resolves that question more safely and as well,—perhaps better,—than the grower or even a horticulturist can.

Weed Control

Weed control should in large measure be affected before plants are set out. The perennials would be destroyed by herbicides and the necessary minimum of tillage. Herbicides used must have no carry-over affect to strawberries. Weeds which propagate only by seeds and certain crops grown for soil improvement should not be allowed to make viable seeds. Again, tillage should be limited and plow-down smother crops substituted as an acid. So far as possible and yet effective, the control of weeds and crop

manuring will be co-ordinated. If animal manures are used, it should be assumed that they will be weed-seed infested. Manure would, therefore, be applied long enough before setting (at least 10 months) so that its weed seeds would sprout and be destroyed. Finally, many weeds and some crop legumes produce "hard" seeds. The management of the prospective strawberry bed should be such as to leave these "hard" seeds buried where they will not sprout. Hence, plowing for the bed should precede planting by 10 to 15 months.

High Fertility Level Needed

Strawberries deserve a high soil fertility level. It is easier and safer to have the soil at a high level than to attempt to nurse the crop along through periodic fertilization. Newly set plants are best not fertilized.

ARBOR DAY ASSOCIATION HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

At an organizational meeting held in February in New York City, the newly organized Arbor Day Association, Inc. marked the 85th Anniversary of Arbor Day and the 125th anniversary of the birth of its author, J. Sterling Morton.

A letter from the White House occupied a prominent place at the meeting, indicating that the President would issue a special Arbor Day message on the first day of spring. A newly sculptured bust of J. Sterling Morton was also on view for the first time.

Executive officers elected were: President, Joseph A. Dietrich, Greenwich, Conn., Vice-President, Freeman L. Parr, Hicksville, N. Y., Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Wachs, Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer, Dewhirst W. Wade, Chappaqua, N. Y., Harold P. Piser of Flushing, N. Y. was appointed Managing Director.

All departed with high hopes for a large and successful Arbor Day Association as a public service organization. To quote J. Sterling Morton, responsible for the first Arbor Day, when more than one million trees were planted that day in his state, "Other Holidays Repose upon the Past; Arbor Day Proposes for the Future."

Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"Every clod feels the stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and
towers,
And, groping blindly above it for
light
Climbs to a soul in grass and
flowers."

Spring arrives, and as the dry and seemingly dead bulbs, that we planted last fall, begin to grow and finally to flower, the story of the resurrection becomes a personal experience to each of us. Watching the resurrection in all of nature, surely must convince us that we have a partnership with a power of infinite scope.

Fanny Sevensen in "Our Samoan Adventure" expresses this partnership in this way: "When I plant a seed or a root, I plant a bit of my heart with it and do not feel that I have finished when I have had my exercise and amusement. But I do feel not so far removed from God when the tender leaves put forth and I know that in a manner I am a creator. My heart melts over a bed of young peas, and a blossom on my rose tree is like a poem written by my son."

With spring, too, comes news of the very interesting meetings and worthwhile projects of our Regions. Many of the clubs are participating in their Regional sponsored "teacher's scholarships" for the Trees For Tomorrow Camp. This course will give teachers a better understanding of how to interest children in conserving and appreciating our natural resources.

A tremendous amount of interest in Garden Club organization is being voiced. To you, in the many groups of persons

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.-----Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114-7th St., Wausau
Sec.-----Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.-----Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

in different communities, who are wishing you could start a garden club. You can! Among the many advantages of club activities is the opportunity for the exchange of garden knowledge for personal and community benefits. Likewise, group participation stimulates individual desire for learning. If you wish information, we want to give you a hand. We have available for you a little bulletin entitled, "How to Organize a Garden Club", which contains a sample constitution and other information.

May your gardening efforts be as successful as predicted in the seed catalogs!

Mrs. Harold Buerosse, Pres.
Garden Club of Wisconsin.

SPRING MEETING

**BLACKHAWK REGION—
GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN
Fort Atkinson Municipal Building
Monday Evening, April 29**

6:30 p.m. Potluck supper.

7:30 p.m. Spring Garden Clinic. Film on Spring Gardening by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

8:15 p.m. How the Garden Clubs in Wisconsin Can Assist in Helping Preserve the Natural Forest Timber of our State, by M. N. Taylor, Exec. Director "Trees For Tomorrow".

Announcements and short business meeting.

GERANIUM

NEW BOOK ON GROWING

A new book, Geranium Growing by H. J. Withan Fogg written in England and published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y. has just come off the press. The price is only 65c.

**SPRING MEETING
CENTRAL REGION**

**GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN
Lutheran Church, Iola, Wisconsin**

Thursday, April 25

9:30-10:00 a.m. Registration. (50c)

10:00 a.m. Call to order by Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau, Regional President. Introduction of guests. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. 1957 Garden Clinic. Colored film and slides of gardening topics. By H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10:45 a.m. New Flowers We Will Grow in 1957. By a delegate from each club. How to Judge By the Merit System. Discussion.

11:40 a.m. Business meeting.

12 n. Luncheon. (\$1.25). Make reservations with Mrs. Claude Dineen, Iola, Wisconsin, before April 22.

1:30 p.m. Demonstration of Flower Arrangement. Table setting and arrangements for the Dinner Table, by Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, N. Y.

This lecture and demonstration will fulfill one of the requirements for the Flower Show Judges course. An examination will be held.

**REGIONAL PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN
Garden Club of Wisconsin**

Mrs. Ray Luckow, State Publicity Chairman, Garden Club of Wisconsin has on her committee the following Regional chairmen:

Blackhawk Region: Mrs. Roy E. Baker, Route 2, Box 220, Fort Atkinson.

Central Region: Mrs. Erwin Herbert, Manawa.

Milwaukee Region: Mrs. L. Jacobson, 8146 Richmond Court, Wauwatosa 13.

Winnebago Region: Mrs. Edward Krystofiak, Princeton.

The Publicity Committee will give information about the Garden Club of Wisconsin and its Regional organizations and their activities to the newspapers and radio stations of the state.

"So you think you can support my daughter in the way she's accustomed to?"

"No sir, but I can accustom her to the way I support her."

**EASY-TO-GROW PERENNIALS
SUCCESSION OF BLOOM**

PAINTED DAISIES. Assorted colors. "FIREPINK". Miniature, disease-free phlox, evergreen foliage.

CLOVE PINKS. Spicy fragrance.

GREEK VALERIAN. Fernlike foliage grows in fountain-shaped mounds, sky blue flowers.

CUSHION MUMS. Clear, lemon-yellow. Long blooming. Any 3-\$1.00. The collection \$1.50.

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Garden Club Reports

NEWS FROM THE BERLIN GARDEN CLUB

Members of the Home Garden Club of Berlin enjoyed a very delightful guest day and tea in April, 1956. The theme was "Birds and Flowers in Music".

Berlin is fortunate to be near Ripon College and instructors of both voice and piano come to our meeting bringing some of their outstanding pupils. The program pertained to spring such as "Tulips", "A Bird Calls in the Wood", "To a Wild Rose", "Swaying Daffodils", and "Gardens in the Rain" as piano solos. Voice solos were, "Down in the Forest", "I Know a Lovely Garden", "Trees", "Thank God for a Garden", "Where'er You Walk" and "Iris".

In May we enjoyed a trip through a Pine Plantation. The owner explained all of the interesting details that go into a large planting of White and Norway Pine. We brought our box lunches and after the tour went to the Silver Lake Cottage of our president for coffee.

In the fall one program was devoted to conservation. The topic: our own Wisconsin Naturalist and Conservationist, John Muir and The Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin.

By Hilda Huebner, Secretary.

CLINTONVILLE FLOWER AND GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Popular events at our garden club meetings last year were the flower show held in connection with our annual harvest festival and the annual Christmas arrangement display and tea in December.

Our annual picnic last year was held at Whispering Pines, where we made a tour of the grounds and enjoyed the begonias.

Our annual banquet was held in January. Mr. and Mrs. Max Stieg talked to us and showed slides of their recent trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

Our program for 1957 includes a talk on "The meaning of Flower Arrangement in Japan" and "Life in a Japanese Gar-

den"; pictures showing how to grow evergreens; exchanging of seeds and bulbs among members; a workshop in flower arranging; how to dry materials for winter arrangements. We plan to show pictures of best blooms; study vegetables of the season and go on tours of interesting gardens in the city and various places in the state.—By Mrs. Matt Dahm, Secretary.

BROOKFIELD GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Outstanding speakers on programs of the Brookfield Garden Club last year were Mr. Everett P. Swingle on Home Gardening; Gordon Holz on African Movies; Henry Weil on Conservation with Movies. John Schoeneman on Vegetable Gardening.

Our Conservation Chairman, Mr. Henry Weil gives an outstanding talk at each meeting and our bird chairman Mrs. George Wood gives a very educational talk on birds.

In 1957 we will have Mr. E. B. Stiefvater, Assistant County Agent, Milwaukee County; a talk on African Violets and in June a talk by Mr. Arthur Boerner on Roses.—By Mrs. Gilbert Hartmann, Program Chrm.

NEAR NORTH (CRIVITZ) GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The theme for this year for the Near North Garden Club program is Trees and Shrubs. We will study them for uses in landscaping and also insect and disease control.

In April we will have an illustrated talk on landscaping by our County 4-H club agent. Flower arrangements featuring wild flowers, flowering shrubs, and material for dry arrangements and plans for an education booth at our county fair will be the program for May. In June our program speaker will be Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

In July a potluck supper at the Com-

(Continued on Page 279)

Arrangement For April

Our Garden Flowers Can Bloom All Year

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Choose varieties from your seed catalogues now to extend your garden flowers into next fall and winter. They may be gay and vibrant, or exquisitely pastel to match your living room decor. Both perennial and annual varieties, hardy in Wisconsin, are combined in the illustration in delicate tones of gray, blue, pink and deep red.

Material Used

PERENNIALS: Artemesia Silver King, Stachys lanata (lamb's ear), and Echinops ritro, variety Taplow's Blue.

ANNUALS: Salvia farinacea variety Blue Bedder, and Celosia tall crested red.

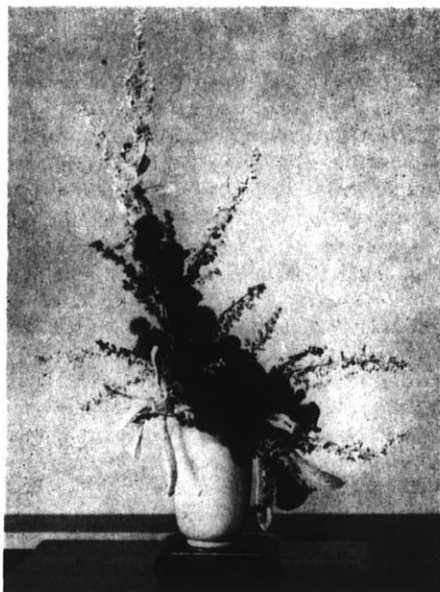
Sprays of artemesia and velvety gray leaves of lamb's ear blend with the gray container set on a black wood base. Four or five round blue heads of globe thistle pick up the blue of the spikey annual salvia. Central part of the arrangement is built up of varying sizes of red celosia, the heaviest used at the focal point. After this picture was taken, several clusters of pink skeletonized leaves were added behind the gray artemesia, to form a cloudy pink background for them. The two sprays of artemesia of equal length in the bottom 1/2 of the picture on the right should have one removed or shortened to improve the arrangement.

Mechanics

The folded chicken wire used in all tall containers was pushed down, and a block styrofoam cut to extend above the mouth of the container about half an inch, yet fit the opening snugly. Sprays of artemesia and celosia are inserted in the styrofoam, but delicate material such as salvia and lamb's ear should be taped to a wire first. The block extends ABOVE the mouth of the container so that some stems may go UP into it, allowing the lower sprays to sweep downward.

Picking and Drying

Artemesia should be picked just BEFORE the gray buds open into tiny fuz-



zy yellow flowers. Strip leaves from lower stems, tie into bunch, and hang up for a week or so. If the largest leaves which crumple most are picked off by hand as you use the sprays, they will look practically perfect, and be combined with daffodils in the spring, or fresh flowers from the florist all winter.

Cut lamb's ear just before frost, dry single leaves flat on a table. Wire each leaf separately, or combine into a cluster.

Blue salvia is deepest in color in the cool weather of late fall. Dry in complete darkness, do not pack with other material.

Globe thistle should be picked just before the flowers appear. A lacquer spray may keep it from shattering. Dry in dark.

Crested coxcomb may take a month or more to dry. Hang head down in dry darkness, each head separated from the others. Keep dark until used.

FRITILLARIA TRY THE IMPERIALS

By Mrs. Robert Holly, Waupaca

Spring is in the air, the chickadees have been singing their "phoebe" song for several weeks, and the gusty cold winds of March are giving way to the gentler breezes (and we hope) rains of April. Any day now when I open my east door I can expect to sniff an odor similar to the skunk cabbage. It is the **Crown Imperial** (*Fritillaria Imperialis*) a member of the family *Fritillaria*, which begins to perfume the air as soon as it gets above ground.

Any one who has grown them will remember that both the flower and bulb from which it springs have an unpleasant odor. This particular fritillaria, one of the many members of this family, is the most showy of all. The pendulous, bell-like shaped flowers are topped by a crown of green leaves, and can be had in several colors, or shades; coppery red with buff, a yellow, and very robust plant of deep coppery red.

Another member called by such names as Snake Head, Checker Lily and Guinea Hen Flowers is properly *F. Meleagis*, and much more commonly grown than the former mentioned.

They are generally hardy, are best planted in the fall, and as they disappear soon after flowering, should be planted where they can be protected. They also resent being disturbed.

There are many native Western species, which can be had in colors of orange and scarlet, purple and brown, green and a yellow.

There are named hybrids in a fine range of colors, such as, white and grayish purple, dark purple, white veined purple and a pink checkered one. These more nearly resemble a bell or an unopened tulip, with head hanging down.

F. Imperialis should be planted 6 to 8 inches deep, *F. Meleagis* about 3 inches. These latter named plants have fewer flowers and are much smaller than *F. Imperialis*. For something most interesting and early blooming in your garden, try a *Fritillaria*,

HOW TO GROW BLOODROOT (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)

By Mrs. Frank Sperka, Crivitz

With the first call of the robin I look for the bloodroot to poke its tightly curled head of pinkish-grey leaves through the rich leaf mold in the deciduous woods. As the spring sun warms the earth the leaves unfurl and there appear delicate, pure-white 1" flowers with yellow stamens—above deeply lobed foliage, now turned a grey-green. During the first days of spring the leaves served as cloaks to protect the tender buds from the chills of April's unpredictable weather. The blossoms are too fragile to pick, but a clump of bloodroot is a thing of beauty.

Easy to Grow

This plant is easily grown in ordinary garden soil, rich in humus and reasonably moist, and prefers full sun in spring and the interchanging sun and shade offered by leafed-out trees and shrubs during the summer.

I first grew it in the corner of a little L on the N. E. side of the house where a honeysuckle casts its shadow. Here the Bloodroot grows in company with 2 Snow Trilliums, several Jack-in-the-Pulpits, 3 dainty Starflowers, a *Clintonia* and some tiny ferns. In the foreground, but still in partial shade of the honeysuckle, is a fine clump of Pink Lady-slippers. These have thrived here for several years and this must be an ideal place for all of them, even though some of them grow in a little different environment in the wild.

Over a period of 8 years the leafmold has been left to build up and nourish the wildings. The one tiny bloodroot (that my young son insisted on planting there) has now grown into a large clump.

Each plant has a history all its own and its memory is renewed each spring when it blooms. The spot was ordinary sandy loam to which was added about 2" of woods soil and after planting was lightly mulched with leafmold and then with sphagnum moss.

This little spot never requires weeding,



**THE BLOODROOT
FLOWER OF APRIL**

but if the winds blow in too many leaves then I remove some. The stocky roots and stems of the bloodroot secrete a red juice which our Indians used as war paint, thus it got its name—Blood-root.

GARDEN CLUB REPORTS (Continued from Page 276)

munity Building in our County Park on beautiful lake Noqueboy, followed by a talk on Insects and Diseases of trees and shrubs, by our County Forester.

In August our program will be an inspiration to nature lovers when we take our annual tour to the scenic northern section of our county, where among the oldest rock formations in the state may be found, flowers and weeds that grow only under such conditions.

By Arnold Sartorius,
Porterfield, Secretary

CHILTON GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Our programs in 1956 were very interesting. In May, members displayed spring flower arrangements, which were judged by members of the Kiel Garden Club followed by a program on "Growing and Use of Herbs in Cookery". In June, Mr.

H. J. Rahmlow and Professor George Ziegler, Madison spoke at our Regional meeting held in Calumet County Park. In September, Mr. Elmer Whitby spoke on Fall Planting of Bulbs. In November, Mr. Charles Braman, Waupaca spoke on Bird Feeding, illustrated with colored slides. In December, we had a large display of do-it-yourself Christmas ornaments, arrangements, and decorations later displayed in a local bank.

Highlights of our 1957 programs are: In March, joint meeting with Kiel and New Holstein garden clubs with H. J. Rahmlow as speaker. In April, a Seed and Plant Exchange by members. In June we will tour Whitnall Park Test Gardens. Mr. Carl Piek, Chilton will speak on Iris and Peonies in September. In November, Mr. Arthur Newmeyer, Brillion will give an illustrated travelogue. In December, we will hold a public Christmas fair. — By Mrs. Oscar Schaub, Secretary.

ANTIGO GARDEN CLUB NEWS

In 1956 the Antigo Garden Club had a tour to a Maple Sugar Camp, some local gardens and also Wausau Gardens. We visited woodlots for dried material and drift wood for future arrangements. We had a picnic at scenic Peavey Falls on the Indian Reservation. We also had the fall Regional meeting of the Central Region in Antigo.

Other good programs were a film, "Spring Comes to Wisconsin" and colored slides of prize winning arrangements. Our guest speaker was H. J. Rahmlow of Madison. At Christmas time we had a luncheon with discussions of arrangements and decorations.

In 1957 we have planned discussions of arrangements to be brought by members at each meeting; a book review, "Wild America"; "The Fascinating clan of the African Violet"; local garden tours; picnic to Eau Claire Dells; conservation, wayside beautifications and a flower show. There will also be a tour of European and Scandinavian countries via colored slides.

By Mrs. Wm. McGee, Sec.

Home Garden Spray Chart

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR GRAPES

When to spray:

1. When new shoots are 6-8" long. For Black rot. Use Ferbam, 2 tblsp. in 1 gallon water.

2. Just before blossoms open. For Black rot and insects use Ferbam plus 2 tblsp. DDT 50% wettable powder or methoxychlor, 2 tblsp., 50% wettable powder in 1 gallon water.

3. Just after blossoms have fallen. For mildew and insects. Use Bordeaux mixture—spray powders plus methoxychlor, 2 tblsp. in 1 gallon water.

4. Spray for mildew when berries are about size of mature peas. Use bordeaux mixture, either prepared powder, or one of fixed copper materials available. Follow directions on package.

ALL-PURPOSE SPRAY FOR APPLE TREES

Good results have been obtained with the following all purpose spray in small orchards. The suggested materials should be mixed together just before use. Do not let the spray mixture stay in the sprayer longer than a few hours.

To 1 gallon water add:

1. 3 tblsp. CAPTAN (50% wettable powder) or 2-3 tblsp. FERBAM (76% wettable powder).

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 tsp. 50% MALATHION, liquid emulsion or 2 tblsp. 25% MALATHION, wettable powder.

3. 3 tblsp. 50% METHOXYCHLOR, wettable.

Apply the above spray at least twice before bloom, again at petal fall, and then every 10-14 days until 30 days before harvest.

Prepared Fruit Tree Sprays

Home fruit growers having only a few trees may prefer buying a prepared fruit spray. There are several brands on the market. Read the label to see that it contains the materials mentioned above.

Captan for disease control, Malathion and Methoxychlor for insects are good materials and if used at the right times, should give us clean fruit.

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY SPRAY CHART FOR THE HOME GARDEN

1. Spray just as the leaf buds swell in the spring. Use Malathion 2 T. of 25% wettable powder or Nicotine sulfate 2 t. plus 5 t. dissolved soap in gallon of water. This is for Aphids.

2. Spray when the leaves are as large as a dime. Use DDT 2 T. 50% wettable powder or lead arsenate 2 T. for the Currant worm.

SPRAY CHART

For Plum, Cherry, and Peach Trees In The Home Garden

1. Give a dormant spray before growth starts in the spring with Elgetol or Krenite 2 Tbls. in 1 gallon of water, for Aphids and Mites.

2. Spray at petal fall. When 90% of the blossom petals have fallen. Use Captan 2 Tbls. 50% wettable powder, or Ferbam 2 Tbls. plus methoxychlor 2 Tbls. wettable powder. For Brown Rot and Curculio.

3. Spray 10 days after petal fall with Captan 2 tbls. or Ferbam 2 Tbls. per gallon of water. For Brown rot.

4. Spray at 10 to 14 day intervals until fruit begins to ripen with Captan or Ferbam for Brown rot.

Dried up or rooted fruits of peach and plums should be collected and buried to reduce Brown rot. Black rot, sometimes seen on Plums, is controlled by pruning infected branches and burning them.

If Curculio is a problem (this insect causes crescent shape punctures on the fruit when small), Dieldrin is the most effective insecticide, 2 Tbls. 50% wettable powder per gallon of water at petal fall.

CONSERVATIONS, CONVERSATIONS

Audubon Camp

Because **Trees for Tommorrow** offers a 6 credit Course Workshop for teachers, and the camp also offers a three day camping session for organized groups, we have been emphasizing that camp.

But there is another camp in Wisconsin that should be of great interest to Garden Club members and people interested in Conservation and that is the new **Audubon Camp**, situated between Rice Lake and Spooner, about 4 miles from Saronna.

This camp is now in its third year and covers 300 acres of land. Its dormitories and dining room can now accommodate about 50 people. It offers a 5 two week sessions from the middle of June to September.

Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance, the cost about \$100 for each two week session, which includes room and board and tours.

Required subjects are "Birds" and "How to present Conservation".

The second subject includes teaching with creative projects, broadcasting games, artistic arrangements of leaves, grains, etc.—a sort of do-it-yourself project.

Elective subjects include Plants; Botany; Bugs (Entomology); Rocks (Geology); Soil; etc.

Tours are arranged to Krex Meadows, Flambeau Forest, Lake Superior.

The Wisconsin Camp has made great strides in its three years of operation, and offers a wonderful opportunity for a vacation to anyone interested in the Great Outdoors.

By Mrs. J. W. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers St., West Allis.

NEW FILM ON LAWN BUILDING

"Green Velvet" is the title of a new 16 m.m. motion picture on lawn building and maintenance available free of charge to organizations. It is made by Swift and Company and is available by writing to Ideal Pictures Library, 58 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Illinois. They have other films by Swift & Co. Write for the list.

ANSWERS TO YOUR GARDEN QUESTIONS

STERILIZE SOIL BY BAKING. Question: Have heard it is a good thing to sterilize soil for planting seeds or growing house plants by baking in the oven. How is this done?

Answer: Place the soil in the oven, adding a half-cup of water to each quart of soil. Then place a small potato in the center of the soil. Bake at 180 degrees and when the potato is well baked the soil should be sterile. However do not use for about 2 days.

Question: When can I uncover my roses? They are covered with soil and marsh hay. Will they be killed if I uncover too early? How should they be pruned in spring?

Answer: Uncover the roses as soon as the frost is out of the ground. When the weather has turned warm enough to thaw the mound of soil in April there is no further danger of injury from frost but there is danger of leaf growth which will turn yellow under a cover and that is quite injurious. In Wisconsin, Hybrid Teas are usually winter-killed an inch or so below the mound of soil, which is low enough so that if dead wood is pruned away, no further pruning is necessary, except to remove weak branches.

Question: Shall I use lime on my garden and lawn?

Answer: Never use lime or fertilizer containing lime on your lawn or garden soil without first having it tested to see if lime is desirable. In southern Wisconsin, especially where hard water has been used for many years in watering, garden soils may already be very high in pH. Further liming might make certain minor elements unavailable to the plants.

DIVIDE CHRYSANTHEMUM. Question: I have heard it is necessary to divide chrysanthemum each year. Why?

Answer: If a large clump is allowed to grow without division it produces only small insignificant flowers and eventually may die. Divide when the little plants are about 2 inches high. Some varieties make many divisions, others only a few.

Chemical Apple Thinning Sprays

(Continued from Page 258)

crease thinning action. Poor pollination or reduced seeds per fruit increase thinning action.

Amount of chemical applied per tree is more important than spray equipment. Spraying should be done in the same manner as for pest control and the amount of thinning controlled by increasing or decreasing the chemical concentration.

Varieties vary in the ease with which they are thinned with naphthaleneacetic acid sprays:

Easy to thin—McIntosh, Delicious, Jonathan, Northern Spy. 10 ppm of NAA.

Intermediate—Grimes Golden, Duchess (Oldenburg), Fameuse (Snow). Use 15 ppm of NAA.

Hard to thin—Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Golden Delicious. Use 20 ppm of NAA.

Each grower must work out the concentration of NAA best suited to his conditions. When this has been done, it is best to stay with one formulation unless necessary to change.

Amide-Thin

Amide-Thin (the amide salt of NAA) was originally tried in Michigan at 30 ppm but little or no thinning resulted. In 1956, 60 ppm in petal fall was suggested and used with favorable results. This (60 ppm) was higher than recommended but appeared to be necessary because of (1) method of application, (2) vigor of trees and (3) weather conditions.

Amide-Thin is milder in action and may be preferred over NAA in seasons of poor pollination that reduces the number of seeds per fruit. It is suggested for use when weather conditions and tree conditions are such as to possibly cause excess thinning with NAA. Amide-Thin is suggested for those varieties ripening before McIntosh and for those susceptible to NAA injury but ripening after McIntosh. (Such varieties as — Yellow Transparent, Lodi, Duchess, Wealthy, Early McIntosh and Northern Spy).

Amide-Thin used after petal fall (in

early first cover or in first cover) can result in preventing normal fruit drop. Therefore, if additional thinning is needed, NAA should be used in later sprays. The need for additional thinning after using Amide-Thin may be determined by examining the seeds 7 to 10 days after spraying with Amide-Thin.

PACKAGE BEES FOR ORCHARD POLLINATION

Many fruit growers have found it desirable to own their own bees to be assured of pollination in case they cannot rent bees from the beekeeper or there are not enough bees in the locality.

We would recommend purchasing 5 lb. packages of bees with a queen and installing them according to the method given in this issue in the Beekeeping section by the Spray and Direct Release method.

The packages should be received and installed about 5 days before the trees bloom. This will give the colony a chance to become organized, the queen to begin to lay eggs. The bees will then have a need for pollen and will work on blossoms. If convenient, it might be well to in some way destroy dandelion bloom if competitive with fruit tree bloom.

The reason why it is best to buy large packages just before bloom is that if smaller packages are installed in April there will be a decreasing population or normal loss for at least 3 weeks after installation. This decrease will be as much as 2% daily or in a period of 21 days can amount to over 40% of the original bees before the eggs laid by the queen begin to hatch.

GRAPES IN WISCONSIN

Circular 539, entitled "Growing Grapes in Wisconsin" has just been issued by the University of Wisconsin extension service and is available from the mailing room, College of Agriculture. The bulletin covers the subjects of varieties, planting, pruning, disease and insect control.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Wm. Judd, Stoughton; C. Meyer, Appleton; Clarence Pfluger, DePere.

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HOW TO INSTALL PACKAGE BEES

Bees in packages from the south should be installed by the spray and direct release method. It has many advantages and is the safest way to install them. These are the steps.

1. Spray a dilute sugar syrup (1 part sugar & 1 part water) at about room temperature or a little above onto all the bees as soon as they arrive. This will prevent starvation and quiet them.

2. Prepare the hive to receive the bees by removing 4 combs from the center. Spray the bees again with warm syrup—enough so they cannot fly.

3. Open the package and remove the queen in her cage. Then shake the bees quickly onto the bottom board, spraying gently to keep them from flying. Then spray the queen, open the cage and carefully place her among the bees.

4. If the bees are in a pile on the bottom board, gently level the cluster with the hive tool and replace the combs. See that there are combs of honey, (or combs with sugar syrup sprayed into the cells) near the center of the hive. Then close the hive and all is done.

5. Close the entrance lightly with grass, which the bees can remove. The work is best done in late afternoon if there are full colonies of bees nearby, which will prevent robbing.

From now on it is important that honey and pollen be liberally available so that brood rearing may continue at a maximum rate.

Never use an entrance feeder. Mr. John Long states that he knows of 200 packages of bees that starved to death in the spring of 1956 with entrance feed-

ers as the only source of syrup. We have known of many cases in which the queen died when left in the queen cage. Therefore, we recommend releasing her among the bees after spraying.

Check in 3 days—the queen should be laying then.

This method is recommended by the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.



WISCONSIN HONEY QUEEN AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

Carol Jawort, Wisconsin Honey Queen, is shown here presenting samples of Wisconsin cheese to Mr. S. J. Watkins, Colorado, President (left) and Mr. J. Reed, Vice-President, California, of The American Beekeepers Federation. The place was at the Annual Banquet of the Federation at Long Beach, California, January 31.

1956 APIARY INSPECTION REPORT

By John F. Long

Colonies

COUNTY	Inspected	AFB
Barron	370	
Bayfield	2	
Brown	1409	1
Buffalo	365	
Burnett	27	
Calumet	511	5
Chippewa	1140	13
Clark	895	2
Columbia	415	55
Crawford	249	2
Dane	882	39
Dodge	820	64
Door	173	10
Douglas	373	6
Dunn	476	3
Eau Claire	807	
Fond du Lac	434	30
Grant	1475	30
Green	1049	33
Green Lake	415	
Iowa	158	13
Jackson	530	1
Jefferson	1206	72
Juneau	37	
Kenosha	650	33
Kewaunee	249	4
La Crosse	667	4
LaFayette	323	35
Langlade	201	11
Lincoln	239	9
Manitowoc	1050	9
Marathon	1294	8
Marquette	277	11
Marquette	11	
Milwaukee	630	25
Monroe	304	7
Oconto	753	7
Outagamie	1586	12
Ozaukee	397	5
Pepin	65	
Pierce	1071	33
Polk	838	1
Portage	4	
Racine	848	123
Richland	55	
Rock	1009	17
Rusk	103	
St. Croix	563	5
Sauk	959	31
Shawano	770	

Sheboygan	637	8
Taylor	685	
Trempealeau	824	4
Vernon	251	3
Walworth	434	59
Washington	365	3
Waukesha	337	10
Waupaca	910	2
Waushara	640	8
Winnebago	1652	13
Wood	991	15
TOTALS		36,871 894

1956 HONEY CROP BELOW AVERAGE

The 1956 honey crop for the United States was 215 million pounds—15% below 1955 and the smallest crop since 1948, according to the U. S. crop reporting board.

The crop was produced from 5 million, 332,000 colonies of bees about the same number as in 1955. Average production was 40.2 pounds, while in 1955 it was 47.8 pounds per colony. Beeswax production was 4.1 million pounds compared with 4.6 million pounds in 1955.

The ten leading states with 56% of the 1956 production were: California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan, Georgia and Montana.

AS OTHERS SEE THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Dr. W. E. Dunham, Ohio State University in an article in the Ohio Beekeepers Newsletter stated, "The American Honey Institute is your testing station, information bureau, and salesman. There, hundreds of recipes are available to you in leaflets and booklets. Posters and counter cards can also be obtained from the Honey Institute. The help they give honey sellers, helps sell honey to the housewife! The work of this organization is nation wide. Through its efforts honey recipes appear in newspapers and magazines. It is an evergrowing project that benefits each honey producer and honey salesman. It needs your support to put over its constantly increasing campaign of boosting the use of honey in bakeries and homes."

WHEN MOVING BEES TO ORCHARDS

Commercial orchardists find that honey bees increase fruit set when brought into the orchard for pollination. Small orchardists located in areas of the state where there are many small and large beekeepers do not have a problem. In northern Wisconsin where orchards are located near cut over lands as in Bayfield county, it has been found that wild bees will adequately take care of pollination.

Close co-operation between the orchardist and the beekeeper is necessary for good results. Loss to the beekeeper from poisoning has been a serious problem and is the reason why many beekeepers are reluctant to bring bees into an orchard. Here are some suggestions for co-operation between both parties.

1. The orchardist should carefully avoid using any insecticide, especially arsenate of lead, in the pink spray

when there are blossoms open which the bees might visit.

2. The beekeeper had best bring in colonies just before full bloom to avoid danger of poisoning.

3. In cold weather bees will not fly very far so it may be advisable to scatter the bees throughout the orchard, locating some in sections of the orchard containing fairly large blocks of one variety especially of Delicious apples.

4. Remove the colonies at the close of bloom and before the petal fall spray is applied.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

Northwestern—Monday, April 29, 10:00 a.m., Pioneer Cafe, Bloomer.

Northern—Tuesday, April 30, 7:30 p.m., Bong Memorial School, Poplar.

Southeastern—Saturday, May 4, 10:00 a.m., Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls.

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	2 lb. with regular queen	3 lb. with regular queen
1-24.....	\$4.25 each	\$5.35 each
25-99.....	4.00 each	5.10 each
100 up.....	3.75 each	4.85 each

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HOW TO FIND THE QUEEN

Excerpt from *The American Bee Journal*,
June 6, 1907, by G. M. Doolittle

To the accustomed eye of the practical apiarist, prolific queens are easily found, especially if the bees are of the Italian race, but a virgin queen, or an apology for a queen, is often hard to find by an expert, and was, to me, a very worrying affair until I learned this "giving of brood trick."

From the middle of April to the middle of June a prolific queen can usually be found between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on one of the 2 outside combs of the brood-nest, for most queens seem to have a certain route which they go over every 24 hours during the time of enlarging the brood-nest preparatory for the swarming season, she being in the center of the brood-nest at midnight, and from there traveling in her egg-laying toward the outside of the brood till noon, when she commences to return, reaching the center again at midnight. The next day she does the same thing again, only going in the opposite direction, or toward the opposite side of the brood-nest, which brings her on one of the 2 outside combs between the hours mentioned.

As more eggs are laid in these outside combs than in any others at the time of the brood being spread from comb to comb, the queen is on these outside combs longer in proportion than she is on those which already have their centers full of brood; and that she does not go clear across the brood-nest during the daylight of one day, I have proven by finding the queen hundreds of times on the east side of the brood-nest one day and on the west side the next day; the east side the next day, and so on for days in succession. Of course, I have never opened the hives at midnight, but the finding of the queen one or 2 combs out from the center in the opposite direction at sunrise the next morning makes me conclude that she is at the center at midnight. All queens do not show this regularity, and all persons do not open a hive carefully enough so that

the queen is not stampeded from her work; but careful examination during a week's time will convince any apiarist that most of the queens do have a certain route in which they travel in egg-laying, where the brood-nest is not spread or materially interfered with by the apiarist.

From this, in looking for a queen during the period of time spoken of above, I take out the frame in which is the first brood in the hive next to me, if the queen is not on the comb I next take the comb at the outsides of the opposite side of the brood-nest, and in nine cases out of ten I find the queen on one of these 2 combs at this time of the year and at the time of day spoken of.

Thanks to Marvin W. Kosanke, Ripon, Wis.

THESE ALL HELPED SEND THE HONEY QUEEN TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Continued from last month)

Myron Frisque, Green Bay; August Hammann, Sheboygan Falls; Felix El-singer, Knowles; Ingam Nelson, Westby; Koepsell's Honey Gardens, Mayville; Leo Tworek, Winter; Lars Dybdahl, Clear Lake; Harvey Saunders, Whitewater; Herbert Tepper, Madison; Ernest Morris, Milwaukee; Leonard Otto, Forest Junction; Reuben Burns, Franksville; George Westley, Green Bay; Arlene Wiedenkopf (Governor Thomson's secretary), Henry Rahmlow, Madison; John Long, Westfield, Stanley Blasczeyk, Thorp; Herman Schloemer, West Bend; Alvin Fischer, Turtle Lake; Hugo Klumb, Rochester; Oliver Stelter, Fairwater; Margaret Ahlers, West Bend, and the Rock County Beekeepers Association.

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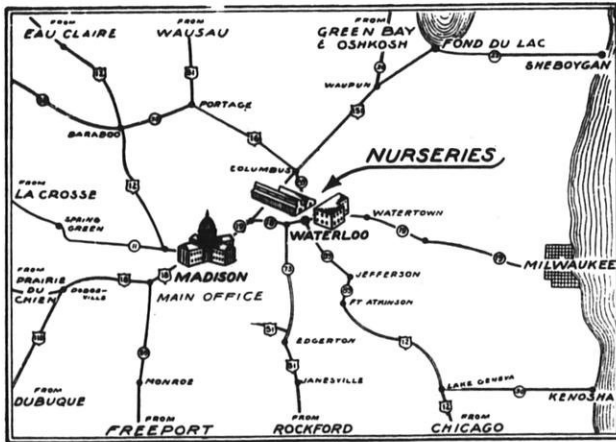


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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION*

PASTEURIZER WANTED

Wanted—apple juice pasteurizer. Write Walter Barningham. Bayfield, Wisconsin.

One way to curb delinquency is to take parents off the streets at night.—Inter County Leader.

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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IN THIS ISSUE

Wisconsin Apple Institute	291
Cost of Apple Production	292
Orchard News	294
Report From Growers	296
Berries and Vegetables	298
Growing Better Vegetables	301
Gladiolus Tidings	302
From the Editor's Desk	304
The Dahlia Page	307
Garden Club News	308
Our May Arrangement	311
News From Our Clubs	312
Answer To Garden Questions	315
Wisconsin Beekeeping	316

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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are \$1.50 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

Entered at the post office at Madison, Wisconsin, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 15, 1918.

Active Season Planned By The

Wisconsin Apple Institute

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute met in Fond du Lac on April 2, with 12 members present. The following are some of the decisions made and activities planned.

A new edition of the popular recipe book, "Use Wisconsin Apples 53 New Ways," will be printed. Directors present ordered 10,000 copies. Other growers are invited to place orders at once. Send orders to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

A booth will be set up at the State Teachers Convention, Milwaukee at which each of the expected 10,000 teachers will be given an apple with information about Wisconsin apples. Committees for this project: Howard Nieman, Cedarburg; Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; Elroy Honadel and LeRoy Meyer, Milwaukee. The State Department

of Agriculture Promotion Dept. will cooperate. Board members offered the apples free—it will require more than 100 bushels.

A home economist will be employed to work in the office of the Horticultural Society to carry on details of apple promotion.

A baking apple contest will be conducted in co-operation with 12 county fruit growers associations. Regional and State contests will be held on television to demonstrate the best ways of baking apples. Premiums will be given at each contest.

The Institute will co-sponsor with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society an orchard tour and machinery demonstration at the Van Elsen Orchards near Appleton. More details later.



Board of Directors, Wisconsin Apple Institute, maps 1957 program. Seated, from left: Frances Haugh, State Dept. of Agriculture; Allyn Kaste, Galesville, Vice-Pres.; LeRoy Meyer, Milwaukee, President; Don Palmer, Green Bay, Rec. Sec.-Treas.; Marlon Schwier, State Dept. of Agriculture. Standing, from left: Joe Writt, Ellison Bay; John Hall, Casco; Elroy Honadel, Jr., Milwaukee; Harold Schubert, Madison; Howard Nieman, Cedarburg; John Van Elsen, Appleton. Present at forenoon session were Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah and Harold Rasmussen, Oshkosh. H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., took picture.

An apple booth will be prepared at the Wisconsin State Fair in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Apples will be promoted on the radio, over television, and in the newspapers during the months of August through October.

A large delegation from Wisconsin is expected to attend the National Apple Institute Annual Convention at St. Joseph, Michigan on June 17-20.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Fruit and Vegetable Promotion Division will attempt to carry on an apple crop report service over radio during the harvest season.

COST OF APPLE PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA

Orrin C. Turnquist,
Extension Horticulturist,
Univ. of Minnesota

As a result of a survey conducted with the commercial orchard operators in Minnesota last season, the following operation costs were established based on cost per bushel. The average age of the orchards studied was 26 years.

Item	Cost per packed bushel
Interest and depreciation:	218
Includes interest on orchard and operating capital; interest and depreciation on improvements, machinery and equipment.	
Production labor and equipment:	
spraying .....	.254
pruning .....	.150
repairs .....	.047
fertilization .....	.045
propping .....	.004
new tree planting .....	.028
other .....	.130
Total production costs .....	.658
picking .....	.237
yarding out and hauling to warehouse .....	.020
other harvesting labor .....	.097
storage .....	.120
Total harvesting and storage costs .....	.474
materials, transportation, roadside markets .....	.800

taxes, insurance, accounting .....	.08
gasoline and oil .....	.03
misc. (electricity, telephone, etc.) .....	.03
Total general expenditures	
Management .....	.13

Total cost per bushel\$2.43

—From News Letter to Minnesota Fruit Growers by Prof. J. D. Winter.

BREEDING SCAB- RESISTANT APPLES

All our commercial apple varieties are susceptible to scab although not to the same degree. Scab-resistant varieties that possess other desirable commercial qualities would be of much value to growers. Such varieties are the objectives of a breeding program at the Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y.

The search for apples resistant to scab has been carried on for many years at different experiment stations in this country and abroad. Seedlings of many species of apples and crab apples have been tested. When a selection is thought to be resistant, it is given a very severe test in an inoculation chamber to determine the level of resistance and to be sure that it is not just a plant that has escaped infection.

Present Status Of Project About 360 scab-resistant seedlings, from crosses made in 1949, were planted in the orchard in the fall of 1951. To speed up blossoming and fruiting, the trees were ringed in 1954. In 1955, about one-third of them fruited and were evaluated. For the most part the fruits were small and poor in quality. One seedling, however, had fruit 3 inches in diameter and of fair quality. The seedling was propagated and will be tested further. It is not expected that many of these seedlings will have fruit of sufficient size and quality to be introduced as varieties. But by crossing them to commercial varieties again, it is hoped that scab resistance will be incorporated with good size and quality in a large number of seedlings.

Condensed from article by R. C. Lamb and J. M. Hamilton, N.Y. Experiment Station, Geneva.



Glyodin pays in cover sprays



All-Season Scab Control. You get powerful protection against apple scab and summer diseases by using CRAG Glyodin through your entire spray program. It sticks tight to control scab, bitter rot, black rot, fly speck, sooty blotch, and Brooks spot. Also controls leaf spot of red tart cherries and brown rot of peaches.


Top Quality at Low Cost. At the low cost of 54¢ per 100 gallons of cover spray, CRAG Glyodin provides all-summer protection against fungus diseases. CRAG Glyodin permits full development of fine color and finish.

The Fungicide that Helps Control Mites and Insects. CRAG Glyodin suppresses mites, and can save three or more mite sprays a year when used in all early and cover sprays. Insect control is easier for many Glyodin users. Some commonly-used insecticides tend to be more effective with Glyodin than with other commonly-used fungicides.

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Orchard News

ORGANIC MERCURY SPRAYS KILL POLLINIZING BEES

Organic mercury sprays are capable of killing beneficial insects states a reprint from QUARTERLY BULLETIN of Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan entitled, "Some Effect of Fungicides On The Honeybee". Organic mercury sprays, especially Puratized and Tag 331 are quite toxic when sprayed on fruit trees in bloom, killing 50% of the bees within one day and 100% of the bees within 2 days.

The bulletin also states that the nests of many species of native bees may be exterminated if overwintering females are killed early in the season. If pollen covered with toxic materials are stored in the hive they will continue to kill off the nurse bees and brood for a period of time.

The bulletin states, "Fourteen fungicides often used in orchards were tested for toxicity to the honeybee. Laboratory feeding trials indicated that Puratized and Tag 331 were quite toxic, killing 50% of the bees within one day. Crag Fruit Fungicide 341 was toxic to 50% of the bees within 2 days. Phix, Coromerc, and Coro SDD were moderately toxic, killing 50% of the bees in 3 to 4 days. Zerlate, Pomasol, Manzate, Fermate, Phygon, and Orthocide were nontoxic.

"In tests for contact effects to the honeybee, Puratized killed 100% of the bees within 2 days. Tag 331, Crag Fruit Fungicide 341, Zerlate, and Coro SDD killed 50% within 4 days.

"Field-cage tests on alfalfa and buckwheat in 1954 and 1955 again indicated that Puratized and Tag 331 were poisonous to honeybees."

The bulletin concludes with these suggestions.

1. Do not apply a spray poisonous to bees when trees or plants are in bloom.

2. Mow or otherwise destroy dandelions or other flowering orchard cover that might become a hazard to bees after spraying.

3. Avoid leaving puddles when spray equipment is emptied or cleaned.

THINNING APPLES FOR BETTER QUALITY

Washington State Growers have figures to show that after about July 1, Delicious will make a 1% increase in size daily, until harvest. On July 1, a small apple will be a small apple at harvest. Therefore, it is very important that the thinning foreman be constantly working with his crew to get them to thin off the small fruit and then take additional fruit if necessary to complete the thinning of a particular branch.

Hand thinning remains a standard "Must" in Northwestern Orchards even at a labor cost of \$1.00 per hour. They feel that it is the only way to obtain satisfactory color and size. They propose to leave it to the Central West and Eastern orchardists to grow the U.S. No. 1 fruit. Their thinning problem is not as time consuming per tree because they prune out their trees more than we do, and use nothing longer than 12' step ladders to both thin and pick. I doubt if their hand thinning costs average over \$1.50 per tree on apples. Perhaps "necessity is the father"—not of invention, but of getting the job well done.

Central West growers are constantly striving for the 800-1200 bushel production per acre we hear about in Northwestern orchards! Let's not lose sight of the fact that the Pacific Northwestern grower has two counts on us that we cannot overcome: (1) 2½ times our light intensity, plus many more sunny days especially during September and October. (2) Complete control of the water requirements of their trees through irrigation. Therefore, let's tailor our orchard management practices toward a well-sized and color annual production of twenty bushels on a mature tree (20x5 is 700 bu. per A.)

—From article by C. L. Burkholder, Purdue Univ. (Indiana) on a trip to Washington Orchards.—In Virginia Fruit.



CORONA FUNGICIDES MICRONIZED®

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low cost control means extra profits for you!

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Spike® (Sulphur Coromerc Formulation)
Coromate® Ferbam

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CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

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Reports From Our Growers

FROM ARNO MEYER, WALDO. This year we will use only light applications of ammonium nitrate in our orchard and will supplement it with 0-10-30. We plan to use borate on the entire orchard.

We use Krenite in a late dormant spray and will use Captan for scab control throughout the season.

For insect control we will use Marlate. Apple maggot is our real worry.

We will use apple set as a blossom thinner 1½ to 2 weeks after bloom. The rate varies with the variety. 4 ozs. in 100 gal. did a nice job on N.W. Greening. For Wealthy, Melba, Golden Delicious and Snow we used 20 oz. in 100 gal. For Early McIntosh and Whitney Crab we sprayed twice with 20 oz. in 100 gal.

We have purchased a power pruner and have ordered a complete grader with apple bagger. Will bag all wholesale deliveries.

FROM A. K. BASSETT JR., BARABOO. We started our scab control program this year with an Elgetol ground treatment. This will be followed with Captan and organic Mercury at ½ strength each until bloom. The balance of the season we will use straight Captan, reducing it from 2 pounds to 1 pound per 100 gallons, as the season warrants it.

Will use lead arsenate in the pre-pink and pink sprays and Dieldrin in the calyx spray with lead arsenate and DDT. Balance of cover sprays will alternate lead arsenate, DDT, and Parathion. Will use Methoxychlor during July and August for apple maggot.

FROM ELROY C. HONADEL JR., MILWAUKEE. For fertilizer in our orchard this year we will use 10-10-10 at 10 to 12 pounds per tree.

For scab control we will use Elgetol for a dormant spray; Crag early as a cover spray; and organic mercury in the very early sprays. Will use some Ferbam in the cover sprays.

For insect control we will use arsenate of lead and DDT alternating the two in the cover sprays. Will use Parathion

or Malathion in one or two sprays for mite and aphids about mid cover. We have not had any trouble with apple maggot.

For thinning blossoms we will use Amid-thin according to directions around the end of the blossom period.

We are planning on changing to paper boxes for selling our apples.

From Young Brothers, Galesville. We expect to use some complete fertilizer in the orchard this year. For insect control we will use ½ mercury along with Captan in first three sprays and Captan alone in later sprays. For insect control we will use Genite 923 in an early spray for mites and will alternate DDT and lead in the later sprays with a possibility of a spray or two of Malathion if needed. We may use a blossom thinner on Wealthy if needed but expect this to be our "off year".

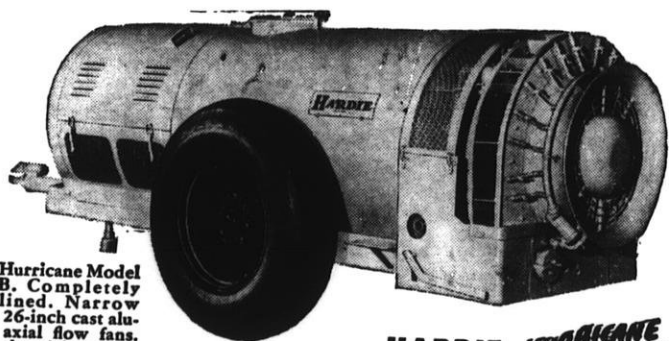
Cause of Apple Russeting

Bearing dwarf apple trees, growing in controlled temperature green-houses are being used to study the interrelationship of low temperatures, certain fungicides and fruit russeting. Findings to-date indicate that the use of glyodin before second cover on Golden Delicious will cause severe fruit russeting if the temperature drops to 32 degrees F or lower between prepink and second cover.

Ferbam used on Jonathan, or full strength wettable sulfur or sulfur paste on Delicious before second cover, after the air temperature had dropped to 32 degrees F or lower during the prepink stage or later, will cause heavy russeting. However, these same chemicals may be used to good advantage, if unfavorable low temperatures do not occur. The fruit of varieties McIntosh, Wagener, Northern Spy and Wealthy do not appear to be as sensitive to injury from the combination of cold and certain fungicides as are Golden Delicious, Jonathan, and Delicious.—By E. A. Mitchell, in Bulletin from Michigan State University.

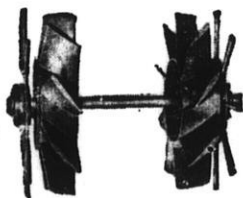
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

WISCONSIN ORCHARD SUPPLY COMPANY are now the Dealer-Distributors for all **HARDIE** Spray Equipment in all of Wisconsin, Eastern Minnesota & Northern Illinois



Hardie Hurricane Model DF-26B. Completely stream-lined. Narrow tread. 2 26-inch cast aluminum axial flow fans. Ford Industrial Engine 108 HP at 2600 RPM. Three other models are available.

HARDIE HURRICANE®



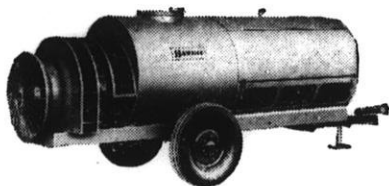
The Hardie Hurricane exclusive fan assembly consists of two cast aluminum axial flow fans mounted with opposed blades on a single shaft.

The 2-fan assembly takes in the air and puts it out from both sides instead of only one side as does a single fan.

The Hardie 2-fan assembly will move air at less RPM than any single fan of equal diameter because the Hardie fan has twice as many blades. Slower speed means less wear.

The Hardie 2-fan assembly can be exactly balanced and it eliminates vibration and resulting wear and tear on the sprayer caused by an unbalanced fan.

We carry sprayers in stock together with a complete line of parts at Oconomowoc. We are equipped to service your present Hardie equipment. We also have smaller sprayers to fit every spraying operation. Stop in—let us show you the complete new Hardie Sprayer with the double 2-fan Air Blast Discharge.



Hardie Hurricane Model DF-24B. Two, 24 in. fans. 70 HP Willys Hurricane Engine. Completely stream-lined. Priced within reach of anybody.

Wisconsin Orchard Supply Company

Bill Aepler, Mgr.

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FAVORITE STRAWBERRY VARIETIES AND GROWING METHODS

FROM HARRY BARLAMENT, GREEN BAY. New varieties we will plant this year are: Jerseybelle and Pochantas. Our main varieties will be Catskill, Sparkle, and Lindalicious.

We will plant some virus-free stock of Catskill and Sparkle (Blue Tag).

We will use 5-20-20 fertilizer and also some nitrogen broadcast and worked in before planting. We will dust with Captan one week after uncovering the plants. We use Kelthane for red spider before bloom and Lindane and Parathion for leaf rollers, etc. at the time first blossoms appear. The strawberry plants look very good at this time.

FROM C. F. GREILING, GREEN BAY. My main crop varieties of strawberries will be Sparkle, Catskill, and Thomas. Will also plant some Jerseybelle, Robinson, Vermillion, Fairfax and Premier.

My virus free stock will be Sparkle, Catskill, Robinson, and Dunlap.

I apply commercial fertilizer when I prepare the plant bed in the spring. We dust our strawberries with DDT early in the spring before blossom time.

We use Parathion and Captan for spittlebug, spidermite, leaf roller and leaf blight.

The strawberry plants show the effects of a hard winter but the crowns look sound. Are hoping for a good crop.

FROM HARVEY KAMNETZ, CUMBERLAND. Our new varieties will be Early Dawn, Jerseybelle, Redglow, Surecrop, Pochantas, and Redstar. Our main crop varieties are Beaver but will change to Catskill. Our older varieties are Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson, and Sparkle.

We use 14-14-14 fertilizer applied in bands one week after planting at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. Also use ammonium nitrate applied by irrigation at one month intervals beginning in July. The total amount—300 pounds per acre.

We spray with Crag Herbicide 1 immediately after uncovering the plants. We dust with a combination of DDT, Chlordane, and Parathion 1 week after uncovering our fruiting bed; also when plants are in bud. We apply Captan dust two times before harvest to reduce soft berries and berry rot. We dust new plantings with Parathion every two weeks for Aphid Control.

Plants appear to be in excellent condition. We applied 3 inches of water by irrigation last fall.

FROM GERALD FIELDHOUSE, DODGEVILLE. We will plant Pochantas strawberry plants for the first time on a commercial scale this year. Our main crop will be Sharon, with Wis. No. 260 a close second.

We will use Tennessee Certified Stock of the virus free varieties we plant: Robinson, Catskill, and Dunlap.

We fertilize Sharon, Wis. No. 537 and a few other varieties with soluble 10-50-10 early in April. This is followed up as plants indicate the need. Not all varieties receive the same treatment.

We use the spray program and the spray chart outlined in this magazine.

Our plants came through the winter with no damage. In our locality an early spring is essential.

A congressman had a nervous breakdown because of horrible nightmares. He dreamed all the money he was spending was his own.

FROM ALBERT KRUSE, BARABOO.

Our main crop varieties this year will be Premier Catskill, Wis. No. 537-No. 214-No. 261. We will also plant some Robinson.

We always use some commercial fertilizer at planting time and will use a dust for insects and diseases—Parathion and Captan.

Plants have come through the winter in good condition and should make a good crop.

IRRIGATION PUMP AND MOTOR FOR SALE

For Sale: Irrigation pump and motor unit. Wisconsin aircooled motor, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ (22 h.p.) with Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pump with gooseneck outlet. 20 feet galv. intake, strainer, and foot valve. Mounted on rubber with tongue for trailing. Rated 275 gpm at 138 ft. head. Guaranteed in first class working condition. This pump is used successfully on my 12 acres of strawberries at Little Sturgeon. Chas F. Swingle.

Price \$400 f.o.b. Green Bay. Contact Harry A. Barlament, Velp Avenue (Duck Creek), Green Bay, Wis.

BERRY PLANTS

Carefully trimmed and graded strawberry plants. Beaver, Premier, Robinson, Dunlap, Catskill: 25 @ \$1.00; 50 @ \$1.50; 100 @ \$2.85; 200 @ \$5.50; 500 @ \$11.00. Gem Everbearing: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.50.

Latham, Durham, Minn. No. 321 red raspberry; Cumberland black raspberry; Sodus Purple raspberry plants: Select grade: 12 @ \$2.25; 25 @ \$4.25; 50 @ \$8.90; 100 @ 15.50. No. 1 grade: 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$3.25; 50 @ \$6.25; 100 @ \$12.00.

Mary Washington asparagus roots: 2 yrs No. 1: 25 @ \$1.25; 50 @ \$2.25; 100 @ \$4.00; 200 @ \$7.75; 500 @ \$14.50.

Chipmans Canada red Rhubarb: 6 @ \$.50. Prepaid.

Evergreens, Shrubs, shade trees, fruit trees.

Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

Important Announcement

We are manufacturing and marketing our own spray booms with these important features:

1. Can be easily adjusted to spray either a wide, or a narrow row or solid pattern. Adjustable from 2 to 36 feet. Yes, from 2 inches to 36 feet.
2. High or low gallonage.
3. High or low pressure.
4. Used for all makes of spray materials & fertilizers.
5. Guaranteed to do the work of any spray-boom or combination of booms on the market to-day.
6. Priced low enough for even the small grower.
7. Can easily be mounted on any make of sprayer.
8. Requires very little space for storage.
9. Made of standard hardware materials; easily replace broken parts due to accidents.
10. Saves the user expense of buying more than one spray boom for all of his spraying needs.

Although we are branching out into the allied irrigation lines, our main business is still **HARDIE** portable sprinkler irrigation.

ERIC FRANKE

Irrigation & Farm Supplies
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

P.S. Still have one excellent used irrigation pump for sale and a good supply of new equipment and systems.

No sir. The automobile has not completely replaced the horse. You have not seen a bronze statue of a man sitting under a steering wheel.

MOULTON
IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

Better Soils For Strawberries

By A. R. Alberts

LIMING

Lime is applied to and for crops grown during soil preparation for strawberries rather than to and for the crop itself. The strawberry grows well at a wide range of soil reaction. The soil should be tested and, if the pH is 5.5 or under, 2 to 3 tons of lime should be applied. A pH above 6.5 should not be sought for.

One Example of Soil Improvement Practices

Below is detailed one procedure for soil preparation. Of course, other ways and means can accomplish the same end results. Also, some growers may not have enough land for this program and adaptations will be necessary. Assuming a beginning with either an old strawberry bed or legume—grass meadow—

1. Sample the soil during April-May and get a soil test, primarily for soil reaction. If the soil reaction (pH) is under 5.5, arrange to lime as soon as berries or hay are harvested.

2. If quacky, spray with dalapon at 5 lbs./A. as soon as quack greens up. Ten days later, or at once after harvest where quack grass is no problem, cultivate or disk as often as necessary in a manner to kill old vegetation, sprout hot weather weed seeds, and mix plant residues with the top-soil up to Aug. 15 to 20.

3. If the soil test showed a lime need, apply lime before the last tillage. Also broadcast or drill 500-600 lbs, of 0-10-30 about Aug. 15th and work lime and fertilizer into the soil.

4. Aug. 20-25 drill a mixture of $\frac{3}{8}$ rye and $\frac{1}{8}$ inoculated sand (hairy) vetch at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 B/A. Fall sprouting weeds will then germinate.

5. Apply manure during the winter, if manure is to be used.

6. Plow under the rye and vetch next spring about June 10 before any seeds attain viability. This puts a crop manure and the remains of the strawberry or meadow crop down 4 to 8 inches. Sand vetch has "hard" seeds. Even though buried by plowing, some plants may ap-

pear in the berry plantation and will require removal by hand in the rows. The number of plants appearing from sown seed will be small, but can be objectionably large if the crop is allowed to make viable seeds.

(To Be Continued)

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Robinson and Catskill. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid. MILLIGAN ORCHARDS, A. O. Milligan, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR 1957

We have a good selection of plants available for this spring. Some varieties being grown from stock originally indexed virus free. Write for more complete price listing of varieties. Guaranteed true to name. POSTPAID. Robinson V.F., Wis. 261—100 @ \$3.00; 500 @ \$9.75; 1000 @ \$17.00. Dunlap V.F.—500 @ \$9.50; 1000 @ \$16.00. Catskill Virus Free; Sparkle V.F., and Premier—100 @ \$3.25; 500 @ \$10.00; 1000 @ \$18.00. Lindalicious, Empire, V.F.—100 @ \$3.35; 500 @ \$11.00; 1000 @ \$19.00.

Latham Raspberry plants, Certified stock. Licensed grower.

HY-LAND GARDENS, Philip H. Erickson, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED BERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRIES: Dunlap and Robinson, June-bearing. 100 @ \$2.00; 1000 @ \$15.00. Postpaid.

Premier, Catskill, Wis. No. 261, Wis. No. 214, Wis. No. 537, Sparkle, and Beaver. 100 @ \$2.25; 1000 @ \$18.00. Postpaid.

Everbearing: Superfection, Streamliner, Webster, and 20th Century.

RASPBERRIES: Latham and Viking. 1000 @ \$40.00; F.o.b. Bayfield. 25 @ \$1.75; 50 @ \$3.00; 100 @ \$5.00. Postpaid.

Durham fall bearing and Newburg raspberries. 12 @ \$1.75; 25 @ \$2.50; 50 @ \$4.50; 100 @ \$7.50. Postpaid.

JOHN KRUEGER, ROUTE 1, BAYFIELD.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Care of Asparagus Plantings: Asparagus beds can be fertilized in the spring before the cutting season, but don't expect this to increase the yield and quality of this year's crop. The growth of asparagus spears you cut this spring are the result of food stored in the roots and crowns of the asparagus plants late last summer. Fertilization though will help to promote good top growth after the cutting season and thus benefit next season's crop. Therefore, you can put on the fertilizer now or wait until the end of the harvest season in late June. Usually an application of 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre (2 to 3 pounds per 100 square feet) of 10-10-10 fertilizer is recommended. Try to work the fertilizer as deeply as possible into the soil without injury to the crowns or roots of the asparagus plants.

Common salt is not recommended for asparagus. Its value as a fertilizer has not been demonstrated and weeds can be better controlled by using good soil management and one of the newer weed control chemicals if necessary.

Don't harvest too long. A light cutting, two or three harvests may be taken from a planting the second spring after plants are set. Don't start regular harvests until the third or fourth season. After that the harvest season should cover no more than eight to ten weeks.

Chemical Weed Control In Small Gardens

Generally, it is not advisable to attempt the use of the various weed control chemicals in the home vegetable garden. There are several reasons why this may be practical. First, the home garden consists of very small, often single row

plantings of a dozen or more different crops planted at various times. To be sure of a good job of weed control the home gardener would have to buy and stock no less than six or eight different chemicals. These would have to be applied at different times, some before a crop emerged others after emergence. A certain chemical being applied as a spray to one row may drift onto the crop growing in an adjoining row perhaps causing injury to it. Chemicals would need to be applied in carefully calibrated quantities and often within a very narrow range of rates. For these reasons it is best for the home gardener to plan to follow the **four basic rules** of weed control in the home garden.

1. Do a careful job of soil preparation in the spring before planting.
2. Avoid, or eradicate, a season before hand, areas with serious perennial weed pests such as quackgrass and thistles.
3. Cultivate between rows right after setting plants, or as soon as seeded crops come up.
4. Cultivate or stir soil to a depth of about one inch around plants and between rows at least once each week and as soon as the soil can be worked after each rain.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Pruning and Training Tomato Plants

Each year a few people at least ask about the advantages of pruning and training tomato plants rather than letting them grow in the regular manner.

(Continued on Page 314)

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

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TreasurerMr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

ANNUAL MEETING— WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY Report Of Business Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held a very busy session on the forenoon of March 31. Eighteen Board members were present. They passed and the members at the regular meeting concurred in the following motions.

To pay the secretary \$25.00 and the treasurer \$35.00 for the year 1956.

Voted to apply for the American Home Achievement medal for the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Annual Show.

That the Society favor the idea of an agreement between N.A.G.C. and societies co-sponsoring an international gladiolus show in a television and radio agreement for rights.

That a committee of three be appointed to study the recommendations and proposals of N.A.G.C. on TV rights and recommend to the Society any changes in the agreement submitted. The committee appointed was Ted Woods, Madison, Chairman; Dr. H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Mr. Ralph Burdick, Edgerton.

It was stated that proposals have already been made by television stations for exclusive rights for televising international gladiolus shows.

A motion was passed that Professor Leland Shaw, Milton, act as chairman of gladiolus judging schools and that each affiliated chapter appoint a member of his committee and the chapter secretary advise Prof. Shaw of this member's name.

That the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society award each chapter a trophy for the champion single spike seedling and also give a trophy for this class at the state show.

That an honorary recognition award be

given at the annual banquet to a deserving person and that a committee be appointed to make the selection.

The score card of N.A.G.C. for judging seedlings was adopted as a standard for judging Wisconsin shows.

Mr. G. A. Barrar of Cudahy was awarded a life membership in the Society for services rendered.

The sum of \$25.00 was voted for a Wisconsin trophy for the Central International Show to be held in Michigan this year.

Professor Leland Shaw was asked to furnish a list of judges from Wisconsin for the Central International Show.

There was a brief and very interesting round table which we will publish from reports by the committee.

Financial Report

Treasurer, Walter Bell of Appleton gave the following financial report as of March 31.

Income

November 5, 1956 Balance	\$313.36
State ½ share of Central	
Inter. Glad Show	161.85
Dues Received	20.00

Expenditures

Postmaster (300-3c stamps)	\$ 9.00
N.A.G.C. dues	15.00
N.E.G.S. dues	10.00
John Flad, Madison,	
Nat'l delegate expense	50.00
1956 salary (secretary \$25.00,	
treas. \$35.00)	60.00
Recording secretary expenses	4.08
	<hr/>
	\$148.08

Balance On Hand\$347.13

The bulb auction at the annual meeting netted \$159.65 which is within a dollar of the amount received last year.

BULB AUCTION DONORS

Spring Meeting—Appleton—March 31

We greatly appreciate the help of those who donated bulbs for the auction at our spring meeting. They are: Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vermont; Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn.; House of Spic & Span, Newfield, New Jersey; C. P. Garver, South Bend, Indiana; Laurence R. Rupert, Sardinia, New York; Timberland Gardens, Waterloo, Oregon; A. Summerville, Caldwell, N. J.; Mills & Fox, Wapankoneta, Ohio; C. C. Van Voarkis, Kingston, N. J.; Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.; Winston Roberts, Boise, Idaho; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers, Wis.; Siegels Glad Garden, Wachougal, Washington; Bill Durdell, Appleton, Wis.; Dr. S. F. Darling, Appleton; Mrs. E. A. Nelson, Appleton; Ted Woods, Madison, Wis.; Leland Shaw, Milton, Wis.; Sid Wilson, Appleton; Touhey Gardens, Manitowoc, Wis.; John Flad, Madison, Wis., and Charles Melk, Milwaukee.

By Arthur Kottke, Oconto

Television isn't replacing the movies and radio half as fast as it is homework for the kids.—Sparta Herald.

GLADIOLUS IN NEW ZEALAND

By James H. Torrie

I have recently returned from an eight month visit to New Zealand. My purpose was to attend the Seventh International Grassland Congress and to participate in Grass breeding research. Being a gladiolus hobbyist, I naturally contacted gladiolus growers.

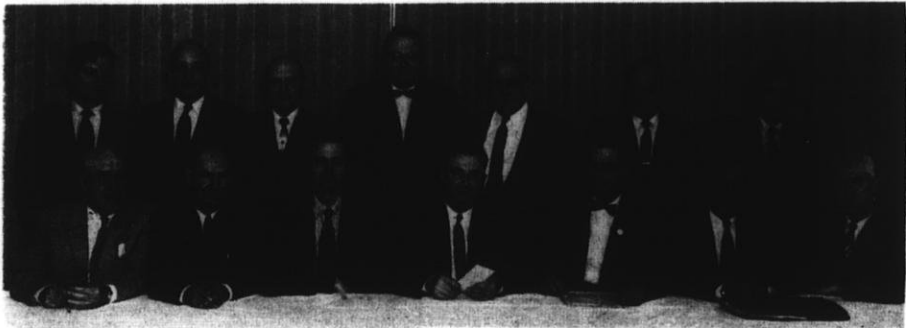
I had an opportunity to attend four shows and visit the gardens of several growers. Glad enthusiasts in New Zealand are very much like their counterparts in Wisconsin. They are a very friendly group of people and are anxious to find out all there is to know about glads so that they can beat their fellow growers on the show table.

Most of the growers have grown Wisconsin introductions developed by John Flad, Ted Woods, Walter Krueger, and Dave Puerner. They all remarked that the Wisconsin introductions which they have grown, are among the best. At present most growers in New Zealand have difficulty in obtaining new U. S. introductions owing to a dollar shortage, which makes importations difficult. Any hybridizers who would like their better

(Continued on Page 306)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY, MEETS IN APPLETON

Seated from left: H. A. Kasten, Wausau, Past Sec.-Treas.; Walter Bell, Appleton, Rec. Treas.; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton, Past-President; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers, President; S. F. Darling, Appleton, Vice-President; T. O. Woods, Madison; Leland Shaw, Milton, Past-President. Standing from left: William Durdell, Appleton; Walter Axel, Sheboygan; Arthur Kottke, Oconto; Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; John Flad, Madison; Gordon Melang, Wausau; John Plumb, Wausau.



From the Editor's Desk

ORCHARD TOUR AND MACHINERY DEMONSTRATION

About every two years the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society with the Wisconsin Apple Institute co-operating stages an Orchard Tour and Machinery Demonstration in one of our leading Wisconsin orchards.

This year the event is planned either the first or second Wednesday of August at Van Elsen Orchards near Kimberly and Appleton. Details will be given in our June issue.

Mr. John Van Elsen has an ideal setting for this event. His trees are in excellent bearing condition and his storage house is modern and well equipped. We expect all of our leading machinery manufacturers to participate.

LILY FIELD DAY North American Lily Society Hoyt Part Shelter House Madison, Wisconsin June 29, 1957

There will be a tour of Madison Lily Gardens and a Roundtable Discussion on Lily problems.

Anyone having a lily display here at that time should contact Mr. Eugene Parfitt, 3526 Heather Crest, Madison, Wisconsin.

TYING DOWN BRANCHES OF YOUNG APPLE TREES

Tying down branches of young apple trees is becoming standard practice in Pacific Northwest orchards according to Prof. C. L. Burkholder of Purdue University, Indiana. On a recent trip to the northwest he found that the most common way of tying the branches down is to use a piece of Binder twine and a stick. The limbs are pulled down to the desired angle just as growth starts in the spring and then they are cut loose in the summer as soon as they will retain most of their new position. Golden Delicious and Delicious are the main

varieties treated in this manner.

NATURE WORKSHOP AT THE MORTON ARBORETUM

A nature workshop is offered "to any adult who can walk, talk, wonder and laugh; and who cares to know about living things" by the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.

The program sounds most interesting. Arboretum facilities include 1100 acres of woods, lakes, meadow, river landscape groups, gardens, nature trails, forestry trails, forestry plots, test plots, as well as the library, the herbarium the amphitheatre and the open-air bus. Accommodations are in a dormitory. The meals are prepared by an excellent cook. Cost is \$45.00 for one week. The workshop opens on Sunday, June 23-29, 1957.

For information address Mrs. Vern Jones, Thornhill Bldg., Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.

STATE FAIR FLOWER EXHIBIT

New Classes, New Themes Promise Much Of Interest

The following are some of the interesting flower arrangement classes to be found in the schedule for the Flower Show to be held at the State Fair, August 17-24: Western Treasures; Colors of the Painted Desert; Land of Sunshine; Indian Lore; Along the Trail; Ghost Town; Western Contemporary Design; Hospitality Western Style.

For Garden Clubs Only

The theme—"Wisconsin Greets The West" is for Wisconsin garden clubs only. Calls for a composition of one of our western states to be staged with a plywood screen background. Suggestions are California — missions, fruit; New Mexico — Carlsbad Caverns, etc.; Texas—roses, cattle, etc.; Nevada—Las Vegas, mountains, etc.; Washington—apples, lumber; Arizona— desert, Indians, copper; Wyoming — Sun Valley, etc.

BETTER YIELDS FROM LIMA BEANS

Lima beans would probably produce better in Wisconsin if the plants were spaced further apart in the row but with the rows more closely together.

O. B. Combs and L. T. Rake, University of Wisconsin vegetable specialists, experimented with various row and plant spacings for limas of the Green Seeded Henderson variety last year. They got outstanding yields with rows 1½ feet apart and plants spaced 6 inches in the row.

Normal spacing for commercial plantings is 28- to 30-inch rows with plants spaced around 3 inches apart in the row.

The average commercial yield last year was around 2,000 pounds per acre. Their closely spaced beans yielded almost 7,000 pounds per acre — consistently better than almost all the other spacings in the tests.

AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

The Annual Convention of the American Hemerocallis Society will be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 19-22, 1957.

The Society has grown by leaps and bounds during the past years and now has membership throughout the United States. The following are the officers: President: Mr. Wilmer B. Flory, Logansport, Ind., Secretary: Mrs. Daisy L. Ferrick, 416 Arter Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

The organization puts out the Hemerocallis Journal, which may be of interest to our Hemerocallis growers.

VISIT THE HISTORYMOBILE

The Wisconsin State Historical Society's Historymobile will soon start its 4th season of touring the state. This year the theme of the exhibit will be "Mechanizing the Farm".

The displays will feature models and pictures of reapers, mowers, binders, and other farm implements. The models are from the Society's famous Cyrus Hall McCormick collection, made for the Philadelphia exposition in 1876, the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 and the Paris exposition of 1900.

The Historymobile will travel to every

county in the state, to individual towns, county fairs, and centennials. Be sure to see it when in your county.

HANDY GRAFTING KITS

GRAFT FRUITS, NUTS, ROSES, CAMELLIAS, ETC.



ALL-SEASON materials and easy instructions. New cold grafting paste. Summer budding strips, etc. Book, GRAFTING MADE EASY, included. Kit shown, 100-graft kit, \$2.95. Larger kit, \$4.25. Postpaid or C.O.D. Free bulletin.

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Mugho Pine. 1½ to 2 feet @ \$2.00 each.

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6 Colors of Phlox @ \$1.95

50 Assorted Gladiolus @ \$3.50

8 Delphiniums @ \$1.50

All the above, Prepaid @ \$12.95

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BATTLE LAKE, MINNESOTA

GLADIOLUS IN NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from Page 303)

seedlings or introductions grown under New Zealand conditions please contact me.

The culture of glads in New Zealand is basically the same as here. Since the climate is very much milder they have certain problems which we do not have. Thrips are very prevalent and extra care must be exercised in their control, due to the mild winter. Rotation is very important especially in the increase of cormels. Since the ground does not freeze during the winter, cormels which are left in the ground at harvest are all ready to germinate the following spring.

Under New Zealand conditions most varieties will produce 3 to 4 more buds per spike than in Wisconsin. At one show I saw a spike of Quiberon, an Australian variety, with 28 buds carrying 12 open florets in good condition. Spikes with 22 to 24 buds were not uncommon. A possible reason is that the moisture supply is adequate, also cool temperatures prevail during the period when the spike is being formed.

At most New Zealand glad shows other flowers as well as vegetables are exhibited. The exhibitor spends more time than most of us do in "dressing" or staging his spikes. Great care is taken to see that every floret and every petal on each floret is in its proper place. New Zealand shows have separate classes for the formals and informals. In the past most growers were interested primarily in the large formal plain, petalled varieties. However, several growers mentioned to me that there is a growing interest in the smaller and the more informal varieties. This changing interest is evident when one compares the New Zealand gladiolus catalogues of the last few years with those of five years ago. Likewise, many of the more recent introductions developed in New Zealand looked very similar to the types developed by hybridizers in the United States.

You can drink like a fish and still drive—if you drink what a fish drinks.—
Cuba City News Herald.

GLADIOLUS ROUND TABLE

Best Varieties; Best Kinds of Bulbs to Plant; Planting and Care In the Field.

A very interesting round table at the spring meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society brought out some very interesting discussions.

HOW TO GROW

PRIZE WINNING GLADS

By John T. Bayless, Mishicot

Selection of varieties capable of winning major awards, taken from a list of the top winners in current shows, is one of the first steps to success in winning.

Healthy bulbs are important. Planting in the same place year after year should be avoided. Plowing under green crops or manure and the use of cow manure has given us good results.

Next to planting good varieties, I think is the ability to select good spikes for a show. Be sure that there are enough open and yet are in good balance. Be sure they are straight, fresh, and have clean florets and foliage free of insect and disease damage.

I carry my spikes to the shows dry, in floral boxes but here you have to be sure to cut off some of the stem before setting up in the show, as the end of the stem dries out in transit and will not take up additional water needed. The kind that **will not win** are spikes which have only two or three blooms open; are cut short or too long cut stems which are crooked, spotted, or injured by insects and we often see such entered at our shows.

BY WALTER BELL, APPLETON. I plant my bulbs 30 inches apart; when they are up about 6 to 8" I side dress with an all purpose commercial fertilizer. I use 5-10-10; keeping it about 4 to 6" away from the plants. Till it in, if you have a tiller or you can use a hoe. I continue to till until the glads are about 12 to 14" tall—then hill like you would potatoes. This I find holds the glads up very well in case you get much rain and wind.

(To Be Continued)

The Dahlia Page

By Dr. C. L. Fluke



A few days ago I received a letter from a horticulturist who asked some very pertinent questions on propagation of dahlias. I have consulted with various members of the Badger State Dahlia Society and also have drawn freely from a circular prepared by the Extension Service of Michigan State University. Some of the questions will have to wait for another issue of the **Horticulture**.

Question: What types of dahlias are best for growing in the average flower garden?

Answer: Generally speaking the smaller-flowered varieties are probably the ones that would fit into the general garden plan better than the giant type bloomers. In the first place the smaller varieties (referring to the blossoms) need not be disbudded or pruned as much as is necessary with the larger types. The pompons less than two inches in diameter or the miniatures, from two to four inches in size are ideal for borders or bedding in the average flower garden. These types were explained very well by George Morris in the last number of **Wisconsin Horticulture**.

Question: In planting the miniatures or small types of dahlias, how close together can they be planted? Are they suitable for planting in the garden border having a background of shrubs?

Answer: The first part of this question can be answered by saying that two feet is a good planting distance. It's nice to have the plants fill the space allotted and nearly all of them will branch enough to cover this distance.

In answer to the second part of this question, I believe that dahlias will do quite well even near shrubs. Some shade often will be a benefit rather than a hindrance to a good flowering dahlia. Shrubs often protect the plants from strong winds and help reduce the intense sunshine during hot summer days.

Of course if the shrubs drain off the water supply, more attention should be given to watering.

Question: In applying fertilizers to dahlias, what is the best kind of fertilizer and how should it be applied?

Answer: A good answer to this question is probably the key to successful dahlia growing. Strangely enough, I cannot find two persons who agree on this important subject. However, dahlias can be grown in any soil that is deep, fertile, friable in texture and well drained. They will not do well in impoverished soils, unless well fertilized, or in heavy soils lacking organic matter.

All are agreed that average soils need liberal amounts of leaf mold or well rooted manure which should be turned under as early as possible. Most of the soils around Madison or sweet, so lime is not needed, but dahlias do not do well in acid soils.

If commercial fertilizers are used there is considerable difference of opinion on the proper analysis. Michigan State authorities suggest a 4-16-4 fertilizer broadcast at the rate of three pounds per 100 square feet. Others use a 6-12-12.

(Continued on Page 310)

DAHLIA ROOT SALE

May 19, 1957 at the Walter Senty home, 9 Ashland Court, Madison, Wisconsin. This is in the new "Hill Farm" addition to the city. A marked entrance on the Speedway road will lead to the root sale.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.---Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114--7th St., Wausau
Sec.-----Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.-----Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.,
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebago Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian---Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7841 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PLANT IT! GROW IT! EXHIBIT IT!

The time for idly dreaming over the seed catalogs has passed and the grim reality of blisters and aching backs is upon us.

State Fair time will be here before you know it. Please take time at your next club meeting to decide upon an idea to interpret in the niche arrangement class. "Wisconsin Greets the West" is the theme chosen for the Amateur Flower Exhibit. My, what a wealth of possibilities to tease the imaginative mind of the flower arranger! Let's describe in material and design—a state, an area, a product, a crop, a heritage, an event, or any other idea which means the "West" to you!

The Public Library has books which describe in detail all phases of western life. Other information could be obtained from a museum, an encyclopedia or a travel folder. However, don't get so authentic that you forget about design, color, form,—and mood. The Horticulture Building is large and drab; therefore, the strong colors and designs will show up better. Pictures are very helpful, because arranging material in a niche is in a sense creating a picture. An advantage to furnishing your own background is that it becomes a part of the entire interpretation.

The schedule has been prepared and the staging is being planned by members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin. Desert cactus will make a western background for our exhibits. We are indeed pleased to have this opportunity to set up a part of the floral display at this year's State Fair.

"The seed's a miracle. But it takes the combined efforts of God and man to grow a healthy plant."—Exhibit your

specimen bloom!

By Mrs. Harold Buerosse, Pres.
Garden Club of Wisconsin.

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN NEWS

Executive Board Meets

The Garden Club of Wisconsin Executive Board and Committee Chairmen met on April 16. It was a very pleasant meeting; everyone was enthusiastic about the year's program and the discussion was animated and most friendly. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$472.18.

The following actions were taken by the Board.

A 1½ day convention is planned at the Baptist Colony, Green Lake on September 18-19. The afternoon and evening of September 18 will be informal with an interesting program of slides, films, etc. For September 19, several outstanding speakers are being contacted. You will be thrilled with the program and it will be published in early issues.

The Board voted that any member garden club with 30 years or more of service will be eligible for an award of recognition. Only one award will be given in one year. If your garden club is eligible send the information to Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 Hayes Ave., Milwaukee.

The Board voted to meet at the Baptist Colony, Green Lake, on July 22 to arrange for final details of the convention and other business.

Honorary recognition certificates to an outstanding gardener in each Region will be given during the forenoon session at the convention. Selections will be made by the Regional Executive Boards.

Mrs. Victor Schmitt, West Allis, presented the revised rules for flower judging certificates for both Junior and Senior judges. The rules were adopted unani-

mously with thanks for Mrs. Schmitt for her work.

State Seal Wanted

The Board voted to give an award of \$5.00 for first prize for a seal for the Garden Club of Wisconsin. The design done in ink should be sent to Chairman Mrs. Arthur J. Grunnert, Helenville before July 10. It may be of any size suitable for making a cut. The award will be made at the next Board meeting on July 22.

A registration fee of 50c was voted for the Convention to hear the outstanding speakers.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT LECTURE

By J. Gregory Conway
Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee

Thursday, May 16 at 2:00 p.m.

Tickets for the above event may be obtained by purchasing a bottle of the nationally advertised Quelques Fleurs by Houbigant at your cosmetic store. A ticket for the lecture will be attached to the bottle.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Bluemounds Garden Club, Wauwatosa
Wauwatosa Woman's Club
1626 Wauwatosa Avenue
Tuesday, May 28

The Bluemounds Garden Club invites all flower lovers to attend the spring flower show at the Wauwatosa Woman's Club on Tuesday, May 28 from 1 to 5 P.M.

There will be a silver tea for the benefit of Lowell Damon House, which is also sponsored by the Wauwatosa Garden Club.

The theme of the show, "Time of Her Life With Flowers".

By Mrs. Roy Sewell and Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Schedule Committee.

LILY AND DAFFODIL CATALOGUE

Send for our free order and culture list of lilies. Also a 31 page catalogue of lilies and daffodils with colored photos for 50c.

LILY VALLEY, 3526 Heather Crest,
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CHOICE PERENNIALS

FOAM FLOWER. Excellent maple-leaved ground cover., Feathery white flower spikes. Bloom in June. 50c each.

CARDINAL FLOWER. Brilliant red flower spikes. Aug.-Sept. 50c each.

VERONICA HOPOPHYLLIA. Rich blue flowers all summer. 60c each.

ANTHEMIS. Golden Marguerite. "Yellow Daisies". June-Oct. 35c each.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA. Long lasting rosy-lavender spikes. Aug., Sept. 60c each.

The collection \$2.25. Free descriptive list of other perennials, etc.

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If nothing else, teenagers feel a great responsibility about answering the telephone.—Forest Republican.



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Our Regional Meetings

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE MILWAUKEE REGION

The Annual Spring Meeting of the Milwaukee Region at Mitchell Park brought out 225 members and guests of 15 clubs. Everyone enjoyed the panoramic view of the park and a blanket of freshly fallen snow failed to dull the enthusiasm. Following the morning business meeting and brunch, a Garden Forum was conducted by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society. Then the surprise event on the program was the presentation of a traveling bag to Mr. Rahmlow by the President, Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, in honor of his 30th anniversary as secretary of the Society. A poem by Mrs. Frank Ermenc, West Milwaukee Garden Club, entitled, "An Ode to Mr. Rahmlow" was read at this time. Everyone enjoyed the harp selections played by Mrs. Benjamin Schlomovitz.

Another highlight of the meeting was, "Fashions with Flowers" style show when models added corsages to the new suits; single flower flairs to the party dresses; wrist bouquets and floral hair fancies to the proper costumes.

The table decorations were of pussy willows, apple blossoms and gold harps. Chairmen of the meeting were: Mmes. Howard Specht and Ray Luckow, program; Mrs. Gordon Strong, tickets; Mmes. Richard Thessin and Harold Buerisse, decorations; Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, publicity.

The fall meeting of the Milwaukee Region will be held at Mitchell Park pavilion on September 11.

By Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, Publicity Chm. Wauwatosa.

WINNEBAGO REGION HAS EXCELLENT MEETING

A demonstration on making ceramics, an illustrated talk on birds, and a question and answer period highlighted the spring meeting of the Winnebago Region of the Garden Club of Wisconsin at Norton's, Green Lake, April 11.

The Princeton Garden Club acted as

host to the more than 60 people registered for the all-day event.

In the morning H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, conducted an informative question and answer discussion with mimeographed copies distributed to members for future references.

Prof. E. A. Clemens, Oshkosh presented an illustrated lecture on birds. He pointed out that birds migrate because of the lack of food. As he showed the colored slides of birds, in the order in which they return in spring, he related interesting facts concerning their habits, types of food, color and nests.

Mrs. John Hotmar of Princeton was the principal speaker of the afternoon session. Her enthusiasm and interest in ceramics was transmitted to the audience during her demonstration and talk on the art of ceramics.

Mrs. Hotmar used clay from her own property and explained how she digs it from a small stream, washed it in a washing machine, strains and stores it for later use.

Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, Regional President introduced Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, State President and Mrs. Ray Luckow, State Publicity Chm.

Gifts of Shelets, manufactured by the Handcraft Co. of Princeton were given each member at the luncheon table.

The Kiel Garden Club extended an invitation for the fall meeting.

By Mrs. Edward Krystofiak, Pub. Chm.

TO GROW DAHLIAS (Continued from Page 307)

Dahlia roots should be set in holes 4 to 6 inches deep, the greater depths in lighter soils. Stakes should generally be placed at the time of digging so that the stem of the root can be placed next to the stake. Cover with about two inches of soil and gradually fill the hole as the plant grows.

Be sure to divide the clumps, leaving a good strong "eye" or bud to each division. One or two tubers for each division is enough. Very large tubers can be cut off at the middle, discarding the terminal portion.

Analogous Harmony With Tulips For

Our May Arrangement

Spring flowers are usually available in the supermarkets so we may enjoy them before our garden flowers begin, but whether from the garden or market, some supplementary line material is needed for a more interesting arrangement. This may be bare budded branches of the elm or hickory, or shrubs from the wild or garden. Red dogwood, Japanese burning bush (the tall variety, euonymus alatus), or the tightly closed flower buds of silverberry, eleagnus argentea, make interesting line material for use with spring flowers if you have no flowering branches.

The Illustration

A few sprays of dried crystal white lunaria biennis has been combined with red purple heather and lavender tulips from the supermarket. The short lavender heather is often seen in flower shops, but only around the Easter period does the more beautifully colored deep red purple heather come on the market from California. It is worth asking for, because when the tulips have faded, the heather will dry and remain in good condition till late spring.

The white lunaria repeats the outside of the brilliant blue and white container, and the coral used to cover the needlepoint.

Color

The color is analogous, a blend of brilliant blue, light purple (the bluish lavender tulips), and red purple (the heather), sharply accented with white. The container is set on a black Japanese base, which allows a change of level in the placement of the three small turquoise ducks.

Mechanics

Because the container is very shallow, a heavy metal cup needlepoint is used to hold the water and flowers. The silver outside of the cup was sprayed black to make it less visible, though it is hidden by the coral.



Flower Show Practice

Great care should be used when entering analogous harmonies in flower shows because you do not want them disqualified on a technicality. At least three color in sequence should be included, though they may be light or dark in value, and only one primary color may be used. White gray or black are not considered colors, but whites are generally included only in the very pastel harmonies, and grays and blacks are used with the deeper tones. No green leaves may be included unless they are part of the harmony used.

To make the material used this month better for an analogous show entry, the white outside of the container would be painted a deep gray with Spred-Satin, the white lunaria would be exchanged for taller gray branches, or pussy willow, and amethyst or gunmetal color rocks used instead of the coral. The green stems of the tulips would be hidden behind the heather; no leaves used with them unless they were similar to the purple-leaved plum.

One of the nicest features of old age is that you can whistle while brushing your teeth.

News From Our Clubs

CONSERVATION CONSERVATION

From Sunday, August 25th to Wednesday, August 28th, the Trees for tomorrow Camp, near Eagle River, is ours! More than enough reservations, were received by March 15 to assure us of the camp period.

An unusually large number of married couples will attend, which we all feel is wonderful. And of course, there are single reservations.

To date, all reservations have come from Blackhawk and Milwaukee Regions, and this is an invitation to Central and Winnebago to make an effort to be represented also. It a wonderful opportunity to become acquainted with one another. Members-at-large are also eligible.

Reservations can still be made. A new dormitory accommodating fifteen (15) has been completed, adding to the capacity.

Reservations, accompanied by the deposit of \$5.00 will be received until capacity is reached. First meal is served at 5:30 p.m. on Sunday, August 25, and the last meal at 12:00 noon on Wednesday, August 28.

Next month we will list facilities at camp, tours planned, what to bring etc.

By Olive A. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers St. West Allis 14., Conservation Chm.

THE IKEBANA GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM (MILWAUKEE)

The Ikebana Garden Club of Milwaukee had Mrs. Norbert Greesbach of the Electric Company (Mary Modern) give a lecture-demonstration called, "The Art and Technique of Table Setting" at our March meeting. Each member then displayed her own choice of table setting including tableware and correlating decoration and centerpiece.

For our next meeting members will interpret Japanese arrangements as seen at the Chicago Symposium in February. All members will bring a Japanese arrangement that day. "Arrangements for Niches" will be a feature program.

Other programs of interest have been Mrs. Peter Colosimo's, "Flower Arrange-

ments featuring candles; Mrs. Ray Sewell's two talks on "Prelude to Table Arranging" and "Color". Mrs. Ilma Koch demonstrated "Geometrical Designs in Arrangements." A Christmas workshop featuring everyones decorations, arrangements and novelties was delightful.

By Mrs. Peter Colosimo, Sec.

MAYVILLE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

One of our most interesting programs last year was a demonstration of Japanese flower arrangement by Mrs. Wilbur Witte, who lived in Japan 2½ years. The placing of flowers has a special meaning in Japan and the skill is highly regarded, being taught in all public schools.

Other interesting programs consisted of colored slides and films on such topics as roses, landscaping, wildflowers, and annuals. Others were the display and talk on the use of insecticides, weed killers, fertilizers, etc.

Our annual summer tour took us to Holton and Hunkel Nursery at Brown Deer, which was very interesting. Some of our members and their families enjoyed a potluck supper at our beautiful city park. We also exchange plants and tour local gardens in summer and fall. A potluck supper was enjoyed at our Christmas party, each member bringing for display a Christmas decoration which she made.

By Mrs. Lester Birr, Sec.

MAZOMANIE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Mazomanie Garden Club celebrated its 25th anniversary in October. The history of the club and horticultural changes these 25 years were interesting topics at the meeting. Miss Marie King, the club's first president, cut the anniversary cake. Five charter members attended.

Our annual flower show was held in June. The theme was "Gems From The Garden".

These program topics proved to be of interest: Indian Wildflower Legends, Life and Lore of the Mole, Perfume's Magic

World, Growing Geraniums, History of the Zinnia, our club flower, and an excellent book review, "Where DID your Garden Grow", by Jannettee May Lucas.

Last year the club purchased its own projector and screen. These excellent slides were shown: Mums from the Lehman Gardens; Buell's Gloxinia; Wisconsin Wild Flowers from the State Conservation Department.

This year we hope to go to the Arboretum during "Lilac time" and will have guest speakers talk to us on landscaping and making corsages. Our annual flower show will be held in August this year. We also plan to help others with contributions to Care, Red Cross, and Seeds for Freedom.

By Agnes V. Leary, Sec.

THE COLBY BLUE SKY GARDEN CLUB

The Blue Sky Garden Club of Colby has been very active in our community during 1956. We started our screening project for the city dump by planting trees in front of it. We enlisted the help of the city and township for the project which we will continue in 1957.

A very successful project last year was our Autumn Tea and Chrysanthemum Show. We had excellent attendance with many guests from out of town and all thoroughly enjoyed it.

We will have our 10th anniversary observance meeting with a guest speaker this spring. In April we join the Loyal Garden Club to hear Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison. Next fall we will have another Autumn tea and flower show and a "Christmas walk" in December.

We are looking forward to another very successful year in club work.

By Mrs. A. L. Schemmer, Sec.

WELCOME GERMANTOWN GARDEN CLUB

The Germantown Garden Club was organized in March and voted at once to affiliate with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Officers elected were.

Pres: Mrs. Arnold Kannenberg, Germantown.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. George Holl, German-

town.

Secretary: Mrs. Earl C. Abel, Rockfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. Willard Gettelman, Germantown.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and the Garden Club of Wisconsin wishes to welcome the Germantown Garden Club to membership.

THE BIRCHWOOD GARDEN CLUB (WASHBURN CO.)

Birchwood Garden Club Officers

The Birchwood Garden Club (Washburn Co. has joined the Society and we wish to welcome them to membership.

Officers of the club are: President Mrs. Jane Graham; Vice-President Mrs. Ina Neau, and Secretary-Treas. Mrs. Freida Schneider, all of Birchwood.

THE LOYAL GARDEN CLUB

The Loyal Garden Club has pleased to have Mr. H. J. Rahmlow for their April meeting. He showed beautiful slides taken at flower shows and also had a garden clinic.

Program and projects planned for 1957 are a tulip tea featuring spring arrangements, a garden tour, our annual club picnic, which will be held at Mead Dam and our flower show in the fall. Our recent shows have been a decided success with many beautiful arrangements being entered.

By Marie Stange, Sec.

THE TWIN CITY (MARINETTE) GARDEN CLUB

During the summer of 1957 we co-operated with the Chamber of Commerce in naming and growing our city flower, the Marigold.

In July we are to be guests of the Near North Garden Club at Lake Nogueby. In May, Mr. Rodney Smith of the Dept. of Conservation, Marquette, Michigan will speak to us on Conservation. In June, we are looking forward to hearing Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, who is our favorite speaker. Our society voted to pay for duplicate slides of local gardens so that they may be used by other garden clubs.

—By Mrs. C. J. Lindem, Sec.

GROWING BETTER VEGETABLES (Continued from Page 301)

In general these advantages can be listed:

1. Somewhat earlier harvest.
2. Tendency for larger fruits.
3. More production from a given area.
4. Cleaner fruit.
5. Easier harvesting.
6. Less space required, (ideal for small sized gardens.)

Some usual disadvantages to this method are:

1. Labor required for weekly pruning and tying.
2. More plants required to give same production because of closer spacing.
3. More tendency for "sunburn" of fruits.
4. More tendency for cracked fruits.

For some gardeners pruning and training may be of real value but to others not.

GUIDE FOR BUYING ROSES

The American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus, Ohio has published its 1957 guide for buying roses. They advise us to select those with high National ratings because these will be varieties most likely to succeed and give full satisfaction. A National rating of 10 is perfect; from 9 to 10 are the outstanding varieties. From 8 to 8.9 are excellent roses.

The Top Four

It is interesting to note that only 5 roses have received a rating of 9 or higher. They are: **Peace**, a blend, has a rating of 9.6 **Golden Wings**, a yellow, rates 9.5. **Crimson Glory**, a red was in top place some years ago, is 3rd with 9.1. **Charlotte Armstrong**, another red, and **Tiffany**, a blend, rate 9.0.

Others which rate high are: Red—**Chrysler Imperial** 8.8, **Tallyho** 8.4. Pink—**Ft. Vancouver** 8.9 and **Dainty Bess** 8.4. Yellow—**Burnaby** 8.4. **Helen Traubel** 8.7.

Floribundas

In the Floribundas, **Betty Prior**, a pink, still rate the highest 9.0. **Red Pinocchio**, a red, 8.8. **Frensham**, a red, 8.6, and **Corcorico**, a red 8.6. **Lady Ann Kidwell** 8.6, **Eutin** 8.6. **The Fairy**, a pink, 8.6.

Climbers

Paul's Scarlet Climber, our old favorite and standby, which is hardier in Wisconsin than most varieties we have tried, is the highest rating climber. It is a Red and rates 9.1 Others are: **Chevy Chase**, red, 8.9. **New Dawn** 8.8, **Dr. W. Van Fleet** 8.7, **City of New York**, white, 8.6. **C1. Mrs. Sam McGredy**, blend 8.9.

NOTES FROM THE HORTICULTURAL CHAIRMAN

By Walter P. Knuth, Milwaukee.

I have just received the 1957 State Fair schedule and it really is going to be a very different show from other years. It will be a flower arrangers paradise with many classes for arrangements. This should interest the garden clubs. You will not need to have a big garden to compete in the Horticultural section.

Am very happy to see that there will be a class for the "Nearest to White" Marigold and hope everyone will back my suggestion and grow "Nearest to White" and show it at the Fair.

The flowers to grow to win in the Horticultural Section are:

Nearest to White Marigold.

Carnation Type Marigold—Real Gold

Mum or Ball Type—Or Mum or Mammoth Mum

Dahlia Type Zinnia—Will Rogers

Fantasy Type Zinnia—Apricot Zinnia

Aster—New Blue Beauty

This year there are no classes for Petunias or French Marigolds. There are many nice new Petunias coming out this year and hope there will be more classes added; otherwise what will we do with all the varieties some of us have. I have 18 varieties of Petunias.

Please feel free to come and visit my garden during State Fair week. With any kind of luck I should have the most beautiful garden I ever had.

Let's all support the State Fair this year and show them what the Garden Clubs can do. The dates for the Fair are August 17th to 25th.

Answers to Garden Questions

Q: What trees and shrubs attract birds?

ANSWER: There are many. Write to the mailing room, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin for bulletin; "Landscaping That Invites Birds".

Q: Is there one fertilizer that can be used on all flowers?

ANSWER: Yes, to some extent. Use 10-10-10 at about 2 pounds per 100 sq. feet of garden or lawn.

Q: Do you think multi-flora roses are too wild for a lot 100 X 150 feet?

ANSWER: Yes, they grow quite shrubby and have many thorns. In some areas they may winter kill in a severe winter, leaving very thorny branches to be pruned out which is difficult.

Q: Have clumps of tulips and daffodils but no flowers. Why don't they bloom?

ANSWER: Shallow planting and too much fertilizer so mother bulbs split into many bulblets. Perhaps too many leaves were cut off at the time of bloom. Flower buds for next years flowers are produced shortly after they bloom and they must have favorable conditions at that time. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep.

Q: Why do the buds of peonies sometimes blast?

ANSWER: It would be due to unfavorable growing conditions after blooming—shade, drought, root competition with trees or shrubs. After blooming, plants must have sunlight and moisture to produce a large root system for next years flowers. Sometimes it may be root injury.

Q: Why do asters wilt and die?

ANSWER: The annual China aster is subject to yellows or mosaic disease, which is spread by insects. Dust every week with DDT to kill insects. Plant wilt resistant seed.

Q: How can one control eel worm on mums?

ANSWER: This is probably the leaf nematode, for which there is no cure but can be prevented to some extent by watering only in the middle of the day

when it will dry quickly. It becomes serious when leaves are wet morning and night. For black spot on mums spray with Ferbam.

Q: What can be planted between houses where there is a lot of shade. I like color.

ANSWER: Hosta or Plantain Lily (funkia) comes in various varieties and with variegated leaves. Other good plants for shade are tuberous rooted begonias and impatiens. Also lily of the valley.

Q: Is there too much emphasis on insect spray and not enough on soil culture and organic culture?

ANSWER: We cannot emphasize any serious problem too much. We like to emphasize use of organic matter but that is not a control for insects and when they become serious they must be controlled.

Q: Is it advisable to give the garden some water in a dry winter?

ANSWER: The watering should be done in the fall before the ground freezes.

Q: Why doesn't my amaryllis bloom?

ANSWER: Perhaps not proper summer care. Keep growing and set pot in garden with light shade. Add liquid fertilizer about twice each month. Mulch with about 2 inches of peat moss over the pot and surrounding soil for moisture control and then never let the soil dry out until the leaves turn yellow. In fall, repot in larger pot in good soil.

Q: Does the Japanese Yew have to have a southern exposure to do its best?

ANSWER: No, Japanese Yew is best for the shady side of the house—the north, east and west. For the sunny side use Junipers.

Q: What can I do about iris borers?

ANSWER: Iris borers cause cavities in the rhizomes which results in root rot. Dust with an all-purpose dust containing sulphur or Captan for leaf spot control and an insecticide such as DDT, arsenate of lead, or Malathion to control the little worms after they hatch from the eggs in spring. (When leaves are from 2 to 10 inches high).

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

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Control Swarming

The main honey flow from clover will start within a month from the time this magazine reaches you. Will the bees bring us a good crop of honey or will they build up on clover flow for maximum production at a later period. It all depends upon how they were managed and the vigor of the queen.

All beekeepers know that if a colony swarms, its population is divided. Five small colonies of 15,000 bees each will produce no more than one strong colony of 45,000 bees.

Reverse Brood Chambers For Swarm Control

Most commercial beekeepers will agree that reversing brood chambers is the most practical way of controlling swarming. By this method we can maintain a maximum of brood rearing throughout the month of May and early June. Dr. Farrar states that in experiments comparing reversing 3 brood chambers for swarm control with the "Demaree" method, the reversing method produced 20% more honey.

By simply reversing 3 brood chambers at the correct time, this alone will take care of 95% of the swarming. The method consists of keeping the youngest brood and the heaviest brood chamber on the bottom and the oldest brood and the emptiest brood chamber in the top position.

Reverse the brood chambers only when the upper two are filled and before they become crowded. After reversing, watch the upper brood chamber and when it

is again filled with brood and honey, place it on the bottom board again. If this is done the queen will usually not go upward into the honey supers and a fourth or fifth hive body should be added during the dandelion flow if the colony is strong.

If you have wintered in two brood chambers, add a third as soon as these two are filled with brood and honey—we cannot see how it is possible to control swarming of strong colonies if they are kept in only two brood chambers, unless combs of brood are moved upward as in the "demaree" method.

Be sure there is never less than 15 pounds of honey in the brood chambers at any time. There is a period between the dandelion honey flow and clover bloom when brood rearing is at a maximum and there is very little honey coming in from the field. This means a loss of perhaps 2 pounds of honey per day, which in 14 days could amount to 28 to 30 pounds. Starvation at the end of May is tragic.

If queen cells appear at any time while reversing, be sure to destroy them.

Never let a colony swarm if you want a maximum crop of honey during the month of June.

A young man was seated opposite a nice old lady in a Pullman car. For some time he sat vigorously chewing gum.

Finally the old lady leaned forward and said "It's so nice of you to try to make conversation, but I must tell you I am stone deaf."

The Future Of Beekeeping

Director of Agriculture Extension Henry Ahlgren told farm folks during Farm and Home Week at the University that there will be a greater change in Agriculture during the next two decades than has ever been experienced in a 20 year period before. He said, "Science already available can keep Americans abundantly fed for the next 20 years. Farmers have access to the know-how to step up production 50% or more with still more science in the offing."

We believe this is especially true for beekeeping. More scientists are being added by experiment stations to do research in honey producing methods and new machinery for making the work easier.

Beekeepers Must Learn New Methods

Much new information is already available for improved honey production methods in the northern states through the work of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory. These results in improved methods should be made available to beekeepers everywhere in the northern clover honey producing areas. Bee Journals should publish more of such information. They should especially be cautious about publishing articles that are contradictory to the research findings of the experiment stations. It sets the industry back.

Let us take a case in point. For a number of years this magazine has given its readers much new information avail-

able from the laboratory. This includes especially how bees winter and how they should be cared for to produce stronger colonies in the spring and in time for early honey flow. Some years of research, observation, and experience has now proven the following points (with which many of the leading beekeepers in Wisconsin agree).

1. It does not harm a colony to open it during February or March.

2. Normal colonies of bees in cold climates die from starvation and not from cold.

3. A colony may die from starvation if there is honey in the hive but not available to the cluster during cold weather.

4. Brood rearing begins in January and there is often more brood present in early February than there is later in March or April if the pollen supply is exhausted and the bees cannot obtain a balanced diet.

5. It is entirely possible to control swarming of large colonies by reversing 3 brood chambers, with proper attention to queen cells. This method enables us to take care of more colonies, compared to the older methods of swarm control.

It is better to open your colonies and feed them in February and March than it is to leave them starve to death as so many colonies do in northern states.

The Editor can remember a time

Did you get your order in for Package Bees? If not, do not delay. Time is rapidly passing by. Island Hybrid and regular stock queens available now.

ROSSMAN APIARIES

P.O. BOX 133

MOULTRIE, GA.

some 30 years ago when a crop of 50 pounds per colony was considered good. Under methods now being used by many of our beekeepers they consider twice that much a fair crop and expect, in good years, to get 4 times that amount.

Prices are improving and good crops are no longer "surplus" crops as was indicated by the big crop of 1955.

We think the future looks bright for young beekeepers. However, they must have sound information.

ALFALFA BLOSSOMING AND HONEY PRODUCTION

Leafhopper control brings higher yields of alfalfa hay, better blossoming and therefore better honey crops. Studies by Dr. J. T. Medler, entomologist at the Univ. of Wisconsin, reported in "What's New in Farm Science" that leafhoppers were most attracted to alfalfa in the early stages of growth.

In alfalfa that was cut three times (early June, mid-July, and late August), Medler found the highest leafhopper population in August. With the normal two cutting procedure (late June and late August), the leafhopper didn't build up as much by the end of summer. This suggests that the late first cut is the best practice in alfalfa management when insects are not controlled through spraying.

Medler controlled the leafhoppers by spraying with Malathion or Methoxychlor before the second and third cuttings. Yields were higher with this practice than with any other management practice.

He found that weather affects leafhopper populations. Hot, humid weather in the spring favors a high population build-up while a dry spring keeps hopper numbers down.

ALFALFA APHID MUST BE CONTROLLED

Malathion at the rate of three-quarters of a pound per acre will be the best defense against the spotted alfalfa aphid in Wisconsin this summer.

Last October, J. T. Medler and Robert Pienkowski, University of Wisconsin entomologists, found the spotted alfalfa

aphid in Rock County, Wisconsin. Since then a survey by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture has shown that the aphid is now dispersed in eleven other counties — mainly in the southwestern part of the state.

Medler and Pienkowski believe that the best hope of beating this pest is in breeding a resistant strain of alfalfa to Wisconsin. It isn't so much what the insect eats that causes the damage; its because while eating this insect injects a toxic substance into the plant which here in Wisconsin could greatly reduce its winter hardiness.

A fall build-up of this pest in Wisconsin alfalfa fields could well topple the state's alfalfa economy.

Good bloom on 2nd crop alfalfa is very important in honey production. Insect injury is the cause of much failure in late years.

BEEES DO NOT POLLINIZE ALFALFA WELL

Dr. Medler states that while alfalfa is pollinized by honey bees in California and in Western states especially in irrigated sections, honey bees have not proven to do the job in Wisconsin. When asked his opinion as to the reason, he said honey bees were gathering nectar instead of pollen and therefore were not pollinizing the blossoms. Bumble bees do a good job but there are not many of them. Certain other types of insects found in the Northern part of the state in cut-over sections are pollinizing the plants well because they are gathering and feeding upon pollen moistened with nectar. The best yields of alfalfa seed have been secured in the northern section of the state in fields surrounded by cut-over areas where these insects live.

For the beekeeper then, it is important that the farmer spray for leafhopper control by which he will get the best yield of hay and the best blossoming.

One motorist felt pretty lucky when he found his stolen car. But the motor was damaged and, while he went to get a mechanic, the car was stolen again.

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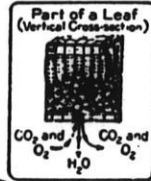
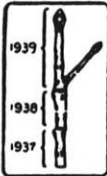
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Horticulture

HOW A TREE GROWS

Trees increase each year in height and spread of branches by adding on a new growth of twigs

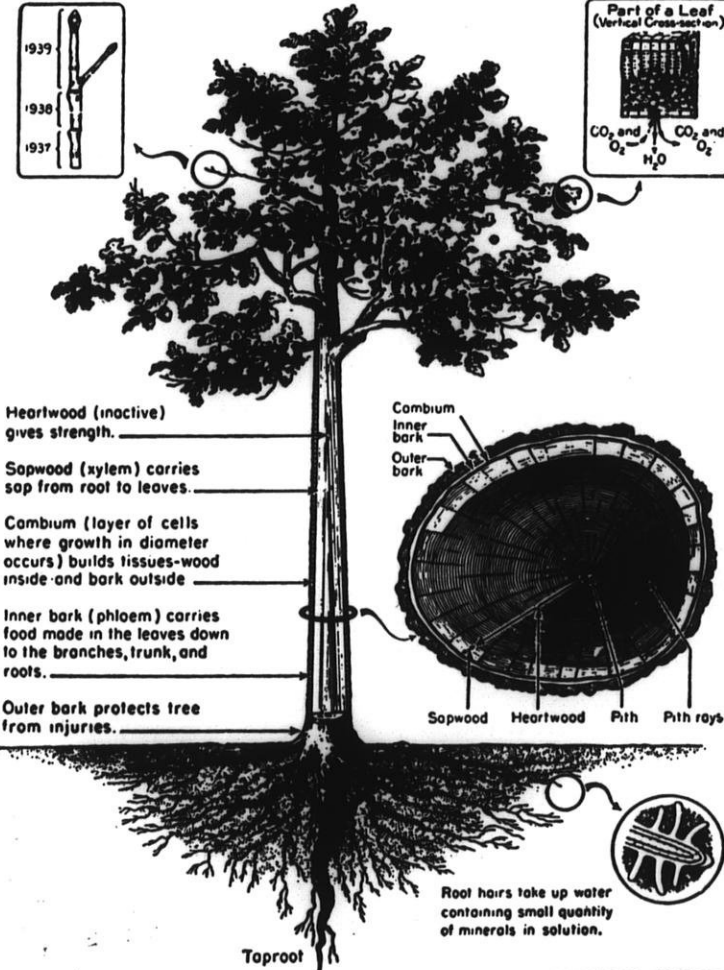
Light and heat are required by the leaves in the preparation of food obtained from the air and soil. The leaves give off moisture by transpiration.



CROWN

TRUNK

ROOTS



Heartwood (inactive) gives strength.

Sapwood (xylem) carries sap from root to leaves.

Cambium (layer of cells where growth in diameter occurs) builds tissues-wood inside and bark outside

Inner bark (phloem) carries food made in the leaves down to the branches, trunk, and roots.

Outer bark protects tree from injuries.

Cambium
Inner bark
Outer bark

Sapwood Heartwood Pith Pith rays

Root hairs take up water containing small quantity of minerals in solution.

Toproot

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The buds, root tips, and cambium layer are the growing parts. The tree takes in oxygen over its entire surface through breathing pores on leaves, twigs, branches, trunk, and roots.

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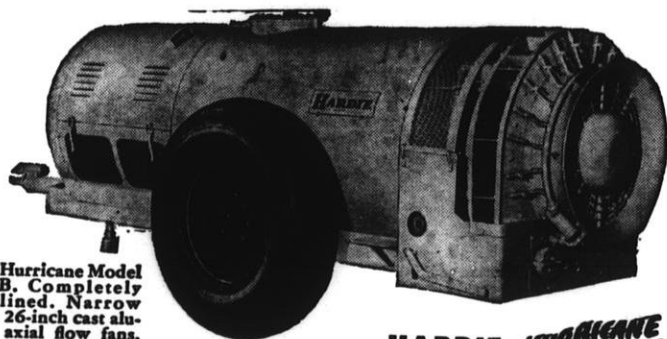
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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

HARDIE the GREATEST

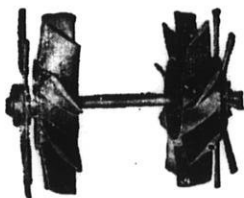
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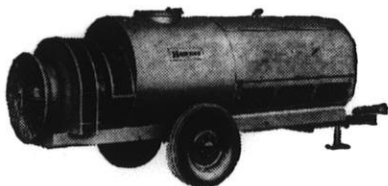
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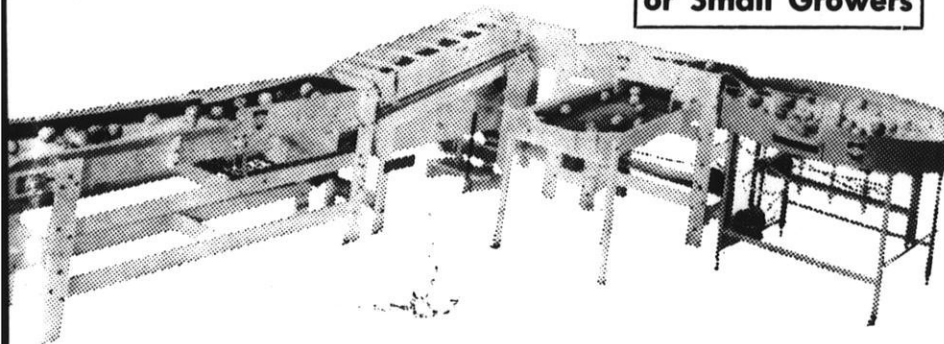
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**ORCHARD TOUR AND
MACHINERY DEMONSTRATION**
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Wisconsin Apple Institute
John Van Elsen Orchard
Route 4, Appleton
Wednesday, August 7, 1957

Location: Take Hwy. 41 from either direction to Little Chute. Take County Trunk N south through Little Chute and Kimberly and beyond Kimberly to the orchard on the west of road. Look for signs.

10:00 a.m. Assemble at Packing Shed for inspection and visit.

10:30 a.m. Tour of Orchard. Discussion of Disease Control by Dr. Dewey Moore; Insect Control by C. L. Fluke and Earl Oatman; Orchard Management Problems by Dr. R. H. Roberts. Apple Diseases by Dr. Donald M. Boone, MC—Professor George Klingbeil.

12 m. Luncheon in nearby restaurants or bring your own. Drinks and refreshments sold at packing shed.

Coffee and sandwiches sold by the Girl Scouts.

1:30 p.m. Orchard Machinery Demonstration — Sprayers, Pruners, Rota-Mulchers, Saws, etc.



Bait traps for catching Apple Maggot flies are highly recommended. Fill a pail with water and add 1 Tbl. household ammonia and a pinch of detergent soap. Hang on sunny side of trees and add ammonia so that there is always an odor. Start spraying when you find the flies.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Apple Maggot Control	325
Results of Snip Pruning	326
Orchard News	328
Berries and Vegetables	330
In the Orchard	
and Berry Patch	332
Growing Better Vegetables	333
Gladiolus Tidings	334
From the Editor's Desk	336
The Dahlia Page	339
Garden Club News	340
Arrange Roses in June	343
Let's Make Bouquets	334
Merit System of	
Judging Flower Shows	345
Garden Gleanings	347
Wisconsin Beekeeping	348

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Frederic Meyer	Waldo
Orrin Meyer	Chilton
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Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.	
Gerald Fieldhouse, Dodgeville, Pres. Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.	
John Gartman, Fond du Lac, Pres. Wisconsin Nurserymen's Ass'n.	
V. G. Howard, Milwaukee, Pres. Wis. Beekeepers Ass'n.	
Al Schmidt, Two Rivers, Pres. Wis. Gladiolus Society.	

Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are \$1.50 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

Entered at the post office at Madison, Wisconsin, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 15, 1918.

The Apple Grower's Most Serious Problem of Midsummer

Apple Maggot Control

By C. L. Fluke

The apple maggot, or railroad worm, as it is often called, is presently our most destructive insect pest in the State. Many fruit growers lost a large part of their crop this past year. Part of this trouble is due to resistance the fly has built up against DDT and perhaps lead arsenate. At any rate one or two sprays are not effective any more. The other part of the trouble came about through a large carry over. 1955 was hot and dry during the fly season and many of them remained in the soil until 1956. These carry over flies emerged ten days to two weeks later than one year old flies.

Use Bait Pails

The first emergence of flies at Madison has occurred the last week of June for three straight years. The only sure way to know when they appear is to use the bait pails. These are easy to make. Just hang 3 or 4 five pound honey pails or similar containers about 4 to 6 feet high on the sunny side of the trees near growing apples. Fill the pails lipping full with water, add a tablespoon of household ammonia and a little detergent soap. Keep the pails full and renew every few days and add fresh ammonia at least every 4 to 5 days. Look at them daily, straining the water into another pail. Count the flies and make a record of your catch.

With the first appearance of the flies spray with DDT or methoxychlor. Spray as often as necessary to keep the flies down, usually about every ten days. The bait pails will tell the story. Methoxychlor can be used up to 14 days before harvest. If flies are extremely numerous add malathion to the methoxychlor.

Neglected Trees

Neglected apple trees nearby make the job harder. Backyard gardeners should never try to grow apples unless they plan a good spray program. They should realize that unsprayed trees are a menace to their neighbors. Where garden hose is available, spraying a few trees



The Apple Maggot Fly. It's smaller than a house fly. Note the markings on the wing and the stubby rear end which identifies it.

is not much of a burden when a water pressure sprayer is used.

Tests are being continued this year to find a better chemical and to find a soil treatment material that will help to stop the emergence of the flies. A chemical like endrin appears to have possibilities. Good control of the apple maggot requires alertness and thoroughness on the part of the grower.

MINNESOTA ORCHARD TOUR Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm Excelsior, Minn.

Tuesday, August 20, 1957

All Wisconsin orchardists are invited to attend the Minnesota Orchard Tour and inspection of the fruit breeding farm at Excelsior on Tuesday, August 20. The meeting will begin at the Dumas Orchard in the morning; luncheon at Long Lake and in the afternoon inspect the Fruit Breeding Farm. More details next month.

Results of Snip Pruning

By R. H. Roberts

Ever since it became apparent last fall that most apple trees had made little growth and formed an overload of blossom buds, the question came up as to what the growth conditions would be this spring. The answer is now becoming apparent (May 18.) Leaf size, blossoms and new shoots are generally small. Will this poor start mean small apples this fall?

The heavy blossom resulted from the generally short growth of last year. This was a climatic effect as it extends from Minnesota to New England. Apparently the hot spell of early June can be blamed. The crop condition of 1956 is peculiarly not a cause. For example, Southwest Michigan where a large crop was harvested, had an exceptionally heavy blossom this spring.

Excellent Growth On "Snip Pruned" Trees

A particularly interesting item at present is the excellent new growth, large blossom size indicating large apples at harvest time, and large leaves being produced by trees which were "snip" pruned last winter. This gives promise of repeat bearing next year in addition to giving large apples.

From the current growth conditions of many orchards little hope can be held

for good blossoming next year, barring the failure of the current blossoms to set and develop into apples.

Every owner of old trees who has not tried snip pruning under competent instruction (not someone who tells you it doesn't work) should learn where a neighbor is using it and watch these trees this season.

MICHIGAN TRIES BULK BOX FOR HANDLING APPLES

The new 20 to 25-bushel bulk boxes, used extensively in Michigan last year to handle windfall and bruised apples, were also used successfully to move many retailable apples from the orchard.

The bulk-box method was planned to reduce cost of moving damaged fruit to the processor. The engineers designed a dumping device to empty the fruit without heavy bruising. Orchardists trying bulk-handling last year found they could also handle quality fruit, thanks to the new dumper.

The new box does away with much hand labor required when using the conventional field crates. Pickers empty the apples directly into the box. The box has a pallet base.

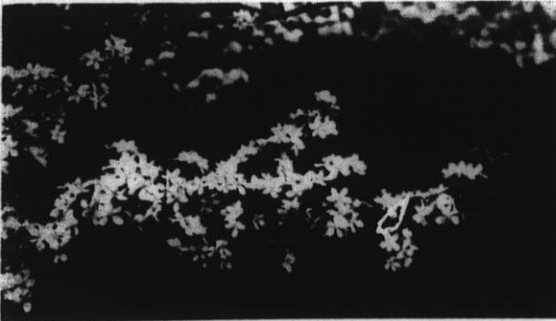


Figure I. Regularly pruned Golden Delicious tree has small blossoms and slow fruit growth. This results in many small apples and biennial bearing.



Figure II. This Golden Delicious tree was "Snip pruned". Note the large leaves and blossoms. This results in larger fruit and usually in repeat or annual bearing.



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Orchard News

APPLE BAKING CONTEST PLANNED

One of the projects planned by the Wisconsin Apple Institute with the help of County Fruit Growers Associations, Extension Service, and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society is the 1957 Wisconsin Apple Baking Contest.

Apple Baking, as a project, was suggested by Mrs. Breta Griem, Homemakers Director of WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee and she commented that "people don't know how to bake apples." We know that they do not know the varieties of Wisconsin apples which are best for baking. The project then will be to teach consumers what varieties to bake and how to bake them.

At least 11 and possibly 12 county fruit growers associations will take part. In the Northern Regional Contest will be the following counties: Calumet, Door, Manitowoc, Washington, Outagamie and Sheboygan.

In the Southern Region will be these counties: Jefferson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Waukesha, and Rock.

Regional Contests on Television

A new feature of great importance to apple growers this year is that the two Regional contests of winners in the county contests will be held on television on different stations in the state.

The state contest of the 2 winners of the Northern and Southern Regional contests will be held on the Breta Griem show over WTMJ-TV Milwaukee, on Friday, October 4.

Awards will be the same as in the past two years: first prize \$50.00; second prize \$35.00. Regional awards will be: first prize—opportunity to compete for the State award; second prize \$15.00; 3rd prize \$12.50 and to each other contestant taking part \$10.00. Expense money will also be paid.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute is contacting all television stations in the state for opportunity to demonstrate apple varieties and their uses during the harvest season.

POISON IVY CONTROL

One-shot control of poison ivy can be obtained with a new herbicide called amino triazole.

Work by the Department of Horticulture shows that when this chemical is properly applied, control of poison ivy can be obtained with one application.

Directions for use: Mix 3 tablespoons 50% amino triazole in one gallon of water. Use a knapsack or sprinkle can to apply it to the poison ivy foliage. Spray or sprinkle the foliage until it is wet.

For best results, spray the ivy when it is actively growing. This means spraying it in the late spring. Avoid spraying following dry spells or hot spells. Usually the plants are not actively growing at this time.

Amino triazole can easily be washed from a sprayer, it is not volatile, so spray drift is not much of a problem.

Poison ivy is usually found growing around orchards, parks, roadways, and cemeteries.

Fifty per cent (50%) amino triazole is sold under at least three names, Amino Triazole, Amizol, and Weedazol.

KELTHANE AVAILABLE TO ORCHARDISTS SOON

Kelthane, which appears to kill more species of orchard mites than any other common-used material, should be available to orchardists in the Pacific Northwest shortly.

College recommendations are 1½ to 2 pounds of Kelthane to 100 gallons of water, with the last spray going on not closer than 40 days before harvest. Its long residual action will provide protection during that time.

Will Resistance Develop Later?

Kelthane has proved effective against European red mites, two-spotted mites, clover mites, and rust mites, including strains which have developed resistance to phosphate sprays that once were deadly to the pests, according to word from Washington State College.

From *Better Fruit* magazine.

NEW BOOK—FUNDAMENTALS OF HORTICULTURE

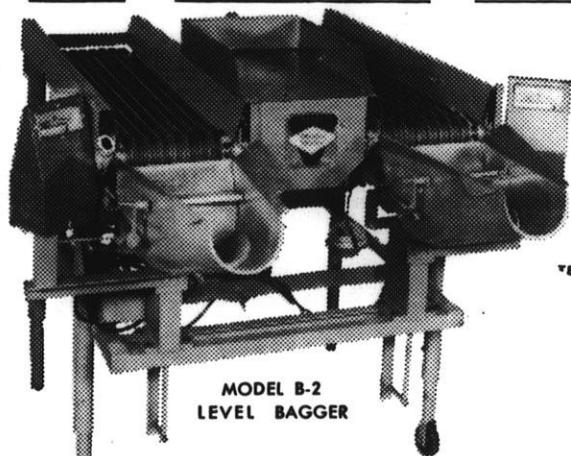
A new book on the fundamentals of plant growth which develop the reader's ability to apply them to the solution of practical horticultural problems, entitled **Fundamentals of Horticulture**, is just off the press. (McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. Price \$6.75)

The authors are the following profes-

sors of horticulture: J. B. Edmond, Mississippi State College; A. M. Musser, Clemson College; F. S. Andrews, Virginia.

Some of the chapters covered are Plant Growth and Development; Principle Horticultural Practices; and Principle Horticultural Corps, including tree fruits, grapes, and small fruits, nut fruits, vegetable crops, commercial floriculture, nursery plants, and horticulture in the home.

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SUMMER MEETING WISCONSIN BERRY GROWERS

Branch Experiment Station,
Sturgeon Bay
Tuesday, July 9

10:30 a.m. Assemble at Peninsula Branch Experiment Station on Hwy 42—3 miles north of Sturgeon Bay.

Tour of Greenhouses and physical plant. Discussion of Experimental Work being done by Dr. Frank Gilbert, Supt. and E. T. Haltvick, Asst.

Strawberry Insects and Insecticides discussion by Dr. Earl Oatman, Dept. of Entomology.

12 m. Luncheon in restaurants or bring your own.

1:30 p.m. Assemble at Experiment Station grounds. Visit experimental plots on strawberries, raspberries for discussion on varieties, weed control, type of row studies, and runner inhibition studies.

Maps available for continuing a tour of Door County and visiting strawberry growers.

There will be a short business meeting after luncheon.

A VISIT WITH OUR BERRY GROWERS

FROM H. H. PEDERSEN, WARRENS, WIS. Our harvest season this year may be around June 10. The crop looks excellent so far though a frost on May 3-4 did some damage.

As last year, we will use the wire bound crate for our berries, which is a change over from the previous year, when we used the nailed crate. We think the advantage of the wire bound crate is both from the storage and from the packing standpoint.

We will do "pick your own" harvesting.

We charge a fixed price, either by the quart or 16 quart case and are definitely in favor of this type of sale.

As we are in the strawberry plant business mainly, we do not hold over many beds from one year to another. When our beds are done producing, we start to plow them down, believing this helps in disease and insect control.

We irrigate with two complete Moulton irrigation systems, using the overhead sprinkling system both for frost protection and drought. We consider these our best investments.

FROM ALBERT TEN EYCK, PINE BLUFF FRUIT FARM, BRODHEAD,

We expect to begin picking about June 8 to 10 this year and the crop looks very good. The few crates we use will be 16 qt. wire bound crates. 90% of our crop is sold on the "pick your own" basis. We furnish boxes to pick in and the customer brings pans etc. for taking the berries home.

After harvest we mow and cut the rows to 16 inches wide and that's all we do. After the second picking season we plow them up.

We irrigate with No. 40 Rainbird Sprinklers on 40 foot by 60 foot spacing at 3 inches per hour. We give 1 inch to 1.5 inch of water with each irrigation.

FROM JOHN KRUGER, BAYFIELD,

WIS. Buds were beginning to show on most varieties by May 10 here in Bayfield (harvesting usually starts the last week in June). Crop looks good. We will use the 12 qt. American box for harvesting and will do some marketing on the "pick your own" basis by the quart.

After harvest we cultivate to a narrow row. We irrigate with a sprinkler system.

FROM PHILIP ERICKSON, BAILEYS HARBOR

Our harvest this year will begin about July 1 as it has been quite cool. The crop looks good—plants in fine shape.

We will use a 16 qt. cardboard case again this year, also some 12 qt. Last year we used some plastic pint boxes and will try this again. The cardboard cartons made an attractive package. Will use migrant labor again—Texas-Mexicans. They have done well for us. We have kept part of our field as long as three years.

After harvest we mow with large rotary mower, leaving cuttings on the field. We dust with Captan or ferbam; add 10-10-10 fertilizer. The rows will be narrowed some and cultivated the rest of the summer. In past years we have irrigated with cold water and have never found a trace of injury. We used the overhead sprinkler system and it has proven a valuable part of our equipment during blossoming for frost control. We usually get one frost during blossoming. Have had temperatures of 27 degrees and not lost a blossom when we use sprinklers while outside areas were severely frozen.

FROM GERALD HIPPI, JANESVILLE.

Our strawberry harvest season will start between June 6 and 10 this year if all goes well. The crop looks excellent.

We are using the regular 16 qt. crate and have nothing new. We will continue our "pick your own" harvesting method, which has been so successful for 18 years. The customers pick into our quart measures and transfer to their own pans.

In renovating the strawberry field we will clip; narrow the rows by cultivating; fertilize; and remove weeds by hoeing and spray with herbicide. We use a portable sprinkling system.

"Before we were married, you promised you would never look at another woman."

"I thought you understood that was only a campaign promise".

It seems the best time to buy anything is a year ago.

Important Announcement

We are manufacturing and marketing our own spray booms with these important features:

1. Can be easily adjusted to spray either a wide, or a narrow row or solid pattern. Adjustable from 2 to 36 feet. Yes, from 2 inches to 36 feet.
2. High or low gallonage.
3. High or low pressure.
4. Used for all makes of spray materials & fertilizers.
5. Guaranteed to do the work of any spray-boom or combination of booms on the market to-day.
6. Priced low enough for even the small grower.
7. Can easily be mounted on any make of sprayer.
8. Requires very little space for storage.
9. Made of standard hardware materials; easily replace broken parts due to accidents.
10. Saves the user expense of buying more than one spray boom for all of his spraying needs.

Although we are branching out into the allied irrigation lines, our main business is still **HARDIE** portable sprinkler irrigation.

ERIC FRANKE

Irrigation & Farm Supplies
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

P.S. Still have one excellent used irrigation pump for sale and a good supply of new equipment and systems.

Women may not be as strong physically as men. But they can put the cap on a fruit jar so that it takes a man 20 minutes to get it off.

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

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H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

June and July In The *Orchard and Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



Quite often it helps to be reminded of things to be done in fruit plantings during the summer months. Following are some suggestions.

Raspberries—Pinch out the tips of new black raspberry shoots when they are about 24" tall. This causes them to form necessary side branches. Purple raspberries should be pinched out at 30". Do not pinch tips of red raspberries.

Strawberry renovation. Renovate your strawberry planting immediately after harvest. Narrow the rows and thin out the plants. During the renovation process side-dress with a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 at the rate of 400-600 pounds per acre.

For weed control: Do a detailed job of weeding, then apply about 4 pounds of Crag plus $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of 2,4-D Amine per acre of surface area. Use at least 50 gallons of water per acre.

Strawberry runner plants. Encourage early runner plant rooting with adequate fertility and moisture. It may be necessary to get young plants rooted by actual hand setting. It is known that early established runner plants produce the largest crop the following season.

ORCHARDS

1. Check new grafts to make certain tape, etc. is not girdling the graft. Many new grafts are lost by forgetting to check them.

2. Mites may build up on apple leaves during periods of hot dry weather. Checking for mites is necessary for application of control measures.

3. Due to high apple maggot populations it is highly suggested to put out apple maggot fly traps before the apple maggot season which has begun in recent years during the later part of June.

4. It may be necessary to give weak apple trees a little additional nitrogen. Make application on an individual tree basis and do not apply later than July 1.

5. Certain chemicals have been suggested for **quack grass control** in field crops. These same chemicals may cause injury to apple trees. Observations indicate that **Dalapon will cause injury to young trees** and will also cause injury to older trees of certain varieties.

6. Last year CMU was suggested to destroy grasses around tree trunks to aid in preventing mouse damage to trees. This chemical has aided in the mouse problem. **Directions:** 2 level teaspoons CMU in one or two gallons of water sprayed or sprinkled around each tree trunk. Cover the area 3 feet each way from the trunk. (This means the tree will be the center of the 6 foot circle.)

BEST INSECT REPELLENT YET

The best all-purpose insect repellent ever developed will be put on the American market this spring.

A product of USDA research, the new repellent successfully defends against attacks by mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks, fleas, and biting flies.

The repellent is an organic chemical, diethyl toluamide.

The new repellent is better than all other repellents tested against the stable fly, just as effective against the deer fly and sand flies.

Against chigger mites, the chemical is completely effective till treated clothing is rinsed or washed.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Use of fruit-set hormones on certain vegetable crops. The effectiveness of certain types of hormone materials has been demonstrated on a number of vegetable crops, particularly tomatoes. Their general use, however, may not be necessary for good yields. Under normal temperatures (particularly night temperatures not lower than 58°-60°F.) tomato blossoms will usually set fruits without difficulty. One exception to this would be with plants growing under conditions where there is too high a level of nitrogen plant food in the soil. Therefore, the use of hormone fruit-set chemicals is restricted in a practical sense to insuring "setting" of those first clusters of blossoms which open under conditions of relatively low night temperatures. For market gardeners this treatment will help insure earlier fruiting but extra labor requirements are high.

Do cucumbers and muskmelons "cross?" This is a common question among many home gardeners. The answer is that these two crops will not and actually can not cross pollinate with each other. Why do melons sometimes taste like cucumbers? Simply because for other reasons they failed to develop a high sugar content and good melon flavor. Usual reasons contributing to poor flavor:

- 1 Lack of an adequate potassium or potash level in the soil.
- 2 Nitrogen level in the soil too high in relation to phosphorus and potassium when fruits begin to develop and through the ripening period.
- 3 Cool, cloudy weather conditions during the harvest season.

4. Poor choice of variety or home-saved seeds resulting in lack of trueness to variety.

So don't blame poor quality melons on your neighbors' cucumber plants! It probably is one or more of the above things really at fault.

Time to end asparagus harvest season. Even with well-fertilized established plantings the harvest season should cease in late June or at least in early July. The asparagus plants need some time to develop a good amount of top growth and store food in the crowns and roots for next seasons crop.

If you haven't fertilized the planting earlier in the spring now is the time to apply 2-3 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per 100 square feet of bed area (900-1200 pounds per acre). Work this fertilizer into the soil when discing or cultivating the bed after the cutting season is over.

Additional nitrogen for sweet corn. It has been shown in research work that sweet corn will often respond with higher yields and better quality ears when the plants are given added nitrogen fertilizer just prior to tasseling. Commercial market gardeners might especially profit from this particular practice. Sidedressing with 100 to 300 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate is the usual recommendation. In home gardens when the fertility level is high and the soil is well supplied with organic matter sweet corn usually will not show a profitable response to additional nitrogen fertilizer.

Success is getting what you want; happiness is wanting what you get.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

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713 S. Mason St., Appleton

New Introductions

By S. F. Darling, Appleton

Everyone who grows gladiolus seriously likes to keep up with the new introductions that come out to replace those of less value that he has in his collection. For those of limited means this poses quite a problem because a quick glance at the catalogues tells us that that to have all the new introductions would mean purchasing a hundred different bulbs varying all the way from five dollars to one dollar each. We all know from past experience that not all of these new introductions will reach the pinnacle of success and therefore should we buy one bulb each of every new introduction it would not only mean a considerable outlay of money but eventually would result in many discards in a few years.

An Example

A good example is the variety "Heirloom" that was introduced in 1953 at a price of ten dollars for a single bulb. Now "Heirloom" is a beautiful glad as far as color and substance is concerned but most growers have found that you have to work hard to get a show spike because of its tendency to be stubby after a year or two. This also precludes it from being a commercial glad. How are we to tell which ones of the hundreds of new introductions of the year 1957 are going to be like "Spic and Span" and how many will turn out like "Heirloom" or some other one that is forgotten by now.

Here are a few simple rules that have helped others, other than buying them all and trying them. First, visit the shows and see these new introductions in the

seedling stage and find out what the judges think of these glads. If a seedling wins a major award at an important show like one of the International shows then begin to think seriously of adding it to your collection. Of course you in your particular locality may not be able to bring the variety to the same perfection because of your particular growing conditions and soil so see if this new introduction has been approved by the Hybridizers Guild that grow it in various parts of the country under a variety of conditions of weather and soil.

Some hybridizers have been in the business many years and have a whole string of good varieties to their credit. It seems to me this ought to be taken in consideration because I always feel I am taking a bigger chance with a hybridizer that is just starting out than with one who has been in the business a long time. It takes years of experience to know how to select good gladiolus. We all want to grow the best and we want to have them as soon as possible so my advice is to strike a balance between buying all the new introductions each year and waiting until the glads have established themselves in the glad fraternity which often takes several years.

One final bit of advice. Reading the catalogue descriptions of the new introductions is not the most promising way to select the new introductions. It has been my experience that the catalogue descriptions are uniformly glowing for all the new introductions. Rarely do you

find a description that mentions some little detraction other than to say "this glad is for exhibition or commercial use". After all you cannot blame the catalogers; they have glads to sell and as far as I know are convinced that the glads they sell are the best on the market.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society
Gymnasium, St. Mary's School, Appleton
(Corner—State and West 7th Sts.)

August 10-11

Entries close Saturday, August 10 at 11:00 a.m.

Show open on Saturday and Sunday to 9:00 p.m.

Banquet Saturday evening, August 10 at 6:00 p.m. in room below exhibition hall.

Reservations for banquet and other correspondence should be directed to Show secretary, Mrs. S. F. Darling, 617 E. Alice Street, Appleton, Wis.

Show Committees

Show Chairman: S. F. Darling, Appleton.

Show Secretary: Mrs. S. F. Darling.
Floor Manager: W. A. Bell, Appleton.
Supervisor of Judges: Carl C. Knoll.
Supervisor of Clerks: Mrs. C. C. Knoll.
Publicity: Sidney J. Wilson, Menasha.
Trophies and Ribbons: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Karnopp, Green Bay.

Rules and Schedule: Harold Blessman.

MARATHON COUNTY GLADIOLUS SHOW

WISCONSIN VALLEY FAIR

Judging Pavilion, Fair Grounds,
Wausau, Wis.
August 17-18

Show Chairman: Mr. Mark Splaine.
Supervisor of Judges: Mr. Archie Spatz.
Arrangements: Mrs. Ed Kramer.

TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Marinette County Fair Exhibition Bldg.
Wausaukee, Wisconsin
August 16-17-18, 1957

Judging will be Friday evening. Show is held in connection with the County Fair.

8th ANNUAL SEEDLING SHOW
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN—NORTHERN
ILLINOIS GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
Vocational Bldg., Beloit, Wisconsin
Sunday, August 4, 1957

9th ANNUAL LATE SEASON SHOW
NORTHERN ILLINOIS — SOUTHERN
WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
Elkhorn, Wisconsin
August 30—September 2

MANITOWOC COUNTY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Grace Congregational Church
25th and Washington Street
Two Rivers, Wisconsin
August 24-25, 1957

MARATHON CO. GLADIOLUS CHAPTER PLANS PICNIC MEETING

The Marathon Co. Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at Wausau made plans at their May 16 meeting to hold a picnic on Sunday, June 23 at Camp Sturtevant. The first of the series of Spike Judging Schools will be conducted at this meeting by Archie Spatz, Chm. Mr. Gordon Melang is in charge of arrangements.

At the May 16 meeting, 2 colored films "Promise of Spring" and "This Land of Ours" were shown.

Mrs. Ed Kramer, Chm. of the trophy committee reported on the purchase of trophies for the Chapter on August 17-18. On this committee with her are Mrs. Mark Splaine, Mrs. Archie Spatz, and Mrs. H. Kasten.

By Mrs. Ed Kramer, Pub. Chm.

HOW TO CONTROL GLADIOLUS THRIPS

(Adapted from FLOROGRAM, courtesy of University of Massachusetts, Waltham Field Station, United States Department of Agriculture and County Extension Services in Agriculture and Home Economics cooperating.)

The control of gladiolus thrips should start the third or fourth week in June. Spraying, dusting should be started early

(Continued on Page 338)

From the Editor's Desk

NO MAGAZINE IN JULY

Wisconsin Horticulture is not issued in July. Will be with you again in August.

COMING EVENTS

June 17-29. Annual Convention — National Apple Institute at St. Joseph, Michigan.

June 18-22. Annual Convention—American Rose Society and National Rose Show at Milwaukee auditorium—open to the public.

July 9. Annual summer meeting and tour—Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association. Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

August 7. Orchard Tour and Machinery Demonstration. John Van Elsen Orchard, Appleton, Wisc.

August 10-11. State Gladiolus Show by the Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society, St. Mary's Gymnasium, Corner State and west 7th Sts., Appleton.

September 18-19. Annual Convention—Garden Club of Wisconsin. Baptist Colony, Green Lake, Wisconsin.

VISIT SISSON'S PEONIES

For the past 37 years, flower lovers have been welcomed at the Sisson Peony Gardens in Rosendale. This year also the gardens will be open to public display where visitors may see many varieties by wandering at will through the colorful fields. Well over 2500 varieties may be viewed at various stages of the season.

For those who are interested in seeing the bloom this year, it would be well to watch your local papers, as many carry announcements of the blooming season. The greater number will be in bloom somewhere between June 5 to 8, and with a favorable season extending until near the end of the month, the 26th or 28th.

There is a new addition of 2 acres that is just now coming into its own. Many people bring their cameras and take pictures and bring a picnic lunch to enjoy

under the shade trees in the gardens. Admission to the gardens is free. They are located in Rosendale, which is on Hwy 26 and 23.



THE NEW IMPROVED HOOVER CHERRY PITTER

The New Improved Hoover Cherry Pitter mechanically punches the pits from washed and chilled cherries. Cherries are placed in a feeding trough and then drop into sockets on a cylinder. As the crank is turned, the plunger removes the pits with little loss of pulp and juice and the cherry rides around to a catching platter. The pits drop into a separate container. This device is said to cut canning time from hours to minutes since it will pit a quart of cherries in minutes. It is made of colorful, practically non-breakable plastic. It can be handled and washed like any kitchen utensil and will not rust. Price is \$2.95 (Plus 30 cents postage) from Dept. W I, G and H Industries, 1615 Lakeway, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Another trouble with Socialism is that it soon runs out of rich people and has to fall back on folks like you and me.

THAT APPLE TREE IN THE BACKYARD

Is It of Value or Is It a Menace?

No longer can we grow apples in our backyard without spraying for that worst of all fruit pests, the apple maggot. It's somewhat similar in its life history to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, of which we have read a great deal because its control is costing millions of dollars in the state of Florida.

An article in this issue by Dr. C. L. Fluke of the Department of Entomology, Univ. of Wisconsin should be read by everyone who has an apple tree.

In years gone by it wasn't too difficult to control apple pests—we sprayed just before bloom and again at petal fall and perhaps once more 10 to 15 days later. This controlled apple scab and to some extent codling moth and that was it. However, some years ago this new insect appeared. It comes in mid-summer, beginning in July and emerging as late as early September. We never thought of spraying at that time in the "good old days" and many still do not realize that they must spray in mid-summer.

Danger Of Neglected Trees

What may happen is this: The flies may emerge from the soil under a neglected tree in your neighbors yard. They may feed on the leaves for 10 days or more while they mature and get ready to lay eggs. Then if there are a large number of flies on these neglected trees they may not find enough apples to accommodate them so they take off, flying as far as $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. That means they can fly to your apple tree and without feeding and being killed by such insecticides as arsenate of lead, they may start laying eggs by stinging the apples.

It is now all but impossible to grow clean apples in areas surrounded by neglected trees. It has become a real problem and has been recognized in actions by the State Legislature this year.

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

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

ROSE SHOW AND MEETING AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Milwaukee—June 20-22

National Rose Show, June 20

The National Rose Show will be held on Thursday, June 20 in the Milwaukee Auditorium Arena, 500 W. Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee. Everyone is invited.

The American Rose Society Convention will be at the Schroeder Hotel, with program beginning at 9:00 a.m. daylight saving time on June 20-22. Speakers will include some of the leading authorities on roses in the United States. Mr. Eugene Boerner of Jackson and Perkins Co., famous rose authority speaks at 10:00 a.m. on June 21 on "Floribundas Today and Tomorrow".

FIRST ANNUAL FIELD DAY

North American Lily Society

Hoyt Park Shelter House,

Madison, Wisconsin

June 29, 1957

All flower lovers are invited to attend the first annual field day of the North American Lily Society on June 29.

Program

10:00 a.m.: Round table discussion on Lily problems.

1:00 p.m.: Tour of Madison Lily Gardens. If you have a lily garden in Madison, contact Mr. Eugene Parfitt, 3526 Heather Crest, Madison.

Hoyt Park Shelter House is on Regent Street, West Side across from WIBA radio station building.

Lily Society members will bring blooms for display.

GROWING GLADIOLUS IN WISCONSIN

A new bulletin, Circular 543, entitled Growing Gladiolus in Wisconsin, has been published by the University of Wisconsin Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Madison. It is written by L. M. Berninger and G. E. Beck.

The bulletin has these chapters. Grow from Corms; Planting Stock; Location and Soil Requirements; Fertilizers; Pre-Planting Protection; Planting; Weed Control; Summer Care; Blooming Period; Cutting Blooms, Harvesting Corms; Curing; Storage; Insect and Disease Control.

HOW TO CONTROL GLADIOLUS THRIPS

(Continued from Page 335)

enough to control the thrips before heavy infestations build up.

It is recommended that sprays be applied every 7 to 10 days, or dusting be done every week as long as the foliage remains green. When spraying, add enough sticker-spreader or a wetting agent to wet the leaves thoroughly. Arrange nozzles of power sprayer or aim knapsack sprayer nozzle to wet the plant and the soil along the rows.

It is important to know how much your power sprayer delivers in gallons per acre. Make a trial run, with just water in the tank.

The recommendations made below are based on the actual amount of chemical needed per acre. Dr. Ellsworth Wheeler, Specialist for Entomology, says that Dieldrin is the best material for control of thrips. You might like to try it for comparison with the old stand-by, DDT.

Formulations

1. **Dieldrin**—0.4 lb. actual material per acre; thus it would take 1 to 1½ quarts of 15%—18% emulsion, or 1½ lb. of 25% wettable powder. Roughly calculated, there are 40,000 square feet to the acre. For small areas add one teaspoon to each gallon of water. A gallon of water in most sprayers will cover a 100-foot row of gladiolus.

2. **DDT 5%** dust or two pounds of 50% wettable powder per acre. For smaller areas, two tablespoons per gallon per 100-foot row of gladiolus. If 5% DDT as a dust does not control the thrips, use 10% dust, or try Dieldrin.

3. **Chlordane**—1 lb. of actual material per acre (one pint of 72% emulsion or one quart of 45%, or two pounds of 50% wettable powder per acre.) For the small gardener: one teaspoon of the 72% emulsion to a gallon per 100-foot row or two teaspoons of the 45% emulsion, or two tablespoons of 50% wettable powder, per gallon per 100-foot row of gladiolus.

4. **Lindane** will give a quick kill of thrips. Use a 1½% dust. The residual effect of Lindane is shorter.—From Bulletin of the New England Gladiolus Society.

NEW BULLETIN ON DAHLIAS

Enjoy Dahlias is Circular No. 554, now available from the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. It is written by L. M. Berninger and G. E. Beck and discusses: Starting new plants, Divisions, Seeds, Cuttings, Culture Practices, Summer Care, Cutting Blooms, Harvesting and Storage. There are two helpful pages on controlling diseases and insects.

Control of Stalk Borer

Stalk Borers are worms ¼ to ¾ inches long, which bore through the stem and kill all growth above. Their chewings are pushed out from the holes. The recommended control is: dust plants with 5% DDT or spray with 50% wettable powder DDT every week to destroy borers before they enter the stems. Borers already present can be destroyed by making small openings in the stem with a knife and removing the borer.

GROWING LILIES IN WISCONSIN

Eugene E. Parfitt

Lilies should be planted in late fall immediately on receiving them. Handle them like tulips, the biggest bulbs going deepest. They need good drainage and plenty of humus. They are heavy feeders, but don't allow fertilizers or fresh manure to touch the bulbs. A little wood ashes or bone meal is appreciated. Shade the ground with ground cover plants or mulch. Water them well before the ground freezes up. Disturb them only when they get too crowded and transplant after the leaves turn brown. If you don't like to fuss with spraying keep away from botrytis and mosaic susceptible varieties.

Know the height and flowering date to properly place them. Plant in clumps for a better showing. Start with some of the easier and cheaper species such as henryi, regal, auratum, amabile, pumilum, speciosum, pardalimum, etc.

Most libraries have a book on lilies which will help, but don't take the books too literally. Lilies are really easy to grow.

The Dahlia Page

By Dr. C. L. Fluke



Dahlia planting time is probably about over for most of you, and I hope you took advantage of the root sale at Walter Senty's last month. It is not too late to plant if you can secure some growing plants. Many of us have extra plants that we will be glad to give you even as late as the last of June. Roots that are planted after June 15 may not reach blooming before frost if it comes as early as mid September, such as we experienced last season.

Fertilizers

According to Michigan State University no fertilizer should be added at planting time in rich soil. When the plants are about 12 inches tall they should be top-dressed with a handful of ammonium nitrate (1 to 2 teaspoons to each plant) and repeat every 3 or 4 weeks until September. Keep the fertilizer well away from the plant, at least 4 to 5 inches, then work it into the soil at once with a rake or cultivator. If the soil is not rich, fertilizer should either be broadcast or a small amount well mixed with the soil at planting.

Insect Control

Insect control is essential to good dahlia culture. Our most common pests are leafhoppers, mites (red spider), plant lice, tarnished plant bugs, and stalk borers.

DDT will control the leafhopper. Weekly sprayings using two rounded tablespoons of a 50 per cent in wettable powder form to each gallon of water or a 5 per cent dust should be used. The treatments should be started as soon as the plants are 6 to 8 inches high.

Red Spiders are more difficult to control. Plants should be treated regularly with malathion or one of the stronger phosphates such as parathion or EPN-300. Some of the newer miticides are very good against mites. I have had

excellent results with Genite-EM-923, Mitox, or Kelthane. The genite comes as an emulsion and unfortunately is not presently packed in small containers for garden use. Kelthane and Mitox are available as powders that mix with water. My general control program however, is DDT plus malathion whether insects or mites are seen or not.

Special attention this year should be given to appearance of mosaic diseases. This is suggested since plant lice, the carriers of mosaics, were unusually plentiful last fall. The plants that show disease should be removed and destroyed.

Stem borers occur most commonly along borders, especially if near weedy areas. Regular spraying with DDT early in the season will help to control them. If they do appear all plants should be examined carefully and the borer killed or removed with a knife. Any plants showing wilting leaves is apt to reveal borer damage.

The plant bugs usually come later in the season and special control suggestions will be made in the August number of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Ye editor is putting out an experimental block again, trying to find a good, systemic insecticide. Results of these trials can be seen during August or September. Anyone is welcome to examine the test plants.

Editor's Prayer: "Oh Lord, let my words be gentle and sweet, for tomorrow I may have to eat them."—West Allis Star.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114—7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"I like trees because they are dressed in silence."—MINOU DROUET.

Wonderful are the ways of the life of a tree. It starts from a tiny seed, yet it exerts the greatest force in nature -- growth! This power of growth can lift a sapling into a forest giant. It can split a rock. A tree can grow to a height of more than a hundred feet. With its roots buried deep in the earth, it can draw up water to the top of its full height against the force of gravity. It can live 10,000 years. We look in wonder at a tree!

Thank you for participating in the Trees For Tomorrow Teacher's Scholarship funds. We can give a child no greater gift than the companionship of a teacher who will rediscover with him the joy, excitement and mystery of the world we live in; and who will keep alive his inborn sense to wonder. Those who are aware of the beauties and mysteries of the earth are never alone or weary of life. When one leaves the world of crowded schedules and places and walks among the slow growing trees and the silent hills, that seem always to stand at ease, one absorbs a little of nature's tranquility and calmness. The gift to wonder will be an unending antidote against the boredom and disenchantment of the later years.

Every great tree stands as a verdant monument to life itself. It is the sublime yet unhurried process of nature.

By Mrs. Harold Buerosse, President
Garden Club of Wisconsin

Nothing deteriorates a car as fast as a neighbor's buying a new one.—Beldenville Reporter.

OUR STATE FAIR EXHIBIT

"Wisconsin greets the West" is the theme chosen for the 1957 State Fair Horticultural Show. Classes such as Desert Gold, Indian Lore, Along the Trails and Western Treasures should inspire our garden club members from all over the state to enter. Write for entry blanks to the Wisconsin State Fair, Administration Bldg., West Allis 14, Wisconsin. Garden club members are also invited to enter in the individual classes such as Artistic Arrangement, Horticulture and Table Settings.

Members of the State Fair Flower Exhibit Committee are: E. B. Stiefvater, Supt. of Horticulture Bldg.; Mrs. L. G. Stewart, Ass't. to Superintendent; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse and Mrs. Victor Schmitt, Staging; Mrs. E. R. Germershausen, Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mrs. Richard Thessin, and Mrs. James Arnold, Schedules; Mrs. Ray Luckow, Horticulture; Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Niches; Mrs. Donald Kirkland, Tables; Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, Publicity Committee.

THANK YOU

The officers of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society wish to express their appreciation to the officers of the Garden Club of Wisconsin, Regional and club officers and members for the loyal and vigorous support given the Society for retaining its State appropriation. News of the final outcome is not yet available as we go to press.

23rd ANNUAL IRIS SHOW

Wisconsin Iris Society
Mitchell Park Pavilion, Milwaukee
June 8-9

You can make the average man sore by referring to him as an average man.

JUNE FLOWER SHOW

Rosholt Garden Club

High School Auditorium, Rosholt

Friday, June 14, 1:30 to 9:30 p.m.

The Artistic Arrangement classes, tables, rose arrangements, flowering branches, bouquets of one variety, and African Violet section listed in the premium list for this show indicates it will be an outstanding event. All garden club members are invited to attend.

8TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Garden Club of Wisconsin

Green Lake—American Baptist Assembly
September 18-19, 1957

All garden club members are invited to attend the 8th Annual Convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin this year. The meeting will be informal the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, September 18. The evening will be devoted to travel pictures and slides.

On September 19 there will be some outstanding speakers. More details in our next issue.

SEE SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale, Wisconsin

See the most beautiful and largest selection of Peonies—over 2500 varieties—at Rosendale, nationally famous as "The Peony Town of Wisconsin" for nearly 50 years.

Bring your picnic lunch and enjoy it under the shade of the garden trees. Blooming time will be from around the 5th of June to about the 26th this year.

(Watch Your Newspapers)

We have all the time-tested best of the old varieties to the newest creations. Garden clubs given special attention on tour.

All planting stock guaranteed. Gardens are inspected regularly by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Rosendale is at the junction of Hwy's 23 & 26 in Fond du Lac county. The gardens are right in the heart of the village. Our show room is open daily and evenings.

Admission is free to all.

LILY AND DAFFODIL CATALOGUE

Send for our free order and culture list of lilies. Also a 31 page catalogue of lilies and daffodils with colored photos for 50c.

LILY VALLEY, 3526 Heather Crest,
Madison 5, Wisconsin.

CHOICE PERENNIALS

Plan now to plant these flowers this fall for early spring bloom: Trilliums, Wild Bleeding Hearts, Mertensia, Wild Ginger. Free descriptive list of many more outstanding plants.

Wildflowers, Perennials, Flowering Shrubs, and Evergreens.

WOODLAND ACRES NURSERY,
Frank & Marie Sperka, R. 2, Crivitz,
Wis.

LADY BUG BEETLES will do no harm to your garden plants. They are quite beneficial, eating large quantities of plant lice.

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In The News

ROSE TOUR SCHEDULE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY CONVENTION

National Rose Show
Milwaukee, June 19-22

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19. Tour (Free for those registered at convention at Schroeder Hotel).

Bus leaves 5th street entrance to Schroeder Hotel at 1:30 p.m. The tour will go to the Schlitz Brewery.

2:30 p.m. One hour tour of brewery. Then to Schlitz Brown Bottle for refreshments.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21. Tour and Picnic (\$3.50). Two buses leave 5th street entrance of Schroeder Hotel starting promptly at 1:30 p.m. and going in opposite directions.

The following rose gardens will be visited: Alfred Peter, 1660 North 123rd Street, Wauwatosa (210 roses).

Arthur Boerner, 16900 West North Street, Brookfield (300 roses).

Gilbert Raether, 1640 North Street (Hy. 164), Waukesha (300 roses).

Ervin Kulow, East Street and Sunset Drive, Waukesha (1000 roses).

Walter Merhoff, 17825 Roosevelt Avenue, Calhoun (125 roses).

Whitnall Park Arboretum, Hales Corners (5000 roses).

Mrs. Lloyd Riebow, 3331 South 35th Street, Milwaukee (300 roses).

On SATURDAY, JUNE 22. Tour and Luncheon (\$4.50). Again two buses will leave the entrance of the Schroeder Hotel, starting at 10:15 a.m. and a number of rose gardens will be visited.

Be sure to attend the National Rose Show at the Milwaukee auditorium from June 19-22.

By Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Publicity Chm. Milwaukee Rose Society.

GATEWOOD GARDEN CLUB NEWS (MILWAUKEE)

The Gatewood Garden Club program in 1956 was very interesting. Each month 4 members were called on to make up a flower arrangement or decoration suitable for the month or holiday of the month.

Outstanding speakers were: Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, on Beautiful Flower Gardens and Flower Arrangement; Mr. John Voight, Supt., Whitnall Park Botanical Gardens; Mrs. Ray Luckow, West Allis, on Begonias; Mr. Krahn of Krahn Nurseries on Flowers.

Mrs. Charles Decker, Milwaukee, Audubon Society gave a most interesting talk on attracting birds to our gardens.

In November our program was called workshop and arrangements. Each member brought dried or other materials, bowls, mats, vases, etc.

In December we had a number of entries in the West Allis Holiday Flower Show at which we won 14 ribbons.

Next August we are planning a tea with a visit to every member's garden.—By Mrs. Bertha Habermehl, Sec.

RANDOM LAKE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Members of the Random Lake Garden Club have been very active in bringing to the village its first library. The village contracted with the Mead Public library of Sheboygan for purchase and cataloging of books, according to Mrs. F. W. McCarthy, Sec-Treas. of the club, who was also elected Sec-Treas. of the new Library Board.

TAYLOR'S GARDEN GUIDE

Norman Taylor, whose encyclopedia of gardening is known throughout America offers the perfect companion volume,—a simple basic guide to garden planting. It is published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, N. J. (Price \$5.95).

This huge book of 509 pages is in 5 parts. Book I is: The Permanent Garden. Book II: The Everblooming Garden. Book III: Color In The Garden. Book IV: Fruit In The Garden.

Book I contains such important topics as The Garden Frame; Accents and Vistas; The Small Place; Trees for Shade, Color and Fragrance; Evergreens for Winter Effects; Shrubs for Color and Winter Effect; Planting and Moving Shrubs and Trees.

How To Arrange

ROSES IN JUNE

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

It is pleasant to be able to pick rose buds and fully opened flowers from the garden, for roses seem to come from the florist in dozens, all in the same state of development. Flower and foliage are so lovely that it seems simplest to arrange them alone.

Illustration

Nine flowers, 8 red and 1 pink were arranged in a low pewter colored metal container with the natural foliage. Because roses are so distinctive in form, each is widely separated from the others, yet they form a harmonious whole. The flowers do not all face to the front, but are twisted to face up, out, or down.

Mechanics

The medium sized round needlepoint is anchored in a depression in the exact center of the container, so there is plenty of water to cover the long points. It is fastened with Posy Klay, which will not harm silver or corrode metals. Two gunmetal colored rocks of galena (lead ore) are used to cover the holder.

The thick square of butternut used as a base adds height to the arrangement, and interest of form to the container.

Substitute Materials

This is one of the simplest types of arrangements — a symmetrical balance, using a few flowers with their own foliage. It is useful with dominant form spring flowers, such as tulips and daffodils, and for large midsummer flowers like marigolds and zinnias. To best show the flower, almost always a great deal of foliage should be cut out. The leaves should form a simple sparse green background for the flowers, with no crossing lines, or confused mass. Buds will be used at the top left and low right, with fully opened flowers at the focal point.

In very hot weather, to create a feeling of coolness, use few flowers and allow as broad an expanse of water as



possible to show in a low container.

Conditioning

A whole book written on the subject "How to Make Cut Flowers Last" by Victoria R. Kasperski might solve some of your knotty problems.

Marigolds — recut stems, condition overnight in cold water. Add 1 teaspoon of zinc sulfate (drug store) to a quart of water to retard decay of stems.

Zinnias—remove lower leaves and as many others as can be spared. Condition in cold water for at least 8 hours.

Roses—cut with sharp knife late in day, and put in water almost up to heads of flowers. Commercial preservatives may be added. Keeping qualities vary with the variety. Keeps best in water adjusted to Ph. 4. (Madison water which is very hard can be acidified to Ph. 4 by adding 1 teaspoon vinegar to a cup of water. There is a special testing paper available for checking the amount of acid necessary to change the acidity of water to Ph. 4.)

Let's Make Bouquets

What is a bouquet? Our dictionary says it is "a bunch of flowers". That doesn't sound very attractive. The word bunch is defined as "a connected group or cluster."

A bouquet can be much more than that—it can be a beautiful grouping of flowers in an attractive container and have many uses. In fact, bouquets are widely used in average homes.

A new class in our flower show schedules called "Bouquet of one variety" has become very popular at shows in Wisconsin, especially at county fairs where garden clubs have taken over the management of the floral department. The "bouquets" replace the classes in the schedule formerly called "perfection of bloom", those calling for "6 zinnias", "12 petunias", "10 pansies", etc., often in "uniform containers". How can you exhibit 10 pansies in the same type of container as 5 cleome and create anything of beauty.

The following is a description of a "bouquet of one variety" found in many of our flower show schedules.

The object of showing annuals and perennials as bouquets is two-fold:

1. To exhibit high quality blooms.
2. To show them so they will appear most attractive. Small flowers growing on short stems should be shown in low bowls and tall flowers in vases. All bouquets must be oval in form, to be viewed from all sides. No other foliage, flowers, or accessories allowed.

The scorecard for judging bouquets is:

Quality of flowers	50%
Arrangement of flowers	30%
Suitability of container	20%

The bouquet class is used only for the smaller types of annuals and perennials. The section for "perfection of blooms" is retained for varieties of flowers grown in the community for which there is a National organization and having a score card for "perfection" judging. This group would include gladiolus, dahlias, iris, peonies, roses, etc.

The bouquet class has revolutionized interest in the "perfection of bloom" section of shows because many beautiful bouquets are shown. If properly done, a bouquet will show to best advantage the most beautiful flowers our gardens will grow.

This is a class to which flower arrangers should give much thought. We need lectures on how to properly make a bouquet. The average busy gardener will grow beautiful flowers and when they bloom will cut a handful and bring them into the house. Often she is too busy to make an arrangement. She therefore puts them into a suitable container in "bouquet" form and finds them very attractive when used various places in the home. However, as flowers of different size, form and color come into bloom gardeners often ask questions about the best way to arrange them and the best type of container to show them to best advantage.

Here is a new class which challenges the lecturer on arrangement.

From "Highlights", Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, N. Y. written by H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

CUTTING GLADIOLUS BLOOMS

To get the most enjoyment from the gladiolus as a cut flower, cut the spikes when 1 to 3 florets are open. An early morning or evening cutting is better than one at mid-day. Remove the spikes with a diagonal cut, leaving at least 4 leaves on the plant. Immediately place the stems in a deep container of warm water—110°. Then set them in a cool, dark place for several hours before arranging them in a container. Unless you add a cut flower "preservative" to the water, change the water every day and recut each stem. With the "preservative", just refill the container with water once a day—don't recut the stems.

From Circular 543, "Growing Gladiolus in Wisconsin" by L. M. Berninger and G. E. Beck, Univ. of Wisconsin.

The Merit System For Judging Flower Shows

The Merit System of judging, whereby exhibits are given ratings of "Excellent", "Very Good", or "Good", according to their merit instead of being given "First", "Second", or "Third" prize, is an adaptation of the "Danish System" used for judging many kinds of exhibits.

In judging by the merit system each exhibit is judged or scored independently of others in the class. A score card may or may not be used, depending upon the desire of the judges. Awards are given as follows.

Score of 93-100—"Excellent"—Blue Ribbon.

Score of 85-92—"Very Good"—Red Ribbon.

Score of 80-84—"Good"—White Ribbon.

When Used

The Merit System is recommended for flower arrangement classes, dinner tables, shadow boxes, screens, gardens, etc. The competitive system, by which an award of "First", "Second", and "Third" prizes is given, is recommended for judging "perfection of bloom" classes for those flowers for which score cards are available from the National Society devoted to their welfare. These would include the Gladiolus, Dahlias, Roses, Peonies, Iris, etc.

Show Standards

In judging by the Merit System, judges must consider the show standard. At a State or District show the standard should be high. At a garden club show it should be based upon the talent of the exhibitors. This is important, since to judge all shows by the same standard would cause dissatisfaction and discouragement to exhibitors.

Comments of the Judges

One reason for the popularity of the Merit System, is that "comments by the judges" are requested or required. Blank lines are provided for comments at the bottom of the award cards, which may be secured from the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. If the judges write helpful comments, show visitors and

exhibitors alike find them very helpful and they are read with much interest.

Give Recognition to All Good Entries

One of the advantages of the Merit System is that we recognize or give credit to each good entry in a class. If, for instance, there are 7 entries in a class, there may be two or three "Excellent" awards, several "Very Good" awards, and some "Good" (with comments for each by the judges). If we use the standard system, we would give a first prize, second prize, and third prize ribbon and four of the entries would go unrecognized, thereby causing disappointment.

Too Many Awards?

We have heard the comment that under the Merit System, "too many awards are given". If the judges are not careful they may give too many awards but that is not the fault of the system. On the other hand, if an exhibit scores over 93 why should it not receive a blue ribbon, even though there are several others rating the same?

Tags and Cards Available. Write to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Horticulture Bldg., Univ. of Wisconsin for entry tags at 50c per 100 and award cards at 60c per 100 or fraction thereof. Unused cards may be returned for credit.

NEW BOOK ON ROCK GARDENING

Rock Gardening by Roy Genders is a new book just in from England published in this country by Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

This book will tell you what you want to know about making a rock garden; how to select the stone; planting; propagation of plants; plants and their likes and dislikes; how to guard against pests and diseases.

One time a man doesn't call a spade a spade is when he falls over one in the dark.—Inter-County Leader.

CONSERVATION CONVERSATIONS

By Mrs. Olive A. Dooley,
Conservation Chm.

Program and Equipment for the Trees for Tomorrow Camp

The Camp is situated near Eagle River, and has steam heated dormitories for men and for women, two to a room, equipped with inner-spring mattresses, city plumbing, including hot and cold running water, showers, lounges with fireplace, family style meals, — home cooking under a professional chef.

Each camper is to bring sheets, pillow cases, towels, toilet articles, etc. Be sure to include warm clothing and something to keep you dry if it should rain, and comfortable shoes. Cameras are encouraged.

Combining both indoor and outdoor activities, the program seeks to make conservation a living thing for participants. Some of the tours include a visit to the Talking Forest, Beaver Colony, Star Lake Test Forest, Forest Fire demonstration, Wisconsin River Flowage, etc.

A camp bus takes campers to and from locations, hot meals being served on the field from steam tables when necessary. Time is allowed for recreation or shopping but, a full program is planned.

Let's fill the camp with our members for a memorable three day outing!

As stated in the May issue, page 312, the camp is reserved for the Garden Club of Wisconsin from August 25 to August 28.

(Mrs. Dooley's address is 7724 W. Rogers St. West Allis 14, Wis.)

ABOUT ROSES

By Walter P. Knuth,
Horticultural Chm.

Milwaukee will be host to the Convention and Show of the American Rose Society. The Rose Show will be open, free of charge, on June 20 from 3:00-9:00 p.m. at the Milwaukee auditorium. More than 1600 entries are expected from all over America.

How to Grow Roses

Don't plant roses until you are sure of good drainage.

The union between the bud and understock should be about 1 inch below the surface of the soil. Don't plant roses too close to trees or shrubs where they are likely to suffer from lack of moisture. Give plenty of water.

Don't fertilize too late in the summer—it may cause vegetative growth, which will not harden and they may not become dormant for winter.

The best way to get information about varieties is to go to the Rose Garden at Whitnall Park at Hales Corners and make a selection by seeing them. If you cannot make a visit there, you might write to Whitnall Park, Administration Bldg., Hales Corners for suggestions as to varieties.

BLUEBERRIES GROW WELL IN CONTAINERS

Many garden soils are not acid enough to grow blueberries. For successful growth and production the blueberry requires a very acid soil, preferably one in the pH ranges of 4.0 to 5.1. And, so, Stanley Johnston, superintendent of Michigan State College's South Haven Experiment Station suggests that you grow plants in containers such as 50-gallon metal drums that can be cut in half, forming two tubs. Four 2-inch drainage holes can be cut in the bottom of each tub. Tub is then filled with an acid soil that is high in organic matter, testing 4.0 to 5.1. Or your own soil can be used, mixing one part with two parts of acid peat moss. Tub is placed in the soil with about an inch of the rim showing above ground level. Johnston suggests a small handful of a complete garden fertilizer after planting and every spring thereafter. A mulch of old sawdust, peat moss, or rotten oak leaves will conserve moisture and help keep the soil acid.—From Maryland Fruit Growers' News-Letter.

One farmer said that at the price of milk today, cows should be listed as dependents.—Random Lake Times.

In this age of speed more people are getting cars and more cars are getting people.—The Bee.

Garden Gleanings

FOR HEALTHY ROSES

Since 1954 scientists at Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. have cooperated with the American Rose Society in testing fungicide-miticide combinations on roses. Blackspot fungus is probably the worst enemy of roses, and the two-spotted mite is assuming increased importance. In their summary of last year's work (Amer. Rose Mag. May 1956) Taylor, McClelland and Smith report the following results obtained: (condensed)

Effective control of blackspot and spider mites resulted in more vigorous growth and good production of roses.

Spider mites overwintered on leaves of weeds growing in the rose plots.

Fungicide and miticide treatments in one year affected the early flower production the following year.

Captan had adverse effects on the effectiveness of malathion as a miticide.

Good fungicide treatments for blackspot control were copper-sulfur, ferbam, zineb, ferbam-sulfur. Captan was moderately effective against blackspot, but glyodin, Karathane, and Mathieson-466 were ineffective.

Of the miticides tested, Aramite was the most effective, and it was closely followed by malathion. Because Ovotran is effective against spider mite eggs, it is slow to give the desired results.

Copper injury was prevalent in every plot where copper-sulfur or copper was used.

From: Garden Bulletin, USDA Extension Service.

CORRECT MOWING IMPROVES A LAWN

Most people believe mowing is just a problem of keeping the grass short enough so it looks good. But there are other reasons.

If you mow too closely, there won't be enough good leaf surface left to provide the needed food from the sun and air. The grass will become weak, the stand sparse, and weeds will take over. Set the mower so it cuts no closer than 1 to 2 inches.

Mow whenever the grass has grown to about 2½ inches. If you cut grass at this height during the summer, you can cut it as late in the fall as you wish. There is no advantage in leaving the grass long to carry over winter.

The lawn does better if you DON'T remove the clippings. They improve soil fertility and act as a mulch. Leave them on unless they are so heavy they might smother the grass.

Re-Seed Thin Turf and Bare Spots

Loosen the soil of thin turf and bare spots, re-seed and rake lightly to cover the seed. Water and fertilize as you would a newly seeded lawn.

Getting Rid of Moss

Moss usually grows because of very heavy shade, too much moisture, or low soil fertility. Reduce the shade if possible, and grow a grass suited to shade. If the place is very wet and drainage is poor, regrade, or replace the grass with a ground cover such as Periwinkle. A good regular fertilization program will probably be the most help.

Condensed from Cir. 445, Home Lawns by Prof. George A. Ziegler (revised in November 1956).

SUMMER CARE OF AMARYLLIS

Whether or not you will have good blooms on your Amaryllis next winter will depend upon the care it receives during summer. Provide water and good light until plants can be moved outdoors.

When danger of frost is over, bury the pots to the rim in light shade. A light application of soluble plant food is helpful and a peat moss mulch over the top of the pots to conserve moisture around the protruding bulb will help in growth.

Some bulbs may continue to produce new leaves until they bloom again. Others gradually lose their leaves. Pull off the dried leaves and repot the bulbs in new soil. Remove any off sets from the base of the mother bulb and grow them in small pots for two or three years.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Diesler, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Rev. Urban DeCleen, Brussels; Norman Harper, Belleville.

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Beekeeping In June

If the idea that a poor beginning brings a good ending, then Wisconsin Beekeepers should have a good honey crop this year because we had cause for discouragement in May. In most of the state dandelions were in bloom during the cold wet weather. Beekeepers could look over the fields and see them yellow with blossoms but the bees unable to gather the rich pollen from dandelions, which is so important and the nectar to support colonies until the clover starts to bloom.

The weather did favor the clovers and alfalfa so perhaps the season will still end favorably. However, we must control swarming—to divide a colony now means a decrease in the crop as the two divisions will not produce as much surplus honey as will the colony that did not swarm.

Be sure to give plenty of super room for clustering space and storage of honey. Do not place supers of foundation on colonies unless there is a honey flow because the bees would chew the foundation. If you must add supers of foundation, when nectar is not coming in, then feed sugar syrup at the same time so they will draw it out.

E.F.B.

In some areas there has been considerable European Foul Brood in colonies—we have heard of 75% of the larva infected. Three treatments of streptomycin at about 4 day intervals cleared up the disease but in a few cases it returned and 4 sprayings would have been better. The disease returned in some colonies during May and the treatment had to be repeated. However, results were excellent

and quick, where streptomycin was applied properly, according to Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison.

Removing Honey

Where auger-hole entrances are used in the brood chamber together with a full size bottom entrance we have found no need for additional ventilation or stagering of supers.

Extracting

As soon as practically all the honey is sealed in mid-July, extracting should begin. The best time to extract is the last half of July and August. If honey is left on too long and damp weather prevails, fermentation may become a problem. Also we should keep our light honey separate, by extracting as soon as the crop is in.

Only when we have learned to heat our honey properly will we have honey of the best quality: The best way to treat honey is to heat at extracting time to a temperature of 150°-160° and cool immediately to 100° or below. If we cannot cool immediately or the hot honey is stored in large tanks it should not be heated higher than about 140°.

Dr. C. L. Farrar suggests that perhaps in the future we should study the possibility of storing our honey in refrigerators at 40° F. or even below freezing temperatures to prevent darkening and fermentation, thereby preserving the quality.

Hear about the careless rabbit hunter who climbed through the fence with his gun cocked? He is survived by his wife, three children and a rabbit.—Marion Advertiser.

We Look Ahead In Beekeeping

By John F. Long

Wisconsin beekeepers are gradually beginning to adopt the newer ideas in beekeeping advocated for the past two decades by those doing extension and research here in Wisconsin. By the above, I mean old ideas are dying fast. For example, more beekeepers are opening colonies in February to check food supply and look for queenless colonies.

Value Of Pollen

Pollen, once thought of as a necessary nuisance to beekeepers, is now being recognized as just as important as having plenty of honey in the hives. At meetings one is more apt to hear a discussion on the value of pollen from combs, compared to trapped pollen when used with soybean flour, than a discussion on the harm of too much pollen in the hives. Certainly, the amount of pollen substitute being fed is increasing every year.

The old idea of trying to winter or operate bees in two hive bodies or less is fast being replaced by the use of three and some are using four hive bodies, depending upon the type of equipment; that is, the number of combs in the hives. Many believe that it is better to winter strong colonies capable of being divided in order to replace fall or winter loss, than to try to winter over small, weak colonies.

Hybrid Stock

Another question that is much in beekeeper's minds these days is, what can we expect from hybrid stock? Here are some of the questions. Is hybrid stock all that is claimed for it? Is it apt to develop European foul-brood as compared to any other stock? Can I use hybrid stock to raise queens from? If I buy hybrid stock, must I continue to do so? What are some of the hybrid stock resistant to European foulbrood?

The answers to the above seem to be that all good hybrid stock is better for extracting honey production than the average stock. No one seems to know the answer to the question in regard to European foulbrood.

E. F. B.

The facts seem to be that there is still too much that we do not know about European foulbrood to make a general statement. Most beekeepers who have tried hybrid stock for comb honey production have not had a lot to say for this stock when talking about comb honey production.

Since it is not available to raise corn from seed from hybrid seed, or to raise chickens from hybrid stock, it should also follow that it will be better to replace all daughters of hybrid stock with hybrid queens.

At this time, May 10, most yards of bees are in much better condition than in 1956 at the same date. Brood now runs from 4 to 10 frames compared to 2 to 5 a year ago. Most of the state has had a good flow of nectar from willows, some scale colonies showing as high as a 10 lb. gain per day when weather conditions were favorable. This with a good supply of pollen means bee populations will be building up rapidly and since eggs laid in May gather the honey in late June and July, Wisconsin should have a good crop of honey if moisture supply is adequate. Nosema to date has not been too serious in over-winter colonies and warm weather has been a great help to package colonies in a critical time in their development. All in all, conditions are above normal as far as colonies are concerned at this time of year.

79th ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association
First Lutheran Church, Beaver Dam, Wis.**

November 6-7, 1957

The State Honey Queen will be crowned at the Convention.

"When anything goes wrong around our house," strutted the proud husband, "I just get busy and fix it."

"Well, dear," said his wife, doing a little fixing of her own, "since you fixed the clock, the cuckoo backs out and asks what time it is."

**SUMMER MEETINGS
WISCONSIN STATE
BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
Watertown—Park Pavilion—July 23
Eau Claire Lakes Pavilion
(Augusta)—July 24**

The program for the summer meetings will be on Crop Reports by districts; reports of committees by Vern Howard, President; Harvesting Pollen from Brood Combs by Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Potluck luncheon at noon.

In the afternoon there will be a talk on the Honey Industry Council by L. H. Little, Sec.; 2 Queen Colony Management by Newman L. Lyle of Iowa and a Question Box. Also a smoker lighting contest so bring your smoker and fuel. The final topic will be a report of the Fair Committee and meeting summary by Art Kehl, Watertown.

**HOW TO DESTROY
BEES IN THE HOME**

A new circular No. 547 entitled, "How To Destroy Bees In The Home", has just been issued by the University. Write for a copy to the University of Wisconsin, Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

Method No. 1 for destroying bees in a building is as follows:

Take a 6 to 8 ounce bottle of **chlordane concentrate**, some rags, and a screwdriver; stuff as much of it as possible into the entrance. If the entrance is very small, it may be easier to inject the chlordane solution into the opening with a common ear syringe, then quickly stuff the opening with enough rags to prevent the bees' escape.

We are cautioned to use chemicals carefully as they are dangerous poisons. Two other methods are described and we suggest everyone interested send for the bulletin.

**HELP FROM BEEKEEPERS
APPRECIATED**

Eight beekeepers—officers and past officers of the State Association on Regional Associations, including the president of the Women's Auxiliary appeared before the Senate Agricultural Committee on May 23 to ask for the continuation

of the appropriation to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Their pleas were sincere and dignified.

The officers of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society greatly appreciate this help from the beekeepers.

As we go to press, no final word has been received on the outcome.

HONEY CROP REPORT

Cool, cloudy and wet weather retarded the progress of bee colonies in some sections of the state, while in others a good crop of honey from early flowers—maples and willows was received, which resulted in good buildup. In the western and northwestern part of the state a good nectar flow was obtained from dandelions and fruit bloom.

The cool wet weather was beneficial to clovers and alfalfa and as we go to press there is every indication that they may yield nectar abundantly if weather conditions are favorable during bloom. It could indeed be a repeat of 1955, providing colonies are strong when the honey flow starts.

This is another year when good beekeeping may pay off. Those who fed pollen when needed and maintained a good supply of honey or sugar syrup for continuous brood rearing and then controlled swarming may obtain a good honey crop.

The beekeeper faces many problems. Seeing the fields yellow with dandelions but the weather continuously cool and wet so the bees cannot fly can cause ulcers.

The Market

In the semi-monthly honey market news by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for May 20, we find that the demand for honey was fair and the market slightly weaker. In Chicago Midwestern 60 lb. cans of white clover were listed at 17 to 17½c per lb. delivered; 12—1 lb. jars at \$3.25 and 12—5 lb. tins of white clover at \$11.80.

In the Minneapolis report we still see the odd price of six 5 lb. jars selling at \$6.10 to jobbers, while 60 lb. tins are quoted at 20c per lb.

Honey Containers

60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

Complete line of bee supplies. (also used equipment).

We are always in the market for Honey.

We will buy your beeswax or trade for supplies.

Write for complete price list.

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1912 S. 23rd St.

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