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## **Wisconsin horticulture. Vol. XXXI September 1940/July-August 1941**

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September 1940/July-August 1941

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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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MADISON



*September, 1940*

**"GREEN" APPLE PIE**

- 8 apples
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 tbsp. flour
- 2 tbsp. butter
- plain pastry

Pare and slice apples. Add sugar and flour and mix well before pouring into bottom crust. Dot mixture with butter, then add top crust. Bake in hot oven (450°) for 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350°) for another 15 or 20 minutes.

To insure a flaky crust, be very sparing with the water added to the pastry mixture, and handle the mixture as sparingly and lightly as possible.

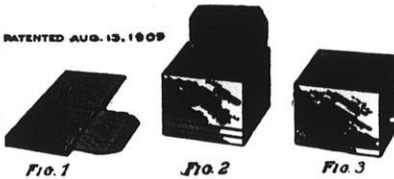
**Variations:**

Use a lattice top.

Add grated sharp cheese to the pastry recipe at the time the shortening is combined with the flour.

Use apple sauce in a baked pastry shell, and top with grated cheese.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909



**Berry Boxes**

*Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets*

**As You Like Them**

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate materials in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

**CUMBERLAND FRUIT PACKAGE COMPANY**

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

**Wisconsin Horticulture**

*The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society*  
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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year or \$1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Rat and Mouse Control in Fruit Storage

G. C. Oderkirk

**F**RUIT growers during the past year have been faced with a troublesome rat problem, particularly in fruit-storage rooms. It would be difficult to describe in detail control methods that would be applicable to all situations of this kind. If the buildings or rooms were of the same type and their locations were similar, the problem of rat control would be greatly simplified.

### Fumigation Dangerous

Let us consider fumigation. I mention it first because many growers have asked about it after they have apparently tried poisoned baits and other methods with little success. If a room or building is quite tight and if it does not contain fruit in storage, it may be practicable to use a fumigant. As a rule, however, a general fumigation is impracticable for the following reasons: It is costly because of the large space to be fumigated; it may severely damage stored fruit; and, unless expertly applied, it is likely that the rats or mice will not be destroyed.

Some orchardists in desperation have unthinkingly applied certain fumigants that have a bleaching effect upon fruit. Before releasing any gas, or other substance of a similar nature, it



is well to determine first what will be its effect upon fruit and its probable efficiency for the purpose intended.

### Cyanide in Burrows

If the storage room has a dirt floor covered with a wooden grating with a space beneath, it may be difficult to destroy rats that may be burrowing in the soil. If a section of the wooden grating could be lifted it might be practicable to apply calcium cyanide powder as a fumigant to the burrows. For doing this, a foot-pump type duster made specifically for rat control should be used. Place the nozzle of the duster in the rat burrow, pack part of a moistened burlap bag around the nozzle to prevent the dust from seeping out of the hole, and give three or four sharp strokes to the duster. Withdraw

the nozzle and push some dirt into the hole so that it is tightly covered. Burrows in insulated walls and ceilings can be treated in much the same manner with good effect and without harming fruit that may be stored in the room. Calcium cyanide powder releases hydrocyanic acid gas on exposure to air. The gas is very deadly, and when handling this material in a room one should be extremely careful. Arrange for good ventilation while the calcium cyanide powder is being applied to burrows in rooms.

### Repelling Gases

In storage rooms in which rats are living in the ground or in spaces beneath overlaid floors, as above described it is sometimes possible to apply certain fumigants that will not destroy the rats but will drive them away by their repellent effect. Such heavier-than-air gases as carbon bisulphide (inflammable), carbon tetrachloride (or equal proportions of the two), and chloropicrin can be used to drive rats from inaccessible places. They must be used very sparingly, however. They are liquids and as repellents can be applied with a tablespoon or a garden spray gun.

Most fruit growers who grow peaches are well acquainted with

the use of paradichlorobenzene, or PDB as it is commonly called. The heavier-than-air gas evolved from PDB on exposure to air has proved to be quite obnoxious to rats, mice, and other animals. Its use depends on the proximity of the stored fruit to the points requiring treatment. Common moth balls or flake naphthalene are excellent rat and mouse repellents, but they have an odor that is absorbed by most fruits exposed to them in fairly high concentrations. Great care should be taken in using as a repellent any chemical with a disagreeable odor. It is advisable to remove rats or mice without recourse to repellents, if at all possible.

### Poison Baits

Most people use poisoned baits in attempting to destroy rats. Ordinarily that method is effective in removing an infestation, but it frequently fails to destroy all the rats, and subsequent exposure of poisoned baits may be rejected by the animals. *Red squill powder* is the safest poison to use where fruit or other food is stored. In using oven-dried red squill powder, the powders available at the present time should be mixed in the proportion of one part red squill powder to ten parts of food, by weight.

There is no type of food universally accepted by rats. As a rule, however, ground fresh fish, canned salmon, and other fish or fish-flavored foods rank high in acceptance. Ground lean beef compares favorably with fish. Bread and rolled oats are usually readily taken. Numerous foods with distinctive tastes and odors are accepted by rats, and if some difficulty is experienced in the acceptance of these suggested baits, it would be well to try baits identical with or similar to the kinds of foods they are accustomed to in their daily diet. Prebaiting, that is, exposing unpoisoned food before the poison-

ed baits are placed, often enables one to learn the kinds of food the rats like best. Frequently they can be eradicated with one exposure of the poisoned baits. The use of apple bait in apple storages should not be overlooked. Certain individual rats often take their standard food material in preference to other foods.

### Trapping

Trapping is a slow method of getting rid of rats and the results are often discouraging. Field mice and house mice are easily taken with snap traps baited with pieces of bacon or a combination of rolled oats and peanut butter, or by merely sprinkling rolled oats on the trap triggers. A liberal number of traps should be used.

The large snap trap is suggested for taking rats. If the animals are trap-wise, the trigger may be enlarged by using a piece of tin or cardboard fastened to the trigger and placed inside the rectangular wire. The trap should then be set where the rats will step upon it in moving along a runway. This method of trapping is quite successful where rats have thrown up mounds of dirt. In such places the traps can be set in a mound and covered with a light sprinkling of dirt.

### The Cat

In considering the control of rats and mice in fruit storages there are several points, aside from the use of poisons, traps, and fumigants, that merit mention. For example the manner in which fruit is stored is quite important. In many storage rooms crated fruit is placed on false floors or platforms at varying distances from the floor. If the space allowed for ventilation beneath gratings or raised floors is sufficient to allow a cat or a small dog full movement throughout the room, it will solve many troublesome rat or mouse problems.

Growers in arranging the crated fruit in tiers like to utilize their storage space to the best advantage. When crates are piled in one block without aisles or spaces between tiers, it allows rats and mice more security and complicates the task for a cat or a dog if they are depended upon to remove the pests.

Except for doors, and possibly windows, many storage rooms are practically rat and mouse proof. In such cases the use of wire screening of one-half-inch mesh over windows and metal strips at the edges of doors will guard against entrance of rats and mice. A heavy spring should be placed on the door to keep it closed.

A large part of the trouble with rats and mice originates when the fruit is brought from the orchard to the packing shed. Crates, baskets, or boxes are placed on the ground in the orchard. Rats and mice find their way into these containers and are carried into the packing shed or storage room. This presents a rather difficult problem. If workers would place the containers on bare spots or places relatively free of matted grass or other cover, it would be helpful, particularly if the containers remain undisturbed in the orchard for several hours or perhaps over night.

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## FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

**Thompson and Marken Orchards**  
**Monday, September 9—10 a.m.**  
**Kenosha, County Trunk E**

**All Growers Invited**

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## RING PACKER FOR SALE

Used ring packer for apples @ \$20.00. Original cost \$65.00. 1 stand, 3 shells, and 4 face plates like new. Don B. Knowlton, 1220 La Salle, Minneapolis, Minnesota.



# APPLE SALESMANSHIP

**A**N attractive display is important. Contrasting bright colors help. Also give a full measure and honest pack, with the bottom of the container a bit better than the top. Our new customers, of course, are critical, but our former customers often drive up and order what they want without inspection.

Treat all customers with utmost courtesy; many high priced car owners buy 35 cent apples and some Model T owners buy "fancys." Always consider that the customer is right (and sometimes they are). We rarely hesitate to replace a purchase free of charge if a customer is dissatisfied. Meet customers at their cars before they get out, if you think they want you to; some want curb service, some do not. Use tact and please both. After the customer makes selection, complete the transaction quickly. If the customer wants to visit after his order is completed, it's his privilege, but most people think they are important and in a hurry.

## Keep Customers Interested

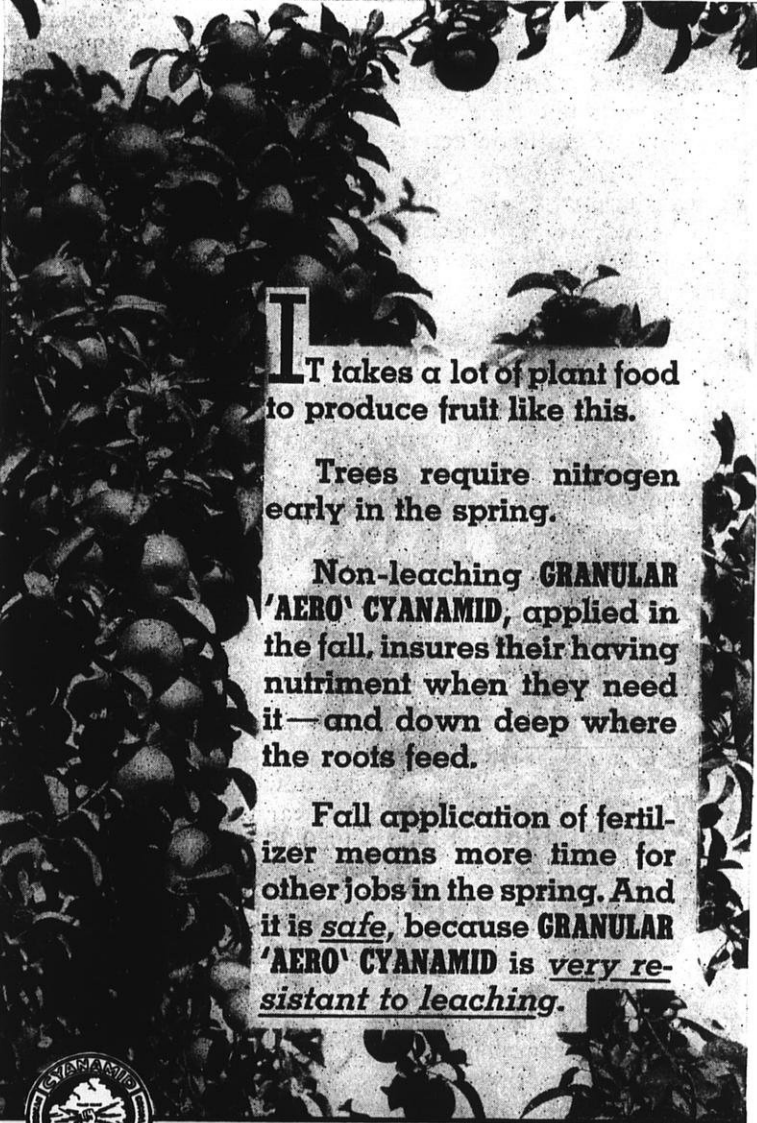
Don't visit with one customer while another is waiting. If customers are slow making a selection, don't appear annoyed. A good salesman can keep two or three customers interested, a trait worth cultivating. Put packages into the patron's car, no matter how small the package or how busy you are. The busier you are, the more your customers appreciate the courtesy: also say "Thank you" and mean it. Send the customer away smiling, if possible. If a youngster is in the car, give him a big red Wolf River (got to get rid of them some way) and tell him to have mamma make a pie for him.

Cider deserves more respect. Let's take a cue from the citrus growers and call it apple juice.

Investigations by Dr. Burrell, our extension fruit specialist from Champlain Valley, show that apples and oranges are about equal in food and health value. However, much investigation work is lacking for the apple. It looks as though the apple is still an infant that needs nursing and whole-hearted sup-

port from the growers.

Be reasonable with prices, about half way between wholesale and retail is a good basis. Give a good buy in a special, whatever you have a surplus of, and raise the price (reasonably of course) of fast selling stock providing your supply is limited.  
—By a New York Fruit Grower.




**I**T takes a lot of plant food to produce fruit like this.

Trees require nitrogen early in the spring.

Non-leaching **GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID**, applied in the fall, insures their having nutriment when they need it—and down deep where the roots feed.

Fall application of fertilizer means more time for other jobs in the spring. And it is safe, because **GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID** is very resistant to leaching.



**AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**  
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# IN THE ORCHARD

## CAUSE OF WATER CORE

**W**HAT brings about water core in an apple? Professor C. P. Harley, who is probably the country's authority on water core says that it is high temperature and the subsequent hydrolysis of starch, which in turn increases the osmotic pressure of the cells and cause them to rupture. But what has bothered many is how to correlate growth and seasonal conditions with water core. Now Professor Harley finds that a factor which predisposes an apple to water core is the photosynthetic activity of the leaf. Before water core can occur, there must be sufficient carbohydrate synthesized and transported to the fruit. Now, if trees are given an application of nitrogen or if there is an abundance of nitrogen per leaf, the leaves are larger, they synthesize carbohydrates better, and if high temperatures occur, water core results. You may have to read the explanation several times to grasp it and retain it, but the information is all there and correctly and accurately stated.

—By H. B. Tukey in Horticultural Notes, The Rural New-Yorker.

## BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR REMOVAL OF MARGINAL APPLE TREES

**I**N the July "Mountaineer Grower" Secretary Carroll Miller writes: "The Marginal Apple Tree Removal program has been accepted as part of the 1941 Soil Conservation Program. This program begins during the coming fall months. Apple growers can get up to \$15 per acre for removing apple trees over 5 inches across the butt one foot above ground and which are diseased,

or uneconomic (unprofitable) by reason of soil not adapted to apples, varieties antiquated or which the public will not purchase; or 'the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality.' But the cash payment cannot be earned on 'fillers' nor semi-permanent trees.

"The program is entirely voluntary. Growers must apply through their county agents and county committees, as with other control programs. The grower selects what trees are to be removed. Removal can be either by trees or by blocks." Complete details have not been worked out and some changes in the above plan may be necessary.

—From Tennessee Horticulture.

## McINTOSH LEADS, BUT DUCHESS AND WEALTHY FALL BEHIND IN NEW YORK PLANTINGS

**T**HE Rural New-Yorker reports that apple tree plantings in New York since 1910 show that McIntosh has led the procession and that there have been nearly the same number of McIntosh trees set in each of the ten year periods. Wealthy has dropped from a commanding lead in new plantings from 1910-19 to near the bottom of the list for 1930-38.

Duchess, Baldwin and several other old timers too have fallen by the way. Delicious has picked up however, the number of trees planted being about three-fourths that of McIntosh for the 1930-38 period.

Cortland has come ahead with new plantings just slightly less than those of McIntosh showing that this variety is finding substantial permanence.

## SWEEPING McINTOSH TO INCREASE COLOR

Glen Sowders

Purdue Experiment Station

**I**N the Purdue orchards at Lafayette, it has always been impossible to secure sufficient color on McIntosh apples. They reach maturity on the trees and drop before they are much more than striped with red.

Picking the fruit before serious drop begins and placing it on the ground under the north half of the tree for about one week has resulted in the development of much additional red color on the exposed surface of the apples. Turning the apples every few days resulted in more uniform coloring over all the surface of the fruit. A rapid and inexpensive way of changing the position of the apples was needed. After trying several methods it was found that a heavy stable broom made a good turning device when swept across the apples with just enough pressure to give each fruit about a half turn. If an ordinary sweeping stroke is used, the broom straw will not damage the skin of the fruit.

—From Hoosier Horticulture.

## FRIED APPLES AND CARROTS

6 apples, sliced	1 tbsp. sugar
6 carrots	¼ tsp. salt
2 tbsp. fat	

Cut carrots lengthwise into thin slices. Place fat, apples, and carrots in large skillet, cover securely and cook until well browned; turn and brown on other side. Sprinkle with sugar and salt just before cooking is finished. Serve on hot platter.

# The Taylor Raspberry

## The Most Promising New Variety

**T**HE new Taylor raspberry introduced by the Horticultural Society in the spring of 1938 to 35 members located in various sections of the state is creating a great deal of interest because of its productivity and high quality.

Early in August we received reports from a number of growers who planted it in that year and have fruited it for two seasons, which indicate that they think a great deal of this new variety. The following are the reports:

**From Stanley Hall, Elmwood** (Pierce County). We find the Taylor raspberry as productive at Latham and the fruit is of better quality and far more attractive in appearance. The canes are very heavy and like Latham are subject to some anthracnose. We sprayed so control is satisfactory.

"We value Taylor above Latham and will continue to do so if results continue the same. It may not be quite as hardy."

**Wm. Steeno & Sons, Green Bay.** "The Taylor berry yields very satisfactory. The quality is very good. We believe it is as hardy at Latham in our section. The canes are nice and strong and so far free from disease. We find that the berry is firmer than Latham and can stand shipment better, as they do not crush easily.

"We entered this berry at last year's county fair and took first prize on both the canned and fresh Taylor berry."

**Carroll Krippner, Fort Atkinson.** "The Taylor raspberry planted side by side with Latham, Chief and Marcy is fully as good as Latham and out-yields the others. The quality surpasses the other three. It has proven just as hardy as Latham.

"The canes are very fine and seem to be free from disease. The fruit is solid and keeps better than Latham."

**Wm. Schaefer, Star Prairie, St. Croix County.** "We like the Taylor raspberry better than the Latham. It is better in quality and is stronger and more vigorous. We like the Taylor so well that for any new planting or replacing, we will use them. We like the strong healthy looking canes, vigorous branches and prolific bearing, as well as the berries. They were admired by friends and visitors, and we were proud to be able to offer some choice fruit to the people of this vicinity.

"The very vigor of the plant makes it mandatory to use both hands in picking, as the weight of the unripe

fruit on the branches makes these break easily by rough one-hand picking."

**H. R. Hoffman, Wausau.** "The Taylor yield is somewhat heavier than Latham and is of superior quality. It is better than any we have tested heretofore."

**Jos. Lusby, Baraboo.** "The yield of Taylor is good, the quality is as good as Latham and they seemed to stand the winter quite well. The canes are as strong and vigorous and free from disease as Latham. The berry is firm and stands up for picking or shipping as good as any others. We are quite satisfied with it."

**Mys Bros., Menasha.** "We like Taylor raspberries as good as Latham in yield and they are of good quality and harder than Latham. The canes are not so high but they are strong and vigorous and show no disease although we did not give ours much care because we can't get a good price for raspberries."

"What is a detour?"

"The roughest distance between two points."

## JAR OFF PLUM CURCULIO

**M**ANY horticulturists have difficulty in controlling the plum curculio which lays an egg in the tissue of the fruit, spoiling it. Spraying with arsenate of lead about three times after petal fall at intervals of about five days is recommended. Even then many have trouble.

The suggestion is made that another method where there are only a few trees, is to place a canvas or newspapers under the tree and very early in the morning, jar the tree by tapping it with a piece of wood. This will knock off the curculios which are inactive at that time of day, and they can be picked up and destroyed.



## Endeavoring to Be

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**Special Machinery for Crop Handling**

# In The Berry Patch

## STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

H. H. Harris

**M**OST growers have their old strawberry patches renewed by plowing from one side of the row and then dragging thoroughly. We mowed our bed and after drying for a few days raked the mulch leaves and all loose growth into piles, drew it off and stacked it for mulching the field again for winter. Then we cultivated with a two-horse cultivator, then dragged with a fine tooth harrow. I finished hoeing my old bed August 10th and the plants have started growing so the rows look nice. Most growers report their new settings are making a good stand of plants.

In my article in the July issue the statement was omitted that my records of the yield of the three varieties on test were obtained from pickings of a measured one-rod row of each variety. They were four feet apart and so each rod-row uses 66 square feet, so we multiplied the number of quarts picked on one rod-row by 660. The fact that they were 16-quart crates was also omitted, as some sections use 24-quart crates.

## LIKES PURPLE RASPBERRIES

**M**R. GEO. C. CURTIS, attorney at Merrill, writes that he likes the Marian Purple raspberry. "I am thoroughly convinced that for home use, canning and preserving, the various purple raspberries are to be preferred to any of the red. So far as the reds are concerned, I have tried the Newburgh and the Chief along with Latham, and the old Latham is still the best bet for our section.

"Until we can find a raspberry

that is hardy both as to climate and disease, the average gardener and farmer is going to be out of luck so far as a permanent berry patch is concerned.

"The Marian purple raspberry plants stood considerable abuse and were the only plants that were able to take it, and are doing first rate."

## THE STRAWBERRY SEASON IN DOOR COUNTY

N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay

**T**HE strawberry growers of Door County who had a good stand of plants, harvested a good crop of berries during the past season, while the growers who had a poor stand including the fields which made the runner plants late last season harvested a fair crop. There was plenty of rain during the picking season which helped to grow, both on high land and on our peat soil, the prettiest and largest berries I have ever seen.

The returns to the growers were not as good as they ought to have been. They averaged around \$1.40 per crate. It costs a commercial grower about 75c to 80c per crate for harvesting, so after deducting the cost of growing, there is no profit left unless the yield is heavy.

### Varieties

In regard to varieties there are more Beaver grown here than any other. Premier comes next. Then a limited amount of Catskill, Dorsett, Fairfax, Warfield, Dunlap, etc. Dorsett and Fairfax brought the highest price, followed by Beaver, Premier and Catskill. Dunlap and Warfield brought the lowest price because the Dunlap is a poor shipper and the Warfield is too small.

### Dresden

I fruited a few Dresden the

past season. They look promising but I doubt whether they will take the place of the Beaver. However, one year's test is not enough. It is a good plant maker, with long thrifty runners. They seem to do better than the Beaver on peat soil that is quite wet. The berry is large and good looking. I filled a heaping quart box with 20 berries.

The new plants for next season's crop look good at the present time.

## The Apple Crop

The apple crop here, although smaller than last year is coming along satisfactory. Most of the commercial orchards have clean fruit which will be larger than last year.

It is reported from England that the "take" of apples budded in the nursery row is materially increased when petroleum jelly is used over the raffia or rubber band which holds the bud in place.—Minnesota Fruit Grower.

## Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for color-ful, free folder and prices.

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Sheboygan, Wis.



# The Apple Show at the State Fair

**T**HE apple show at the State Fair this year was excellent, considering the lateness of the season and the early date of the Fair. Some of the earlier varieties such as Duchess and Wealthy showed excellent color, while many of the later varieties showed good size for that early date. In quantity, the show was up to its usual standard.

## 40 Tray Exhibit

There were seven exhibitors in the 40 tray class. Awards were placed as follows: 1st, Wisconsin Orchards, Gays Mills; 2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; 3rd, Wm. Louis, Richland Center; 4th, Ed. Stoeber, Madison; 5th, Meyers Orchard, Hales Corners; 6th, Theo. Kurtz, Cedarburg; 7th, Waldo Orchards, Arno Meyer, Waldo.

## 10 Tray Exhibits

McINTOSH. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, Ed. Stoeber.

N. W. GREENING. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, Ed. Stoeber; 3rd, Wm. Louis; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

WEALTHY. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, Wm. Louis; 3rd, Ed. Stoeber; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

DUCHESS. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, Ed. Stoeber; 3rd, Wm. Louis.

DUDLEY. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett.

WOLF RIVER. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett.

## Single Tray Exhibits

N. W. GREENING. 1st, Ed. Stoeber; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, Wm. Louis; 4th, A. K. Bassett; 5th, Harry Grover, Galesville.

DUCHESS. 1st, Harry Grover, Galesville; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Wm. Louis; 5th, R. W. Hammersley, Madison.

SNOW. 1st, Harry Grover; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Ed. Stoeber, Madison.

McMAHON. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, Wm. Louis; 3rd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

McINTOSH. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Harry Grover; 5th, F. B. Sherman.

WEALTHY. 1st, Harry Grover; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, Ed. Stoeber; 4th, Wm. Louis; 5th, A. K. Bassett.

## New Early Varieties

The Fair management is doing a real service to growers by offering awards on new varieties which have

become somewhat popular in this state, in order that they may be studied by Fair visitors.

## Trays—Melba and Early McIntosh

There were seven entries in this class, with A. K. Bassett winning 1st; Virgil Fieldhouse, 2nd; and Wm. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, 3rd; Waldo Orchards, 4th.

MILTON, Wm. Aeppler, 1st, and A. K. Bassett, 2nd.

CORTLAND. There were 8 entries in Cortland trays. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, Wm. Aeppler; 4th, Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville.

## Plates of Early Varieties

MELBA. (9 entries) 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Milton Cooper, Waukesha; 3rd, Wm. Louis; 4th, Virgil Fieldhouse.

EARLY McINTOSH (7 entries). 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, E. H. Stoeber; 3rd, Waldo Orchards; 4th, Wm. Aeppler.

MILTON (9 entries). 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, F. B. Sherman; 4th, Theo Kurtz, Cedarburg.

## Peck Basket Window Displays

McINTOSH. 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Wm. Louis; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, Wisconsin Orchards.

N. W. GREENING. 1st, Meyers Orchards, Hales Corners; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, Waldo Orchards.

WEALTHY. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

## Standard Box

McINTOSH. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, A. K. Bassett; 3rd, Wm. Louis; 4th, E. H. Stoeber.

N. W. GREENING. 1st, E. H. Stoeber; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Wm. Louis.

WEALTHY. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

## Pyramid of 91 Apples

WEALTHY. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, A. K. Bassett; 3rd, Wm. Louis; 4th, E. H. Stoeber.

McINTOSH. 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, Wm. Aeppler.

N. W. GREENING. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, E. H. Stoeber; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Wm. Louis.

MILTON. 1st, Wm. Aeppler; 2nd, A. K. Bassett.

## Ring Pack on Top of Basket

McINTOSH. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, A. K. Bassett; 3rd, Wisconsin Orchards; 4th, E. H. Stoeber.

N. W. GREENING. 1st, Wisconsin Orchards; 2nd, Wm. Louis; 3rd, E. H. Stoeber; 4th, A. K. Bassett.

WEALTHY. 1st, Wm. Louis; 2nd, Wisconsin Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, E. H. Stoeber.

## THE BEE AND HONEY EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR

The bee and honey exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair this year was again worthy of the high place it holds in showing the product of the beekeeping industry of Wisconsin. It is probably the largest exhibit of bees and honey at any fair in the United States. The quality of all exhibits was as good as has ever been shown.

The show this year was judged by Prof. F. B. Paddock, Extension Specialist in Beekeeping, of Iowa State College at Ames. Prof. Paddock did an excellent job and the exhibitors were in a very happy mood after the ribbons had been awarded. Prof. Paddock judged the entire display in one day.

An unusual feature and a splendid one, was that he called in all exhibitors during the middle of the afternoon on the opening day of the Fair, and judged the 1 lb. jar of honey class before them, commenting upon his method, and asking beekeepers to express their opinion. Mr. Ed. Ranum of Mount Horeb was the winner in this class with one of the whitest samples of honey ever shown. Prof. Paddock judged the 1 lb. jar with labels in the same way, giving a talk on the best type of jar and labels for selling honey.

## Booth Display Winners

The honey booths were judged by the Merit System which proved a very satisfactory method.

Ratings of **Excellent** and blue ribbons were given to John Kneser of Hales Corners and Honey Acres (Walter Diehnelt), Menomonee Falls.

Ratings of **Very Good** and red ribbons were given Honey Meadows, Oconomowoc; Frank Johnson, Milwaukee; L. Figge, Milwaukee; and West Side Apiaries, Madison.

Ratings of **Good** with pink ribbons were given to Brown Brothers of West Allis; Daffodil Bee Farm of Mt. Horeb; V. G. Howard, Milwaukee; Ralph Raschig of Milwaukee; and V. G. Schultz, Reedsburg.

Honey seemed to sell well this year at the Fair. Five lb. pails were sold by most of the exhibitors at 50c retail, with other style of jars in proportion. Comb honey sold at 20c per section. Sales were reported as satisfactory.



# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,  
President  
S. P. Elliott, Menomonee,  
Vice-president

#### OFFICERS

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.  
Louise Diehnelt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,  
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN  
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith  
Newton Boggs, Viroqua  
C. C. Meyer, Appleton  
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## Large Attendance at Summer Meeting

**W**ELL over 300 beekeepers and their wives attended the three summer meetings of the State Association July 23-24-26. The meetings were the most interesting ever held.

The meeting at Platteville was in honor of Mr. N. E. France, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting:

#### Resolution

WHEREAS, our esteemed fellow beekeeper, N. E. France of Platteville, is the pioneer of all inspectors in the United States, having begun his work in 1897, and continued until 1940, making a total of 43 years of inspection, and

WHEREAS, Mr. France has been greatly beloved by his fellow beekeepers as a teacher as well as an enforcement agent of the law,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, in annual summer meeting assembled, that we unanimously extend to both Mr. and Mrs. N. E. France our sincere appreciation for their work and help, and give to them our best wishes for many more years of good health and happiness.

#### Our Guest Speakers

Mr. E. R. Root of Medina, Ohio, and Mr. Morris Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois, attended all three of the meetings and appeared on the program. They were especially helpful on the Information Hour.

Other speakers whose talks were appreciated by the group were those of Dr. C. L. Farrar (at Menomonee Falls); Mr. E. L. Chambers, Mr. G. F. Long, and Mr. James Gwin of Madison.

The Woman's Auxiliary held interesting sessions at each of the meetings. Mrs. Harriett Grace and Mrs. Ann Eggleston of the American Honey Institute were the speakers.

The Information Hour was a new feature of the program. Questions had been submitted by beekeepers in various sections of the state. Our speakers and some of the leading beekeepers were seated in the front of the room and were asked to answer the questions by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. The questions were answered well, and provided considerable interest and information.

Dr. Farrar pointed out that lack of pollen last fall and again this spring no doubt caused the weak colonies that many complained about.

#### New Officers Elected

At the business meeting of the Southwestern District at Platteville, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg; Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster.

#### Woman's Auxiliaries Elect Officers

At the southwestern Wisconsin meeting the Woman's Auxiliary elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. Chas. Roy, Sparta; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Viola Woods, South Wayne; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Erickson, Rockton.

At the northwestern Wisconsin meeting at Ladysmith the Auxiliary elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. Geo. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Vernon Homer, Menomonee; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. Michaelsen, Arkansasaw.

#### NATIONAL BEE CONFERENCES IN OMAHA

American Honey Producers' League to Meet  
October 22-24

**T**HE American Honey Producers' League, as well as all other national beekeepers' organiza-

tions, will meet in the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska, on October 22, 23, and 24.

All beekeepers are urged to attend the meeting and a very good program is promised.

#### ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Baraboo—October 30-31

**T**HE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association have decided to hold their 62nd annual convention in the city of Baraboo on October 30-31.

If the interest and attendance at the three summer meetings are any indication, this convention should be well attended. The program which will be published in the next issue of this magazine, will feature production and marketing problems. At least one out-of-state speaker of national reputation will be brought in to talk on vital problems pertaining to beekeeping.

Baraboo will furnish us with a very nice hall. There will be ample room for the meeting of beekeepers, and in the rear, separated by a hall is a nice smaller room for the Woman's Auxiliary. Ample accommodations are obtainable in Baraboo either in the hotel or in tourist homes, and prices are very reasonable.

The Sauk County Beekeepers Association will cooperate in making the program a success.

**THE RETAIL PRICE OF HONEY**

**A**T the Wisconsin State Fair this year all of the beekeepers exhibiting were retailing their honey at 50c per 5 lb. pail. Sales were reported somewhat better than last year.

This would indicate that the consumer is willing to pay 50c for a 5 lb. pail of honey.

It was also reported that a Milwaukee beekeeper who went into packing honey on a rather large scale last year and sold it to the chain stores to be retailed at 39c per 5 lb. pail, went into bankruptcy recently. All of which goes to show that price cutting and price wars are bad business.

Beekeepers at the Fair were strongly of the opinion that every effort should be made this year to hold the price in the neighborhood of 50c or more for a 5 lb. container. It might be 49c in the chain stores, but in the smaller stores with delivery service, it might be 55 or 60 cents.

Our State Association President, Mr. Walter Diehnelt, says that beekeepers can hold up the price on the basis of quality and service. Storekeepers are interested in turnover. If beekeepers have a superior quality of honey and display it well in the store and keep the stock looking good, it need not be sold for less than 50c per 5 lb. pail. We have seen a well known local brand of honey in a chain store selling for 49c per pail when a shipped in brand was on the same shelf for 39c, and the local honey was the best seller.

Papa (taking bath)—“Hey, mother, are you sure you put the goldfish back in their bowl?”

**50% Discount—  
Stock Up Now!**

We have several hundred dollars worth of **discontinued DRIPCUT dispensers** which we are going to close out at 50% of their regular retail value. **Everything is first class merchandise.** Write for information, telling us about what quantities you are wanting. We have limited supplies only of some numbers.

**Honey Dispenser Sales Co.**  
Box 2077, Univ. Sta.  
Madison, Wisconsin

**SEPTEMBER IS AN IMPORTANT MONTH FOR BEEKEEPERS**

**W**HETHER or not we will have strong colonies next spring depends largely upon what happens in our colonies during September and early October. The bees which are hatched out this month will constitute our winter cluster. If the colony is weak in October, it cannot be strong next spring. It does not pay to winter weak colonies and many beekeepers are beginning to realize that it is a saving of equipment and labor to unite weak colonies with stronger ones and make up their losses by buying package bees in the spring.

There is still time to buy a good queen to replace a failing one during September or even the first part of October. Such a queen will lay well during February and March and come out with a strong spring cluster of young bees providing there is enough honey and pollen present for them to carry on brood-rearing.

**POLLEN TRAPS RECOMMENDED**

**T**HE use of pollen traps to obtain a supply of pollen for use in the early spring was recommended by Dr. C. L. Farrar at our summer meeting at Menomonee Falls. Dr. Farrar exhibited a pollen trap which is being used by the Central States Bee Laboratory at Madison. If traps are placed on several colonies, quite a large supply of pollen can be collected. The lack of pollen will weaken these colonies and they will have to be united with others. Nevertheless, the value of the pollen will be far greater than the value of a few colonies.

By adding 1 pound of pollen to 3 pounds of soybean flour the mixture will be as good for broodrearing in the spring as pollen alone, according to experi-

ments Dr. Farrar has carried on.

Some beekeepers in Wisconsin have said that they think their colonies produce all the pollen they can use. Careful observation, however, throughout the season has shown that this is not the case and there may be critical times when broodrearing is stopped, or at least slowed down, from a lack of pollen.

We would like to see southern breeders develop pollen production. There should be a good market for it.

**See Bee and Honey prize winners at State Fair on page 9.**

**HONEY WANTED**

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

**BEEKEEPERS! Order Now!**

Take advantage of our **New Low Prices and Prompt Shipping Service** on Glass and Tin—

**Honey Containers!**

**Friction Top Pails and Cans—**

- \*2½ lb. Cans, per reshipping case of 24 **\$1.10**
- \*2¼ lb. Cans, per carton of 100..... **3.75**
- \* 5 lb. Pails, per reshipping case of 12 **.87**
- \* 5 lb. Pails, per carton of 50..... **2.88**
- \*10 lb. Pails, per reshipping case of 6..... **.75**
- \*10 lb. Pails, per carton of 50..... **4.30**
- 60 lb. Cans, 2½ in. caps, in bulk, each **.30**
- 60 lb. Cans, per reshipping case of 12 **.92**
- 60 lb. Cans, per carton of 24..... **6.96**
- \*Soldered with pure tin solder.

**Masterline Glass Jars—**

- 2 lb. jars, per carton of 12..... **.55**
- 1 lb. jars, per carton of 24..... **.80**
- ½ lb. jars, per carton of 24..... **.65**

**Bee-Hive Glass Jars—**

- 2 lb. jars, per carton of 12..... **.55**
- 1 lb. jars, per carton of 24..... **.80**
- ½ lb. jars, per carton of 24..... **.65**

**Glass Honey Pails—**

- 2½ lb. glass pails, per carton of 12..... **.60**
- 5 lb. glass pails, per carton of 6..... **.42**

F.O.B. Boyd, Wisconsin

For prices on Comb Honey Wrappers, cartons and shipping cases refer to our 1940 catalog.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

# Editorials



## NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

### Election of Officers Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

**T**HE following members of the Board of Directors whose term expires this year were appointed as the nominating committee for the annual election of officers this fall by president R. L. Marken:

Carroll Krippner, Fort Atkinson,  
Chairman

M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay  
Clare Fancher, Sturtevant

Any member of the Society is welcome to suggest candidates for nomination to this committee. The ballot submitted by the committee will be published in the October issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, and all members are entitled to vote by mail. Ballots will also be distributed at the annual convention in November, and those who have not voted previously may vote at that time.

The election will be for the following officers:

President to succeed Mr. R. L. Marken of Kenosha. (It has been customary for the Vice-president to succeed as president.)

Vice-president to succeed Mr. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay.

Members of the Board to succeed those mentioned above as members of the nominating committee. Board members nominated should be, as far as possible, from the section of the state in which these members reside.



## COMING EVENTS IN WISCONSIN

**O**CTOBER 1-2. Annual convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Loraine Hotel, Madison.

**October 19-25. First annual Wisconsin Gourd Show, Radio Hall, WHA, University Campus, Madison.**

**October 30-31. Annual Convention Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Baraboo.**

**November 14-15. Annual Convention Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Hotel Racine, Racine.**

## ASTERS

Asters are frivolous school girls  
Dressed in colors gay,  
Waving goodbye to Summer  
On a hazy day.

—Marion F. Haugseth  
Hayward G. C.

## FRUIT TESTING COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TOUR EASTERN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

**A**T the annual summer meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, president R. L. Marken appointed the following members on the fruit testing committee for this year: S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay; Arno Meyer, Waldo; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; and the Secretary.

The committee will leave Madison Thursday, August 29th, visiting in succession, the following Experiment Stations: The Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio; Orchards and nurseries at Mentor and Painesville, Ohio; the Canadian Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada; the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, New York; The Vineland Experiment Station, Ontario, just west of Niagara Falls.

Arrangements have been made with the horticulturists at each of the Experiment Stations so that the time will be well spent, inspecting the work of the Station, and especially the new fruit varieties which might be adaptable for growing in Wisconsin. About two-thirds of the expenses of the trip will be paid by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the balance by the committee members. We hope to publish a complete report of the trip in our next issue.



## 72nd Annual Convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society Racine—November 14-15

**A**T the summer meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society held at Madison on August 12th, it was decided to hold the 72nd annual convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at the Hotel Racine, Racine, on November 14-15.

A special effort will be made to have on the program speakers who have a timely message for all Wisconsin fruit growers. The complete program will appear in our October issue.

The premium list for the annual fruit show will also appear in the next issue. It will be quite similar to the schedule for last year and will feature new varieties of apples and possibly pears, with plates of the leading standard varieties. There will also be a show of seedling apples. The object of the show at the annual convention is to be educational. Many growers come to the convention to see what the new varieties look like and to study them. The problem of the best varieties to grow in various parts of the state, as well as for various purposes such as roadside market, local market, or commercial shipping is one of the difficult problems for our growers. This type of show will help growers to decide which varieties are best for his purpose.

### Woman's Auxiliary Meeting

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, of which Mrs. R. L. Marken, Kenosha, is president; Mrs. M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay, Vice-president; Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo, Secretary - Treasurer, will hold a meeting of interest to all women horticulturists in connection with the convention. In addition to a program this

year featuring horticultural topics in which women are interested, there will be trips to interesting points in Racine in cooperation with the Racine Garden Club. All wives of fruit growers are especially invited to attend this meeting.

### CUT OUT OLD RASPBERRY CANES NOW

**"W**E can't grow raspberries profitably anymore because of diseases," writes a member from central Wisconsin.

"True," says Prof. R. E. Vaughan, "if we do not use all the measures possible to eliminate disease." One of these is to cut out the old fruiting canes of red raspberries now. Do it just as soon as possible after picking, is his advice, because then we remove the sources of infection.

Raspberry anthracnose and also cane and spur blight keep on sending out spores of the disease, if they have been present on the old canes the past season, and infect the young canes. This continues throughout the summer and fall. The best thing we can do, therefore, is to remove the old canes and burn them at once.

Some growers have thought that the old canes help hold up the young canes during winter. This, however, is of little value. The young canes should be grown sturdy enough so that they will stand by themselves. One way of producing sturdy canes is to thin out the young canes so that they will have room to grow. Cut out all the spindly canes, leaving only the more stocky and space them so that they are not closer together than about 6 inches apart.

By cutting out all the old and also the spindly canes the rows will dry out better during a damp season, which is another way of reducing disease. It is a well known

fact that diseases are much more serious during a wet season than during a dry one. If we open up our rows so that the canes dry out rapidly, it will help.

### WISCONSIN GOURD SHOW Radio Hall, University Campus, Madison—October 19-25, 1940

**T**HIS year we are to have the first Wisconsin Gourd Show. We have heard a great deal about eastern gourd shows and meetings of gourd clubs but very little has been done in the middle west. Since many people grow gourds here the first Wisconsin Gourd Show to be held jointly by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and Radio Station WHA at Madison, October 19-25, should be an outstanding event.

We are assured of a large exhibit because one of the outstanding gourd growers in the middle west has promised to send more than 100 gourds to the show, covering all different kinds, as a special exhibit.

The schedule of classes for the show was announced in the May issue of Wisconsin Horticulture and may also be obtained by writing to Radio Station WHA, Madison. There will be classes for all the different types of gourds you may have in your garden so plan to send some to the show.

There will be no admission charge and no entry fee.

### LILY AND TULIP BULBS

Hardy Lilies: 25 Tenuifolium; or 12 Concolor, or Cernuum or Golden Glean; 6 Umbellatums, Elegans, Maximowicziana, or 5 Henryi, or Red Russian Tip Top lilies, each unit \$1.10 postpaid.

Tulips: Princess Elizabeth, Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Picotee or Inglescombe Yellow, 35 for \$1, postpaid. Tiny ones, 25c per lb. with other order. 35c lb. alone.

—H. D. Sauve, The Far North Gardens, Iron River, Wis.



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Chester Harrison, Waldo, President

Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, Vice-President

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

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

Regional Vice-Presidents

Frank Blood, Stevens Point

Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan

Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh

Ben Robinson, Kenosha

## The State Gladiolus Show

**T**HE Eleventh Annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show at the Columbus High School on August 10-11 was most successful, both from the standpoint of quality of the flowers exhibited, and because a substantial profit was made this year which has not been the case for several years.

### Columbus Committees Cooperate

Only the highest praise can be accorded the committees from Columbus who helped stage the show. Each member took a personal interest in its success. The Woman's Club sold tickets and helped with the entries and assisted the judges, while the men on the committee were there all the time giving their cooperation. The High School was an excellent location and provided practically everything required for success.

The judges consisted of Mr. Walter Miller and Father F. Haeusler of Sun Prairie; Rev. F. W. Heberlein, Briggsville; Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan; Frank Thomas, Kenosha; Karl Timm, Markesan; J. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois; Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc; Ben Robinson, Kenosha; Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville; and Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh.

Mrs. Sam Post of Madison did an excellent job of judging the artistic arrangements, making comments about each exhibit.

A new feature which seemed to please everyone was the fact that the business meeting was postponed until the October meeting, and the banquet was given over to an enjoyable program. This is most fitting as there were many visitors at the banquet and they were able to enjoy the program throughout.

The American Home Achievement Medal was won by Dr. Geo. Scheer of Sheboygan on his seedling 35C185-64. Dr. Scheer had an excellent table of seedlings.

The best decorative spike was shown by F. Hagedorn of Sheboygan, on seedling 3636, originated by Dr. Scheer.

The best exhibition spike at the show was won on Peggy Lou by the Legion Trial Gardens, Spring Green.

The most beautiful spike at the show was Beacon exhibited by David Puerner, Milwaukee.

### 25 Spike Table

Mr. A. S. Haugen of Stoughton won the silver cup donated by Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie, for the best table of 25 spikes. The Society greatly appreciated this beautiful gift of Mr. Miller. Congratulations, Mr. Haugen, on winning it. In this class Chester Harrison, Waldo, was second; A. E. Zamzow, Beaver Dam, third.

### 20 Spike Table

In the 20 spike table class the silver cup was won by Mr. Albert Haugen; 2nd F. W. Brokopp, Columbus, and 3rd, Chester Harrison, Waldo. Other entries were the Legion Trial Gardens, Spring Green; J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois; and Mrs. Fred Poyner of Waunakee.

### Commercial Exhibits

Awards of Merit were given each of the commercial exhibits. The three exhibitors were Mr. Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, with a very large exhibit; Mr. A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, also with a large exhibit; and Rev. F. W. Heberlein, Briggsville, with a nice exhibit of high quality.

### Best Large Bouquet

Chester Harrison of Waldo won the trophy for the best bouquet offered by the Colonial Gardens. Mr. Harrison had a beautiful large basket of Picardy, well deserving of the award.

Dinner tables and four screen arrangements were shown by ladies of the Columbus Woman's Club which were outstanding in quality.

### Seedlings

Mr. Martin Steinpreis of Sheboygan had the champion exhibition seedling with his 35-22. Mr. F. Hagedorn of Sheboygan had the champion decora-

tive seedling on 3636. Other winners in these classes were as follows:

**Exhibition type**, white or cream: 1st, Martin Steinpreis, No. 35-185-69; 2nd, Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, on 39C66-01.

Yellow, buff or orange: 1st, Martin Steinpreis, 35-08; 2nd, Walter Krueger, 162-10; 3rd, Dr. Geo. Scheer, 39C74-01.

All shades of pink: 1st, Walter Krueger, 272-15; 2nd, Dr. Geo. Scheer, 37C-109-03; 3rd, Dr. Geo. Scheer, 37C-108-10.

Scarlet, rose-red, red: 1st, Martin Steinpreis, 35-22; 2nd, Martin Steinpreis, 35-24; 3rd, Martin Steinpreis, 35-20.

**Decorative Section**, All shades of pink, 1st, F. Hagedorn, Sheboygan, 3636; 2nd, Walter Krueger, 470-10; 3rd, O. J. Hagedorn, 3620.

Walter Krueger, Dr. Scheer and Gladys Sprecher of Spring Green also won prizes in other classes.

The following won the division champions in the various classes:

3 Spike Class, Section A, J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois, on Isola Bella.

Section B, Exhibition, Rev. J. Schulz, Van Dyne, on Ellen Marie.

Best 1940 Introduction in Section B, Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc, on Master Myron.

Section C, Decorative. Gladys Sprecher, Spring Green.

Section D, Decorative. W. Achenbach, Oostburg, on Charles Dickens.

Section EE, Late Exhibition Type, Legion Trial Gardens, Spring Green, on Peggy Lou.

Section E, Exhibition, David Puerner, Milwaukee, on Beacon.

Section e, Exhibition, Mrs. H. E. Ott, on Commander Koehl.

Section d, Decorative, Mrs. Edward Kitzerow, on Ava Maria.

### Highest Point Winners

Largest premium winners at the show were Martin Steinpreis, Sheboygan, with 95 points; Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois, with 93 points; and Chester Harrison, Waldo, with 86 points.

**SOCIETY HOLDS SUCCESSFUL SUMMER MEETING**

**T**HE Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held an interesting summer meeting at Walter Miller's Garden, Sun Prairie, Sunday, July 28th. Very nice exhibits of gladiolus were brought to the meeting by A. S. Haugen of Stoughton, Chester Harrison of Waldo, and the Rev. F. W. Heberlein, Briggsville. Walter Miller, the host, also had a nice showing of glads.

**Election of Officers at Fall Meeting**

It was unanimously voted that the annual business meeting and election of officers be held at the fall meeting which will probably be in Manitowoc. An excellent attendance is assured at this meeting because the Society has 60 members in Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties.

Talks were given at the meeting by Rev. F. W. Heberlein, A. S. Haugen, E. A. Lins, Spring Green, Karl Timm, Markesan, and Edwin Ristow of Oshkosh, on cutting blooms, spraying, and transporting blooms to the show.

There were 40 members and about 25 visitors present at the meeting.

A rising vote of thanks was given Walter Miller for the beautiful trophy he donated for the 25 spike table class at the annual Gladiolus Show, and for his hospitality in allowing us to have the meeting in his garden.

**ROTENONE DUSTS OR SPRAYS FOR THRIPS CONTROL**

**S**EVERAL Wisconsin gladiolus growers have reported success with the control of gladiolus thrips by the use of rotenone dusts or sprays.

The Agicide Laboratories, Milwaukee, report good results from rotenone dusts or sprays, both in garden and field work.

If the rotenone dust will effectively control thrips, it will be a lot easier and cheaper remedy than many others, and of course a much less dangerous poison than tartar emetic. We would like to hear from growers who have had success with rotenone in thrips control.

Teacher (after lesson on snow): "As we walk out on a cold winter day and look around, what do we see on every hand?"

Pupil: "Gloves!"

**ANNUAL MEETING  
WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS  
SOCIETY  
Manitowoc, Sunday,  
September 29  
Election of Officers  
Business Meeting  
Program**

**Gladiolus Society to Meet at Manitowoc**

**T**HE annual fall meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held at Manitowoc on Sunday, September 29. Cards announcing the program will be sent to all members late in September. Bring your friends interested in glads.

President Chester Harrison expects a large attendance at this meeting because the Sheboygan and Manitowoc Chapters will be there 100 per cent which alone will make an attendance of over 60. A large program is promised.

The nominating committee appointed by the President consists of Karl Timm, Markesan; F. Hagedorn, Sheboygan, who present the following slate:

For President: Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc.

Vice-President: A. S. Haugen, Stoughton; Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville.

Corresponding Secy.: H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Rec. Secy.-Treas.: Otto Kap-schitzke, Sheboygan; Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh.

Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

A slate for Regional Vice-Presidents and for Directors will also be presented.

"Have you anything to say, prisoner, before I pass sentence?" asked the judge.

"No, your honor, except that it takes very little to please me."

**WHA GARDEN PROGRAMS**

**T**HE Homemaker's Hour over Radio Station WHA and WLBL announces the garden program every Tuesday from 10-10:45 a.m., as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Visiting the Gardens of Mrs. Hans Reese.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

With the Jefferson Garden Club.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

A visit to the University Horticultural Gardens. G. W. Longenecker and Wilford Newell.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1. With the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8. With the Garden Club of Menominee Falls.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15. With the Garden Club of Elkhorn.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22. The First WHA Gourd Show. Harold Engel and H. J. Rahmlow.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29. New Ideas for Wintering Gardens. H. J. Rahmlow.

**Water Roots WITH A Water Boy**

ATTACH GARDEN HOSE - PUSH WATER BOY INTO GROUND - TURN ON WATER - WATER THOROUGHLY

**WATER BOY**

Brass valve is of first-grade materials and rugged construction. Double pistol grips make it easy to push WATER BOY into the hardest soil. Galvanized iron pipe has twelve (12) holes near the bottom placed so the water tends to encircle the roots. Tip of WATER BOY is of steel and pointed to penetrate soil readily. Pipe and tip are both detachable so pipe is easily cleaned if ever necessary. Price \$2.50

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

## AN OLD-FASHIONED BORDER GETS MADE OVER

ONE garden club member became dissatisfied with her old-fashioned border. She wanted more of the flowers that were grown in other gardens—but felt she could not give up the old-fashioned flowers that had been growing there for more years than she had lived. Great clumps of magenta Phlox; Tiger lilies; pink, rose and white Peonies were there, but she hoped they might be combined more harmoniously with other plantings.

### All Is Dug Up

So, with the exception of the Peonies and one great group of Phlox, everything was dug up. Plenty of fertilizer was added to the soil (bone meal and milorganite). Then the ground was well spaded and worked up before replanting. The border had a grape row as a background, some large trees shaded one part. While at the north end more large trees as well as evergreens gave a nice shelter as well as background.

We did manage to find a place for one *Amelanchier Canadensis*, and one Red Bud. The large group of magenta Phlox with its background of grape vines was a glowing spot of color. We planted all the white phlox we had and there is room for more together with *Clematis recta* and clumps of *Delphinium* that tone in with the phlox. The Tiger Lilies were planted in two large groupings at either end of the border, as they do well in semi-shade. At the lower end their neighbors will be Snowball Hydrangea, and at the upper end



*Hemerocallis Thunbergi* and yellow *Delphinium Zalil*. There are also *Astilbes*, but they will be through blooming before the Lilies begin. Groups of *Delphinium* are planted irregularly through the entire 85 foot length of border. The width varies from 13 to 20 feet. Supplementing the *Delphinium* are *Platycodon*, *Salvia*, *Veronica*, *Echinops*, *Campánulas*, *Anchusa*, *Aconitum*, *Baptisia*, etc., to carry the blue tone through the season. Groups of *Hemerocallis*, blooming over a long period are also given plantings of yellow blooming perennials, such as *Cassia*, *Thermopsis*, *Achillea*, *Chrysanthemums*. There are Iris in white, yellow, rose, lavender and purple, *Shasta* daisies, *Pyrethrum*, *Thalictrum*, in lavender, white and yellow, *Gypsophilas*, *Hardy Asters*, *Heleniums*, *Boltonias*, *Pentstemons*, *Oriental Poppies*, a goodly group of red *Monarda*—while along the front of the border grow *Columbines*, *Heuchera*, *Iberis*, *Alyssum Saxatile*, *Dwarf Iris*, low growing *Veronicas*, *Funkias*, *Dianthus*, *Trollius* and *Violas*.

A goodly portion of the center of the border was given over to Phlox, both tall and Dwarf, pale pink to deep rose, eyed varieties and pure white, coral and almost reds. *Vitex Negunda* will aid the grape vines in giving the Phlox

an especially charming background.

### Leave Room for Bulbs

Does this seem to fill the border? There is still room for bulbs, *Daffodils*, *Narcissus*, *Tulips*, *Lilies*, *Scillias*, *Crocus* here and there, all over the border in spring. The bulb blossoms will make a gay showing, and as their foliage dies away annuals may be planted to bloom later. Rose pink and clear yellow *Zinnias* would be a good choice.

This border can stand plenty of color because there is so much green everywhere. It's a very lucky border that has Plum, Cherry and Apple trees, stately elms and evergreens and white trunked birches for companions.

### Garden Notes

Michigan is in the market with *Madonna Lily* bulbs. They say they are softer than those shipped in from abroad—but I have grown some for several years and have found them very satisfactory.

The *White Liatris* named on the trial list is getting considerable praise from garden club members who have tried it out.

Have seen some well grown clumps of *Pink Delphinium*. Here is a variety that will be grown in spite of its price.

That new dark early *Helenium* is another lovely thing, especially because it is early.

It has been a wonderful year for *Tuberous Begonias*. Any one having a shady spot could be the envy of all gardeners. They are really breath taking, especially where a number of one color are grown.



## REPAIR THE LAWN NOW

**R**IGHT now is a good time to repair the lawn or even to make a new lawn. Many gardeners have been more successful in establishing a good lawn by sowing the seed in late August or early September than by doing so in the spring. If the seed is sown in April or early May the hot summer months of June and July are often very trying on the new seeding. From now on we can expect favorable weather, especially if we have sufficient rain, to make a good lawn which will go through the winter months satisfactorily.

### Kentucky Blue-grass for the Sunny Lawn

In Wisconsin Kentucky Blue-grass is the variety most commonly used for lawns in sunny locations on fairly good soil. It does not do so well on poor soil or in shade. If mowed too short in very dry weather it does not stand up well. However, with sufficient water and mowing not closer than one inch, it is our best grass. Any injury heals rapidly and it always revives quickly in cool, moist weather. It grows well in fall and spring.

The seed germinates slowly, requiring about 14 to 20 days. The ground should be kept moist looking until the grass is up even though it requires watering every day.

Redtop seed is often mixed with Blue-grass seed because it grows fast and will eventually give way to the more vigorous Kentucky Blue-grass or, as we call it, June grass.

### A Good Cutting Height

If the lawn-mower can be set at about 1½ inches it should be so adjusted, according to some of our experts. At this length the grass will develop a good root system. If cut too short, the root system is injured, especially during dry weather.

# Can Acid Soil Plants Be Grown in Wisconsin?

Phelps Wyman

**W**in Wisconsin of acid-soil plants, both ornamental and economic. From some of the facts, this at first appears easy, but later, one is less sure of its complete practicability.

According to Wisconsin Circular 266 on "Liming Wisconsin Soils," the northern two-thirds or more of the State, except for small areas, has clearly an acid soil. At the south, the unglaciated area south and west of La Crosse, Madison and Beloit has acid soil over limestone rock that sometimes is close to the surface. In the area east and southeast of Beloit, Madison, Oshkosh and Green Bay, the glaciers made a thorough mixture of limestone and other soils but even here hill-tops may be acid.

### The Heath Family

Eleven genera of the heath family in twenty-four species as well as other acid soil plants are natives according to Fassett's "Spring Flora of Wisconsin." Most of these, as we know, require a high degree of acidity. Among them are *Kalmia polifolia*, Pale Laurel, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, Leatherleaf, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, Bearberry, and *Gaylussacia baccata*, Huckleberry. There are also *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, Early Blueberry, and *V. canadense*, Velvet-leaved Blueberry, from which are collected most of our market blueberries and which give to Maine alone a three million dollar industry, and *V. macrocarpon*, American Cranberry, which as we know supplies a profitable industry to Wisconsin. All of the native plants are small and of little ornamental value except in

lesser or finer ways. Many seem amenable to propagation and cultivation but with a handling of their own. Blueberries are now grown elsewhere in many varieties.

Then there are successful amateur gardeners, in Milwaukee County anyway, who, after infinite pains in supplying the necessary conditions of soil, drainage, water and shade, do grow with some success the larger ornamental varieties of the heath family, Mountain Laurel or *Kalmia latifolia*, Rhododendron and Azalea.

So far the case is fairly good, but there is the little matter of hardiness. The native smaller plants are all right, some of which are sub-arctic, but the Rhododendron and Azalea are largely middle-State and southern plants while the Mountain Laurel and the highly ornamental *Vaccinium corymbosum*, Highbush Blueberry, growing to ten feet high, said to be easily cultivated and well advertised by eastern nurseries, come a little farther north. In Minnesota the cultivated forms of low Blueberry and the Highbush Blueberry are said not to survive sub-zero temperatures.

The conclusion is that cultivated acid-soil woody plants of real ornamental and economic character do have a fighting chance in Wisconsin but that it will take much patient experimentation to find, propagate and cultivate them. The broad-leaved evergreens, the Mountain Laurel and Rhododendron, probably have a lesser chance of success. Some of the Azaleas being deciduous may have a greater, while the economic forms, the greatest chance.

# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, President  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Hon. President,  
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary,  
Madison

## News

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary,  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson  
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 1st V-President,  
Waupaca  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 2nd V-President,  
1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine

### FEDERATION MEMBERS STUDY CONSERVATION AT SUMMER MEETING

**M**EMBERS of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation had an opportunity to study conservation firsthand at the annual summer meeting at Eagle River, July 27-28.

Garden club members, largely from Antigo, Sheboygan and Milwaukee garden clubs, assembled at Anvil Lake Camp Grounds in the million acre Nicolet National Forest, east of Eagle River. This is a beautiful spot provided by the National Forestry Service. Tables and benches had been brought in for our use and the members enjoyed a picnic dinner.

Dedication of the School Children's Forest took place in a little grove at 2 p.m., where talks were given by State Superintendent John Callahan, Mr. E. N. Hein, and Mr. G. W. Pike, Supervisor of Nicolet National Forest. Mrs. E. R. Durgin, Racine, told how Mrs. Frank Quimby conceived the idea of the School Children's Forest, and how she had worked for its accomplishment. The spot was dedicated to Mrs. Quimby. Singing was led by Miss Carol Quimby. The members then enjoyed planting a number of pine trees in this area.

#### Our School Children's Forest

The School Children's Forest is well worth visiting. One cannot conceive of the work done and its importance without seeing it. A large abandoned farm lying adjacent to the highway



has been planted to row after row of evergreens, largely Jack Pine. This seems a favorable year, and some of the trees had already made a growth of two feet this season. In a few more years it will be a beautiful green forest.

The first day's meeting closed with a dinner at Club DeNoyer and a meeting under the stars in the Eagle River Park.

On Sunday the members enjoyed a boat trip through the Chain O'Lakes at Eagle River. This was followed by an inspirational meeting in the Park.

### AMENDMENTS TO GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION CONSTITUTION PROPOSED

**A** NUMBER of amendments to the constitution of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will be proposed to the Board of Managers for recommendation, and the convention for adoption on October 1. Lack of space does not permit us to publish the three typewritten pages of proposed amendments in full. We can give only a brief summary of the important proposals.

1. Relating to membership. Proposed that any garden department of any club or society such as Woman's Clubs be permitted to affiliate for

a fee of \$5.00 per year, with the same privileges of a club of ten members. Individual members to be accepted on payment of \$1.00 per year dues. Sustaining members, \$5.00 per year, and life members at \$25.00 per year, with no voting privileges.

**Districts.** District officers to be called President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, and be elected previous to the annual meeting of the Federation.

#### Officers

The title of Corresponding Secretary to be changed to Executive Secretary, and the Corresponding Secretary to be chosen by the President in her community.

Newly elected officers to take over the duties immediately after the annual convention.

The term of office shall be for two years, and no person excepting the Secretary-Treasurer shall succeed themselves in office.

The President and First Vice-President shall be elected on even numbered years, and the Second Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer on odd numbered years.

**Nominating Committee.** The President shall appoint three members on the nominating committee, who shall present **one** candidate for each office to be filled. Other nominations may be made from the floor. Voting will be done by ballot when there is more than one candidate, otherwise by acclamation.

#### Committees

Committees shall conform to the committees of the National Federation, and committee chairmen cannot hold office for more than two consecutive terms.

"God does not send us  
Strange flowers every year.  
When the Spring winds blow  
O'er the pleasant places,  
The same dear things,  
Lift up the same old faces."

—Mrs. Whitney.

## PROGRAM WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Hotel Loraine, Madison—October 1-2, 1940

#### Board of Managers Meeting

The Board of Managers of the Federation will meet from 9:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the Colonial Room.

The Board of Managers consists of one delegate from each affiliated club with a membership of less than 50. Two delegates per club having more than 50 members. The Board acts on all matters of business and makes recommendations on all important matters to come before the convention.

Mrs. Chas. Schuele, President, and Mrs. C. H. Braman, 1st Vice-President, Presiding.

### MAIN PROGRAM—CRYSTAL BALL ROOM

#### Tuesday, October 1

9:30 a.m. 20 minute report on worth while accomplishments of garden clubs during the past year by Mrs. R. C. Klussendorf, Madison.

Reports of standing committee chairmen. Five minute reports by District chairmen on worth while accomplishments in the district.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Election of officers.

12 M. Committee round-table luncheon. The following committee chairmen have planned round-table luncheons:

1. Horticultural Committee. Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, Chm.
2. Junior Gardens. Mrs. Max Schmitt, Wauwatosa, Chm.
3. Roadside Development. Mrs. Chas. Dean, Madison, and Mrs. Gilbert Snell, Sheboygan, Chm.
4. Conservation. Dr. B. L. Jarchow, Racine.
5. Program, 1941. Mrs. R. C. Klussendorf, Madison, and Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca.

The round tables will be continued as breakfast meetings the morning of October 2.

#### Afternoon Program

1:45 p.m. Municipal Forests. Prof. F. B. Trenk, Madison.

2:00 p.m. Pointers on landscaping our home grounds. Prof. O. I. Gregg, Landscape Architect, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Illustrated with colored slides.

2:50 p.m. Choice flowering plants for Wisconsin gardens, illustrated with colored slides. Prof. Paul R. Krone, Specialist in Floriculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

3:45 p.m. Wisconsin Trees. Illustrated with slides. Miss Eunice Fenelon, Landscape Architect, Weyauwega.

#### The Banquet—Crystal Ball Room

6:30 p.m. Music and entertainment under supervision of the four Madison Garden Clubs. Price \$1.00.

Summer meeting movies. Mr. C. H. Braman, Waupaca

Feature Speaker: Col. Roy L. Farrand, Delavan, President Wisconsin Roadside Development Council.

Additional program to be announced.

#### Wednesday Forenoon

Meeting in Crystal Ball Room

9:30 a.m. Outstanding tulip varieties at the Holland, Michigan, Tulip Festival, illustrated with colored slides. Varieties available this year. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10 a.m. Gardening from Sunrise to Sunset, illustrated with colored slides. Prof. Paul R. Krone, Michigan.

11 a.m. Ornamental shrubs, their uses and how to grow them. Prof. O. I. Gregg, Michigan, illustrated with colored slides.

12 M. To Memorial Union, University of Wisconsin. Luncheon sponsored by Horticultural Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

#### Afternoon Program

1:30 p.m. Modern trends in landscape gardening. Illustrated. Prof. Franz Aust, Madison.

2:30 p.m. Tour of points of interest on Campus and Madison Gardens.

#### Registration Fee

Registration fees will be 50c or 25c for any one day.

Committee on arrangements: Mrs. Newell S. Boardman, Madison, Chairman; Mrs. E. N. Hein, Madison G. C.; Mrs. Walter Dakin, West Side G. C.; Mrs. Jos. Wirka, Little G. C.; Mrs. Ramon Coffman, Shorewood G. C.

Committee on arranging displays of state hand books and programs, Mrs. Chas. Braman of Waupaca, Chm.

Committee on arranging record books, Miss Mary Martin, Fond du Lac, Chm.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

**T**HE Nominating Committee for election of Federation officers appointed by the president at the summer meeting consists of Mrs. A. H. Moen, Jefferson, Chairman; Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Baraboo; and Mrs. Edward N. Hein, Madison.

The Committee presents the following slate of officers for the election at the annual convention:

President: Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca

1st Vice-President: Mrs. F. K. Quimby, Racine

2nd Vice-President: Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison

Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh  
Dr. Carl Schwendener, Milwaukee

Rec. Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. E. L. White.

## MADISON DISTRICT MEETING

**Madison--September 17**

**T**HE Madison District of the State Federation announces its annual meeting, election of officers, and program on Tuesday, September 17, at the Madison Y.W.C.A. The meeting will open with a luncheon at 1 p.m. (50c). A good program is promised. Send reservations to Mrs. Newell S. Boardman, Shorewood Hills, Madison, by September 15.

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# The State Fair Garden Club Flower Show

**W**ISCONSIN garden clubs again created a scene of beauty in the Horticulture Building at the Wisconsin State Fair. Little gardens, dinner tables, shadow boxes, flower arrangement tables and new varieties of annuals and perennials were shown. It is an excellent educational project and many questions were asked by Fair visitors of the committee of hosts and hostesses. Everything ran smoothly under the direction of the Show Chairman, Mrs. W. F. Roecker and Supt. E. L. Chambers.

One of the finest little gardens ever exhibited at the Fair was prepared by the Wauwatosa Garden Club. It was a Knot Garden, showing the use of herbs and vegetables in strictly formal design. The design and workmanship practically reached perfection.

The Juneau Heights Men's Garden Club built a green garden featuring red flowers as accent, which was very well done.

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation through the courtesy of the La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc, prepared a flagstone terrace, using potted plants which was attractive. The Federation appreciates the cooperation of the La Belle Club, aiding its treasury with the amount of the premium, which is \$40.00.

## Wall Pockets

Wall pockets for a porch with horticultural material were awarded premiums as follows: **Excellent**, Hillcrest Garden Club; **Very Good**, Waukesha Town G. C.; **Good**, Racine G. C. and Ravenswood Garden Club.

## Flower Arrangement Tables

Tables of 5 tall arrangements of any variety of flowers received awards as follows: **Excellent**, Racine G. C.; **Very Good**, West Allis G. C.; **Good**, Waukesha Town G. C.; **Fair**, Kenosha G. C.

Tables showing 9 arrangements of newer varieties of annuals and perennials, the following were awarded: **Excellent**, Blue Beech and Waukesha Town G. C.; **Very Good**, Kenosha County G. C.; **Good**, Wauwatosa G. C.

Tables of 5 mass arrangements of flowers received the following awards: **Excellent**, Racine and Hillcrest Garden Clubs; **Very Good**, Kenosha County G. C.; **Good** Blue Mound G. C.

## Still Life Pictures

On arrangements of fruits or vegetables characteristic of the preserving season, the following awards were given: **Excellent**, La Belle, Blue Mound and Ravenswood Garden Club; **Good**,

Waukesha Town and West Allis G. Clubs.

Arrangements of roadside grasses or weeds: **Excellent**, Kenosha County G. C.; **Very Good**, The Blue Beech and Waukesha Town Garden Clubs; **Fair**, Wauwatosa and Tess Corners Garden Clubs.

On flower pictures using annuals or perennials in shadow boxes: **Excellent**, Kenosha County, Blue Mound and Hillcrest Garden Clubs; **Fair**, Wauwatosa Garden Club.

## Dinner Tables

Breakfast table set for 2: **Excellent**, West Allis G. C.; **Very Good**, Kenosha County G. C.; **Good**, Home Garden Club, and Blue Mound G. C.

Informal Garden luncheon tables set for 4: **Excellent**, Blue Beech and City Club Garden Clubs; **Very Good**, Blue Mound G. C.; **Good**, Menomonee Falls G. C.; **Fair**, Kohler G. C.

Informal dinner table set for 4: **Excellent**, Fox Point, Kohler and La Belle Garden clubs; **Very Good**, Tess Corners and Ravenswood Garden Clubs; **Fair**, Home Garden Club, Milwaukee.

Buffet tables, characteristic of Mexico, Scandinavia, Hawaii, or Modern America: **Excellent**, Ravenswood G. C.; **Very Good**, Hillcrest, Fox Point and Kohler Garden Club.

## COMING EVENTS

**SEPTEMBER 15.** New England Gourd Society. 1 p.m., Picnic, Home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Allen North Street, Medfield, Mass.

**September 16.** American Fuchsia Society. Annual Exhibition, Commercial Club, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Mrs. Henry Davidson, 1382 26th Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

**September 20-22.** American Dahlia Society. Annual Show, Gardens on Parade, World's Fair, N. Y. Secretary, C. Louis Alling, 251 Court Street, West Haven, Conn.

**October 7-9.** National Council of State Garden Clubs. Semi-Annual Meeting, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind. Chairman, Mrs. E. C. Cline, 207 South 18th Street, Richmond, Ind.

**October 9-11.** Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Exhibition of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

**October 12.** New England Gourd Society. 1 p.m., Informal Gourd Festival and Picnic, Home of Mr. E. S. Thayer, 513 Grove Street, Worcester Mass.

## THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

**A**T the meeting of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations held June 18-20 at Wentworth-by-the-Seas, New Hampshire, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Pledging our wholehearted support to any National Emergency and recognizing our National responsibility.

2. On education for National Conservation.

3. For the study of our Forestry Problems.

## RECORD BOOK CONTEST AT CONVENTION

**D**ON'T forget the Blue Star Contest for Record Books at the convention. Bring your books and compare them with those of other clubs. This will be a good time to get some ideas as well as to compete for the Blue Star.

The Record Books are required to be uniform in some respects. All must be.

1. In a black three-ring notebook cover.

2. State Federation Officers and Committee Chairmen.

3. District Committee Chairmen.

4. Club officers and committees.

5. Committee reports on work accomplished and how it was done.

After that what goes into the rest of the book depends on the ideas and resourcefulness of the club or record book chairman.

They will be judged on:

1. Uniformity; 2. Usefulness; 3. Neatness; 4. Individuality.

The judging committee will include Mary Martin, Fond du Lac; Mrs. O. Axon, Lodi; Mrs. A. Piepkorn, Plymouth; and Mrs. Harry Howe, Elkhorn.

Bring the books with you or send them to me a week or so before the convention. Address them to Mary Martin, R. 3, Martin Road, Fond du Lac.

—Mary Martin, Record Books Chairman.



# Annual Convention

## Flower Show Schedule

Madison—Oct. 1-2

**I**N connection with the annual convention to be held at the Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wisconsin, on October 1-2.

Exhibits must be entered in the name of the garden club, with the name of the exhibitor or of the committee members also on the entry tag.

All exhibits must be in place and ready for judging by 11 a.m. October 1.

All judging will be done according to the merit system.

Each entry of merit will be given 75 cents for a blue ribbon and 50 cents for a red ribbon, with the exception of the tables or outdoor living rooms which will be given \$1.50 if they receive a blue ribbon or \$1.00 for a red ribbon.

### A. Shadow Boxes

Anyone entering a shadow box shall be responsible for any background material necessary. The box and lighting will be furnished. Size 18x24x30".

1. Monochromatic arrangement of Chrysanthemums with accessories.

2. Artistic arrangement of fruited shrubs or of dried materials or a combination of both.

3. Shadow box using fruits and accessories.

### B. Screen Backgrounds

Size of screens: Back 20x24", sides 16x20"; Back 24x30", sides 16x30"; 36x36x24".

1. Harvest scene.

2. My fall garden.

### C. Artistic Arrangements

1. Arrangement for living room end table or radio using any flowers.

2. Arrangement for a man's or boy's room using dried materials.

3. Arrangement for library or study, using complimentary colors.

4. Arrangement of fruited shrubs.

5. Arrangement of coniferous material.

6. Arrangement of gourds combined with other materials.

### D. Tables

Note: No silverware will be permitted on tables or buffet.

1. Buffet table for a Hallowe'en party.

2. Thanksgiving Dinner.

3. A Children's party.

4. The Christmas family dinner.

5. An informal luncheon.

6. The formal dinner table.

### E. A Miniature of the Outdoor

#### Living Room

Entry must not be over four feet by ten feet. Entries will be placed on tile

floor, but must have moisture-proof base.

All entries must be sent to Mrs. Carl Mohs, Shorewood Hills, Madison, Wisconsin, before September 25, 1940.

### Flower Show Committee

Mrs. C. E. Mohs, Chairman, Mrs. George Harbort and Mrs. Forrest Middleton of the Madison Garden Club; Mrs. F. P. Dunn, Little Garden Club; Mrs. A. D. Phillips, Shorewood Hills Club; Mrs. E. J. Kallevang and Mrs. John Wilken, West Side Club.

### BIRD IN THE TREE

By Elizabeth Goudge

Published by Coward McCann, Inc., New York. Price \$2.00.

**A**CURRENT best seller and one which I think would have an appeal to garden lovers.

In this war torn world it is restful to read of a quiet country estate in England, even though the shadows of past and present wars hang over the story.

Strange as it may seem the dominant character in the book is Lucilla, the grandmother, country bred, whose active life has been spent in distasteful London and who finds peace in the country place, Damerosehay, with its view of the sea, its great oaks and tangled gardens, it was a place to house her children and grandchildren and to build up the tradition of family life, of work, of faithfulness of a love of nature, and the great out-of-doors.

There are three interesting children in the story who are wholly natural and delightful and an older grandson, David, a successful young English actor. There is Hilary, Lucilla's oldest son, rector of a small country parish, and Margaret, the old maid daughter who is outshadowed by her beautiful mother, but who is the moving spirit in the lovely English garden and who said "I live to the full, all gardeners do."

There is, of course, plenty of romance both old and new, and very happy endings to them all.

There is Ellen, the too good to be true faithful servant, the two dog personalities and birds which fill so vital a part in the story.

Wound through the book is the history of Damerosehay and of the sacrifice and faithfulness of those who built it.

There is great appeal in Lucilla's philosophy who believed that happy

homes are important and who was easy to look at and live with—"a leisured and lovely old lady, securely enthroned in a home where there was enough money for the creation of dignity and beauty, but not enough for luxury or ostentation."

—Reviewed by Mrs. E. E. Browne, Waupaca.

### JUNIOR GARDENERS

**T**HIS coming year the Garden Club Federation wishes to stress junior clubs in our schools, as there is a need for teaching good gardening to the younger generation—both recreational and economical.

I attended the National Teachers convention this year and find that they are pleading with the parents to start the movement. They feel that it is pressure from the home that gives the necessary stimulus to any new project, and that without the help of clubs they will not make very rapid progress.

I am asking every club to make a survey in their district of each school and send me a note stating whether or not they have a garden club, and whether they would cooperate with us in organizing one.

Please see that I have this report at the October Convention. Each club is also requested to send a representative to the Junior meetings at the Convention.

I feel that an award system should be arranged. Awards need not be expensive, but should be graded to reward achievement. Bring your suggestions to the Convention.

—Mrs. Max J. Schmitt, Wauwatosa, Junior Chairman.

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# IN MY GARDEN

**P**ERHAPS because nurses remove the flowers from hospital patients' rooms during the night, many people have the impression that it is injurious for people to sleep in rooms with house plants. This is not the case. It is not injurious to health to have flowers in the home during either day or night. In fact, it is beneficial because plants absorb the carbon dioxide which we exhale and give off oxygen which we require.

Investigators now tell us that it is a waste of time to remove the suckers from hills of corn and that it is even detrimental to the corn.

Many gardeners have the idea that Massey's dust is a special formula which controls black spot and insects of roses. Massey's dust is simply a mixture of 9 parts of dusting sulphur, and 1 part of arsenate of lead. Inasmuch as rotenone has now come to take the place of arsenate of lead for garden insects, a mixture of dusting sulphur and rotenone is therefore just as good as Massey's mixture for roses.

## Miss Kenosha Phlox

Quite a large number of people have visited our garden this year and all of them have expressed themselves with the beauty of Miss Kenosha Phlox. Of the 20 or more varieties of phlox in our garden, Miss Kenosha stands head and shoulders above any of them. It is taller, more vigorous, longer blooming, and of a very pleasing color. It is very sturdy and upright, and does not need support as do some of the other varieties, which is remarkable considering that it is the largest of any we have.

Mr. Oscar Hoefler, 6517-20th Avenue, Kenosha, deserves a great deal of credit for giving us this beautiful variety. Mr. Hoefler's nursery business is entirely

in the Kenosha area and by writing him no doubt any of our members can obtain this variety.

If we were to recommend climbers for arbors in back of the garden, I think we would suggest the kind we now have—climbing roses and grapes. The grapes grow on the south side of the arbor because they require plenty of sunlight. The varieties we like best are the Portland and the Ontario. These are white grapes and very sweet. It seems that the birds and perhaps even the boys do not notice the white grapes as much as they do the dark ones, at least we are not troubled with losing them as are some of our neighbors.

## Good Grapes

Another variety which we like even better than those mentioned, but which probably cannot be grown in all gardens, is the Golden Muskat. This has delicious quality. It is of large size. It must, however, be grown in a sheltered place because its season is late and it would not mature properly much further north than Madison. The Portland and Ontario will mature anywhere in Wisconsin where grapes can be grown successfully, but we cover them in the fall because it is safer and not difficult to do.

## Vinca Rosea

This has not been the best of seasons for Vinca rosea. A year ago we had a beautiful bed of them and they bloomed for a very long time. However, it was a much earlier and much drier season. Mr. A. Boerner of Cedarburg says that Vinca rosea does wonderfully well in Florida on dry sandy soil. Perhaps because of the cool weather in the spring the Vincas did not get a good start and were not blooming well even in the middle of August. However, there is still plenty of

time to give us more than a month of bloom.

## Roses

The new rose recommended for trial several years ago, Springtime or Apple Blossom Rose, is again showing up very lovely. Its continuous bloom makes it quite desirable in the flower border. A very beautiful rose in the Hanks Gardens at Madison this year is Dainty Bess. It is a large single rose of exquisite pink coloring, growing about 3 to 4 feet tall, and one which we must have next year.

## Crab Grass

The lawn has been beautiful this year. Last fall about freeze-up we gave it a liberal application of cyanamid which is calcium nitrate. It contains 80% lime, so of course we were adding a small amount of calcium which we now hear is of some value to the lawn. Of more value, however, is the nitrogen which gave the June grass much more vigor last spring and helped to crowd out such weeds as dandelions and crab grass. Because the grass grew so vigorously this summer and perhaps because we do not mow frequently during August when the crab grass is rampant, we are gradually eliminating crab grass from the lawn. A good lawn mower basket to collect the clippings is of value at this time of the year, because then all seed heads of the crab grass can easily be collected and destroyed.

In other words, the way to get rid of crab grass is to maintain a vigorous growth of blue grass and carefully remove the seed bearing parts of the crab grass during summer and fall.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

The prevailing belief that gorillas use clubs when they attack each other or their enemies is entirely erroneous.

# Report On Plant Testing Material

J. C. Ward, Fort Atkinson

**VENUS WEIGELIA** — *Diervilla florida Venusta*. The Venus Weigelia is a medium height flowering shrub, growing from 4-5 feet tall.

The flowers have 1½ inch tubular rose-pink corollas, which hold their color in bright sunshine. They bloom two to three weeks before Weigelia rosea. The first bloom came about May 20th and lasted until about June 10th. It has intermittent bloom later.

The plant is quite useful for the shrub border. I think it is quite hardy—hardier than our other Weigelias, and is somewhat earlier. It has some recurrent bloom in July, August and September, but not as numerous as that of Weigelia Eva Rathke. The color of the flower, rose-pink, is quite pleasing.

**Beauty Bush—Kolkwitzia Amabilis.** This is a tall flowering shrub growing to a height of 9 feet. It is excellent as a border shrub in full exposure to the sun. The flowers are good as cut flowers, and the small foliage is desirable.

It requires several years for the Beauty Bush to become established and the first two years the shrub is not as ornamental as later. It can be recommended for our gardens if used sparingly. It seems quite hardy as 30 below zero here did not seem to harm it. It requires little attention.

**Dwarf Caragana—Caragana Pygmaea.** This is a small shrub, growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It has merit where it is very cold and dry as it can survive such conditions as we might have in the sandy sections of our state in north-central Wisconsin. I would not recommend it as an addition to our gardens because the foliage is sparse and the flowers not too attractive. It is, however, satisfactory, where better varieties are not hardy.

**Philadelphus Virginale — Virginal Mockorange.** This is a tall upright shrub, growing to a height of about 9 feet. The flowers are beautiful, being white, double, and about two inches across. They are somewhat fragrant. The first bloom comes about the middle of June. The flowers are very attractive, the plant is hardy, and needs little attention. It is suitable as a specimen plant or in the shrub border. It has a very beautiful flower. Its only fault is that it has a tendency to grow leggy. The flower stems should be cut off as soon as the plant is through blooming to keep it from growing too tall.

**Cotoneaster Multiflora.** This is a tall growing shrub growing to a height of 10 or more feet. In spring it has white flowers which have a somewhat unpleasant odor. It is especially interesting and attractive in fruit. It is heavily covered with a bright red berry which hang on until December. It is useful for the shrub border where a tall variety is desired and is quite ornamental in fall. Can be propagated by seed stratified for three winters.

**Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn—Crataegus splendens.** This is a flowering tree growing to about 20 feet high. The flowers are a beautiful red cluster. It blooms about June 5th. It is useful as a specimen tree; very attractive in flower. It is not especially hardy and not dependable for bloom. It is somewhat subject to aphids and scale.

## EVERGREENS ON TRIAL

**Meyer's Juniper—Juniper Squamata Meyeri.** This is a dwarf evergreen of irregular outline. It grows to a height of about 3½ feet and has short blue, sharp spines. It is suitable for the rock garden or where blue foliage in a foundation planting is desired. Its chief merit is its attractive color and its dwarf size. It seems very hardy.

**Dwarf Alberta Spruce—Picea Conica Glauca.** This is a very compact small conical evergreen of very slow growth. The foliage is very fine and dense and the evergreen is useful for the rock garden and a miniature formal pool. It is very slow in growth, a 10 year old tree being only 3 to 4 feet tall. It seems hardy. It is a worthy addition to our garden because of its distinction in appearance where an ornamental specimen evergreen is desired.

**Dwarf Japanese Yew—Taxus Cupidata Nana.** This is a low growing evergreen. It thrives in almost any soil and likes semi-shade. It has a very attractive dark green color throughout the winter and very attractive foliage at all times. I think it is a worthy addition to our garden especially because it can be grown in dense shade or semi-shade. It seems quite hardy and slow growing.

## CLIMBERS

**Bigleaf Wintercreeper** or Evergreen bittersweet; *euonymus radicans* vegetus. This is a broad-leafed evergreen trailing vine. It is quite slow growing with glossy leaves. The flowers are quite inconspicuous and the fruit resembles very small bittersweet berries.

The vine seems quite hardy with us,

and would make a good bank cover in partial shade. I have also seen it used as a box hedge.

## PERENNIALS

**Aster Frikarti, Wonder of Staefa.** This is a half-hardy blue perennial daisy. It grows to a height of from 10 to 15 inches. The flowers are two-inch blue daisies with yellow center. The first bloom came in August and the last bloom in November. It is useful for the border and garden and as a cut flower. It has a long season of bloom but is not especially hardy. I would recommend it for Wisconsin gardens because of its long season of bloom, the large size of the flower and its clear color. It must have winter protection. It can be propagated from divisions in early spring.

(To be continued)

## SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT REVISES CONSTITUTION

THE constitution of the South Central District of the Wisconsin State Garden Club Federation has been amended to read as follows:

"The District Officers shall be elected previous to the annual meeting of the Federation."

Grace Armstrong, Secretary.

## HORTICULTURAL COMMITTEE WANTS REPORT

OUR Horticultural Chairman, Miss Merle Rasmussen, Route 4, Oshkosh, has requested that we ask all horticultural chairmen of garden clubs and other cooperators to send in plant testing reports. The reports on native plant material should also be sent as soon as possible in order that a report can be made available at the annual convention.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired a small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"

## Sisson's

### PEONIES—

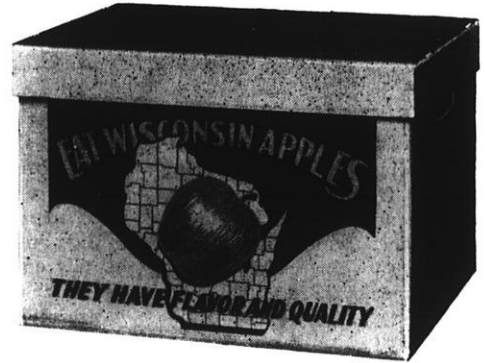
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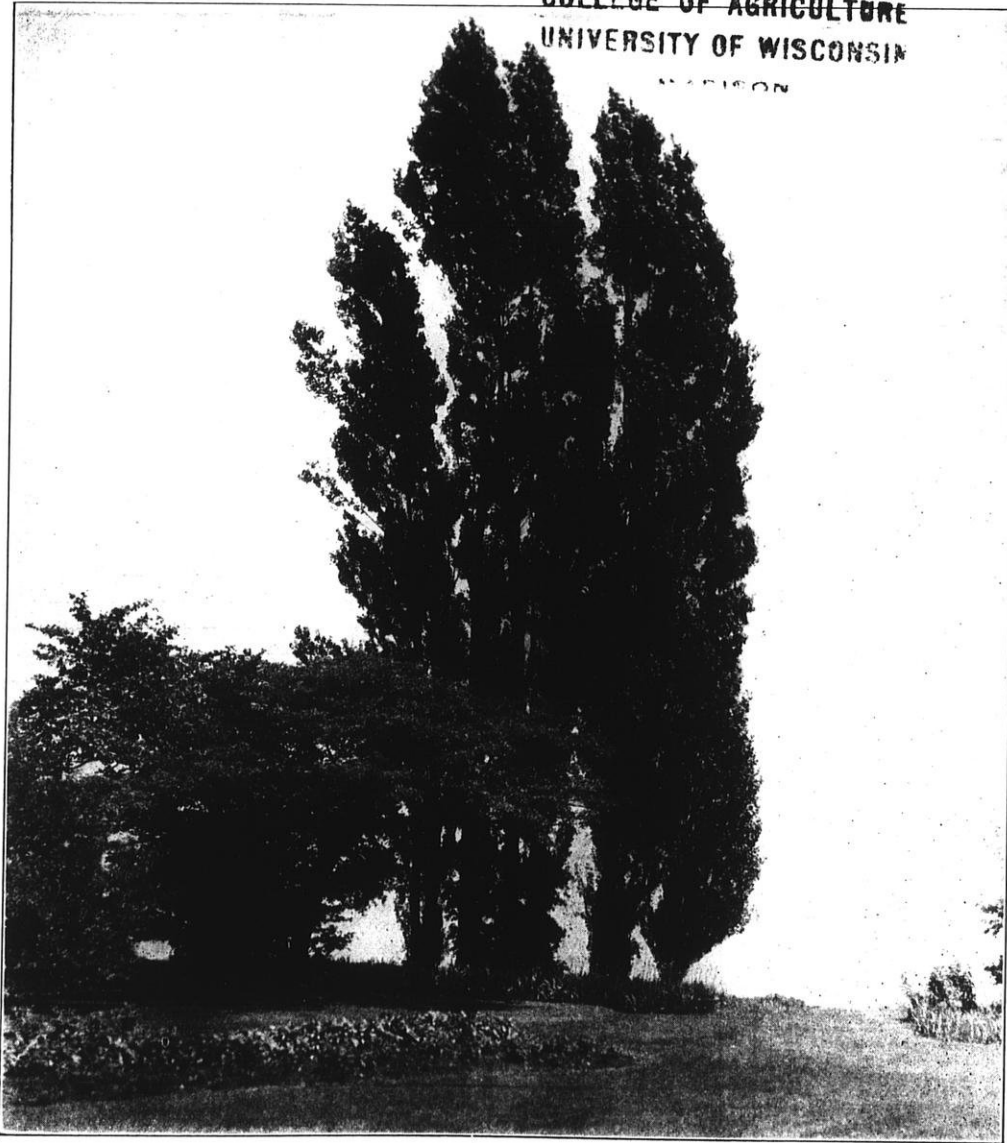
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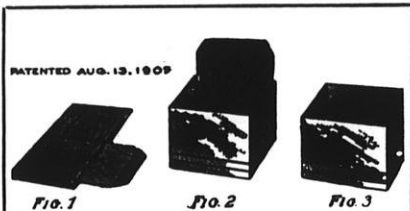
*October, 1940*

**TO REMOVE RUST**

**T**OOLS, machinery and the like, when exposed to the action of the weather, and sometimes even when stored away, may become covered with rust. If it is difficult to remove these accumulations, particularly when they are in ordinarily inaccessible parts, a rust-remover, made with glycerine as a major ingredient, will often prove helpful. Recently, Dr. C. F. Mason, writing in "Chemical Industries," described such a compound:

- Oxalic acid -----20 parts
- Prosphoric acid -----20 parts
- Glycerine -----10 parts
- Ground silica -----50 parts

The paste which results is placed on the rusted parts and allowed to act, preferably in a warm place, for fifteen to twenty minutes. The paste can then be washed off, carrying the rust with it.



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**Wisconsin Horticulture**

*The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society*

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year or \$1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

**PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS**

# Wisconsin Horticulture

## Fruit Testing Committee Visits The East

Experiment Stations at Ohio, New York and Canada Are Visited.  
Much Information Obtained.

**T**HE Fruit Testing committee, consisting of Mr. S. S. Telfer, vice-president of the society; Mr. Arno Meyer, director; Mr. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, and H. J. Rahmlow, secretary, traveled for 2,800 miles to visit experiment stations at Wooster, Ohio; Geneva, New York; Ottawa and Vineland, Ontario, as well as leading fruit-growers enroute.

The committee was greatly pleased with the reception received at every point. The men in charge of the experimental work on fruit growing were more than co-operative, giving their time and giving the committee whatever information they desired.

### At Wooster, Ohio

Prof. C. W. Ellenwood, who has been asked to speak at our convention on November 14-15, spent a half day with the committee. We have asked Prof. Ellenwood to give more details on the work on orchard soil management at the convention. He showed the committee how young trees had been planted where old apple trees had been removed. The young trees are doing well. He stated that

**The Fruit Testing Committee examines Kendall apples on original tree at Geneva, New York. Left to right: H. B. Tukey, Geneva; Dawson Hauser, S. S. Telfer, and Arno Meyer.**



mulches have much value on orchard soils where rooting is shallow. Where the soil is deep and fertile, mulches do not have as much value.

Ohio orchardists are cutting down on the strength of lime sulphur used for scab control. Prof. Ellenwood stated they are using lime sulphur at the rate of 1¼ gallons per 100 gallons of water for the first sprays, and at the rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water in the sprays after blooming. He will tell more about this at our convention.

Considerable work had been done in Ohio with the use of hormones to prevent apples from dropping. This is discussed in another article in this issue.

The committee visited the Mantle and Mantle Orchards at Painesville, Ohio, where the senior Mr. Mantle was very courteous and told the committee about his orchard management. Mr. Mantle believes in ringing the branches of trees to throw non-bearing trees into production. This is done with a knife. The larger branches are ringed about two feet from the trunk by drawing a knife through the bark. A second ring is made about four inches from the first. The ringing is done in June and he claimed that excellent production has resulted the next year, but it may throw the trees into biennial bearing, which he said was better than none at all. He

used it on such trees as Northern Spy and Baldwin.

Mr. Mantle grows Early McIntosh apples for which he finds a good sale. He likes them better commercially than some other early varieties because they handle well, though they are not as good in quality as as Melba. Milton he finds a good producer and Lobo also looks good.

#### At the Ottawa Experiment Station

Dr. D. S. Blair at the Ottawa Experiment Station impressed the committee with his very fine work. He gave them a great deal of valuable information. We visited the orchard of Gordon Bsyche near Ottawa, where varieties suitable for that northern climate were being grown. These varieties will be discussed in another article.

Briefly, CRIMSON BEAUTY is doing well and is the earliest variety yet found. LOBO and HUME are very popular at Ottawa. Lobo is not quite as good in quality as McIntosh, but is better for cooking. It is a good producer and ten days earlier than McIntosh, coming about one week after Wealthy. Hume is a little later than Lobo, coming just before McIntosh, is of good size and a dark red color. Both are McIntosh crosses and are very hardy. We recommend them for trial in northern Wisconsin.

The Enie pear was ripe when the committee was at Ottawa on September 3rd. It is early, of good quality and more hardy than Minnesota No. 1 or Parker. Cortland was considered hardy at Ottawa, but not as good a producer as McIntosh. MACOUN was considered the best bet as a late apple because it has high quality and keeps better than McIntosh as it comes later.

Red Melba is considered the best early apple of high quality at Ottawa. The red strain is not

yet available from nurseries but is coming. The Atlas is very hardy and a heavy producer. Other varieties at Ottawa will be discussed in a separate article.

#### Frame Work Grafting

Dr. Blair demonstrated to the committee how frame work grafting was done on medium sized trees. The smaller side branches were entirely pruned off the main branches of the tree and then five or six-bud cions were grafted into the branches wherever branches were desired. The grafting was of three different types, porcupine grafting, cleft grafting and whip grafting. By the first method a cut is made into the side of a large branch, and a cion stuck in and waxed in place. The grafting may be done from the middle of July to September, as well as in the early spring.

#### Variety Trials Needed

Dr. Blair emphasized the **need for extensive trials throughout any state** on varieties to determine the best varieties under various conditions and climates as well as markets.

Malling root stocks are not considered hardy at Ottawa, which has a rather severe climate—severe enough so that Wealthy and McIntosh often winterkill. Hardy crab rootstocks are being tested at Ottawa and look very promising. The Manchurian rootstocks, according to Dr. Blair, will bring some varieties into bearing almost as early as some of the semi-dwarf Malling stocks.

Fertilizer tests on various soil types were being conducted by the Ottawa station to determine the nitrogen and phosphorous relation needed for **best production**. Soils with high nitrogen may result in poor quality apples. The addition of phosphate may overcome this. It is important that orchardists study their own soil types to determine if large or

small quantities of nitrogen are needed to fertilize their orchards.

#### At Geneva, New York

At the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, Prof. H. B. Tukey and Prof. G. H. Howe, with other members of the staff gave the committee an entire day of their time and much valuable information. In New York as well as at Ottawa and Ohio, growers visited were quite enthused over the possibility of hormone sprays to make apples stick on the trees.

#### Macoun Becoming Popular

We were impressed with the fact that the Macoun apple is now more popular than we found it during previous trips to the East. The high quality of the Macoun is meeting with favor. As the trees become older they are bearing better than at first anticipated.

SWEET DELICIOUS, according to Prof. Howe of Geneva is the best sweet apple there is today. Several of these were introduced for trial by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society a number of years ago. While there is a limited demand for a sweet apple, those who want them should try Sweet Delicious—where Delicious can be grown.

KENDALL is not as good in quality as McIntosh, but will color better, and may meet a demand. ALTON, according to Prof. Howe, is a very good quality red apple, and very early—the earliest produced by that station, and is deserving of trial by those who wish an early apple for local market.

#### Dwarfing Rootstocks

Prof. Tukey showed the committee the experiments on dwarfing rootstocks. We were impressed with the possibilities of the dwarf apple trees produced on Malling 9 stock for garden use. These trees were in heavy bearing and were very at-



tractive with their loads of red fruit, and only about 6 feet tall. Such trees can be pruned, sprayed and picked from the ground without any special equipment. The committee recommended that they be tested by our garden club members. If our city gardeners grow a few apples in their garden they will become more apple conscious, which should increase the sale of commercial apples.

New York growers, according to Prof. Tukey, are interested in dwarfing rootstocks because on good soils their trees eventually become too large to be easily sprayed, pruned and picked. Trees on semi-dwarfing or semi-vigorous rootstocks come into bearing earlier, are uniform in size and type for variety, and will not become too large for orchard management. One grower we visited had an injured back which he said was due to climbing 30-foot ladders to pick apples. He said he is all through with such large trees.

Trees in Wisconsin, of course, do not grow to that size, at least in most parts of the state, so that it is questionable if we will be as interested here in the dwarfing stock, though they should be tested on a small scale to see what they will do, especially as filler trees. Varieties differ as to their growth on these rootstocks, but the tests being conducted will give the results with the various standard varieties.

While the committee was at Geneva a meeting was held at which a Rootstock Association was organized. A number of New York nurserymen joined the organization and financed it to produce the proper rootstocks.

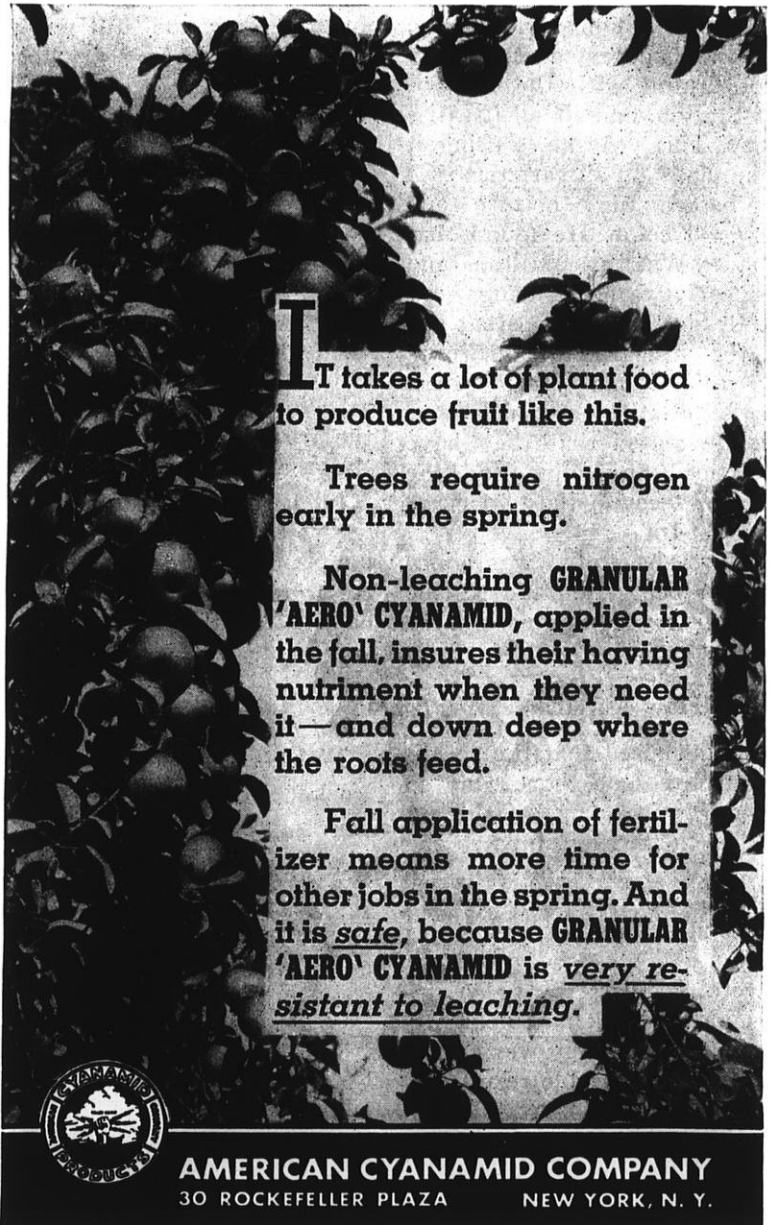
#### Scab Control In New York

The committee met with Dr. J. M. Hamilton, pathologist, who explained the method of scab control being recommended to New York orchardists as a re-

sult of their experiment. Dr. Hamilton stated that the growers were trying to get away from using lime sulphur because of injury to the foliage. By very careful spraying with milder forms of sulphur and adding an extra spray or two, they were able to control scab satisfactorily and prevent foliage injury, in orchards where the carry-over was not large. For the earlier sprays he strongly urged the use of a sticker such as Orthex which he used with Kopper Flo-

tation Sulphur experiments.

Experiments are being conducted in New York on the use of ammonium sulphate sprayed on the leaves on the ground to kill over-wintering scab spores. It is used at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per gallon of water and at the rate of about 500 gallons per acre. By the use of a penetrating agent such as Pyrolene, beneficial results have been obtained in reducing scab. This, however, is still in the experimental stage. (To be continued)




**I**t takes a lot of plant food to produce fruit like this.

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# The Harvest Spray Prevents Apple Drop

**New Spray Popular in Eastern States. Growers Find It Prevents Loss on Important Varieties.**

**T**HE Fruit Testing Committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in traveling through Ohio, New York, and Ontario, found that the "Harvest Spray" as the new spray composed of naphthalene acetic acid and naphthalene acetamide has been christened is very popular with growers. We first saw it in use in the Mantle and Mantle Orchards at Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Mantle stated he had tested it in 1929 in cooperation with the Experiment Station, and found it satisfactory. This year he is using it commercially on all varieties that drop before they mature and have good color. He found that it made Wealthy, Milton and other early varieties hang very well. In fact, he warned that unless the orchardist is careful, some varieties may crack on the trees before they are picked or drop. He stated that they have not noticed any injury on the foliage or trees in the two years he has used it.

The cost he stated was about two cents per gallon and will be less when the material is in larger production.

## How It Works

He emphasized that the spraying must be done thoroughly so as to cover the stems of the apple. The chemical stimulates the cells of the "abscission zone" in the stems so that they remain green and do not let the apples drop.

Several growers were also visited in New York and near Ottawa where the spray was in use. All reported favorable results.

## Difficult On McIntosh

It was stated however, that on McIntosh it is not as effective as

on more long stemmed varieties. The stem of the McIntosh is so short that it is difficult to get the spray properly on the stem.

Dr. D. S. Blair of the Ottawa Experiment Station stated that his experience has been favorable with the material, and that possibly a smaller quantity can be used and recommended by the manufacturer and still get good results.

## When to Apply the Spray

The spray should be applied about two days before the apples begin to drop. It is then effective for 8 or 9 days. This will enable the grower to get the picking done and will also improve the color of the fruit. Mr. Mantle of Painesville stated that the cost was far less than the value of the fruit he has had drop from the trees in the past.

In the case of McIntosh, if desirable to have the fruit hang still longer, it has been found practical to repeat the spray about 9 days after the first application was made.

## Spray to Hit Stems

Writing in the Rural New-Yorker Dr. H. B. Tukey makes the following statement in regard to the application of the spray: "As for a few details of application, best results are secured with the long-stemmed varieties, as Delicious and Rome, and also when the spray is applied at the stem end of the fruit, suggesting the advisability of directing the spray at the fruit itself and at the stems in particular. Perhaps it is because the

long - stemmed varieties hang down so that the spray collects in the cavity around the stem that they are most affected by the spray, whereas short-stemmed varieties like McIntosh are less easily affected."

While the committee found considerable enthusiasm among growers in regard to the new spray, the experience of this season will no doubt answer some of the questions which have been in our minds in regard to it. We expect to have speakers at our convention answer some of these questions as this is the second year that the spray has been used in some states. Some of the questions are: will the growers let some varieties hang too long so that they will not keep well in storage; will the hardness or rest period of the tree be affected; will the results be worth the cost. These questions will no doubt be at least partially answered this season, and we expect that next year the cost of the material will be considerably lower than it has been.

## "HARVEST SPRAY" SUCCESSFUL AT GAYS MILLS

**M**R. THEO. BAKKE of Gays Mills, reports the following in regard to the success of the new spray to make apples hang to the tree better:

"All our McIntosh trees were sprayed excepting ten trees which were left as checks. We are more than satisfied with the results. Our drops have been few and believe those good apples found on the ground were knocked off by some which were not good apples. Our McIntosh crop will grade out 82 per cent No. 1, which tells the story."

# Sell Only Clean Apples —Tolerance Reduced

## A Warning by the National Apple Institute

In connection with the new tolerance for spray residue on apples, we feel we should call your attention to the possibility of an immediate danger.

The new figures which have been in effect since August 12 allow .05 gr. per lb. for lead and .025 for arsenic.

These more liberal tolerances were recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service on the basis of exhaustive research which furnished conclusive evidence that the health of the public is not endangered by the amount of residue now permitted.

For years the public has been frightened periodically by loose talk and unfounded publicity, warning of the dangers of being poisoned by eating sprayed apples. Gradually this has been quieted down, but it is still a very sensitive subject.

### The Danger

**Here is the danger which we must not overlook:** If growers should mistakenly assume that the new relaxation of tolerances will relieve them of the responsibility of cleaning their apples before selling, there will be immediate trouble. There will be a kick-back that will jolt the entire industry.

If apples begin to appear in the markets still dirty with residue (even though it may only be lime) the "consumer" organizations and a frightened public will set up a howl that will hit the newspapers from coast to coast.

**The point is this:** Apples must still look clean and attractive when they go to market. Otherwise we may be in for trouble. The growers of Washington, who led the tolerance fight, recognized the danger; and all apples there will be required to be

visibly clean before being released for shipment or sale.

### Another Story

On September 9 word came of a United Press story released early today from Chicago about a Wisconsin boy operated on for blindness "to regain the sight he lost when he ate an apple that had been sprayed with a poisonous insecticide . . . Doctors said he was suffering from arsenic poisoning."

This same story cropped up several years ago, was fully investigated by Major Chase, and the **apple connection proved to be absolutely unfounded.** This time it hit radio stations and newspapers in many parts of the country before it could be stopped.

—Truman Nold, Manager National Apple Institute.

## CULL APPLES MAKE GOOD SILAGE

**A**CCORDING to an article appearing in Virginia Fruits by J. B. Bonham, the silo is a good home for cull apples, mixing two-thirds grass and one-third apples together. He states, "The horses neighed, the cattle bawled, the sheep bleated, and the hogs rooted—all trying to get their share of this apple ensilage. We think so much of this

(Continued on page 32)

### POISONED OATS BAIT For Field Mice In Orchard and Field

--PRICES--

10 lb. bag-----\$1.25  
25 lb. bag-----\$2.50

Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

Sold at Cost to Members by the

**Wisconsin Horticultural Society**  
424 University Farm Place  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

## Endeavoring to Be

The one place in Wisconsin for the commercial or amateur gardener or orchardist to go with his planting, growing, and harvesting implement and supply problems

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**SPRAYERS — DUSTERS — SPRAY MATERIALS**  
**FERTILIZER — FARM MACHINERY — TRACTORS**

**Special Machinery for Crop Handling**

## FRUIT SHOW WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CONVENTION

Hotel Racine, Racine, November 14-15, 1940

Committee in Charge: C. L. Keuhner, Madison, Hugo Klumb, Rochester, Chas. Patterson, Franksville.

### NEW APPLE VARIETIES

#### Plate of 3 Apples

Judge: C. L. Kuehner, Madison

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

1st prize, \$1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 25c for each additional entry.

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Milton   | 6. Secor             |
| 2. Orleans  | 7. Kendall           |
| 3. Macoun   | 8. Sweet Delicious   |
| 4. Cortland | 9. Any other variety |
| 5. Haralson |                      |

### STANDARD VARIETIES

#### Plate of 5 Apples

Judges: Hugo Klumb, Rochester; W. H. Steele, Pewaukee.

Special premiums offered by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, J. Henry Smith, Representative, Waupaca.

- |                                                                                                   |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. McIntosh                                                                                      | 11. Delicious—any type of red |
| Premiums, Class 10 and 11, each: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 5th and 6th, 50c. |                               |
| 12. Grimes Golden                                                                                 | 16. Golden Delicious          |
| 13. Jonathan                                                                                      | 17. Snow                      |
| 14. Northern Spy                                                                                  | 18. N. W. Greening            |
| 15. Salome                                                                                        | 19. Wealthy                   |
|                                                                                                   | 20. Any other variety         |

Premiums on each variety, Classes 12-20, 1st prize, \$1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 4th, 25c.

### NEW PEARS

#### Plate of 3 Pears

Judge: C. L. Kuehner

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 21. Gorham       | 25. Patten                 |
| 22. Phelps       | 26. Zachman                |
| 23. Cayuga       | 27. Mendel                 |
| 24. Beierschmidt | 28. Parker                 |
|                  | 29. Any other new variety. |
|                  | 30. Flemish Beauty         |

Premiums on each variety, Classes 21-30. 1st prize, \$1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 4th, 25c.

### SEEDLING APPLES

#### Plate of 5 Apples

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

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

**Premiums:** 1st prize, \$3, 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1; five additional prizes of \$1.

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

Seedlings should be sent to the State Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, not later than November 10, 1940. Seedlings may also be brought to the convention before 9:30 a.m., November 14, by the exhibitor.

### SEEDLING NUT SHOW

#### Plate of 7 Nuts

Judges: Jason Swartz, Waukesha, and Carroll Krippner, Fort Atkinson.

- |             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 31. Hickory | 33. Butternuts             |
| 32. Walnuts | 34. Any other variety nuts |

Premiums: 1st \$1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 4th, 50c; 5th, 25c.

All first and second prize samples to become the property of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for the project of making wax models of apples—models being made by the Wisconsin Museum Project under the direction of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Botany Department.

## A GOOD USE FOR SMALL GOLDEN DELICIOUS APPLES

Emma Maas, Germantown

**W**E had some small Golden Delicious apples last year because we did not thin them. We found them difficult to sell, so we used them as spiced apples.

They do not get mushy, but hold their shape and have the texture of peaches with an attractive yellow color. We canned a bushel of them according to the following recipe:

- 1 quart mild vinegar
- 1 pint strong vinegar
- 2 quarts water
- 3 lbs. sugar
- few pieces of stick cinnamon or cloves

Peel apples and cut in halves and put in pickle and boil gently until tender but not soft.

These apples are so sweet that they require very little sugar. They are also nice baked. Peel, add a little water, cover and bake until done. Uncover and sprinkle with a little brown sugar. Return to oven until sugar melts.

## CULL APPLES MAKE GOOD SILAGE

(Continued from page 31)

silage that we are planning to use a great quantity of apples in our corn ensilage this fall—you get a much more palatable product. Added to this, we find a home for a product which would be kept out of competition with better grades of apples. We firmly believe that it would pay cattle and dairymen to buy cull apples to mix with their other products for ensilage."

**Tough Luck**—A minister advertised that the poor were welcome to his church and after inspecting the collection, he knew they had come.



**72nd ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
**FRUIT GROWERS PROGRAM**

**Racine, November 14-15, 1940**  
**Hotel Racine**

**Thursday, November 14**

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

9:45 a.m. Call to order by President R. L. Marken, Kenosha.

10:00 a.m. Control of codling moth, curculio and other insects in the orchard. Dr. C. L. Fluke, Madison.

11:00 a.m. What's new in apple scab control. Report of tests with Elgetol as a ground spray. Can we use milder fungicides in scab control? Dr. G. W. Keitt, Madison.

Discussion by R. L. Marken, Kenosha.

**Afternoon Program**

1:30 p.m. "Information Please" hour. Practical questions submitted by growers will be asked of our speakers and leading orchardists present.

2:30 p.m. Experience in Ohio with the "Harvest Spray" to prevent apples dropping. Trends in apple storage and use of refrigeration. Dr. C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio Experiment Station.

3:15 p.m. Trends in Orchard Soil Management. Dr. Monroe McCown, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

4:00 p.m. Movie on mouse control in the orchard by G. C. Oderkirk, Lafayette, Indiana. (Mr. Oderkirk will set up an exhibit illustrating best methods of rodent control.)

**ANNUAL BANQUET**

6:30 p.m.

Music and entertainment.

Toastmaster, E. L. Chambers, Madison.

Honorary recognition services. Presentation of honorary recognition certificates to two outstanding Wisconsin Horticulturists.

Speakers to be announced.

Chairman banquet decorations, Mrs. M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.

**Friday, November 15**

9:30 a.m. Rodent control in the orchard, by G. C. Oderkirk. Discussion and questions.

10:30 a.m. 1. How to obtain thorough spray coverage. 2. Relation of soil preparation, cultivation and plant spacing to strawberry yields. Dr. Monroe McCown, Lafayette, Indiana.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society. President's and Secretary's reports. Announcement of election of officers.

Fruit testing committee report. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay; Arno Meyer, Waldo.

**Afternoon Program**

1:30 p.m. 1. Scab control with Dilute Sprays in Ohio. 2. Our system of orchard soil management. Dr. C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio.

2:30 p.m. Observations on orchard practices. Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

Notice: Courtesy parking tags will be furnished our members by the Association of Commerce in the Hotel Racine.

**NEW LEAD AND ARSENIC TOLERANCES FOR FRUIT**

**W**E QUOTE from a statement released August 10, as follows:

"Effective immediately, spray residue tolerances for apples and pears shipped within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food,

Drug, and Cosmetic Act are set at 0.05 grain of lead per pound and 0.025 grain of arsenic (as arsenic trioxide) per pound."

These new tolerances apply only to apples and pears and "are not extended to other food commodities." The tolerance on fluorine remains at 0.02 grain per pound.

**NOTICE**

The program for the Woman's Auxiliary meeting and premium schedule for jelly exhibits will be found on page 41 in this issue.

**COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP BELOW NORMAL**

**From the U. S. Crop Reporting Service**

**T**HE production of apples in the 424 commercial counties of the United States, as indicated by September condition, is 1.6 percent smaller than the estimate of August 1. Prospective production in these commercial counties is now placed at **114,830,000 bushels**, which is **20 percent smaller** than production in the same areas in 1939 and **6 percent less than the 5-year (1934-38) average production**. Production in these 424 commercial counties is roughly equivalent to that part of the total United States apple crop which is produced primarily for sale, including production for commercial processing as well as for sale into fresh consumption channels.

Growing conditions affecting the crop during August were variable. In New England dry weather during August retarded "sizing" in most of the states, particularly on the late varieties. Early varieties in this region have sized well. Quality is reported to be good and the apples show good color.

**Pears**

The Michigan pear crop is somewhat irregular both as to quality and production, but indicated production is the same as last year, and well above average. Prospects for Bartletts are better than for Kieffers.

**1st Wisconsin Gourd Show**  
**Madison—Oct. 19-25**

# In The Berry Patch

## IS THERE A STRAWBERRY YELLOWS?

**T**HE Blakemore variety of strawberries is known to be affected with a yellows disease. So far it has been called a degenerated disease in which the plants affected degenerate. It is spread from the mother to the daughter plant, but so far scientists have no proof that it spreads from one row to another.

However, some pathologists have observed that if the Blakemore is grown in adjoining rows to other varieties of strawberries, that the adjoining rows begin to look the same as the Blakemore, if the latter has yellows. While it has not been proven, they think that the disease spreads.

It is therefore questionable whether Blakemore strawberries should be grown in Wisconsin. It has not been considered a promising variety anyhow in this section.

## SPUR BLIGHT OF RASPBERRIES IN NEW YORK

**S**PUR blight (purple spots on the canes around the buds, particularly on red raspberries) is on the increase. This disease will be noticed more often in plantings which are over four years old. While a severe spur blight attack will kill the canes, a small amount of the disease will make the canes more susceptible to winter injury. In some plantings, 100 per cent of the canes have been infected with spur blight. Spraying experiments in progress this year should yield definite information on the control of this disease.

—From Farm Research, Geneva, New York.

## WILL THE BLACKBERRY DO BEST IN SHADE?

**O**N a field tour during September of the Shawano County Fruit Growers Association the opinion was expressed that blackberries do best if planted on the east side of a forest or shady place where they are in shade during the afternoon.

On the farm of E. A. Rosenberg, President of the Association, Clintonville, an excellent field of blackberries was seen growing on the east side of a forest. Having been sprayed to prevent disease, they appeared clean and in excellent condition. Mr. Rosenberg stated that he had observed that blackberries did better if planted where they were shaded from the west, than in full sun. He had seen some excellent patches on the west side of a building or wall.

If blackberries are planted close to trees they may suffer from drought. They are shallow rooted and quite subject to drought in mid-summer, so this must be borne in mind. In addition to the shade, it is entirely probable that the protection from west and northwest winds during the fall and winter may be an important factor.

Wild blackberries are found in woods and thickets where there is protection from cold drying winds in winter.

Prof. R. E. Vaughan stated that the main reason why blackberries are not grown more in Wisconsin is due to the orange rust which is the most troublesome disease of blackberries. It is identified by the orange-colored glistening bodies which appear when the leaves become full grown and a little later followed by orange-colored blisters on the lower side of the leaf. It is a disease which lives over in the root

system and the only cure is to dig up the entire plant together with the roots to prevent new shoots from spreading the disease. This must be done early, before the spores are shed, to prevent spreading throughout the field.

## MULCH FOR STRAWBERRIES

**T**HE Minnesota Fruit Grower reports that a member of their fruit growers association states that the top layer from the silo makes excellent material for mulching strawberries. It was put on about November 1, or a little earlier if weather conditions make early application necessary. They found no weed seeds in this type of mulch.

## RASPBERRIES DO BEST WITH WINTER PROTECTION

**O**NE of the important things observed at the annual Head-of-the-Lakes raspberry tour at Duluth this year, was the great value of protection given by woodland and hills situated to the north and west of a raspberry planting, writes Prof. J. D. Winter in the Minnesota Fruit Grower. He states: "Fields protected in this manner were carrying a heavy crop while a number of plantings more in the open had poor crops due to winter injury to the canes. Some of the unprotected plantings were injured so badly that they had very little fruit on the canes.

"Another thing that was very obvious in some of the plantings was the stunted appearance of the plants where soil drainage was poor. Raspberry plants simply **will not stand wet feet** and it is a waste of time and effort to plant them where soil drainage is unsatisfactory."

# DOES ICE KILL PLANTS BY SMOTHERING

**M**UCH of the winter injury to plants, especially strawberry plants, commonly attributed to "ice smothering" is really due to low temperatures, rather than to actual smothering, is the conclusion reached in an experiment conducted at the Minnesota Experiment Station by Profs. Brierley, Landon and Mylund.

Excess water at the time the plants emerge from the dormant condition as well as disease which started from winter injury, such as broken roots, also contribute to winterkilling.

In these experiments water was sprayed over plants until they were completely caked in ice, and they were then set in a cold room where the temperature was just below freezing—about 28 to 31 degrees F. With this treatment, very few of the plants died, even though they were left in the cold cellar for as long as 23 days. The experiment was repeated and the report states: "When injury occurred it was not related to the length of time the plants were covered with ice as all grew after being sealed in ice for four to ten weeks."

The experiment was repeated in the field. Mulched plots of Beaver and Dunlap were smothered a little at a time with ice water at the onset of cold weather. After a covering of about 4 inches of ice had been formed, board covers were placed over the plots and the snow was left in place to provide further protection. In 1937-38 the ice was in place from nearly January until the middle of April, or about 14 weeks. In 1938-39 the ice remained over the plants for 13 weeks. The conclusion stated is: "When the field was in bloom, the plots that had been iced could

not be distinguished from the remainder of the field. It appears that ice itself is not the cause of the damage as is often attributed to the formation of an ice sheet over dormant strawberry plants."

## Effect of Low Temperatures

Other investigators at the University of Minnesota however, have found that dormant strawberry plants were severely injured or killed at zero temperatures, and that during extremely cold weather the temperature beneath a 3 inch layer of ice might fall quite low. Therefore it was concluded that low temperature injury may be the cause of a big part of the damage generally attributed to ice.

In other words, if a field of strawberry plants (and this applies possibly to many other varieties of perennials), is covered with a sheet of ice and the temperature of the soil drops very low, the plants may be killed due to the cold. If, however, the ice is covered with snow which prevents the low temperature reaching the plants, there will be no injury. Plants covered with a type of mulch not subject to being soaked with moisture will not suffer this type of winter injury.

## PLUM TREES NEED MORE ROOM

"**A** MINIMUM spacing of 20x20 feet is needed for even the smaller growing varieties of plums like Red Wing and Elliot in order to provide working space between the trees," is the opinion of Prof. W. G. Brierley, Minnesota Horticulture Department, writing in the September issue of the Minnesota Fruit Grower.

Prof. Brierley states that it has been customary to set plum varieties 16x16 feet apart. However, varieties like LaCrescent, Underwood, Monitor, Red Wing, Elliott and Superior have an average spread from 16½ to 21 feet. A spread of the Underwood, for example, ranges from 15½ to 22 feet. The more vigorous varieties will need at least 25 feet to avoid crowding and in rich soil even wider spacing than that is necessary, according to Prof. Brierley.

## HARVEY L. EBERDT

**W**ISCONSIN fruit growers were shocked to hear of the untimely death of Harvey L. Eberdt of Warrens on September 9th in an automobile accident.

Mr. Eberdt was one of Warrens leading strawberry growers. He did a great deal to further the cooperative marketing program with strawberries at Warrens, and a few years ago was one of the cooperators in the Society's fertilizer trials for strawberries in the Warrens section.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

## Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,  
President  
S. P. Elliott, Menomonic,  
Vice-president

#### OFFICERS

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.  
Louise Diehnelt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,  
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN  
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith  
Newton Boggs, Viroqua  
C. C. Meyer, Appleton  
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## DISEASE CONTROL WILL REQUIRE COUNTY AID

**I**N November all County Boards have their annual meeting. Beekeepers should plan now to ask for aid in disease control.

It is very questionable whether the state can supply sufficient funds to take care of the disease eradication program as it should be handled. We have been making wonderful progress in the last few years, and today it is getting comparatively safe to keep bees in most places. There are still counties where beekeepers are losing money each year through infection. A little work towards obtaining the necessary funds for control at this time may save an entire apiary later.

Here are a few suggestions for county associations. Do not pass resolutions. Experienced legislators say that they aren't worth much. Instead, call on the county board member from your community and tell him about the work. Explain it carefully so that he understands it. Appoint a committee to visit the Finance Committee of the county board and try to make an agreement as to how much should be placed in the budget for this work. If the appropriation comes up to a vote before the county board, arrange with the county board chairman or clerk to notify a special committee of your county association to appear at the meeting and explain the need for the appropriation.

(Continued on page 39)

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

### WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

K. P. Hall, Baraboo

October 30-31, 1940

#### Wednesday, October 30

- 9:30-10 a.m. Set up honey candy and honey gift package exhibits. Mrs. Viola R. Schultz, Reedsburg, Chairman.
- 9:45 a.m. Assemble at K. P. Hall, Baraboo.  
Address of welcome.  
Response by Mrs. S. P. Elliott, Auxiliary President, Menomonic.
- 10:00 a.m. New uses for honey. Mrs. Harriett Grace, American Honey Institute.
- 10:45 a.m. Recipe Exchange. Members bring new honey recipes.  
Discussion by Mrs. Grace.
- 11:15 a.m. Flowers for our gardens. Illustrated with colored slides. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.
- 12:00 M. Luncheon. To be announced.

#### Afternoon Program

- 1:30 p.m. Those interested may attend "Information Please" hour on beekeepers program.
- 1:45 p.m. Reports from District Auxiliary Chairmen.
- 2:30 p.m. Herbs. How to use them and grow them. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole, Baraboo.
- 3:30 p.m. Tour to interesting spots in Baraboo.

#### Banquet

- 6:30 p.m. Annual banquet Wisconsin Beekeepers Association in the Methodist Church dining hall. Price 75c.  
Honey jar labeling contest for women. 1 case (2 doz.) 1 lb. jars (empty). Jars and labels furnished by Honey Acres. Liberal prizes.

#### Thursday, October 31

- 9:30 a.m. Judging of exhibits by Miss Mary Brady, Nutrition specialist in Home Economics Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison.
- 9:30 a.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers Woman's Auxiliary.
- The value of our honey booth at the Fairs, Mrs. Chas. Roy, Sparta.
- 10:30 a.m. How the honey candy and gift packages are judged. New ideas in nutrition. Miss Mary Brady.
- 12 M. Luncheon.
- 1:30 p.m. Table setting. Demonstration and discussion. Miss Mary Brady.
- 2:30 p.m. Trip to Devil's Lake Park with guide.



**62nd ANNUAL CONVENTION  
WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION**

**K. P. Hall, Baraboo**

**October 30-31, 1940**

**Thursday, October 30**

9:30 a.m. Registration. Call to order by President Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

10:00 a.m. Welcome to Baraboo by Mayor Hornung, Baraboo.

Response by A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, President Sauk County Beekeepers Association.

10:30 a.m. Progress with bee disease eradication and plans for the future. E. L. Chambers, Madison.

11:00 a.m. What the beekeeper can do to help with the disease eradication program. John F. Long, Madison, acting Chief Inspector.

11:30 a.m. Bee disease eradication forum. Discussion by members. The President will call upon beekeepers present to give their opinions and experiences.

12:00 M. Luncheon. Business meeting Board of Managers. Board consists of officers of State Association, and one delegate from each affiliated county association. Board acts as Nominating Committee.

**Afternoon Program**

1:30 p.m. "Information Please" hour. Practical questions submitted by beekeepers will be answered by speakers and leading beekeepers in attendance. Questions will be different from those answered at the summer meetings where this hour was favorably received.

2:30 p.m. How we manage our bees throughout the year for maximum honey production. M. J. Deyell, Editor Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.

3:30 p.m. How to increase the sale of our honey. Mrs. Harriett Grace, American Honey Institute.

Discussion on increasing honey sales by Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Ivan Whiting, Rockford; and S. P. Elliott, Menomonie.

**The Banquet—6:30 p.m. Price 75c**

Banquet in Methodist Church dining room, northwest corner of square. Banquet opened by Mr. A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg. Toastmaster, James Gwin, Madison.

Music and entertainment furnished by Sauk County Beekeepers Association. Speaker Prof. Asher Hobson, Madison, noted economist, on War, Rearmament and Agriculture.

New colored movies on beekeeping methods. Colored slides on fruits and flowers for the garden. Prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Ladies 1 lb. jar labeling contest. 1 case, 24 jars and labels, paste and brushes furnished by Honey Acres.

Jar capping contest for men. 1 case, 24 1 lb. honey jars to be capped. Caps and jars furnished by Honey Acres.

Prizes awarded for each contest.

Oddest and funniest experience in the bee yard. Prizes will be given to the beekeeper who tells either the oddest or funniest story on beekeeping experiences.

**Friday, October 31**

9:30 a.m. The value of pollen traps. Pollen requirements for wintering bees. Dr. Carl Schaefer, Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison.

Discussion and questions.

10:30 a.m. Short cuts in outyard management. New things I have learned about beekeeping. M. J. Deyell.

11:30 a.m. Results of the honey jar and label contest. Suggestions on marketing honey. James Gwin, Madison.

**Afternoon Program**

1:30 p.m. Can the two-queen system of management be used by the commercial beekeeper? Dr. Carl Schaefer.

Experiences with the two-queen system of management. Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

2:15 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers. New honey labels and A.F.B. appropriation to be discussed.

**HONEY ANGEL FOOD**

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup honey                       $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. cream of tartar  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups egg whites              1 tsp. vanilla  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups cake flour               $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt

Beat egg whites, salt and cream of tartar. Fold in sugar. Fold in honey gently and flavoring. Fold in cake flour. Bake in angel cake tin at 325° for 1 hour.

**Frosting**

2 tbsp. honey                      3 tbsp. cream  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter                      2 cups powdered sugar  
—By Ms. Franklin Brown, West Allis.

**HONEY CONTAINER AND LABEL CONTEST**

**In Connection with Annual Convention**

**James Gwin, Madison, Chairman**

**T**HE object of this contest is to determine consumer preference for style of jars and labels.

This year prizes will be given based on judging of the women shoppers of Baraboo. Each woman passing the exhibit will be given a card asking her to give her preference of the jar and label.

**Class 1.** Six 1 lb. glass jars of Wisconsin No. 1 white honey with labels.

Prizes: 1st prize, \$1; 2nd prize, 50c; 3rd prize, 50c.

**Class 2.** Six glass jars of Wisconsin No. 1 white honey, with labels. Jars to be 3 lbs. or less of honey, excluding 1 lb. jars.

Prizes: 1st prize, \$1; 2nd prize, 50c; 3rd prize, 50c.

Prizes given by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison.

Jars must be ready for judging by 12 M., October 30. Bring exhibits to the K. P. Hall in the morning.

**An Eye for an Eye**

At the end of the fifth round the heavyweight staggered to his corner in a dazed and battered condition.

His manager approached him and whispered in his ear: "Say, Joe, I've got a great idea! Next time he hits you, hit him back!"

## OCTOBER AN IMPORTANT MONTH

**T**HE condition of our colonies in October will determine their strength next spring and the amount of honey produced next summer. That is why October is a very important month and may be considered the beginning of the next year.

Already we see advertisements appearing in bee journals offering pollen for sale. We predict that within a few years pollen will be an important sideline for beekeepers in sections where it can be produced economically.

Leading beekeepers express the opinion that one of the principal reasons why some do not have better success with bees is due to lack of proper preparation of colonies at this time of year. We cannot have strong colonies in the spring from weak colonies in the fall. Neither can we have strong colonies in spring if there is not some pollen present in the brood chambers during the winter for winter brood-rearing. A strong colony, which means one that has had a vigorous queen throughout the season and has not swarmed, should have at least 50 pounds of honey and some pollen to enter the winter. The honey should be so located that the bees can move upward onto it during a period of sub-zero weather.

Try putting a frame or two largely filled with pollen into the brood nest this fall to see the results next spring.

### How Much Packing for Winter

More and more beekeepers are coming to the conclusion that cold does not kill or weaken colonies. Many beekeepers are experimenting by leaving a few colonies unpacked. We do not advocate that beekeepers leave all of their colonies unpacked until though scarce, is generally of good quality and is selling well.

they have learned how unpacked colonies must be prepared for winter. The best way is to try it. Use two hive bodies—the upper practically full of honey and pollen. Use only the strongest colony with good queens. We believe in some type of insulation under the covers to conserve the heat of the cluster. Dr. C. L. Farrar is an advocate of boring an auger hole under the hand hole in the front of the upper hive body for top ventilation. Try that too.

Many beekeepers now believe that it is more important to prepare the **inside** of the hive properly than to pay so much attention to what there is on the outside.

### THE HONEY PRICE SITUATION

**O**NE of the distressing things about the honey situation this year again is the age-old problem of price cutting. The producers are blaming the packers—the packers blame the producers. One packer says he was forced to lower his prices because of the lower prices of his competitors. His competitors say the same about him. Another packer says he could easily keep his prices up if the producers wouldn't undersell him, but the producer says that when he gets to the store he finds that the packer has offered lower prices than he ever thought honey would sell for.

It has been going on for years and the person who can offer a satisfactory remedy will deserve a place in the Hall of Fame.

The unfortunate part of it is that friendships are broken, and quarrels started. Ordinarily no group is more friendly and has more in common than the beekeepers.

Isn't there some way we can get together before too many friendships are broken and before there is too much ill will.

We have heard on good authority that the price of honey in the retail stores of Wisconsin is lower than in similar stores in other states. While we have not checked the accuracy of the statement, if it is true there should certainly something be done.

### Largest Size, Please

She: "I want a lipstick."

Clerk: "What size, please?"

She: "Three auto rides and a houseparty."

## Woman's Auxiliary HONEY GIFT PACKAGE AND CANDY CONTEST

Open to All Women Attending  
the Convention

**C**LASS 1. Honey gift package suitable for any occasion, occasion to be stated. Occasions suggested: Christmas, birthdays, etc.

1st prize, \$1; 2nd prize, 75c; 3rd prize, 50c; 4th, 5th and 6th prizes, 25c.

Class 2. 8 to 10 pieces of honey candy. Must consist of at least 50% honey.

1st prize, \$1; 2nd prize, 75c; 3rd prize, 50c; 4th, 5th and 6th prizes, 25c.

## THE HONEY CROP REPORT Condensed from the U. S. Agricultural Market Service

**T**HE fall flow has been generally light because of unfavorable weather for bees to fly. Rainfall has been sufficiently abundant, however, so that next year's nectar-bearing plants are in better condition than usual in the fall.

The prospective improvement in business conditions anticipated as the result of increased Governmental activity during the coming months has given beekeepers reason to feel more confidence regarding the future of the honey market, and there is an undercurrent of optimism in reports from beekeepers over a wide area, especially east of the Mountain States, as to the future trend of prices. Though early sales have often been made at prices either at last year's levels or slightly below many commercial beekeepers are holding in the hope of higher prices later. So far, however, Eastern honey has been sufficiently low as to take considerable business that would normally have gone to the West Coast. Fewer reports of the activities of price cutters are heard than is often the case at this season of the year.

## MORE HONEY REQUIRED IN GERMANY DURING WAR

(From Joel C. Hudson, Consul,  
June 24, 1940)

**H**ONEY is considered important in Germany, especially during the war, not only as a healthful food for children and the aged but also for its medicinal qualities.

For this reason the Reichs Organization of Beekeepers has been requested, according to recent press reports, to increase the output of honey in order to provide a sufficient supply for wounded soldiers, sick persons, children and the aged.

German apiculture is said to have developed favorably during recent years, and the stock of bee hives now totals about 3,600,000 and the average honey-yield per hive has been increased; the latter gain is attributed to the advanced culture of queen bees and is said to show still greater possibilities.

—From U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Marketing Service.

## LEAVE PLENTY OF POLLEN IN THE HIVES

**F**URTHER studies at the Laramie, Wyoming, Bee Culture Laboratory showed the need for winter pollen reserve for maintaining spring broodrearing. Studies also showed that pollen is used by the bees throughout the winter in colonies that had both a large and small amount of pollen. The consumption, however, was considerably greater during the winter on colonies that had abundant pollen, and increased during March and April.

In colonies with small pollen reserve, the consumption was less in March and April. The conclusion that abundant pollen reserves are necessary if colony population and vitality is to be at a maximum at the beginning of the spring active season.

In other words, leave all the pollen you possibly can in the hive this fall. More and more beekeepers are beginning to realize that one cannot get as much pollen or honey or food into one 10-frame hive body as a strong colony will need for maximum efficiency. Two 10-frame hive bodies are becoming increasingly popular as a brood chamber, both winter and summer.

## HONEY CONTAINER PRICES DOWN

**H**ONEY ACRES, Menomonee Falls, who handle the orders for the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association on glass and tin honey containers, announce that prices have been lowered during September on many of the items.

They suggest that beekeepers in need of glass or tin containers write Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, for a new Association price list and order blank.

The American Bee Journal estimates that the honey bee visits more than 2,000,000 flowers for each pound of honey produced. The value of the honey bee therefore in pollenizing fruits, clovers, etc., can easily be estimated.

## A.F.B. CONTROL

(Continued from page 36)

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, says that the A.F.B. control work will necessarily be carried on in counties which provide financial help.

The State Beekeepers Association will be glad to help county associations in drawing up requests for adoption by the county board.

## Slow

Night Watchman: "Young man, are you going to kiss that girl?"

Young Man: "No."

N. W.: "Here then, hold this lantern."

## HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Where there's a will there's always a bunch of poor relatives.

## 50% Discount— Stock Up Now!

We have several hundred dollars worth of discontinued DRIPCUT dispensers which we are going to close out at 50% of their regular retail value. **Everything is first class merchandise.** Write for information, telling us about what quantities you are wanting. We have limited supplies only of some numbers.

## Honey Dispenser Sales Co.

Box 2077, Univ. Sta.  
Madison, Wisconsin

## HONEY CONTAINERS

Order at once from our complete stock of Glass and Tin containers and save!

### TIN—

5 & 10 lb. friction top pails,  
2½ lb. friction top cans.

60 lb. Square cans with 2½ inch caps.

### GLASS—

5 lb. glass pails with bails,  
2½ lb. glass pails with bails.

Masterline Jars—½-1 & 2 lb. sizes,

Bee Hive Jar—½-1 & 2 lb. sizes.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST ON ABOVE CONTAINERS!

We also carry a complete line of other bee supplies, including shipping cases, wrappers, cartons and dispensers as listed in our catalog.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

# Editorials



## OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS of the WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

### For President

S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay.....  
.....

### For Vice-President

H. C. Christensen, Oshkosh.....  
Arno Meyer, Waldo.....  
.....

### For Director to Succeed M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay

D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.....  
John Miles, Sturgeon Bay.....  
.....

### For Director to Succeed Clare Fancher, Sturtevant

Oscar Hoefler, Kenosha.....  
Charles Patterson, Franksville.....  
.....

### For Director to Succeed Carroll Krippner, Fort Atkinson

Leander Lillesand, Cambridge.....  
Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson.....  
.....

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

ALL MAIL BALLOTS MUST BE MAILED ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 10th. Voting may be done the first day of the annual convention at Racine, November 14, where extra ballots will be available.

**Notice:** YOU MUST SIGN YOUR NAME, as only members may vote. Your name on the ballot will not be divulged by the Nominating Committee.

Sign Name.....

## WHO ARE THE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

FOR the information of members who wish to vote for the candidates submitted by the Nominating Committee, we give the following information.

**Mr. S. S. Telfer** of Ellison Bay is manager of the Ellison Bay Orchards, one of the largest in Door County. He is at present Vice-President of the Society and an authority on the subject of horticulture.

**Mr. H. C. Christensen** of Oshkosh is well known in horticultural circles. He has been a member of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society for many years, and has been its president. He is an authority on flower and vegetable growing, and has received the honorary recognition certificate of the Society for his work in horticulture. He served as president of the Society for the period of 1922 and 1923.

**Mr. Arno Meyer**, Waldo, is president of the Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association, which office he has held for a number of years. After graduating from the Horticulture Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, he took up fruit growing and planted an orchard near Waldo. He has been very successful along this line and is recognized as one of the leaders in fruit growing in that section.

### For Director

**Mr. Oscar Hoefler** of Kenosha is a well known nurseryman and an authority on flower growing. He originated a number of new varieties of perennial Phlox which are outstanding, including Miss Kenosha. He is a member of the Kenosha County Garden Club.

**Mr. Charles Patterson** of Franksville is president of the Racine County Fruit Growers Association. Mr. Patterson is an orchardist who has long been interested in the work of improving fruit growing in his county. Under his leadership the Racine County Fruit Growers Association has been prosperous.

**Mr. Leander Lillesand** of Cambridge is a well known horticulturist of that



city. He is an enthusiastic flower grower and has written many articles on the subject for various papers and magazines. He has served as president of the Cambridge Garden Club and is now a member of that organization.

**Mr. Theodore Ward** of Fort Atkinson, is a fruit grower and farmer on highway 12, just west of Fort Atkinson. He has cooperated in testing new varieties of fruits, and is a member of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association.

**Mr. D. E. Bingham** of Sturgeon Bay is well known to our members as one of the leading fruit growers of Door County. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Horticultural Society in the past, and received the honorary recognition certificate of the Society a few years ago.

**Mr. John Miles** of Sturgeon Bay is also one of the leading fruit growers of Door County. He has been active as a Director of the Door County Fruit Growers Co-operative in promoting fruit growing in his county.

## WISCONSIN GOURD SHOW

**Radio Hall, University Campus  
Madison—October 19-25**

**I**F you have grown gourds this year, send them to Radio Station WHA, University Campus, Madison, before October 19 for exhibition in the first Wisconsin Gourd Show.

It is not necessary to have a schedule of classes. Simply send in the gourds and they will be classified by the show committee. If you want your gourds returned state so in the package, and they will be sent back post-paid.

Only premium ribbons will be awarded, but considerable publicity will be given over the Radio Station about the show.

## HOLLAND BULB SITUATION

**T**HE Florists' Review reports that a dispatch from Amsterdam, Holland, via Berlin, states on June 21 that Mr. van der Koog, Secretary of the Holland Bulb Industry, says that Holland

# WOMAN'S AUXILIARY PROGRAM

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

### WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

**Hotel Racine, Racine**

**November 14-15**

**Thursday, November 14**

10:00 a.m. Call to order by president Mrs. R. L. Marken, Kenosha.

Greetings by Mrs. Arthur Janes, President Racine Garden Club.

New motion pictures and colored lantern slides on gardening topics. Practical suggestions for the garden. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10:45 a.m. Trees, birds and beauty spots of Wisconsin. Illustrated with colored slides. Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Racine.

11:30 a.m. Fruit varieties to choose for your home garden. Conrad L. Kuehner, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

12 M. Luncheon at Woman's Club.

Luncheon Program. How to arrange flowers, by Mrs. Harry Wilson, Racine. The Dr. Hoy Bird Collection, Mrs. Henry J. Anderson, Racine.

1:30 p.m. Tour to Court House and Museum to inspect restored collection of mounted birds. (Considered one of best in country.)

4:00 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers Woman's Auxiliary in Hotel Racine.

6:30 p.m. Annual banquet Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Racine Hotel. See program on adjacent page.

**Friday, November 15**

9:00 a.m. Tour to Racine Water Works conducted by committee. An interesting explanation of how water is purified will be given. Tour to Johnson Wax Factory.

10:30 a.m. Assemble in Hotel Racine meeting room. Illustrated lecture on Rodent Control for the Home by Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, Purdue University.

11:30 a.m. Attend annual business meeting Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

12:00 M. Luncheon. Place to be announced.

1:30 p.m. Cooking demonstration on use of fruit in the diet. Mrs. Florence Williams, Wisconsin Gas and Light Company.

will be bright with tulips next year, despite the ravages of war, since most of the growing fields lie between Haarlem and Leyden on the coast, which did not comprise part of the inundated defense area.

The Review also quotes from a New York importer that the mail is flooded with inquiries about stock this fall. They state that no one can guess definitely what will happen. While stock may be available in Europe, the question of shipping still remains unanswered. At present only early cessation of hostilities would permit normal deliveries.

## APPLY JELLY EXHIBITS

**O**PEN to all women attending Auxiliary meeting. Exhibits must be ready for judging at 1:30 p.m., November 14, at Hotel Racine.

**Chairman: Mrs. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay.**

**Class 1. One glass of apple jelly.**

**Class 2. Three glasses fruit jelly, each glass of different kind of fruit.**

**Class 3. One glass of jelly from a combination of fruit juices.**

**Premiums on each class: 1st prize \$1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 4th, 50c; 5th, 50c.**



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Chester Harrison, Waldo, President

A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, Vice-President

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

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

Regional Vice-Presidents

Frank Blood, Stevens Point

Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan

W. A. Kurtz, Chilton

G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc

## THE 1940 GLAD SEASON

Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

**I**N MY opinion the heat wave of July contributed to the general success of the 1940 glad growing season. I make this statement because, after the torrid days, the thrips, which were out on top in several gardens that I visited up to that time, practically disappeared and allowed the fine bloom to result for many fans who, in spite of warnings, still gamble. The same heat wave was a boon in eliminating many mediocre seedlings and varieties.

The cool weather which followed, with the ample rainfall, proved ideal. The fine show at Columbus disclosed some beauties, on the market for many years, that actually made their premier showing, and may be their last good showing for many average seasons to come, all because of a beneficent growing season.

### Varieties of Merit

In the notes that follow I comment only on those of merit. Many another purchase is not mentioned because obviously they cannot compete with other varieties in my heavy clay soil and my method of bloom culture, in which practically every large or medium bulb has completed its bloom by August 20th. I also decline to include my own introductions in an article unless specifically requested to do so.

**JUNE BRIDE** with its carmine blotch on a cream flower with broad petals easily stands out in my 1940 trials of the season's find.

**BIT O' HEAVEN** with its robust growth, and fine orange color in a small, flowered kind, looked very promising as a commercial variety.

**TREASURY GOLD** with its fine scarlet orange color made a tremendous flowerhead even from a small bulb.

**MYRNA** with its lightly ruffled creamy white bloom looked good.

While **SNOW PRINCESS** looked good, I still prefer **MAID OF ORLEANS** as the all around white.

Those who have not tried **FAIREST PEARL**, and who do so, will discover a white which can open 8 or 9 florets and endure much abuse in handling.

Fanciers on the lookout for advances in the blue color classes should consider **SEVEN SEAS**, a medium light blue with a darker blue blotch.

**CORAL GLOW**, an orange-salmon, had the misfortune of blooming in the torrid temperatures and burned somewhat.

**HARMU** is one of the few glads originated in the southern hemisphere that came to bloom in my garden with an acceptable performance. The others are

**NEW ZEALAND SPLENDOR**, **MISS NEW ZEALAND**, and **EUIDES**. It is a good scarlet.

**NEW ZEALAND SPLENDOR**, a fine salmon-pink with a red throat marking.

**GLOAMING**, a real commercial prospect in purple.

**SENSATION** should suit the lover of giants.

This article should not be concluded without commending the following varieties for their fine second bloom performance, **ALGONQUIN**, **MARGARET BEATON**, **JASMINE**, **RIMA**, and **SNOWSPRITE**, nor the old timers, **PICARDY**, **BETTY NUT-HALL**, **MINUET**, **MAID OF ORLEANS**, and **SOLVEIG**. **MRS. E. J. HEATON**, **BEACON**, and **CHRISTOBEL**, neither new nor old, did their usual best.

### STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW SHOWS PROFIT

**A** NET profit of \$104.10 is reported by Treasurer, Otto Kapschitzke, in his financial report of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Show held at Columbus.

This is a very satisfactory showing and indicates the splendid cooperation we received from the committees in Columbus, both in increased sale of tickets resulting in larger attendance, and also in **reducing the cost of the show**.

Total receipts for the show this year were \$278.25, and total expenditures \$174.15.

Much credit for the success of the show is due to the cooperation of the many exhibitors.

**JUST NEWS ABOUT GLADIOLUS**

**T**HE Sheboygan and Manitowoc Gladiolus Show were outstanding. Some who visited other shows said "Better glads cannot be grown than right here in Wisconsin."

One of Dr. Scheer's new seedlings came out of the Sheboygan show bedecked like the Queen of Sheba, a blue ribbon for its class, purple for its division, purple rosette for the best exhibition spike at the show, and purple rosette for grand champion of the show.

This seedling is a highly ruffled salmon-pink with cream throat, lower floret 6¾ inches, with six to eight out.

A 40 spike floor basket of Dr. Scheer's cream Picardy seedling was one of the attractions of the show.

Organizing gladiolus chapters is the order of the day. Chapters at Sheboygan and Manitowoc are going strong. Plans for chapters at Columbus and Oconomowoc are progressing. Some are talking about 500 members in the near future.

**NEWS ITEMS**

**U**NTIL some one issues a challenge, the title of champion showman, 1940, must be awarded to our good Wisconsin member, J. R. Hopkins, of Deerfield, Illinois. Not only did he attain second highest points in the Wisconsin show, but made hay in the Illinois and Indiana state shows, winning some 50 awards in each show. These winnings included division champions and a Grand champion.

Mr. Elmer Gove of Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vermont, made a flying visit to the seedling planting of Dr. Geo. Scheer of Sheboygan, on Sunday, September 8th.

Editor's Note: More interesting items of this kind are solicited from our members. Send them in at once.

**NEW OFFICERS ELECTED FOR GLADIOLUS SOCIETY**

**A**T the fall meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held in Manitowoc, September 29th, more than 75 members and fans turned out for the most successful fall meeting the Society has yet held.

The Board of Directors voted to hold the 1941 annual State Gladiolus Show in the Armory on the Manitowoc Fair Grounds if the building could be obtained on acceptable rental terms.

**Officers Elected**

Mr. Chester Harrison was reelected president of the Society. Other officers elected are: Vice-president, A. S. Haugen, Stoughton; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Otto A. Kapschitzke, Sheboygan.

Regional Vice - Presidents: Frank Blood, Stevens Point; Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan; W. A. Kurtz, Chilton; G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc.

Directors: Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc; Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie; Ben Robinson, Kenosha; Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan; Noel Thompson, Madison; and Karl Timm, Marke-san.

Exhibits of excellent spikes of seedling gladiolus were made by Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan and some very fine blooms were brought in by Edwin Ristow of Oshkosh.

Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie stated that in his 34 years of growing (Continued on page 45)

**BULB OFFER FOR GLADIOLUS LOVERS**

Another bloom season is over. You no doubt saw the splendid display of gladiolus at the Columbus, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan shows and are now planning for a more glorious glad garden in 1941. The big question now is "Where shall I buy my bulbs?"

Nowhere will you receive more for your dollar than by ordering from my 1941 list, out on October 1st, featuring the Krueger seedlings, *Diane* and *Cooney Lass*, and listing also the cream of recent introductions such as *Greta Garbo*, *Wings of Song*, *Margaret Beaton*, *Coral Glow*, *Liberator*, *Wenonah*, *Rose Van Lima*, *Rewi Fallu*, *New Era*, *Myrna*, *Black Opal*, *Legend*, *Purple Beauty*, etc.

I wish to announce purchase with Dr. Francis X. Graff, Freeport, Illinois, of entire stock of *Cooney Lass*, from Walter Krueger.

**SPECIAL** for early fall orders. One blooming size bulb of the beautiful *Greta Garbo*, introduced in 1940 at \$10.00, given with a \$5.00 order. I will also give \$10.00 worth of bulbs of *Diane* for the best spike of this variety exhibited at the 1941 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, grown from bulbs purchased of me, and \$10.00 worth of *Cooney Lass* for the best spike of this variety.

Let's get together this season to our mutual advantage. Visitors welcome at all times.

**HAROLD E. JANES**  
Whitewater, Wisconsin

Belle: Time separates the best of friends.

Jack: Yes, eleven years ago we were nineteen together; now you are twenty-four and I am thirty.

**My 1940 Introductions**  
are being well received.

**DUKE! COONEY LASS!**  
**GEM!**

---

**My 1941 Releases, Led By**  
**BADGER BEAUTY**  
(beautiful lavender)

**ARE SENSATIONAL**

Is your name on my mailing list?

**WALTER C. KRUEGER**  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

**AGICIDE**  
TRADE MARK

**Use Proven Safe Insecticides**  
for  
**Controlling Garden and Crop Pests**  
**Derris-Rotenone Products**  
**Agicide Laboratories**  
4668 N. Teutonia, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Telephone—Hilltop 7050

# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

## Garden Visits

**W**E have been visiting folks and gardens in late August and September about one hundred miles from home, and were pleased to see so many perennial borders with a grand show of flowers. Phlox were of course the most showy of the perennials, and as the modern gardener has learned to keep all seed heads from forming, the plants keep throwing out fine heads of bloom.

## Good Perennials

Hemerocallis is beginning to win friends in many gardens, especially the later blooming varieties. Second growth delphiniums had some fine blooms, while spring seedlings, showed wonderful spikes, both in color and size. VERONICA SUBSESSILIS was never more beautiful. To my mind it is still the very best of the Veronics both in habit and color.

In gardens around Oshkosh and Appleton, a PHYSOSTEGIA known as ROSY SPIRE was one of the outstanding plants in many borders. It has good deep green foliage, no sign of weediness, and a very good color, coming into bloom the very last of August, and continuing for at least four weeks. I have never been very keen on any but the white Physostegia, but expect to add Rosy Spire with pleasure to my garden.

The CHIFFON DAISY is another plant that is gathering many friends. Its long lasting fluffy blooms and its long season make it a desirable addition to the border. Have been interested in the FUNKIA family for some time—but had not realized how very desirable and showy FUN-



Hemerocallis add much to the flower border.

KIA SUB-CORDATA GRANDIFLORA could be, until I see it used in numbers in several borders, its clean light green foliage, its large pure white sweet scented lily-like blooms seemed to be just what was needed to set off the more vivid coloring of the late summer flowers.

## For Late Bloom

Many borders have the newer hardy asters that were beginning to show color along with the Heleniums and early varieties of Chrysanthemums. There were many more Chrysanthemums being grown than there were several years ago when I visited gardens. The later blooming varieties were well set with buds, giving promise of good bloom.

Was delighted to see Vitex Macrophylla growing strongly and blooming very beautifully at Oshkosh and Appleton. There were some nice sturdy little Cercis or Red Bud also, and at the Ras-

mussen Nursery, several decidedly fair sized specimens in very good condition. These were planted about 8 years ago, and would convince most anyone that they are worth trying to grow in Wisconsin. At an early meeting of the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society—Huron Smith, then President—told of a number of fair sized Red Bud trees he had seen growing in Wisconsin. He urged the members to try them. Later W. J. Moyle also urged testing this very lovely small tree. He grew several at his nursery and said there might be some trees that would freeze back several years, then become hardened and grow nicely. Red Buds and our native Amalanchier Canadensis make attractive groupings.

## Plant Testing

The spirit of trying out things that some folks say (cannot be grown) is spreading, for along with the Red Buds and Vitex, were seen the double Kerria, blooming gayly all summer long; Azaleas, a few rhododendrons, small plants of course; Magnolias, all acting as though they were planning to get used to the rather unusual climate, **if** they were given the proper soil conditions. They do best when planted in the spring, so they may become well rooted before freezing weather.

The Magnolia Soulangea has grown and bloomed beautifully in the Milwaukee district and anything that can survive those cold east winds that blow across the lake and not become discouraged, should be able to grow in other spots. Anyway, there are some being planted in the Osh-



kosh, Neenah-Menasha and Appleton district. They are not saying anything about these trials—just waiting until they can “Point with pride.”

**Good Backgrounds**

Noticed that there were many more shrub and evergreen backgrounds for the perennial borders. More attention is being paid to plantings around new homes. Very rarely do you see Spruce and Austrian or Ponderosa Pines planted directly in front of a house, or used as foundation planting. Either the people are becoming acquainted with trees and shrubs, or, the average run of nurserymen are becoming conscientious. Perhaps its a bit of both.

Altogether it was an enjoyable trip amongst folks and gardens. I am not quite sure which I enjoyed most. Of course I want to see my friends again—and I know I shall go back to see if those new plants thrive. Perhaps some of my readers whose gardens I have not been so fortunate as to visit, will write and tell me of something unusual they have grown. All our readers would be interested. Won't you do this?

**GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING**

(Continued from page 43)

gladiolus this is the best year he has ever seen due to weather conditions. He named Maid of Orleans as the best white, and said that Dr. Scheer's pink seedling shown at the Sheboygan show was the best spike he saw this year—even better than New Era. In answer to questions he said that glad bulbs do not change color, and that thrips control must be started early and be thorough. Mr. A. S. Haugen of Stoughton said that after digging his bulbs he washes them with the garden hose and dusts them thoroughly with rotenone dust and when they are dry stores them at between 36 and 40 degrees F. He said that Picardy is his best variety for the florist trade, and Maid of Orleans next.

The meeting closed with colored movies by Mr. Edwin Ristow and colored slides of new introductions and seedlings by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow.

**GLADS AT THE STATE FAIR**

**W**ISCONSIN glad growers made an outstanding exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair during August. Because of cool weather, the blooms held up to the very last day in perfect condition, and the spikes shown were of wonderful perfection.

Among the winners we find the names most often listed were Chester Harrison of Waldo; A. S. Haugen, Stoughton; Geo. Kukla, West Allis; David Puerner, Milwaukee; Marvin Kurth, Hales Corners; Wm. Neuberger, Reeseville; Stanley Makowski, West Allis; Henry Konrad, Wauwatosa; Theo. Kurtz, Cedarburg; and Velma Burrows, Milwaukee.

**Winning Varieties**

Bob White was first in the white class, with Star of Bethlehem and Maid of Orleans ranking next.

In Cream or buff, Euides took both first and second, with Paradise third.

In the yellows, Golden Goddess was first, Golden Chimes second, while Smiling Maestro placed third in the orange or salmon class.

Picardy took all the prizes in the salmon-pink, while Rima, Peggy Lou and Alayne won in the pink class.

In the scarlet or red, Rewi Fallu and Commander Koehl and Lucifer took the first three prizes. Recovery placed first in the rose or pink class, while Minuet took both first and second in the lavender.

In smokies the order of placement was Chief Multnomah first, Bagdad, Vagabond Prince and Sahara in the order named.

The champion spike selected from the winners of first places, was Rima exhibited by Chester Harrison.

**Typist's**

My typist's away on vacation%

My typist's away by the sea;

She left me to do all the typ-

ing%

O bring back my typist to me!

My typist's away-py on vacation3

a fact you can easily see—

It's odd how these letters get

mixed up

O bring back my typist to me.?

—From George Koch Sons' booklet "Your Flower Shop."

In the long run, prosperity depends upon hard and efficient work, fairly but not excessively paid for.

**WOMEN!**  
Which of these  
**BOOKS**  
would you like to own?

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# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation News

Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, President  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Hon. President,  
2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary,  
Madison

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary,  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson  
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 1st V-President,  
Waupaca  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 2nd V-President,  
1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine

## OUR 13th ANNUAL CONVENTION

**W**E can give only a brief report this month of the annual convention held at Madison, October 1-2 because the magazine has already been made up and only a small amount of space is available. Further reports will be given in the November issue.

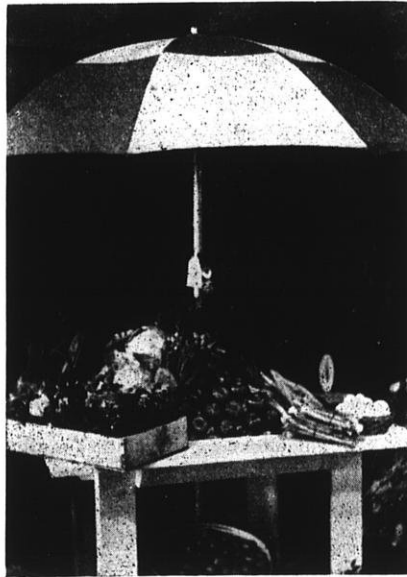
The total paid registration was 224, which indicates an excellent attendance. The program was enjoyed by everyone who attended. In addition to the speakers listed in our September issue, President C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin was one of the feature speakers at the annual banquet.

Prof. J. G. Moore and Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker spoke at the afternoon session outlining the work of the Horticulture Department, and describing the Horticultural gardens.

### The Business Meeting

At the annual business meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year. President, Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca; Honorary President, Mrs. Chas. Schuele, Oconomowoc; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Frank Quimby, Racine; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison; Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

The amendments to the constitution which had been proposed



Prize Winning Roadside Stand at Our Spring Flower Show.

by a special committee were tabled for further consideration and revision.

The round table sessions were well attended and we hope to have reports from the chairmen in our next issue.

A great deal of credit is due Mrs. Carl Mohs, Madison, and members of the flower show committee for staging an excellent show. Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison, chairman of the flower arrangement committee, together with a large committee spent a great deal of time making beautiful arrangements for all the banquet tables. Flowers were furnished by the Horticulture Department of the College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Newell Boardman, general chairman on arrangements, together with her committee had everything lined up in smooth running order. Mrs. E. N. Hein, chairman of the hostess committee, with members of her committee made the visitors feel welcome. The committee on registration with Mrs. H. H. Persons as chairman registered all members speedily and efficiently.

The program was very "meaty," as someone expressed it. Colored lantern slides were used by each of the speakers during the regular sessions and they served to illustrate the topics so well that everyone was pleased. From the expressions heard on all sides one is quite convinced that what the Garden Club members in Wisconsin want on their program is something educational along the line of gardening and related subjects.

More next month.

## FLOWER SHOW AWARDS Judges Comments

### SHADOW BOXES

**Monochromatic arrangement of Chrysanthemums with accessories.**

**Very Good:** Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo. Comment: Very original and distinctive. Arrangement out of balance. More height needed.

**Artistic arrangement fruited shrubs or dried materials, or both.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Max Schmidt. Comment: Excellent composition and color combination. We might only recommend changing of long straight line across front of container. Mrs. Frank Willard, Oakfield. Comment: Material slightly damaged. Very original.

**Shadow box using fruits and accessories.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca. Comment: Beautiful arrangement and color composition. The covering of the box inside would have improved material. The floodlight from across the room was responsible rather than the exhibitor.

**Fair:** Mrs. Newell Boardman, Madison. Comment: Picture overshadows the arrangement.

**SCREEN BACKGROUNDS  
My fall garden.**

**Good:** Plymouth Garden Club.

**ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS****Arrangement for living room end table or radio using any flowers.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo. Comment: Lovely! Bud stem a trifle stiff. Mrs. W. E. Newman, Edgerton. Comment: Fine arrangement of plant material; good design but iris foliage too dominant. Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca. Comment: Very good! Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo. Comment: Beautiful roses. Mrs. W. E. Newman, Edgerton. Comment: Very fine design. Interesting combination of plant material.

**Very Good:** Miss Helen Kaufman, Oakfield. Comment: Pleasing arrangement. Container too small for arrangement. Mrs. A. Lloyd Thurston, Madison. Comment: Yellow does not complement this shade of pink. Mrs. Edith Stumpf, Edgerton. Comment: Arrangement good. Too much green color for orange flowers. Mrs. O. Fleischer, Milwaukee. Comment: Good design and arrangement. Asters too light to balance weight of marigolds. Mrs. O. Fleischer, Milwaukee. Comment: Good design—but too studied. Mrs. J. A. Connaughton, Madison. Miss Boise and Mrs. Bauernfeld, Menasha.

**Good:** Mrs. Theodore Ward, Fort Atkinson. Mrs. R. V. Fox, Madison. Comment: Fine color blending but off balance. Mrs. Arthur Towell, Madison. Comment: Lovely color combination. Sides too equal. Berries do not add to composition. Mrs. Elmer Sevringhaus, Madison. Comment: Color combination good.

**Arrangement for a man's or boy's room using dried materials.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Max Schmidt, Blue Mounds Garden Club. Comment: Very pleasing. Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, Baraboo. Comment: Most unusual. Trifle bare in center. Ducks very good. Mrs. H. V. Fox, Madison. Comment: Practically perfect. Texture, color, material—all in fine relationship. Excellent design.

**Very Good:** Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa. Comment: For a boy's room this is very suitable. Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca. Comment: Color fine—material too definitely grouped. Agnes Johnson, Waupaca. Comment: Fine color harmony and line. Try not to have such definite dividing lines between materials.

**Good:** Mrs. H. C. Morton, Fond du Lac. Comment: Arrangement of evergreens good—too many details.

**Arrangement for library or study, using complimentary colors.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Frease Long, Madison. Comment: Good design and color; trifle weak at base. Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee. Comment: Fine rhythm.

**Very Good:** Velma Kaufman, Oakfield. Comment: Colors lovely—slightly off balance; two extra dahlias on low side would have helped. Mrs. Theodore Ward, Fort Atkinson. Comment: Colors too definitely separated. Mrs. Theodore Ward, Fort Atkinson. Comment: Fine feeling but container somewhat small for arrangement.

**Good:** Mrs. F. C. Middleton, Madison. Comment: Fine color harmony. Container too heavy.

**Arrangement of coniferous material.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Everett Ravn, Edgerton. Comment: Beautiful lines—weak at focal point—another cone would help.

**Very Good:** Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa.

**Good:** Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca. Comment: Lovely material. Lines too studied.

**Arrangement of gourds combined with other materials.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Everett Ravn, Edgerton. Comment: Color harmony, line, material excellent. Branch of bitter-sweet be an improvement.

**Good:** Mrs. Arno Meyers, Plymouth. Comment: Rather restless lines. Mrs. F. E. Walde, Superior. Comment: Color and material container good. Berries detract. Velma Kaufman, Oakfield. Comment: Interesting but lacks arrangement.

**TABLES****Buffet table for a Hallowe'en party**

**Excellent:** Mrs. D. C. Kenyon, Oakfield. Comment: Stunning. Try some time drawing a few calendulas down over the bowl.

**Very Good:** Mrs. Grace Sevringhaus, Madison. Comment: Arrangement lacks necessary line.

**Thanksgiving Dinner.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca. Comment: Arrangement and color harmony distinctive. Lines of arrangement could be improved.

An exhibit was also made by Mrs. H. W. Virg'in, Madison.

**A Children's Party.**

**Excellent:** H. J. Sonn, Oakfield. Comment: Clever.

**Informal Luncheon.**

**Very Good:** Mrs. F. C. Middleton, Madison. Comment: Small plates unnecessary in this case. Line of grape arrangement could be improved.

**Formal Table.**

**Excellent:** Mrs. F. C. Middleton and Mrs. Sam Post, Madison. Comment: Beautiful. Only suggestion might be addition of a horizontal line to the center arrangement.

**FRUIT MAY INJURE FLOWERS WHEN STORED TOGETHER**

**T**HE life of a number of varieties of flowers is definitely shortened by placing them in a refrigerator in which apples or other fruits are stored, according to investigations recently started at the U. S. Horticultural Station, Beltsville, Maryland. The injury is probably caused by Ethylene gas which is given off by apples, pears, oranges, and other fruits as they ripen.

**HOLLYHOCKS**

Tall and jolly fellows

Near my neighbor's lane,  
Spreading cheer and color

With blossoms once again.

—Marion F. Haugseth  
Hayward Garden Club

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## FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL AT CHICAGO

Union League Club, Chicago,  
November 13-15

**T**HE Garden Club of Illinois announces a Third Judging School to be held November 13-14-15 at the Union League Club, Chicago.

Speakers are Maud R. Jacobs on specimen bloom; Mrs. Roy Lincoln on The Personal Equation in Flower Arrangements the first day. The same speakers will talk on Artistic Blue Ribbon Achievement and Horticultural Judging on the second day.

The third day will be devoted to the examination. Fee will be \$6.00 for non members. Single lecture at \$2.00. Application blanks may be obtained from the Garden Club of Illinois, Palmer House, Chicago.

## MILWAUKEE ART INSTITUTE SPONSORS ANNETTE HOYT FLANDERS COURSE IN LANDSCAPING

**T**HE Milwaukee Art Institute will sponsor Annette Hoyt Flanders in a landscape course in the Auditorium of the Institute, 7727 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15-16.

The course on Tuesday, October 15th at 10:30 a.m. will be on trees and ground covers, at 2:30 p.m. on shrubs and vines. On Wednesday, October 16, 10:30 a.m. the course will be devoted to perennials and bulbs.

Fees for tickets applied for after October 11th will be \$7.50 for the full course, or \$3.00 for individual lecture.

### Seeing is Believing

Baseball Player: "I wasn't out."

Umpire: "Well, if you don't believe it, just have a look in the papers tomorrow."

# GARDENER'S QUESTIONS

**QUESTION:** Is the fruit of the golden elder edible?

The golden elder is a form of the American elder. All the fruits of this species as well as the European elder are edible, although the common American elder fruit which have purplish-black fruit are the most commonly used for wine and cookery. It is said that elderberries can be used for pie if sour cream is used to overcome the rather flat taste of the berries.

**Question:** Should Regal lily bulbs be separated, and how is it done?

After the first frost, dig up all the bulbs and separate them according to natural division. Replant the larger bulbs about 8 inches deep. Many gardeners surround the bulbs with sand to give them good drainage. The small bulbs should not be planted so deep and a protection of mulch should be given them. The bulbs can also be stored until spring in a good root cellar.

**Question:** Are the fruits of the Floribunda and other flowering crab apples poisonous, or can they be used for jelly?

None of the flowering crab apples are poisonous, although some of the smaller species are so small that they are not practical to be used for cookery.

**Question:** Is a frost necessary before the leaves of our trees will take on their beautiful fall colors?

Frost is not necessary for the leaves to turn color. The pigments causing the beautiful yellows, reds and so on, come naturally in certain kinds of trees. The pigment is developed as soon as the nights become cool. Since seasons vary considerably, there will be variation in the fall coloring.

**Question:** How shall I care for my African violet, and how should it be watered?

The African violet needs plenty of light but not direct sun. A cool temperature is the best, around 65 to 70 degrees, and moist atmosphere. It is best to water the African violet from below so as not to touch the leaves. A light feeding of liquid fertilizer—about once each month is desirable.

**Question:** I was discouraged this year with my gladiolus because I was not able to control thrips. Can they be successfully controlled?

Yes, practically all of our professional gladiolus growers are having no more trouble in controlling thrips. **Timeliness** of the control is more important than the method. All bulbs must be treated to rid them of all thrips before they are planted, and then spraying or dusting must be done frequently and early, with either tartar emetic spray, or rotenone dust or spray.

### A NETTLE-PROOF LADY—

A husband was surprised when his wife was not stung by a nettle he asked her to feel. On talking the case over with a college professor he shrewdly guessed the cosmetics she used was an armor against the stinging a nettle usually gives. This is a true story.—From Michigan Horticultural News.

In her school essay on "Parents" a little girl wrote: "We get our parents when they are so old that it is impossible to change their habits."

In the long run, prosperity depends upon hard and efficient work, fairly but not excessively paid for.



# A Large Surplus Of Canned Vegetables This Year

**T**HE National Council of State Garden Club Federations at their annual meeting held late in July, adopted a project of canning vegetables for European relief. It was proposed that garden club members plant vegetables in their gardens in August and organize canning clubs to can such vegetables which were to be sent to the National headquarters in New York.

Since it is always advisable to investigate the facts connected with any large project, we asked Mr. Marvin P. Verhulst, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Canners Association for figures on the available supply of canned vegetables this year. The following is his report:

"In 1940, because of an abnormally favorable growing season, the pack of canned peas in this country ran up to 25,500,000 cases. Adding stocks on hand we have now a total of 28,000,000 cases, or some **7,000,000 cases in excess of normal consumption.**

"From reports of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service as of September 12, 1940, we find that tomato acreage this year is 10% in excess of the 10-year average, and in production 15% in excess of the 10-year average. The production of green and wax beans for canning is reported 20% in excess of the 10-year average. The production of green lima beans is reported at 50% in excess of the 10-year average. In addition to these production estimates, in the case of tomatoes and corn, canners' inventories on August 1, were approximately twice as large as normally.

"Under the circumstances, there is simply no possibility of a shortage of canned vegetables developing in any of the normal markets. **The excessive supplies thus accumulated present a very**

**serious marketing problem in which it is difficult to maintain a selling price equal to the cost of production.**

"The cost of ocean freight plus the high war risk insurance makes the exportation of canned vegetables almost prohibitive. There has been some export of dried peas, some 700 tons of split peas having been shipped overseas this spring."

## THE MAXWILL LILY

**T**HIS fine new lily is now well-known to persons specializing in lilies and is offered by lily dealers. To the general gardening public and perennial nurseries it is practically unknown. Yet it is a very fine and promising item and deserves a place in any garden or perennial nursery list.

The Maxwell lily originated in Manitoba, and was first described as a hybrid between **Lilium Maximaviczii** and **L. Willmotiae**, but it is now believed to be a superior form of **L. Davidi**. The plants are fully hardy, grow to six feet or more, and bear up to 30 or more flowers on sturdy self-supporting stems. The nodding flowers of brilliant grenadine red have reflex segments. **L. Maxwell** is little troubled by the diseases that so often affect lilies and may be counted on for a bold and striking display each year in early July. The bulbs should be planted about 6 inches deep and will perform well in any good well-drained garden soil. Propagation is by vegetative methods of which both scaling and the heeling-in of the stem bases shortly after full bloom are satisfactory. The larger bulblets from heeled-in stems should bloom the following year.

—By George L. Slate, Geneva, in New York Nursery Notes.

## LILY BULBS SHOULD BE PLANTED EIGHT INCHES DEEP

**E**XPERIMENTS on the depth of planting *Lilium formosatum* by the Rhode Island Experiment Station, indicates that eight inches is a good depth for planting these bulbs.

The conclusions reached in this experiment are as follows:

"Bulbs planted 8 inches deep were less subject to 'winterkill' than bulbs planted 4 inches deep. The bulbs planted 8 inches deep also produced a larger number of flower-bearing stalks than either the 4-inch or 12-inch depth bulbs. In other respects the results from the bulbs planted 8 inches deep were very similar to those planted 4 inches deep.

"The 12-inch depth bulbs had about the same amount of 'winterkill' as the 8-inch bulbs; however, they were inferior to the 8-inch bulbs in flower production, height of mature plants, and number of flower-bearing stalks. Emergence from the 12-inch depth bulbs was not as consistent as from the 8-inch bulbs. It appears that planting 8 inches deep is better than 12 inches deep, or 4 inches deep even though mulches are applied.

"**Mulching appears very necessary**, and the shallower the depth of planting, the more necessary will be the mulch.

"Drainage provided by sifted coal cinders or gravel appears to be necessary on poorly drained soil."

In the experiment it was also found that the average date of emergence from bulbs planted 4 inches deep was 8 days earlier than from those 8 inches deep, and 16 days earlier than bulbs planted 12 inches deep. There was, however, no correlation **between the average date of emergence and the average date of flowering.** Bulbs planted 8 inches deep **bloomed 1 day earlier** than those planted 4 inches deep, and 2 days earlier than 12 in. deep.

# How To Cover Our Perennials

**G**LASS WOOL, marsh hay and straw in the order named are now considered by most gardeners as the best material for mulching perennials.

There are a number of factors contributing to winter injury such as plants weakened by disease, wet soil conditions and others. We are considering here only the plants known to be semi-hardy—that is, the kinds that winterkill during a severe winter, but survive a mild winter. Such varieties as Delphinium, Perennial Phlox, Peonies and Iris may be considered hardy and will require no covering, if they have become well established.

In another article in this issue we call attention to experiments by the University of Minnesota showing that ice alone does not smother plants or cause winter-killing by smothering, but that the ice, being a good conductor, allows low temperatures to penetrate deeply and kill the plants by actual freezing.

If the plants are covered with the proper mulch, they will be kept warm. Experiments have shown that under a mulch of three inches of marsh hay, which has been kept dry, and which is wide enough to prevent the wind from blowing it at the sides, the temperature of the soil rarely drops lower than about 27 degrees F. even when the outside temperature drops to 15 below zero. Careful mulching then keeps our plant roots and crowns warm. A poor type of mulch is one which absorbs moisture. Dry peat contains dead air spaces and in that condition is a good mulch, but with rain and melting snow it will soak up moisture and may freeze into a cake of ice. Leaves may hold water and become a poor mulch material, but dry leaves, of course, would be quite

satisfactory. Snow is our best covering, but not at all reliable.

On a heavy type of soil which has poor drainage it is more important to mulch heavily than on a sandy soil which is relatively dry.

---

## LIKES GLASS WOOL AS A PLANT COVER

**A** LETTER from Mrs. Walter Dakin, one of the leading gardeners of Madison, a member of the West Side Garden Club, states as follows in regard to the use of glass wool as a covering for plants:

“After two years of experiment, I am completely sold on glass wool as a cover. The difficulty in handling it is more than compensated by the results and the time element involved in its placing and removal. I found a cotton dress that went into the tub, and a leather coat, with stout leather gloves, gave good protection.

“The old glass wool worked in beautifully over choice plants in the rock garden. Our dwarf evergreens — Alberta Spruce, were not protected, and this gave us a pleasing winter picture.

“Glass wool makes an especially good covering for the rock wall. Established primroses were protected first with evergreen boughs. It seems to me the big advantage of this method of covering is in the elimination of weed seed always present in marsh hay and straw, and a minimum of labor which the removal of the glass wool requires. When the uncovering was completed, we found *Armeria caespitosa* in bud, with one faded flower, and several *Violas* in full bloom. The plants in the rock wall were fresh and beautiful and in every shade of green.”

## HARDY FUCHSIAS

**T**HE hardy Fuchsia Scarlet Beauty was highly advertised last spring for its hardiness and its beauty. We hope that it is hardy, but we have been disappointed with it in our garden because it did not bloom as early or with as attractive flowers as the variety *magellanica* which we tried a few years ago. The latter was a small bushy plant, covered with flowers from August until frost.

Scarlet Beauty, while planted somewhat late in May, nevertheless was not yet in bloom well by the middle of September. It grows rather tall and on fertile soil has a tendency to drop over instead of standing erect as was the case with the more dwarf variety. The flowers are rather small and inconspicuous.

Visiting in a garden during early September we found a Fuchsia grown as a house plant, blooming very beautifully, with large attractive flowers. The plant had been purchased during the winter and set out in the spring in a semi-shady place in the garden. It made rather an attractive showing. Perhaps that is a good way to grow the Fuchsia — use it as a combination house and garden plant.

---

## AMERICANS CAN GROW TULIPS

**T**ULIP bulbs produced by Americans have been found to be superior to those which have been imported, when produced by those who know how to grow tulips and on soils and in climates suitable for their culture. This refers to the standard varieties and most of the novelties. It is a matter of record that properly cultured American tulips grow 10 to 25 per cent taller, have stiffer stems, cleaner foliage

age and make better bulbs than do those from abroad. Also, they flower about a week earlier.

The one character in which the American tulip bulbs fall down is in the coat. They do not have the "finish" of the imported bulbs. Informed gardeners will overlook this matter of appearance and will learn to appreciate the quality of domestic-grown bulbs.

As it now appears, no single or double early tulips, no hyacinths and few crocuses will be available in the United States this year. However, there should be a sufficient supply of daffodils, since many of these are already grown in this country.

—From September 1 Horticulture.

### AWARDS OF AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY 1940

**E**ACH year the American Iris Society gives to outstanding new iris varieties several types of awards. We are listing the awards for 1940 as reported in the Bulletin of the American Iris Society.

#### Dykes Medal

First, Wabash by Williamson  
Second, Golden Treasure by Schreiner

#### Award of Merit

##### American Varieties—Tall Bearded

Great Lakes by Cousins  
Fair Elaine—Mitchell  
Golden Majesty—Salbach  
Sable—Cook  
Matterhorn—J. Sass  
Mount Washington—Essig  
Frank Adams—Lapham  
Lighthouse—Salbach

##### Other Than Tall Bearded

Ormohr—Hybrid—Kleinsorge  
Some Love—Hybrid—White

##### Foreign Varieties

Cameroun—Cayeux  
Florentine—Cayeux

### A SUGGESTION FOR MORE BEAUTIFUL HIGHWAYS

Prof. B. S. Pickett, Iowa

**T**HERE has been much talk about the improvement of our highways. I had the pleasure before one of the district meetings of the Federated Garden Clubs of saying that I didn't think it practical for the Highway Commission to plant and maintain good plantings along the thousands of miles of main highroads of Iowa simply for the pleasure of those driving along the roads, or for the entertainment of the visitors who might be passing through our state. I like to see along the highway lots of good homes, lots of good farmsteads. I am not looking for parkways. I can go into many a wonderful town or city park or state park and see those, and so can the visitors who drive over our highways. We want beautification of the highways, of course; but the thing that would make all Iowa roads wonderful to drive along would be nice farmsteads. Stop and think about that some time! The main things in the Iowa landscape are the wood lots, shelter belts and farmsteads. Make these beautiful and the highways will seem like a joyous and happy thing to follow.

—From Talk at Annual Banquet Iowa Horticultural Society, October, 1940.

### A MILK PRESERVATIVE—

**The stinging nettle** was used in Europe to rub inside milk pans, because the milk was preserved longer. Foolish idea, some may say, but it was not. The formaldehyde that causes the sting when we touch the nettle was the preservative that preserved the milk later put in the pans. From Michigan Horticultural News.

### ROSES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

**T**HE Rose Garden at the New York World Fair "Gardens On Parade" was the outstanding feature of that exhibit.

Floribunda roses appealed to us as both desirable and having great possibilities for our own particular climate.

**Summer Snow**, a fine double white Floribunda rose, was one of the varieties which attracted the attention of the Wisconsin committee visiting the gardens. It is a new variety patented and displayed by Jackson and Perkins. The beautiful white blooms were especially attractive during the first week in September at the time of our visit.

**Donald Prior**, a scarlet semi-double Floribunda, was also unusually attractive.

**Dainty Bess**, a single shell-like pink hybrid tea and has been mentioned here before as very attractive.

**Madame Joseph Perraud**, a yellow copper colored hybrid tea, was also outstanding.

Prof. Titl: "Mr. Gungl, what three words are used most among college students?"

Gungl: "I don't know."

Prof. Titl: "Correct."

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## SELECT DAYLILIES WITH CARE

**D**AYLILY varieties must be selected with great care. In this respect the daylilies are very much like peonies. They will be with us for many years in the garden and care in their selection will be well repaid.

Many new colors in daylilies are being created. Some of the more desirable and radical color developments include pink, red, old rose, buff and bi-colors in varying shades.

The new Stout hybrids range in size from that of the dainty Freesia to beyond that of an enormous Amaryllis. A single stem may bear 25 to 30 blossoms, each opening in succession, and overlapping for 25 to 30 days. A plant will bear many stems and the clump will produce hundreds of bloom.

The daylilies are easy to grow and will not require care for pest control, they overcome weeds, neglect and poor soil.

Daylilies may be planted in either fall or spring. Give them plenty of room. Plant at least two feet apart, but not in heavy shade.

There are two types of daylilies, one type that blooms early with the iris in June, and the other with the perennial Phlox in August. Both types should be planted in every garden.

The best way to select varieties for the garden is to visit a nursery where they are growing and select the colors, size and types one likes best.

The first grade was having a lesson on birds. After some discussion the fact was established that birds eat fruit. One small girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open the cans?"

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

# ANTI-POISON IVY VANISHING CREAM

**A**VANISHING cream that gives protection against poison ivy has been developed by the U. S. Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health.

Tests on nine volunteers showed that the cream protects against both the poison ivy extract, which is at least thirty times as powerful as any poison ivy leaf, and against the leaves the stems of the plant itself.

The cream must be rubbed all over the face, hands, arms or any other part of the body likely to come in contact with poison ivy. After four hours, when the worker stops for lunch, it should be washed off with soap and water. Then after lunch, before going out into the fields or woods again, the cream should again be thoroughly applied all over the exposed skin, and again washed off at the end of the afternoon. The reason for washing it off and reapplying it at the end of four hours is to make sure the skin is all covered and so protected against the poison ivy. Some of the cream is likely to rub off by the end of four hours, and especially during the lunch hour.

### How to Make Cream

In making the cream, and any druggist can do so, 10 per cent sodium perborate is used, or 2 per cent potassium periodate. These two substances come in crystals which should be ground into powder first because the crystals will not mix well with the cream. The vanishing cream should be made first and then the chemical added, otherwise the chemical will react with other ingredients of the vanishing cream and the result will not be satisfactory. The cream should be

freshly prepared at least once in two weeks to avoid deterioration. It acts by filling the pores of the skin and forming a protective covering which prevents much of the ivy poison from penetrating the skin. As perspiration comes in contact with the vanishing cream, a soap is formed and the alkalinity of the soap tends to neutralize the poison ivy, in addition to washing it off and out of the skin.

—Jane Stafford, in Science July 12, 1940.

### CHINESE CHESTNUTS

**T**HE American chestnut, known to all persons of middle age has disappeared from the scene, vanquished by the chestnut blight. There is little hope that it will come back as no resistant trees have been found. The disease is believed to have come from the Orient and it is to this same region that we must turn for chestnuts resistant to this dread disease. Many thousands of seedlings of the Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima* have been raised in this country from seeds distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These seedlings vary greatly in such characteristics as size, flavor, age of bearing, productivity and resistance to blight. From these many seedling nut trees specialists have selected several that are highly resistant to blight and produce good crops of nuts, equal in quality to the old American chestnut. These are being propagated vegetatively. Nurserymen casting about for worth while novelties may well investigate the possibilities of the grafted improved Chinese chestnut varieties.

—George L. Slate, Geneva, in New York Nursery Notes.



# THE CHINESE ELM

A. B. Bowman, Section of Forestry, Michigan

**T**HE Chinese elms that were distributed locally have grown at a remarkably fast rate. In 24 years the eight original trees have reached an average diameter of 16 inches, breast high, or an average growth of two-thirds inch per year.

## Good Qualities

Such rapid growth should immediately establish the importance of the Chinese elm wherever an area must be covered with tree growth or shade must be furnished quickly. That characteristic and the fact that the tree is outstandingly resistant to drouth, wind and extremes of heat and mid-winter cold, account for its popularity in various parts of the United States, particularly the prairie states and the semi-arid southwest. The Chinese elm is an upland tree primarily, although it will grow on a wide variety of site conditions but not in swamps. Furthermore, it is easy to propagate from stem or root cuttings or from seed and is relatively free from most insect pests and diseases.

As a windbreak tree it has proved very satisfactory also. It does not furnish year-around protection, as most conifers do, but it will offer effective protection against drying summer winds within a very few years after establishment. It also will withstand violent wind whipping and heavy trimming; in fact, in its homeland, it is commonly used to form hedges.

## Not Desirable in Some Sections

In regions where other species can be grown readily, the use of Chinese elm as an avenue tree or even as a shade tree is questionable. First, it is regarded by practically everyone who owns one as a "dirty" tree. This is because

(1) it sheds an over-abundance of seed, sometimes enough to smother the grass, (2) it drops leaves weeks later than other trees thus prolonging the raking problem, and (3) it sheds numerous small dead twigs throughout the year. Second, the wood, being very brittle, frequently is unable to withstand the weight of ice left by sleet storms and in regions where these storms are common the trees are often badly damaged and misshapen. Third, the tree, in search of water and nutrients, not only sends its roots to great depths, but also into the sod layer in unusual numbers. This deprives the sod of much needed moisture; at least the grass does not thrive. Also, when set out within reach of any sewage tile, it will invariably force its way into the tile at the joints and clog the passage with a tangle of roots. For these habits it is known as a "gross feeder" and probably owes a portion of its fast growth to those traits. On the other hand, where it is difficult to get trees to grow, objectionable features such as those can easily be ignored.

—Condensed from *The Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan Experiment Station.*

Willie had returned from his first day of school.

"What did you learn at school today?" asked his father.

"I learned to say 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir,' and 'No, ma'am' and 'Yes, ma'am.'"

"You did?"

"Yeah."

Schoolmaster: "If Shakespeare were alive today, would he still be regarded as a remarkable man?"

Pupil: "I'd think so, for he'd be 376 years old."

# TULIPS IN HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

**C**AN we grow our own tulip bulbs in America? We asked this question of the Nelis Nurseries of Holland, Michigan, large growers of tulips when we visited Holland during the Tulip Festival in May. Mr. Harry Nelis answered the question as follows: "Tulips can be grown as successfully in the United States as in the Netherlands. We recommend either well rotted cow manure or bonemeal for fertilizing the tulip bulbs."

We saw hundreds of varieties of fine tulips at the Nelis Nurseries. Any of our members interested may write them at Holland, Michigan, for a price list of tulip bulbs.

About 50 colored lantern slides were made of pictures taken at the Nurseries, and in Holland during the Festival which will be available to our garden clubs this coming season.

## Depth for Planting Tulip Bulbs

We asked Mr. Nelis the question as to how deep tulip bulbs should be planted. He said, "Deep planting tends to keep the bulbs from splitting, while shallow planting is generally used by growers for multiplication of stock. Therefore, if we are planting tulip bulbs and wish them to remain in the same place for many years, we should plant them deeply." Asked what deep and shallow planting is, Mr. Nelis replied: "Deep planting in heavy soil would be from 6 to 8 inches, while deep planting in sandy soil would be from 8 to 10 inches.

"Shallow planting when we wish the bulbs to multiply would be from 3 to 5 inches."

On most of our Wisconsin soils which are relatively heavy, bulbs should therefore be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep and still deeper on the lighter, sandy soils.

# Harvesting And Curing Gourds

**M**UCH of the fun in growing gourds, other than their decorative appearance in the garden, and their utility as vines, is the utilizing of the matured fruit—both as an indoor decoration, and for numerous uses such as making of bird houses, dippers, for nest eggs, and for darning purposes. In pioneer days they were used for such practical purposes as salt shakers, sugar bowls, powder horns, and spoons.

## When to Harvest

To know just when to harvest is rather a problem. In the north, where the growing season is shorter unless plants are started indoors, fruit seldom matures before the first light frosts come in the fall. A very light frost will not injure them, and to get the benefit of as long a period of growth as possible, it is satisfactory to harvest immediately after the first light frost. Of course any fruits that may mature previous to this time should be harvested when ready.

## Gourd Types

In growing and harvesting gourds, it is desirable to know whether the type of gourd is the *Lagenaria* (the hard-shelled utilitarian type like the Hercules Club, Bottle, Dipper, etc.; these are the white flowering vines)—or whether the gourd is of the *Cucurbita* type (the small ornamental so-called soft-shelled gourds which resemble the orange, the pear, and the apple; these are the yellow-flowering vines).

The *Lagenaria* is mature when the fruit becomes lighter in weight, its green rind turns brownish, and the tendrils nearest the fruit shrivel up. The whole vine will also look spent.

The *Cucurbita* is ready for har-

vest when the fruit is so hard the thumb nail will not dent it, the stem is brown at the fruit, and the color of the fruit is fresh and bright. Take care when testing for maturity, that you do not dig the finger or thumb nail into the gourd, for if the surface is injured, the fruit will rot. These small fruits should be carefully watched for signs of maturity because if not picked as soon as mature, the color fades. The *Cucurbitas* are also more susceptible to frost injury than the *Lagenarias*.

In harvesting all gourds, leave an inch or more of the stem on the gourd, as this is not only an aid in curing them properly, but it is helpful in stringing them together, where this is desired. Gourds should never be pulled from the vine. Cut the stem with a sharp knife.

After picking, wash and dry thoroughly and store in a warm, airy, light place. The time required for curing varies with the variety. If a fruit feels cold and clammy, it has not been thoroughly dried. The *Lagenaria* cure better if hung up for a long period, until the seeds rattle in the dried gourds.

If gourds are not treated with some disinfectant while curing, a skin fungus will create mosaic-like designs on the surface, which is liked by some people. If you find this objectionable, however, wipe over each gourd daily with a strong solution of a coal-tar base disinfectant.

After curing, some people shellac or varnish gourds to enhance the color, but many experienced gourd growers do not approve of this, because they say that even when gourds are to all outward appearances quite dry and well cured, there may be moisture on the inside, causing rot which will spread to the surface.

You may, without detriment to the gourds, wax them with a liquid floor wax, let dry for an hour and polish. This treatment gives a very good gloss and finish.

## Painting

If desired, gourds may be painted with various designs. Before painting, be sure the gourd is well cured and thoroughly dry. Draw on the gourd lightly with a pencil any design wanted, and apply the paint with a camel's hair artist's brush. After the paint is dry, oil with vaseline.

Another method of decoration is to burn a design on the gourd with an electric needle.

To waterproof gourds, they must be perfectly dry; immerse in very hot paraffin for from 3 to 5 minutes. This treatment is desirable where it is desired to use them for outdoor decoration.

If you have some choice specimens you are especially desirous of preserving, drill small holes at each end so that the inside can dry out thoroughly.

Should you find this year that your gourds have not matured properly, next year start seeds indoors about three weeks before they can be safely transplanted outside.

—By the Master Gardener.

---

"What do you wish madam?"

"I wish some chicken salad, turkey, fruit cake, ice cream and wine."

"And what do you wish sir?"

"I wish I hadn't come."

---

## Volume

Customer: "Have you a book called 'Man the Master of Women'?"

Salesgirl: "The fiction department is on the other side, sir."

# GARDEN NOTES

**I**NTEREST in rose growing in Wisconsin gardens will no doubt increase as the new Floribundas and the Polyanthus types become better known. The Floribundas are especially attractive. They fit in well in the flower border because they are small and bloom profusely over a long period of time.

One of the new things that will be mentioned by the editor at garden club meetings this coming spring, will be the possibility of growing **dwarf apple trees** in our gardens. The Fruit Testing Committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society was impressed with the possibilities of standard varieties grafted on East Malling No. 9 rootstocks. They were quite ornamental and attractive. We saw trees not over 6 feet tall bearing a large number of apples. They can be dusted for control of insects and diseases with a hand duster, and can be easily pruned, picked and cared for, as they never become much taller than the average person can reach from the ground. We have a number of nice colored lantern slides showing these trees which will be of interest to garden club members.

**Verbenas** are lovely plants for bedding purposes, but varieties differ greatly in their resistance to disease. Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker pointed this out to the editor in September in the Horticultural gardens on the College of Agriculture grounds. Beauty of Oxford is probably the least resistant to disease, while several varieties originated at the College in beds side by side with Beauty of Oxford were in much better condition. It seems almost impossible to control fungus diseases on Verbenas and so resistant varieties should be planted.

We have heard that in Oberlin, Ohio, there is an old-fashioned



Miss Kenosha Phlox

red peony definitely known to be 80 years old. Even now the clump is not too large and it blooms freely almost every year. According to W. E. Bontrager of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in Horticulture, it has never been transplanted nor reset in its long history, so far as is known.

The conclusion is that if favorable conditions are given the peony it will outlast its owner, and in planting them one should invest in plants which have quality and will be an asset to the garden.

Don't forget the first Wisconsin Gourd Show to be held in Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin, on October 19-25.

Daffodils should be planted now. They are planted earlier than tulips because they send out a root system in the fall. Tulips can be planted later. Usually we plant them when the first frost has killed the annuals now growing in the garden. Plant them deep if you do not wish them to multiply. Six inches is not any too deep.

We are wondering if many of our gardeners are planning to test glass wool as a cover for plants. Mrs. Walter Dakin of

Madison is very enthusiastic about her results with it. While there are a number of factors contributing to winter loss of plants, the fact remains that low temperatures kill semi-hardy kinds.

What shall we do with the old tops of annuals and perennials as soon as frost has taken them, is a question often asked. We like to use them as mulch to protect semi-hardy plants from the cold, and can do this because we have controlled the diseases and insects to the point where they are not troublesome. We must realize, however, that in large gardens where insects and diseases are troublesome, it is best to burn the old tops in the fall to destroy pests which will live over on them during the coming winter.

## FERN LEAF SCALE

**Q**UESTION: A small brown scale covers the leaves and stems of my fern and seems to be killing it. What can I do to prevent this?

Answer: The State Department of Entomology tells us that this is the fern leaf scale, a small, dark brown scale which attacks both the leaves and the stems of the plants. There is a little insect underneath the shell which sucks the sap from the leaves and stems.

To control it, make a strong mixture of two teaspoons of Black Leaf 40 to a quart of water and add to it a strong soap suds of pure soap. Then with a small sponge rub off the scale. Follow this with a spray or washing of water to rinse off the Black Leaf 40. Then keep careful watch and as the new scales appear, remove them as soon as possible.

## Sisson's

### PEONIES—

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17 PAGES

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Wisconsin

# Horticulture



NICOLET BAY  
Peninsula State Park  
Door County

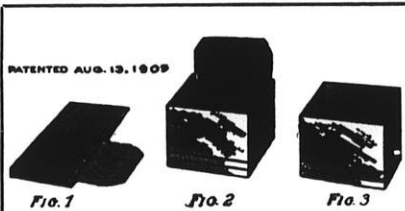
Cut Courtesy Wis. Conservation Dept.

*October, 1940*  
*November*

## WHITNALL PARK HAS OUT- STANDING FLOWER GARDEN

**F**OR quality, beauty and design, there is probably no flower garden in Wisconsin that will surpass the garden at Whitnall Park, Hales Corners. Even at late as October it was beautiful, and almost as good as any other time of year. The rose garden was exceptionally fine with most of the new varieties of Hybrid Teas, Polyanthus, Floribundas, and others. Excellent varieties of Chrysanthemum, fall Asters and annuals completed the picture.

What made the garden so beautiful is the high quality of all the plants grown in the borders. Each plant was beautiful in itself which gave the entire garden an air of distinction. After all, perfection of bloom is necessary to make any garden beautiful.



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# Wisconsin Horticulture

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin Horticulture

## NEW APPLE VARIETY PROGRESS

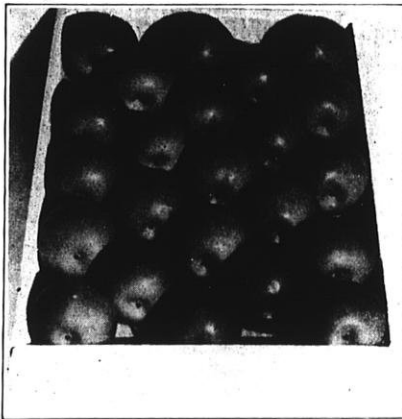
How the New Varieties on Trial in Wisconsin are Performing in Other States

**W**HILE the members of the fruit testing committee of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society visiting the East and Canada this year were interested in many phases of orcharding, the principal questions asked were on the performance of new varieties of apples and other fruits. From the reports given, the committee considered the possibilities of each variety under Wisconsin conditions.

### Need For Variety Trials

Dr. D. S. Blair, chief of the Horticulture Department at Ottawa, made this pointed statement: "Organized varietal trials are greatly needed in all sections." He enlarged upon this by emphasizing the variation in soil and climatic conditions within even a single state and that varieties differ greatly in their requirements. Many mistakes have been made in the past which have been the source of loss to growers by planting the wrong varieties.

We wish again to emphasize that the Wisconsin Horticultural Society's method of testing varieties is to introduce not more than two or three trees of any variety in any one orchard. Varieties which look promising under certain climatic conditions should be carefully tested in sec-



tions where such conditions exist. By having a large number of orchardists try varieties in this way, accurate information will be available in the future. Much information is already available because the work was started six or seven years ago.

### Early Varieties

While commercial growers are not interested in early varieties, there are many smaller growers who have roadside stands or local markets who find them profitable.

**CRIMSON BEAUTY.** This is a new variety seen at Ottawa and also Geneva, New York, which is the earliest variety of good quality they have growing.

It is a nice looking red apple,

an annual bearer, and 14-year-old trees seen were producing 8 bushels per tree. It is not of high quality, but may be desirable because of earliness where a grower wishes to start selling an especially early apple. This variety originated as a seedling in Canada and was said there to be the same as Early Red Bird introduced by a nursery in the United States.

**ALTON.** Alton is the next earliest apple—earlier than Melba, red in color and of better quality than Crimson Beauty, originated by the New York Station. It was praised for its high quality. We have a few trees on trial in this state introduced a year ago, but more should be tested by those interested in an especially early variety.

**MELBA.** Next in earliness is Melba. This was more popular with Canadian growers than with those in Ohio and New York. Commercial growers did not favor it because it is soft and does not stand up in shipment of any distance. However, they admitted that it was the highest quality apple of its season, and for quick marketing sells well to people who appreciate a high quality apple at that time. It is a good producer and a money maker where marketing conditions are right.

**EARLY McINTOSH.** Early McIntosh was praised by some growers and condemned by others. It was praised because it is firmer than Melba and will stand some transportation. It is of good quality, and when the market knows this variety it will move well. Those who condemned it stated that it was biennial in bearing, clusters badly, ran small in size, and some stated they had a limited market for it.

**MILTON.** Milton was seen growing in many orchards in New York, Ohio and the Ottawa section. At Ottawa where McIntosh and Wealthy trees have suffered from winter injury, Milton is considered quite hardy, and a very good apple. Commercial growers, however, did not like it any too well because it does not keep long enough. Those who supply local markets like it because they can pick it two or three times as the apples color slowly, and in that way keep roadside stands or stores supplied with high quality apples. By spraying with the new "Harvest Spray" it hangs to the tree very well—in fact, may hang too well and crack. In season it comes about a week before Wealthy, and in quality it is much better. It is an apple that has considerable promise because of its attractive appearance and high quality, and it will no doubt gradually increase in production with those who have a good local market.

#### Later Varieties

**CORTLAND.** Cortland really cannot be considered a new variety any longer because it has been planted quite extensively. At Ottawa it is considered quite hardy, but not as good in yielding as McIntosh. The committee saw large trees of Cortland producing very well, however, and the fruit of beautiful color. Some markets seem to discriminate against this variety be-

cause it is not as good in quality as McIntosh, but we heard other growers state their markets take them very well, fully as well as McIntosh. Here again is a case where the grower should plant for his market, and naturally too, Cortland is a variety which commercial growers wish to plant because they cannot have an orchard of all McIntosh. They need other varieties as pollenizers, and also varieties coming at different seasons so that they are not too rushed in picking. Cortland hangs to the tree very well and may be picked after McIntosh is out of the way. In fact, as one grower put it, "After I planted all the McIntosh I can handle, my next choice was Cortland."

**MACOUN.** The greatest change in sentiment expressed toward any variety was that towards Macoun. On previous trips of the fruit testing committee, we found that there was lack of interest in Macoun, principally because it did not bear well when the trees were young. During the past two years it seems as if the trees have come into better bearing, and now we found it in many cases to be a very popular variety. In fact, at Ottawa it was stated to be their "best bet" as a late apple. It comes about a week to ten days later than McIntosh and keeps better. In quality it is better than McIntosh, which is the main reason for increasing popularity. We would not hesitate to recommend increased trial of Macoun in Wisconsin orchards where a variety later than McIntosh is desired. It will certainly meet with market demand as soon as it is known. Its appearance is so much like McIntosh that it will sell as that variety. In sections where apples color well it may become rather a dark red.

**KENDALL.** The committee found a lagging of interest in Kendall at this time. Varieties do have their ups and downs in

popularity. Kendall was said to be a good producing variety, had better color than McIntosh, especially where McIntosh does not color well, but it is not as good in quality. However, one grower said it was a better cooking apple than McIntosh. We heard several growers state that it must be allowed to hang on the trees until its green color disappears. If picked too early the flesh will be green.

#### Varieties For the North

At the Ottawa Station the committee saw varieties especially suitable for the north where winter temperatures are low. As we have stated before, at Ottawa, McIntosh and Wealthy trees winterkill, and considerable top-working of McIntosh is being done on hardy stock. Varieties, therefore, which are hardy at Ottawa should be hardy most anywhere in Wisconsin, especially where soil conditions are favorable for growing apples. The reason that Mr. Dawson Hauser of Bayfield was appointed on the committee this year was so he might inspect the varieties being grown at Ottawa. He has helped introduce to Bayfield County several new varieties which we hope will be an asset to Bayfield growers.

Lobo and Hume looked especially promising in that section.

**LOBO.** Lobo is a bright red apple, a McIntosh cross, originated at Ottawa, which comes just after Wealthy. The tree is very hardy and it is a good cooking apple. Its quality is not quite as good as McIntosh, but still it cannot be said to be a poor quality apple. It is a good producer and ten days earlier than McIntosh. In the Bayfield area this is the season when some growers there think they should have a good quality apple, as their two best varieties to date are Wealthy and McIntosh. McIntosh at Bayfield is a winter apple, and is the latest variety they



can grow.

**HUME.** The other most promising variety for northern Wisconsin is Hume, which comes just before McIntosh. It is an attractively colored apple and in some sections may be a rather dark red. It is an annual bearer, but may not keep any longer than McIntosh. It is a vigorous grower and for that reason may not come into bearing early. Hume is also a McIntosh cross originated at Ottawa, and is somewhat similar in flavor.

(To be continued)

### WASHINGTON COUNTY HOLDS EXCELLENT APPLE SHOW

**I**T was estimated that more than 6,000 people visited the Hartford City Auditorium October 19-20, to inspect the Washington County Apple Show. There were about 700 trays of nearly every variety of apples grown.

The apples shown in the form of a large U in the gymnasium of the Hartford City Auditorium, made a most beautiful sight.

Much credit is due County Agent E. E. Skaliskey for his work in promoting the show and to the Washington County Fruit Growers Association, of which Mr. Jos. Morawetz is president, for using this method to promote interest in apples in their community.

C. L. Kuehner of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture assisted in naming the varieties and arranging the exhibit.

H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, did the judging.

### Something With Nothing

"Can you tell me what they mean by 'selling short' in Wall Street?"

"It means buying something you can't get, with money you haven't got, and then later selling what you never had and did not pay for, at more than it cost."

# Fruit Testing Committee Report

(Continued from October issue)

## At the Vineland Experiment Station

The Vineland Experiment Station in Ontario is located on the south side of Lake Ontario west of Niagara Falls. It is in a good fruit country and a great deal of research work is being done. Prof. G. H. Dickson, fruit specialist, spent much time with the committee and gave them much valuable information.

Prof. Dickson pointed out an experiment on the use of potash on orchard soils where there was potash deficiency as indicated by the discolored leathery leaves on young trees. He stated that potash fertilizers had been of value on shallow soils, but did not give results on deep soils because the roots of the trees penetrated more deeply and were able to get enough potash.

### A Starling Trap

We noticed several starling traps in the orchard. This consisted of a screened-in enclosure of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh chicken wire. In size it was about 9 feet square and 7 to 8 feet high. The roof of the enclosure was in the form of a V, the lower part of the V having a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch opening. Wooden slats to serve as perches were provided for the starlings to roost on the sides of the V. By placing some food in the enclosure the starlings went downward through the opening in the lower portion of the V, and were unable to fly out again.

### Sod Tests On Good Soils

An elaborate experiment on various types of soil treatments is being carried on at the Vineland station. Experiments have been running over a period of many years. Sod is giving better results than cultivation with cover crops, on good soil. The

good results may be due to the washing of the top soil in hilly soil where it is cultivated. Sod is considered the cheapest method and gives good results where the soils are deep and fertile.

Mulches of straw, hay or other rubbish under the trees are considered very valuable to conserve moisture because it is usually quite dry in this section during July and August.

## SELLING APPLES ON THE FARM

**A**N excellent illustration of how a large quantity of apples may be sold right at the orchard, may be seen in visiting Ski-Hi Orchards at Baraboo. Those who feel it is difficult to sell apples in this state should visit Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bassett during the harvest season—however, don't go on Sunday because they will be so busy selling apples they won't have time to talk to visitors. "It is not unusual," said Mr. Bassett, "to sell 500 bushel of apples on a Sunday," and of course they sell every day of the week.

How is this brought about? Perhaps there are two reasons for the Bassetts success. First, having a large number of varieties and grades displayed at all times with the prices marked on each grade; Second, good advertising, and a reputation as a place for people to buy their apples.

Mr. Bassett stated that he has been using a local radio station for advertising, and of course has used local newspapers. Each variety is displayed in bushel baskets, and there are usually several grades of each variety, so that the customer can select his apples according to his needs and his purse. Free cider is available to all who wish to drink.

# SCAB OF APPLES IN STORAGE

E. A. Walker, Maryland Experiment Station  
Condensed from Special Bulletin

**S**TORAGE scab is a distinct economic problem of the fruit grower. The development of new scab lesions on stored apples adds greatly to the losses of the commercial apple growers.

## Appearance of Scab Lesions

The appearance of scab lesions on the mature fruit which develop while in storage are distinctly different from those that appear on the fruit during the growing period of spring and early summer. The early-season scab lesions have somewhat the following appearance: The young spots are more or less circular in outline, dark olive in color, and have a characteristic velvety appearance. The fruit cuticle is often torn away except for a narrow fringe at the edge. An older lesion is mostly circular in outline, dark gray to brown in color, with a silvery, overlapping border consisting of the raised and frayed margins of the ruptured cuticle, with the center rough and corky.

## Disease Does Not Spread in Storage

The older research workers were of the opinion that scab fruit stored along with scab-free fruit would ultimately result in infection of the healthy fruit, and once the lesions were established they would increase in size at this temperature. Morse and Lewis, of Maine, observed that well-sprayed fruit was more apt to remain free from scab in storage. Recent work has shown, however, that it is impossible to spread scab in storage from diseased to healthy fruits.

Disinfectants have been applied to fruits prior to storage, and these have not hindered the development of new scab lesions, nor the increase in size of old

lesions while in storage. Eustace, of New York, has noticed that old scab lesions will enlarge even under a coating of Bordeaux Mixture. It has been shown by many scientists that spraying the fruit late with lime sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture, especially during cool, cloudy, and wet weather, will successfully control storage scab. Destruction of primary infections by thorough applications of spray during the early season will greatly reduce the chance for infection during the fall.

## Affect of Humidity

Humidity and temperature are very important in storage scab development on the apple fruit. Wallace, of New York, believes that storage scab may be initiated by weather favorable for the infection of the fruit on the tree just prior to harvest, or by the lodging of the spores on the fruit at harvest and packing time. Morse, of Maine, has noted that when the fall is very wet and the vegetative development of the fungus continues abundantly through harvest time, the moist apples are covered with spores when placed in storage, resulting in the infection of the fruit and the formation of the small scab spots in storage. Other workers believe that wet storage conditions are responsible for storage scab development.

Apples that are kept in common home cellar storage for several weeks before storage will develop storage scab more rapidly after placing in cold storage than those that are placed in cold storage directly following harvest. It is, therefore, important that apples should be stored as soon as possible after harvesting even though they appear free

from scab, as the scab fungus, like other plants, is greatly checked in its growth by low temperatures. It is necessary, then, to store apples in a cool, well-ventilated, airy room in order to reduce storage scab to a minimum.

## Low Temperatures Best

Groves, of Virginia, believes that cold storage temperatures are not low enough to prevent the growth of the scab fungus, and where such a condition exists, the infection continues to develop slowly and finally becomes conspicuous scab spots.

Two lots of Stayman apples wrapped in wax paper were obtained from the same grower and packed in two different containers before storage. The fruits packed in slatted wooden boxes were examined after 7 months in storage, and they showed about two-thirds less new scab lesions than similar fruits packed in pasteboard boxes. There was an average of 24 storage scab lesions on each fruit in the latter container.

## PICK PEARS EARLY

**A**NUMBER of varieties of pears should be picked early before they are matured and allowed to ripen in a cool cellar.

H. L. Lantz of the Iowa Experiment Station states that the Patten pear should be picked ten days before it is normally ripe on the tree. If allowed to hang until ripe it develops grit cells and breaks down rapidly.

Some varieties such as the Bartlett develop brown centers if allowed to hang on the tree too long.

# MARKETING THE APPLE CROP

W. J. Tawse, Markets Service, Quebec Dept. of Agriculture

**R**ETAIL selling has taken a radical change and more and more the consumers are shopping in market type stores selecting from the attractive displays what appeals to them. This has been one of the reasons for the declining apple sales as they do not always present the same fine appearance as the citrus and other competing fruits. The increasing use of canned and frozen fruits is another factor as both are being improved and the trend is toward foods ready to serve. The time required to wait on each customer in these large stores is most important as buying is more concentrated than formerly when orders were taken for later delivery. This has led to the trial of the cellophane bags which may be filled by the store staff during the slack hours with the price attached. Consumers want quick service and they want apples free of bruises of medium to large size.

Certain recommendations might be made which will assist the apple growers to hold their share of the fresh fruit dollar.

1. Growers should practice thinning and eliminate the small sizes and green fruit by processing, rather than permit them to reach the retailer.

2. Every grower should take a personal interest in the retail stores handling apples and see if the distribution cannot be improved.

3. A portion of the pack should be wrapped for the winter sales as the heated stores seriously affect the appearance of the fruit.

4. Apple advertising should be increased especially the number of attractive store cards which

are used as a background for displays and windows over the weekends.

5. Dealer service men should be a feature of the marketing service of the various departments of agriculture. These men calling on the retailers stimulate sales and can bring valuable information to growers. The dealer service men can make the retail clerks more variety conscious and teach them what varieties to recommend for different purposes and when each is in season. These men will accomplish more for the producers than any other agency if backed with attractive advertising material. Beautiful store and window displays create sales.

6. Apple sauce, solid pack for pies and apple butter should be featured. Different varieties

should be identified on the label.

We must hurry the adoption of modern marketing methods for apples and plan the distribution on a national basis according to the economic conditions facing each crop.

—Condensed from New York State Fruit News.

## BAGS KEEP FRUIT MOTH OUT

**O**HIO workers have found that covering peach fruit with kraft paper bags is just as cheap and far more effective than sprays or dusts in controlling heavy infestation of the Oriental fruit moth.



## Endeavoring to Be

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# Soils For Raspberries

Monroe McCown, Purdue University

**T**IME was when "new ground" was cleared for the new raspberry planting. The organic material resulting from the decay of leaves and other plant materials over a period of years returned humus, loosening the naturally heavy soil. This promoted freer movement of air and water in the soil, thus providing conditions which were more favorable to the growth of roots and promoting the release to the plant of essential plant food materials. Today, satisfactory "new ground" is scarce and growers are forced to build up their soil in preparation for the planting of raspberries if good growth of plants is to be expected.

In preparation for raspberry planting, organic materials must be incorporated in the soil. Under average conditions two seasons should be devoted to the soil building, not alone because of the added opportunity to increase the amount of material added to the soil but because of certain insect relations which will be discussed in the pages that follow. Due, in part, to these insect relations, annual green manure crops such as soybeans, cowpeas, rye, wheat and winter barley are preferred as crops to be plowed down in preparation for raspberry planting.

## Cultivation vs. Mulch

Early, fairly deep cultivation with a light turning plow or disc cutting deep enough to cover weed or cover crop growth has been the general practice. This is followed by cultivation during the growing season until fruit development has advanced to a stage where injury to canes and fruit may result.

Following the early cultivation, which should be no deeper than is necessary to cover plant

residues, cultivation should be shallow—just deep enough to destroy weeds. There is ample evidence that deep cultivation will destroy roots and may aid in the spread of crown gall.

In recent years, comparisons of the performance of raspberries under mulch and cultivation have resulted in yield increases under the mulch treatment.

Mulch does increase the fire hazard but, where confined to an area including the row and a couple of feet on either side with a narrow strip of soil cultivated between the rows, the danger from fire loss is reduced to a minimum. Additional nitrogen is necessary where a mulch is used.

## Fertilizers

Readily available forms of nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia normally are used at the rate of 300 pounds an acre at the time growth is beginning in the spring unless fairly heavy applications of stable manure are used annually. When mulch is used, there is evidence leading to the conclusion that a second application of nitrogen should be used in early summer. Where soil tests show a deficiency of phosphorus or potassium, the planting may respond to an application of a complete fertilizer.

—Condensed from Hoosier Horticulture.

## ALL THINGS CONSIDERED

Tourist (down South): "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively down here. Do they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Native: "Wal, they don't suh, but hogs don't need no hoein'."

When a man loses confidence in himself, he makes the vote unanimous.

## PROTECTING THE STRAW-BERRIES

N. F. Thompson

**I** THINK all strawberry growers in Wisconsin will agree that winter protection of the plants is necessary. There is, however, much disagreement as to how to obtain this protection. Many growers in the southern part of the state, especially those growing Dunlaps, believe a thick matted row is sufficient protection. In the extreme north, on the other hand, a good snow is desired, and, more often than not, nature provides it. In the large strawberry growing districts in central Wisconsin, most of the growers pin their faith to a mulch of marsh hay or straw, though very weedy beds frequently come through, and corn or oats planted among the vines are occasionally used.

There are several advantages in a straw mulch. It can be put on when needed, does not melt off in the winter, nor does it interfere with picking, as do weeds. Also, if a little is left on the bed in the spring, it raises the berries above the sand and eliminates the grit so

(Continued on page 72)

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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President  
S. P. Elliott, Menomonie,  
Vice-president

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Louise Diehnelt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,  
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN  
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith  
Newton Boggs, Viroqua  
C. C. Meyer, Appleton  
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

**A**N attendance of more than 130 enthusiastic beekeepers with one of the most interesting programs ever held marked the annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at Baraboo on October 30-31. Thanks of the Association go to the Sauk County Beekeepers Association and the Baraboo Association of Commerce for making the meeting so pleasant for everyone.

This issue is ready to go to press and we have only limited space available, but will report further details in our next issue.

#### What Happened

Briefly, here is what happened. The Board of Managers proposed and the Association accepted the offer of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture to advertise honey on 250 roadside signs (size 7x9 feet) some time after the first of the year. This is a wonderful offer and the cost runs into thousands of dollars to the Department advertising Wisconsin farm products. Our Association was asked to raise \$150 as its share. A registration fee of 25c was made and then the Association decided to take up a collection at the meeting. In addition the officers turned into the fund their expense accounts, resulting in a total sum of over \$75.00 raised at the convention.

The balance is to be solicited from the various County Associations, and a letter explaining the plan will be sent to all Associations.

#### New Labels

The Association also voted to adopt a new lithographed honey label to be sold to members of the Association. It is a very attractive label featuring Badger Brand Honey, and will sell for much less than the old label. The Board of Directors was ordered to plan the details and when ready, send samples to all the members with the prices. Furthermore, old label stock on hand are to be sold at one-half price,

plus cost of imprinting as long as they last. This does not include the 5 lb. size which supply is already exhausted, and new stocks are being printed at a loss.

#### Officers Reelected

All the present officers were reelected by unanimous vote on recommendation of the Board of Managers. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Louise Diehnelt for her fine work as Recording Secretary-Treasurer.

#### Container and Label Contest

Another honey container and label contest was held in a local store window, with the public acting as judge. There was a wide difference of opinion. The prize winners were as follows:

Six 1 lb. glass jars of white honey with label. 1st, G. O. Schultz, Reedsburg; 2nd, G. M. Ranum, Mt. Horeb; 3rd, A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Six glass jars of white honey with labels, less than 3 lbs. 1st, H. W. Knight, Dalton; 2nd, Schultz Honey Farm, Ripon; West Side Apiaries, Madison, tied for second; 3rd, John Kneser, Hales Corners.

#### The Auxiliary Meeting

The Woman's Auxiliary had a nice program and an interesting meeting. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole of Baraboo gave a very interesting talk on the use of herbs; Mrs. Chas. Roy spoke on the value of honey exhibits at the fairs, and Miss Mary Brady of Madison gave a most interesting discussion on judging and table setting.

Winners in the honey gift package contest were as follows: 1st, Mrs. Chas. Roy, Sparta; 2nd, Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; 3rd, Mrs. Harold Mickle, Plain; 4th, Pearl Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Winners in the honey candy contest were: 1st, Mrs. Chas. Roy, Sparta;

2nd, Mrs. Harold Mickle, Plain; 3rd, Mrs. Chas. Roy, Sparta.

#### The Banquet

A total of 110 tickets were sold for the banquet which indicates an excellent attendance. Everyone was highly pleased with the program. Prof. Asher Hobson gave the principal talk on the relation of war and rearmament to agriculture, and the prospect of increased farm prices which was well received.

The honey jar labeling contest was interesting. Louise Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, won first, and Mrs. V. G. Howard, Milwaukee, won second prize.

In the men's jar capping contest, Mr. Fred Paddock, Baraboo, won first, and Mr. Oscar Ritland, Elroy, won second.

#### Pollen Traps Recommended

Dr. Carl Schaefer recommended the use of pollen traps to collect pollen during the summer for spring feeding. One good colony may produce 25 pounds of pollen, which if collected and dried can be added to 75 pounds of soy bean flour which will give practically as good results as pure pollen. This will be enough to feed 50 colonies of bees during the spring months when pollen may not be available in sufficient quantity for maximum broodrearing.

The "Information Hour" was also very interesting, and many questions were answered by seven beekeepers and speakers in attendance. The Brand capping melter was recommended; two hive bodies for broodrearing the year around was highly favored. There is still much difference of opinion as to how much packing bees require, or whether they need to be packed at all, but the trend is certainly towards larger brood chambers, meaning larger colonies, more winter stores of both pollen and honey, and a windbreak to protect the yard from the coldest winds.

## NEW PRODUCTS INCREASE HONEY SALES

**I**N spite of anything we can do, the price of honey will probably be determined by supply and demand. If therefore, we can increase the **demand** by increasing the use of honey, it should have an effect on strengthening the price.

An excellent new product has just been put out by Honey Acres of Menomonee Falls. It is called "Candied Honey—Nature's Best Spread." The best quality white honey has been used and the product is smooth and attractive looking. It is an excellent spread, and according to Mr. Diehnelt, after a grocer has demonstrated how good it is, it sells rapidly. Honey Acres should be commended for putting out this new product, thereby increasing the use of honey.

The A. I. Root Company of Medina, Ohio has recently put out an attractive carton with a cellophane window in the cover containing a smooth granulated honey which they call "Honey Frost." This is another step in the right direction.

## HONEY FERMENTS IN CROWDED HIVE BODIES

**W**HAT causes honey to ferment in the hive? Obviously it is lack of ventilation and fanning by the bees. Dr. C. L. Farrar told us of a case he observed of a nucleus placed in one hive body and then forgotten. A good honey flow came on shortly afterward, and they so filled this one hive body with nectar that there was no room left for the bees, and most of them clustered on the outside of the hive. Only a small entrance had been left. On opening the hive, thin nectar was found already fermenting about the middle of July.

The moral is, of course, that we must give the bees plenty of room to spread out the nectar and plenty of ventilation. Also there should be plenty of bees to fan air over this nectar to evaporate the moisture.

## THE HONEY MARKET REPORT

**T**HE report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Service for October 15th, states that the demand for new crop honey has been unusually good, and many carloads have been sold. Unofficial estimates of the crop for the United States this year is expected to reach 170 million pounds.

Market levels have advanced slightly and there is a definite undercurrent of firmness of the market. Beekeepers are looking for higher prices. There is prospect of an increased demand from Canada where the 1940 crop is reported only 66 to 80 per cent of normal, and where prices are much higher than here. Demand for comb honey is strong.

Market reports indicate that the price of 5 lb. pails is lower in Wisconsin and adjoining states than anywhere else in the nation. Chicago reports one dozen 5 lb. pails at \$4.50; St. Louis, 45 to 50 cents each; Pittsburgh, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Philadelphia, \$5.25-\$5.40; New York, white clover 6½-7 cents per pound; San Francisco, 12-5 lb. pails \$4.75-\$5.25.

## HONEY PROMOTES RAPID ROOTING OF CUTTINGS

**H**ONEY gives much the same results in promoting rapid rooting of cuttings as is obtained from the various chemical growth-promoting substances. In an experiment conducted in a Canadian Experiment Station cuttings were soaked for one day in a 25% solution of honey before they were planted, and the result was a defi-

nite stimulation of rooting of the cuttings.

Chrysanthemums are said to respond well to the honey treatment.

## WANT MORE BEES IN CHERRY LAND

**D**OOR County cherry growers want more bees to help pollinate their cherry trees.

Mr. Karl Reynolds, Secretary of the Reynolds Preserving Company, which company operates a large cherry orchard, states that right in their vicinity there is a concentration of approximately 250,000 cherry trees. No poison spray is applied to the trees as spraying does not begin until after the blossoms start to fall.

Mr. Reynolds suggests that beekeepers move into Door County at the beginning of the cherry bloom in order to harvest some pure cherry blossom honey.

The cherry bloom occurs normally between the period of May 20th to May 30th, and lasts about a week or ten days.

Any beekeeper interested in taking bees to the cherry orchard should write to the Reynolds Preserving Company, Sturgeon Bay.

## COST OF PRODUCING HONEY

**I**T has been estimated that when the year's average colony production is 60 lbs. the cost of production is 6.27c per lb.; when the average is 90 lbs., the per pound cost is 4.67c; for a 200 lbs. average the cost per lb. is 3.2c. What was your per colony average this year? What did it cost per lb. to produce it? —From the Michigan Beekeeper.

Promptness is one of the cardinal business virtues and belongs at the head of the list.

## TO PACK OR NOT TO PACK COLONIES OF BEES

THE question of how to pack bees for winter continues to be one of the most interesting topics for discussion at beekeepers meetings.

Dr. C. L. Farrar believes that strong colonies with an adequate food supply can survive our Wisconsin winters without any packing. Another leading authority has recently made the statement that it is dangerous for us to advocate light packing or no packing because too many beekeepers do not prepare their colonies to withstand our winters without protection. This man believes that if a beekeeper accustomed to heavy packing conditions suddenly leaves off the packing, his colonies will perish.

That simply verifies the statement we have made so often that what is on the inside of the hive is more important than what is on the outside.

Good advice then is that if your present method of wintering is satisfactory, do not change it until you have thoroughly investigated some other method and experimented with it on a small scale.

## HOW FAR CAN A SWARM FLY

THE Bee World states that the editor of the South African Bee Journal, who resides on an island seven miles from the coast of South Africa, one day saw a swarm arrive from the Mainland.

The Bee World thinks that a swarm's maximum flight is 16 or 17 miles unless helped by a wind.

That means too, that it is dangerous to have stray swarms as they may carry A.F.B.

When a man wants his handkerchief, he reaches round and yanks it out of his pocket. When a lady wants hers, she rises, shakes herself, and picks it off the floor.

## POLLEN STORES LOW THIS FALL

EXAMINING colonies of bees in mid-October it was found that the supply of pollen was very low. Broodrearing however, was good this fall, and the colonies are strong. However, the favorable weather with possibly a little nectar flow stimulated broodrearing and the pollen was used up about as fast as it was brought in so that by mid-October when broodrearing slowed down there was very little pollen left in the hives.

This will mean of course, very little broodrearing in mid-winter, and it will also mean a late start next spring unless weather conditions are favorable for early pollen from willows, maples and other sources.

We would like to suggest to beekeepers that they examine their colonies for pollen in order to verify whether or not pollen is present. If there is but little pollen present and weather conditions are unfavorable for bringing in pollen next spring, it will be valuable to study the effect of this lack of pollen on the colony development. It may explain some of our spring dwindling and weak colonies. In fact, we may even blame the queen for an otherwise good colony not building up faster.

Advertisements are beginning to appear in bee journals of pollen for sale by southern producers. In the future we will no doubt be mixing pollen and soybean flour for March and April feeding. It is a problem for every beekeeper to study thoroughly.

## THE MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER

AN interesting little beekeeping magazine is The Michigan Beekeeper, published by Elmer Carroll, Route 3, Box 540, Lansing, Michigan. Subscription rates are 75c per year, or two years for \$1.00. It contains many interesting items of interest to beekeepers in this section.

## HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aepler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

## HONEY FOR SALE

Pure Raspberry Honey for sale. Write for prices. Frank Reith, Boyd, Wisconsin.

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We have several hundred dollars worth of **discontinued DRIPCUT dispensers** which we are going to close out at 50% of their regular retail value. **Everything is first class merchandise.** Write for information, telling us about what quantities you are wanting. We have limited supplies only of some numbers.

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* 2½ lb. Cans, per carton of 100	3.75
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# Editorials



## DR. ARTHUR KOEHLER TO SPEAK AT CONVENTION BANQUET

**D**R. ARTHUR KOEHLER of the Federal Forests Products Laboratory, Madison, who gained considerable fame as the wood expert in the Lindbergh kidnaping case has agreed to speak at the annual banquet to be held in connection with the convention at Racine on November 14-15.

Dr. Koehler will show lantern slides illustrating how trees grow, and also how he was able to identify the wood used in the kidnaping ladder and its relation to bringing about justice.

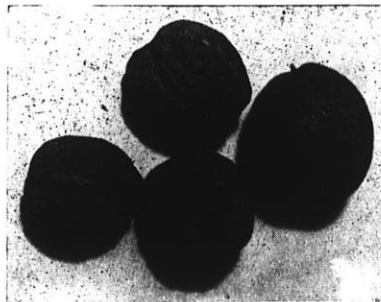
A number of commercial concerns will exhibit spraying equipment and other orchard accessories.

A large attendance of fruit growers from all parts of the state is expected.

Don't forget the excellent program prepared for the Woman's Auxiliary, and the premiums for apple jelly exhibits as listed on page 41 of our October issue.

## WANTED! JUNE 1936 ISSUE OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

**T**HE Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library is anxious to obtain a copy of the June, 1936 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture containing Wisconsin Beekeeping. This issue is needed to complete their files. Anyone having this issue will confer a favor to the Library by mailing the magazine to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.



Some of Wisconsin's First Hardy English Walnuts

## COMING HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

**NOV. 14-15. Minnesota Horticultural Society annual meeting, also winter meeting and fruit judging contest Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, November 15, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul. R. S. Mackintosh Sec'y., Horticultural Society, St. Paul; J. D. Winter, Sec'y., Growers' Association, Mound.**

**Nov. 20-21. Iowa State Horticultural Society and Iowa Fruit Growers' Association annual meeting, in conjunction with Little Mid-West Horticultural Exposition and Holiday Show, Ames.—R. S. Herrick, Sec'y., State House, Des Moines.**

**Dec. 3-5. Michigan State Horticultural Society annual meeting. Apple show and exhibits, Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids. H. D. Hootman, Sec'y., E. Lansing.**

**Dec. 18-20. Illinois State Horticultural Society annual meeting, Belleville. Joe B. Hale, Sec'y., Kell.**

## WISCONSIN'S FIRST ENGLISH WALNUTS

**W**ISCONSIN can produce English walnuts. The proof is shown in the picture on this page. These walnuts were grown on the Carpathian English walnut tree in the editor's back yard.

Most of our readers are familiar with the project of the Society in distributing Crath's Carpathian English walnuts throughout the northern states. Seeds were selected from the higher elevations of the Carpathian Mountains in Poland by the Rev. P. C. Crath of Toronto.

The tree in the editor's yard was a gift from the late Prof. Neilson, then at Michigan State College, about nine years ago. The tree has borne three crops of pistillate flowers, but has not had any catkins which produce the pollen, so that in the past two years the nuts have fallen off due to lack of pollination. This year we procured black walnut pollen and hand-pollinated a number of the blossoms with the result that there is a crop of 20 walnuts. We plan on using most of them for seed as they will produce a hybrid or cross between the black and English. Some of these trees may be of value.

It isn't your position, but your disposition that makes you happy or unhappy.

**Jan. 14-17. New York State Horticultural Society 86th annual meeting, exhibits and fruit show, Rochester. Roy P. McPherson, Sec'y., Le Roy.**



**LIKES THE BOYSENBERRY**

**M**R. RELYEA of the Relyea Dahlia Gardens, Taylor, Wisconsin, sent us a few quarts of Boysenberries the first week in August. They were very nice indeed—large and delicious. Mr. Relyea writes: "We have had a good crop of Boysenberries this season. The half-acre yielded some over 50 sixteen quart crates. There has been a good demand for berries, and we sold them all locally for 15c per quart.

"The plants are sending out a good stand of new vines for the coming season, so we will have a fine supply of acclimated plants for sale next spring for which there is a good demand."

We are glad to hear that the Relyea Dahlia Gardens have been successful in growing such a large patch of Boysenberries. The plants must be covered well in the fall, however, in order to withstand our severe winters. There will be a discussion in the October issue on this subject.

We do feel, however, that Boysenberries should bring more than 15c per quart because they are certainly worth more. We are wondering if the berries were sold in pint boxes if they would not bring much more than this figure. It is a question considering the danger of winter injury, if Boysenberries can be grown profitably at 15c per quart retail. Discussion by our members on this subject will be of interest. What do you think?

**M. J. DORSEY, CHIEF OF ILLINOIS HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

**D**R. M. J. DORSEY, well known to many Wisconsin orchardists, who has been Chief of the Division of Pomology at the Illinois College of Agriculture, has been appointed the new head of the Department of Horticulture.

He succeeds the Dean and Director emeritus J. C. Blair, who organized the Department and served as the Head for 43 years.

**NEW YORK FRUIT COMMITTEE ON MARKETING APPLS RECOMMENDS CERTAIN VARIETY REMOVAL**

**A** FRUIT committee appointed by the New York State Horticultural Society reports in the New York State Fruit News the following recommendations for the better marketing of apples:

1. Pick the fruit carefully in rigid containers.
2. Pack direct from the picking containers without dumping where possible.
3. When tender varieties are packed in boxes with a bulge the container should have a unit cover and be stored and transported on its side.
4. The tendency on the part of the trade to demand over-facing and a heavy bulge is unsound and should be discouraged.

The committee has prepared a list of varieties it recommends as **suitable for removal under a tree removal program**.

The committee listed 88 varieties of apples which should be removed under this program. Many of these varieties are not grown in Wisconsin. We list only those which are known here.

Alexander, Black Jon, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Jonathan, King David, Liveland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, Red Dutchess, St. Lawrence, Wagener, Winesap, Winter Banana, Wolf River, Bellflower, Westfield Seek-no-further, Golden Russett, Roxbury Russett, Arkansas Black, Bailey Sweet, Haas, Mann, Sops of Wine, Red Astrachan, Pewaukee.

**IGNORANCE**

It is ignorance, and not knowledge, that rejects instruction; it is weakness, not strength, that refuses co-operation.

**WAXING VEGETABLES**  
**How To Wax Rutabagas and Other Vegetables To Prolong Their Keeping Qualities**

**M**OST of us have seen waxed rutabagas which in the past have come largely from Canada, although the Reynolds Preserving Company of Sturgeon Bay has put out some excellent high quality rutabagas of this type.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has developed a method for waxing vegetables so they will hold their freshness and quality by dipping in wax. This prevents them from drying out or shriveling.

The wax used is a mixture of paraffine, the kind used to seal jelly glasses, mixed with some ten to twenty per cent of beeswax. Water is heated to just below the boiling point. The beeswax floats on top of the water. The vegetables are placed in a wire basket or wire holder of some kind, and dipped very quickly through the layer of wax into the water and then out again. By doing the work quickly the wax adheres to the vegetables and the heat does not injure them.

This wax may be applied to rutabagas, carrots, beets and parsnips. The tops are trimmed off and care is used in trimming the lower portion to avoid scratches.

**POISONED OATS BAIT**

**For Field Mice  
In Orchard and Field**

**--PRICES--**

10 lb. bag-----\$1.25

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

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# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## The Most Popular Gladiolus

### Results of the 1940 Symposium

**M**EMBERS of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society voted on their favorite varieties in the various color classes during October. The following are the results. We give both first and second choices in the various color classes:

*Red*: 1st, Commander Koehl; 2nd, Rewi Fallu.

*Cream or Buff*: 1st, Shirley Temple; 2nd, Amrita and Duna.

*Salmon Pink*: 1st, Picardy; 2nd, Conquest and Aladdin.

*Pure Pink*: 1st, Peggy Lou; 2nd, Phyllis McQuiston.

*Yellow*: 1st, Golden Chimes; 2nd, Golden Goddess.

*Lavender*: 1st, Minuet; 2nd, King Arthur.

*Purple*: 1st, Chas. Dickens; 2nd, King Lear.

*Violet*: 1st, Blue Admiral; 2nd, Milford.

*White*: 1st, Maid of Orleans; 2nd, Star of Bethlehem.

*Best Variety Any Color*: 1st, Picardy; 2nd, Peggy Lou.

*Best Seedling Seen in 1940*: 1st, Scheer's Improved New Era; 2nd, Scheer's Cream Picardy and Scheer's 3636.

### Many Other Varieties Mentioned

The voting in some cases was close. We therefore give the other varieties which received a number of votes.

*Red*: Commander Koehl was an easy winner, with Rewi Fallu receiving two-thirds as many votes. Hindenberg's Memory and Beacon received three votes; Master Myron, The Duke, Black Opal, Algonquin, Tip Top, Regent and Red Giant receiving two votes each.

*Cream or Buff*: Shirley Temple won by a large margin, but Myrna, Amulet and Paradise received three votes each, and Mary Elizabeth and Wasaga two votes.

*Salmon Pink*: Picardy won by a large margin, but Conquest and Aladdin re-

ceived two votes each, while Mrs. E. J. Heaton, Smiling Maestro, Gloriola, Rapture, Rima, and Peggy Lou received one vote.

*Pure Pink*: The race was close between Peggy Lou and Phyllis McQuiston, with New Era and Heritage receiving votes. Rosa von Lima, Sonatine and Laddie received two votes.

*Yellow*: The voting was quite close between Golden Chimes and Golden Goddess, the former winning by one vote. Jasmine and Golden Cup received four votes each, while Amberglow and Ruffled Beauty received two.

*Lavender*: Minuet won by a large margin, with King Arthur being second with five votes. Honor and Rima had two votes each, and in this class there was one vote for ten other varieties.

*Purple*: Chas. Dickens won by a good margin, with King Lear a close second. Ramsay MacDonald received three votes, while Purple Beauty and Takina each received two, and nine other varieties receiving one vote.

*Violet*: Blue Admiral won by one vote over Milford, while Pelegrina was a close third. Joseph Haydn had five votes, Rudolf Serkin, four; Ave Maria, three, and Blue Beauty, two. There was one vote for eight other varieties.

*White*: Maid of Orleans won by a handsome majority, but Margaret Beaton received six votes, Myrna and Surfside, two, and seven other varieties receiving one vote.

### Best Variety Any Color

A few years ago Picardy was the only one receiving votes in this class. This year Picardy received only fourteen votes, with Peggy Lou and Beacon, four, Maid of Orleans, three; Margaret Beaton, Rima and Vagabond Prince, two, and one vote each for Diane, Grand Opera, Hinemoa, Coral Glow, Rewi Fallu, Heritage, Aladdin, Roses of Picardy, Myrna and Laona.

### Best Seedling in 1940

The voting was as follows: Scheer's Improved New Era, 1st; Scheer's Cream Picardy, and Scheer's 3636, 2nd. One vote each was given Krueger's 802; Scheer's pink; Scheer's 35-185-69; Duke; Krueger's Lavender introduced as Badger Beauty; Blushing Bride; Piepmeyer's 24-8-white; Scheer's 35C185-64; Scheer's 35C153-03; Elizabeth the Queen; Krueger's Ruffled; White Gold; Krueger's 226-10; Gladstone Gardens 14-812; Cinderella-Picardy x Brightside; Krueger's pink.

### COMMENTS ON MY FAVORITE GLAD VARIETIES FOR 1940

#### E. A. Lins, Spring Green

*Red*. I consider *Del Ray* the best red because of its most consistent performance in large planting.

*Cream*. *Bingo* is my choice. The performance is good and the color very appealing.

*Salmon Pink*. I cannot name Picardy because it had 50% stub spikes this season.

*Pure Pink*. *Peggy Lou*. It had no poor spikes out of hundreds grown. Those who have not had success with it probably had old bulbs.

*Yellow*. *Early Daffodil*. From a complete failure five years ago it was the best we have ever grown this year.

*Lavender*. *Lavender Ruffles*. No monstrous spikes, but every one a thing of beauty.

*Purple*. *Purple Classic*. Did not expect anything to beat Purple Beauty but this does it. Excellent performance.

*White*. No outstanding white in our garden this year.

*Violet*. Those we have grown for years should have been discarded before being named. The new ones are too likely to be but a flash in the pan.

*Best of any color*. *Del Ray* will give  
(Continued on page 74)

# Control Of Gladiolus Thrips In Storage

N. F. Thompson

**G**LADIOLUS corms will not stand freezing, so most corms have already been dug and are safe in storage. After digging, and before going into storage, the corms should be well dried; two or three days in the open air in shallow trays is usually sufficient. After this, they may be placed in the cellar or other frost-proof storage with good ventilation, but still in shallow trays or small paper sacks with the tops open.

## Cleaning

In three or four weeks from the time they are dug, gladiolus corms should be ready to clean. That is, they should be sufficiently dry so that the old corms and roots may be snapped off of the new corms without much effort. If possible, the refuse from cleaning should be burned, as it may contain many thrips, some of which might survive the winter.

After cleaning, the corms are usually returned to trays not over four inches deep or to paper sacks which may now be closed and packed in shallow containers such as peach crates. They should then be stored in a dry, cool place. A temperature of 40 to 45 degrees is preferable.

## Treat With Naphthalene Flakes

There are various treatments for gladiolus thrips, but, during storage, naphthalene flakes are as safe and sure as any, and are cheap and easy to handle. The flakes should not be applied to the corms until they have been cleaned and ready to put away for the winter. In other words, they should not be applied until the corms are thoroughly dry. If used earlier, they may burn the corms. Use about one ounce of the naphthalene flakes for 100

corms, or about one pound to 2000 corms. If the corms are in paper sacks, apply the flakes, then fold the top, and pack in a shallow box. If the corms are in trays, stack them closely and cover with paper or canvas. **Do not use tight containers** such as jars or cans. Three or four weeks is sufficient for the treatment, but no harm will result if the chemical is left two or three months. The flakes should be removed from the bulbs by February to avoid danger of injury to the bulbs.

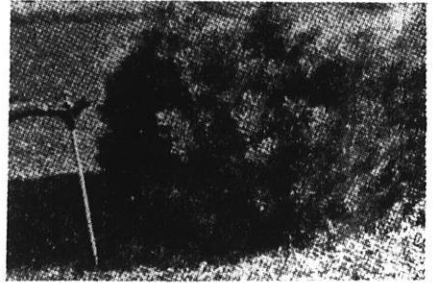
## DO THRIPS LIVE OVER WINTER OUTDOORS

**T**HE question as to whether or not thrips live over winter outdoors, is constantly being brought up. Entomologists have stated that there is no evidence to show that they do live outdoors. C. H. Knudson of the Minnesota Gladiolus Society claims that they do and states that he has proof of the fact.

He claims that in digging up his bulbs a few years ago he dug only bulbs where he found a live plant and left the bare spots, where the plants had died out,

untouched. In these spots he dug in the spring and uncovered rotted bulbs of the year before, and

(Continued on page 72)



## PREPARE EVERGREENS FOR WINTER

Water all evergreens thoroughly with WATER BOY during October and November so they have sufficient moisture in storage to last thruout the winter.

On warm, sunny days in winter, evergreens lose much moisture thru evaporation. Without moisture reserve, the trees dry out, turn brown and die.

Place a mulch of straw or manure around the trees to aid in conserving moisture.

## Water Roots with a Water Boy

Water Roots WITH A Water Boy  
 ATTACH GARDEN HOSE - PUSH WATER BOY INTO GROUND  
 TURN ON WATER - WATER THOROUGHLY

**WATER BOY**

Brass valve is of first-grade materials and rugged construction. Double pistol grips make it easy to push WATER BOY into the hardest soil. Galvanized iron pipe has twelve (12) holes near the bottom placed so the water tends to encircle the roots. Tip of WATER BOY is of steel and pointed to penetrate soil readily. Pipe and tip are both detachable so pipe is easily cleaned if ever necessary.

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Elm Grove Wisconsin

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## PROTECTING THE STRAW-BERRIES

(Continued from page 64)

common with unmulched berries. It also conserves moisture in the spring if some is left between the rows.

On the whole, the chief arguments against mulch as winter protection are the cost of the material and the labor involved. Even these are largely offset by the extra advantages during the fruiting season.

### When to Mulch

A hay mulch is, however, quite tricky. Dr. Roberts has clearly shown that much of the winter injury to strawberries occurs early in the winter before the plants have become hardened. To obviate this, he recommends applying the mulch in the fall just before the ground freezes. If, however, it is put on too early it will smother the plants, so don't get excited at the first sign of frost. Wait until you know it's going to freeze and freeze hard. Then put on about three tons of marsh hay, or other material, to the acre. Early in November is the usual time of applying the mulch although it depends somewhat on the season.

## DEFORMED STRAWBERRIES RESULT FROM POOR POLLINATION

**R**OUGH, or "catfaced" strawberries, of which there were a great many this year in New Jersey, are the result of poor pollination, according to J. H. Clark in the New Jersey State Horticultural Society News. Reporting on conditions there, he writes:

"In some cases the crop was a failure, every blossom failing to set or producing a hard centered, unsalable nubbin. These nubbins resulted from the pollination of a ring of pistils around the base of the berry, in almost direct contact with the pollen-bearing anthers. The pistils in the center of the flower, which would normally develop into the seeds at the tip of the berry, being a

little further from the anthers, were not pollinated except with the help of insects."

Mr. Clark also reports that the New Jersey Station is carrying on breeding work to find a variety which will produce smooth berries in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, as varieties may differ in this respect.

## HOW TO KEEP MULCH FROM BLOWING OFF THE STRAWBERRIES

Harold C. Peterson, Merrill

**I**HIT on a little trick last fall to keep the mulch from blowing off the strawberry patch. I used marsh hay and after spreading it over the rows I took a dull spade and jabbed it into the ground at intervals of about a foot or 18 inches along each side of the row, being careful to force some of the hay into the ground. With a sandy loam soil this practice of pinning the hay down on each side of the row is not such a difficult job, and helps in anchoring the mulch. A long handled spade is easier to use than a short one, and the edge should be blunt enough so as not to cut the hay. I find that where I did not do this last year the hay drifted badly after the ground had frozen.

## DO THRIPS LIVE OUTDOORS OVER WINTER

(Continued from page 71)

in every case these bulbs were heavily infested with thrips.

We are anxious to know if any of our growers have any definite proof that thrips live over winter, either in old piles of rubbish and dead gladiolus tops, or on bulbs undug in the field.

At any rate, it will no doubt be good advice to dispose of all old tops by burning in the fall and to dig up all gladiolus bulbs to remove a possible source of infection.

## NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

**T**HE New England Gladiolus Society held its annual meeting October 5 at Horticultural Hall, Boston. James H. Odell, Wellesley Hills, was elected president.

The membership of the Society is now 2,919, and has increased 25% in two years. The finances of the Society were reported in excellent condition. Members now reside in every state, and all Canadian provinces and thirty foreign countries. Considerable progress was made during the past year towards more uniform classification and color standards.

## TWO WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS REGISTERED

**T**HE American Gladiolus Registry announces the registration of two gladiolus from Wisconsin. J. Foster Cass, is the registrar, 10 Safford Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

The following are the registrations: No. 39, *Duke*. A seedling of Commander Koehl X Picardy, originated by Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc. Color is red, without markings.

No. 41, *White Gold*. A seedling by Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, of Maid of Orleans X Picardy. Color is creamy-white, with a rich yellow throat.

## AT THE FAIR

She was shabbily dressed  
In a black old coat  
And bent from years of toil,  
Her hands looked thin and brown  
From digging in the soil.

Though she looked forlorn  
And tired and gray,  
There was a bright look in her eyes  
As she trudged up the hill,  
Clutching her long sought prize.

They were asters she had  
In a quaint blue bowl,  
And she uttered a little prayer  
As she clutched tighter still  
The quaint blue bowl with first prize,  
She'd won at the fair.

—Marion F. Haugseth  
Hayward G. C.

A smile is the same in all languages.



## Beautiful Plants Necessary For Beautiful Gardens

**E**ARLY in October an enthusiastic amateur gardener called at the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for help. He had been gardening for about two years, but had not been able to achieve the results he desired. He brought with him a double page spread taken from one of our leading national magazines showing a most beautiful flower border in full bloom during four seasons of the summer. He said, "Here is the kind of border I want. Can you show me how to arrange plants so that my border will look like that?"

As we progressed the problem became increasingly difficult because he had distinct likes and dislikes. Some flowers we suggested he did not want. Finally we said, "Well after all, your problem is not very difficult. You simply plant the taller varieties in the background, the medium sized varieties in the center, and the low growing varieties in the front of your border. That is about all that was done in the garden shown on the picture."

We told him in general, where to plant his iris, delphinium, perennial phlox, and low border plants, but he seemed dissatisfied. Obviously he had tried to do what we suggested before but had not obtained the results shown in the pictures.

Why did not his garden look as beautiful as the one in the picture? Simply because he had not as yet grown beautiful horticultural specimen. In the picture the iris were in large clumps with four to six spikes of beautiful flowers. The phlox were tall bushes almost three feet across, with many beautiful blooms. The delphiniums were tall and stately.

Beauty in the garden, therefore, depends largely upon the

quality of the flowers one grows. The first year or two a clump of iris is small and not impressive. The same applies to phlox, peonies, delphiniums and other varieties.

Whether or not we have a beautiful border, then, will depend upon how we grow our plants. First we must select good varieties; second, we must grow them to perfection; third, we must give them plenty of room to develop and must so inter-plant varieties that there is a succession of bloom throughout the border; fourth, we must keep them free from disease and insects—not only so that the plants may appear clean and beautiful, but so that they will not lose their vigor and become stunted and sickly looking. Finally, having beautiful flowers growing in our gardens, we can then further study their proper location and color harmony to give us still better results.

Perfection of bloom comes first in any garden.

### PAPER MULCH DOES NOT PAY FOR COST

**"M**ULCH paper spread on the ground to conserve moisture and to keep down weeds does not increase yield sufficiently to pay for the extra cost involved," writes Prof. L. L. Davis, South Dakota State College, in North and South Dakota Horticulture for August. He continues, "Such results were obtained in an experiment at South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa State Colleges on warm season crops like melons or tomatoes."

A straw mulch of four or five inches can be substituted for a paper mulch at less expense in Prof. Davis' opinion.

### CAN BEARING APPLE TREES BE TRANS- PLANTED

**"G**ROWER'S cost books say that moving bearing apple trees is most often put down in red ink, and very seldom in black ink," is the conclusion reached by Richard T. Meister in an article in the October issue of The American Fruit Grower.

In experiments conducted by the Vermont Experiment Station it was found that moved trees were slow to resume heavy production.

"Three years after moving, 31 transplanted trees bore 2,043 apples, and 31 unmoved trees produced 9,731 apples. With these trees production wasn't normal even after three years.

"F. H. Ballou of the Ohio State Experiment Station says transplanting bearing apple trees does not pay. Starting anew with thrifty young nursery-grown trees is much more satisfactory.

"At the Ohio farm of Ivan Quick this was demonstrated by two plots of trees. One consisted of 12-year-old trees transplanted when six years old and the other was made up of seven-year-old trees grown from one-year-old whips. Hardly any difference existed between them in size, and it was evident that the trees grown from whips were more vigorous."

### AN ERROR IN RECIPE FOR USE OF SMALL GOLDEN DELICIOUS APPLES

**M**ISS EMMA MAAS of Germantown, calls our attention to an error in the recipe given on page 32 of the October issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, for canning small Delicious apples. The word "or" was omitted after "1 quart mild vinegar." It should read 1 quart mild vinegar or 1 pint strong vinegar.

We hope none of our members tried this recipe and used both. We regret the error.

# GARDEN LORE

## FERTILIZERS OF THE FUTURE

**N**OW that some of the minor elements have been found to be very effective in increasing yields and overcoming some diseases, many unusual trials are found in experiment station literature. Maine reports that small quantities of iron, manganese, nickel, copper, zinc, and boron have been tried on potatoes and that small increases in yield were obtained with each element except nickel, a 25 pound application of nickel sulphate producing a significant reduction in yield. Perhaps one should expect such a situation, considering the fact that nickel is commonly associated with war munitions and money! Another interesting report is of marked increase in mealinness in potatoes where potash fertilizers have been used. The relation between the soil, the fertilizer, the plant, and the human diet are becoming of increasing concern to scientists.

—By H. B. Tukey in Horticultural Notes, The Rural New-Yorker.

## TARTAR EMETIC SPRAY NOT INJURIOUS TO GLADIOLUS BULBS

**T**HE Federal Bureau of Entomology reports that gladiolus plots sprayed with Tartar Emetic spray produced corms weighing one-third more than from similar plots sprayed with Paris green.

Two druggists were talking about one of their confreres who had just died.

"He was a great druggist," said one.

"He was," admitted the other. "But don't you think he made his chicken salad sandwiches a little too salty?"

## A GOOD HARDY ROSE

**H**ARDY shrub roses which may be depended upon for continuous bloom throughout the summer and fall in this area are so few we feel our readers will be pleased to learn of a splendid hybrid briar rose bred from *Rosa rugosa*, whose performance here has been very satisfactory. Not a new variety, *Rosa Bruantii* "**Blanc Double de Coubert**" originated before 1887, but for some reason seems to have remained in comparative obscurity. It is one of the earliest roses to bloom, starting to open its large pure white semi-double blossoms in late May, and continuing to flower freely, conditions being normal, until fall. The exceptional fragrance of the blooms alone would qualify the rose for garden use. A word of praise for the foliage, too, which is a deep refreshing green. "*Rugosa*" ancestry is evident in the corrugations of the leathery leaves and in the erect, spiny stems. Four or five feet is the plant's maximum height, and by cutting out old wood and shortening the new canes to four feet each spring it is easy to keep well groomed specimens. For hardiness, tolerance and usefulness "**Blanc Double de Coubert**" has no rivals. —From Morton Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information, July, 1940.

## COMMENTS ON FAVORITE GLAD VARIETIES

Continued from page 70)

more perfect spikes than Picardy.

*Best seedling.* I saw the best seedling at the Sheboygan Show. It was a pink with perfect placement and spacing. Nicely ruffled, large and color clean. Dr. Scheer informs me that it will be named Genghis Khan for 1941. It received the highest award ribbon at the show.

Buckeye Rose should have a place on any list, as should Autumn, Vee Cream, and Bombay.

## USE OF PEAT IN NURSERIES

### Acid Peat Best for Seedlings

**A**N acid peat has been found to be most desirable for use with soils in nurseries, especially those growing evergreen stock. This is the conclusion reached by S. A. Wilde and H. H. Hull of the Soils Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

In a special bulletin entitled "The Use and Function of Peat in Forest Nurseries," the authors give the following conclusions:

Peat having a reaction of pH 5.5, or less, was found to be most desirable for the great majority of nurseries, particularly for those raising coniferous stock. Peat of a reaction from pH 6.0 to 7.0 may be satisfactory for hardwood or transplant nurseries, but is undesirable for nurseries raising coniferous seedlings because of the danger of damping-off and other infectious diseases. Peat having a reaction higher than pH 7.0 is unsatisfactory because of the danger of diseases and direct toxicity of carbonates.

Peat having a total nitrogen content of 2% or more is considered as a very satisfactory source of nitrogen, whereas peat having a total nitrogen content of less than 1% is a low source of nitrogen.

The direct and indirect beneficial effects of peat upon forest seedlings were demonstrated. The use of colloidal or macerated peat in forest nurseries is inadvisable as such materials tend to cement the soil particles.

"What do you do?"

"I keep house, scrub, scour, bake, wash dishes, cook, do the laundry, iron, sew."

And the census-taker listed her: "Housewife — no occupation."

# Winners At Wisconsin's First Gourd Show

**W**ISCONSIN'S first gourd show staged at Radio Hall under the auspices of Radio Station WHA and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society surprised even its sponsors by the attractiveness of the exhibits, and the number of entries. Gourds of many shapes and types were shown, from the tiny gourds about the size of a bird's egg, to the largest gourds weighing 15 or more pounds.

Attractive displays in baskets and trays were made, and there were two beautiful strings of decorated gourds.

Because of the success of the first show, plans are already being considered for continuing it next year. The Society will try to obtain seed of new varieties to be sent to prospective exhibitors. One large exhibit was entered by the Veteran's Hospital at Mendota, where the patients derive considerable pleasure from growing and decorating the gourds.

The Rev. H. R. Lookabill of Greentown, Indiana, judged the exhibits. He sent two large boxes of gourds, making a non-competitive exhibit on which he was given a special award ribbon by the show management.

## Special Awards

Special award ribbons were given to the following exhibitors on arrangements of ornamental gourds: Mrs. R. T. Connable, Veteran's Hospital, Mendota; Jessie Bassett, Baraboo; M. R. Amon, Madison; F. A. Stare, Columbus; Sam Post, Madison; Mrs. H. E. Kubly, Madison; Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

## Gourd Strings

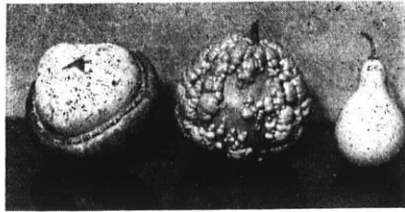
1st, Sam Post, Madison; 2nd, Dr. H. S. Bostock, Madison.

## Handicraft Exhibits

1st, F. A. Stare, Columbus; 2nd, Mrs. R. T. Connable, Mendota.

## Collection Ornamental Varieties

1st, Mrs. V. Porter, Madison, 2nd, Thunderbird Camp, Poynette; 3rd, Dr. H. S. Bosock, Madison.



**A Trukscap, Warty and Bottle Gourd Shown at the State Gourd Show**

## Special Variety Winners

*Turk's Cap*: 1st, Mrs. H. E. Kubly, Madison; 2nd, Dr. H. S. Bostock, Madison; 3rd, Dr. E. C. Oviatt, Columbus.

*Bottle*: 1st, Dr. H. S. Bostock, Madison; 2nd, Mrs. H. E. Kubly, Madison.

*Dipper*: 1st, F. A. Stare, Columbus; 2nd, Mrs. R. T. Connable, Mendota.

## Largest Gourds

1st, F. A. Stare, Columbus; 2nd, Mrs. R. T. Connable, Veteran's Hospital, Mendota; 3rd, Jessie Bassett, Baraboo.

## Longest Gourds

1st, Herbert Miller, Veteran's Hospital, Mendota; 2nd, Martha Ruth Amon, Madison; 3rd, Don Jensen, Beloit.

## Smallest Matured Gourds

1st, M. R. Amon, Madison; 2nd, Mrs. W. A. Dean, Avalon; 3rd, Jessie Bassett, Baraboo.

## Most Beautiful Gourds

1st, Mrs. V. Porter, Madison; 2nd, Sam Post, Madison; 3rd, Mrs. R. T. Connable, Mendota.

## Most Unusual Gourds

1st, Biron School, Wisconsin Rapids; 2nd, Sam Post, Madison; 3rd, Dr. E. C. Oviatt, Columbus.

## Junior Exhibits

Special Award: Hartman Axley, Madison; 1st, West Lima School, West Lima; 2nd, Martha Haugen, Stoughton. 3rd, Lee Briggs, Madison.

## FRIENDS

In the matter of money, most men make a conscious effort to provide for their old age. They save and invest, and figure that at sixty they will have such-and-such an income. In the matter of friends, too few take such wise precaution. Hence the cities are full of lonely old folks who have outlived their generation: the friends of their middle years are gone, and they have made no new ones to fill the vacant places.

## LANTERN SLIDES AND LECTURES ON GARDENING

Available from The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society  
Season 1940-1941

**A**LL slides are 2x2 inch slides. No rental charge. One projector available at a rental of 50c plus transportation.

## List of Slides

1. *Lilacs*—many new varieties of French lilacs and other species. Pictures taken largely in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum.

2. *Tulips*. Views of tulip beds and many of the best varieties now being grown in this country. Pictures taken largely at the Tulip Festival held in Holland, Michigan.

3. *Iris*. Showing iris in the garden and close-ups of the newer varieties.

4. *Peonies*. Peony plantings in gardens and close-ups of many of the best varieties.

5. *Perennials*. Perennial borders and close-ups of many new and improved varieties.

6. *Annuals*. Annuals in beds and borders. Close-ups of the best varieties being grown in our gardens.

7. *Perennial Phlox*. Phlox growing in borders, in gardens and parks, close-ups of new and leading varieties.

8. *Delphinium, Hemerocallis and Tuberous Rooted Begonias*. Shows the use of these flowers in gardens and close-ups of improved varieties.

9. *Gladiolus*. Shows close-ups of the most popular varieties of gladiolus being grown today, as well as many new seedlings which show promise.

Loaned only to member organizations Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

I define service as the low cost production of high grade goods, made by a well-paid labor and distributed at a profit. No man can really claim to be in business until he has equipped himself to attain these objectives.—Henry Ford.

# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

## OFFICERS

Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, President,  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Hon. President,  
2418 No. 65th St., Wauwatosa  
Mrs. C. H. Braman, 1st V-President,  
Waupaca  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 2nd V-President,  
1423 Blaine Blvd., Racine  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary,  
Madison

## News

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Miss Merle Rasmussen, R. 4, Oshkosh  
Fox River Valley District  
Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise, Madison  
Madison District  
Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 260 No. Main St.,  
Oconomowoc—Milwaukee District  
Mrs. Fred Eppling, 238 E. Park Lane, Kohler  
Sheboygan District  
Miss Hannah Larson, 111 S. Prairie St.,  
Whitewater—South Central District

## PAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**U**PON the eve of retirement from office, your past president is very mindful of friendships strengthened and the sincerity of hard working officers and chairmen.

She realizes the growth of the Federation can only be estimated when three periods are merged—the immediate past, the present and the incoming year. That is, the past culminating in the national convention last fall. Its follow-up this year in setting up the same committees as the national, in the state, districts and locals, where practicable—this meant “the multiplying of jobs—with one man one job,” or the training of leaders who eventually can interpret the national program to the great group of garden club members in Wisconsin.

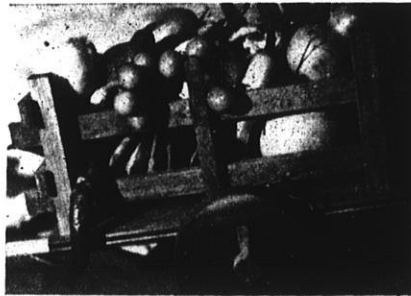
Finally, the incoming year, at the convention, was pledged by the members to:

1. The study of the constitution, and the setting up of a committee to report its findings in February.
2. The Roadside Development Committee was announced as being ready for action by local clubs.
3. The Junior and Conservation Committees were suggested as projects to be studied and organized.
4. Wild life stamps will be sold.
5. There will be a comprehensive active program in flower shows. a. A school for growing, showing, and judging flowers; b. A show at the State Fair; c. Convention flower show; d. A State Flower Show; e. County show participation.

6. And finally, a pilgrimage to interesting gardens, roadside development projects and conservation areas.

Again your past president expresses gratitude for the opportunities given her to participate in state, district and local affairs. She assures all incoming presidents they will have the greatest intellectual experience of their life, and upon retirement will only regret the time was not longer, that their contribution could have been the greater.

The Board of Managers recommended to the general assembly at the conven-



**Gourd Arrangement at the Convention  
Flower Show Exhibited by Velma  
Kaufman, Oakfield**

tion that the proposed constitutional changes be studied another year.

—Mrs. Chas. Schuele.

## Report of Resolutions Committee

The resolutions committee consisting of Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Chairman, Mrs. Harold Janes, Racine and Mrs. R. H. Malisch, Hales Corners, prepared a report which was unanimously adopted at the convention. The resolution expressed appreciation and thanks to all those who took part in making the convention successful. Lack of space does not permit us to publish the report.

## MY GARDEN

A garden in the rain

Is at its fragrant best.

Blossoms springing forth

How gay each one is dressed.

The Lord that reigns above

Must surely have a garden,

He always sends a rain

For each flower in my garden.

Marion F. Haugseth,

Hayward Garden Club.

Do not burn ANY leaves. A compost heap of leaves is a real treasure. Keeping the pile moist hastens decay, and proper chemicals add to their fertility.

## MORE GARDEN CENTERS FOR WISCONSIN

**Mrs. Chester Thomas, State Garden  
Center Chairman**

**A**S Garden Center Chairman for the past year I was able to learn a great deal about Garden Center work as undertaken by garden clubs in various sections of the country. I was one of the committee that attended the Regional meeting at French Lick, Indiana, October 7-10. We found that Garden Center work is very extensive and many states have made it one of their most important projects.

The purpose of the garden centers is to interest and promote the love of gardening throughout a community. This can be done in the following way:

1. Through the school children in connection with their class work.
2. To home owners who wish to add to the beauty and enjoyment of the home.
3. Through civic centers and municipal beautification.
4. Through the various Women's clubs and organizations.

The State of Iowa has 150 garden centers. One of the centers is located in an old barn, made very attractive with plant material donated by the garden club members. They distribute plants, seeds, and cuttings, charging a small sum which brings in a tidy income during the year.

Michigan has 22 garden centers financed by fees obtained on garden tours.

Indiana has 20 garden centers. Every garden club member is individually a garden club center who dispenses information, donates old garden magazines to rural clubs, also seeds, vases, clippings, etc.

Illinois has a large number of garden centers throughout the state much of the work being accomplished by cooperation with the Parent-Teachers Associations.

The State of Texas has established a garden center as a part of the beautiful Fort Worth Botanic Garden, which is nationally known. It is comprised of over 37 acres of natural forest, rolling lawns, and nature trails. The rose gar-



dens are extensive with 6,000 plants and 100 varieties.

Wisconsin has had some interesting garden centers. There is, however, a great opportunity for our state to develop many more properly organized and operated centers to bring about a far greater increase of interest in gardening and garden club growth.

#### ADDITIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

**T**HE Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at their annual meeting, transacted the following business in addition to that mentioned in the October issue:

1. Flower show fund to be built up to \$400 before any of it may be used for other purposes.

2. It was requested that the Federation arrange for a flower judging school this coming year.

3. That the Federation plan for a State Flower Show.

4. It was suggested that garden clubs give more help with flower show exhibits at the county fairs in their communities.

5. That the Federation support the sale of stamps from the National Wild Life Federation and Wisconsin Conservation League.

6. It was voted to plan for several pilgrimages to visit gardens around the state.

The above matters were approved at the business meeting.

—Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary.

#### JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB ROUND TABLE

**A**ROUND table luncheon discussion was held October 1st during the convention, for the benefit of garden club members interested in Junior Garden Club work.

Several members told of the work and progress made during the past year. We are pleased to find that many schools are organizing garden clubs. In some they are led by senior garden club members, in others teachers have their own garden clubs and in turn form junior clubs under their leadership.

We feel that if the teachers became gardeners we could leave the junior clubs in their hands and know that all children would be given a taste of the pleasures of a garden. Until that time we can only advise the continued efforts of our clubs.

I distributed leaves for a proposed scrapbook. Anyone wishing copies of these may have them if they are willing to pay the postage. I was very pleased with the interest shown by the attendance. I am sure there will be many new

junior clubs reported this coming year.

On Wednesday, October 2, the junior leaders joined the Conservation round table to hear Dr. von Jarchow's discussion on conservation. The proposed League stamps to be sold in November, were shown in the form of slides. We are still in the dark as to the aims of this new Conservation League, and we would like a good deal more information before we push the sale of these stamps. This advice was given to the new Milwaukee County Conservation group constitution committee by a very clear thinking conservationist.

—Mrs. Max J. Schmitt, Junior Chairman, Wauwatosa.

#### CONSERVATION OF WILD FLOWERS DISCUSSED AT CONSERVATION ROUND TABLE

**A**T the Conservation Round Table held the second morning of the annual convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, discussion concerned itself with the attitude of the garden clubs to be taken towards conservation of wild flowers. It was maintained that all picking of wild flowers should be prohibited for the following reasons: 1. It is impossible to expect the public at large and especially grade school children to know names of flowers and identify them and to know which may be picked without damage to the preservation of this species and which may not. 2. Hikers, motorists, and people who enjoy the out-of-doors are deprived of the pleasure of seeing wild flowers even of the common variety if wholesale picking is permitted. 3. The destruction brought by commercial concerns in picking wholesale wild flowers (Butterfly Weed, Gayfeather, etc.) is to be condemned though at present there is no law to stop this abuse.

The present law is entirely inadequate since it fundamentally can not stop the removal of the protected species from the premises of the owner and since the number of flowers which should be on the list is far too restricted.

It was pointed out that the problem is extremely complex and can be met only by education beginning in the kindergarten. It is quite clear that until a simple and basic formula is found, the arousing of public resentment against the picking of wild flowers is essential. The 700 species of wild flowers in the U. S. A. now facing the fate of the Heath Hen and the Eskimo Curlew can be saved only by taking proper steps and taking them now.

I pointed out that there is only one perfect and ideal type of conservation and that is to **set aside areas** as large

as possible of ecologic and habitat groups of plants and animals with no or extremely restricted interference by man.

—Dr. B. L. von Jarchow, Conservation Chm., Racine.

#### 'BACK TO GARDEN' MOVE LAUDED BY CLUBS' CHIEF From the Milwaukee Journal, October 6th

**T**HE desire of Wisconsin garden club members to spend more time working in their gardens and less in projects was commended Saturday by Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca, newly elected president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

Mrs. Braman, who stopped to visit Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa, past president, on the way home from the National Council meeting at French Lick Springs, Ind., said that the National Council is recommending that all garden clubs adopt horticulture as their major project this year.

Much of the work of junior members of garden clubs in the Federation will be carried into the schools, Mrs. Braman, explained.

#### FAVORS AT BANQUET

**F**AVORS of attractive fragrant herb sachets for the banquet were donated by the four Madison garden clubs, The Little G. C., The Madison G. C., the Shorewood G. C., and the West Side G. C. The sachets were purchased from Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole, Baraboo.

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## The Program Committee Round Table

Mrs. R. C. Klussendorf, Madison, Chm.

**T**HE following suggestions for garden club programs developed as a result of reports from garden clubs throughout the state and from the findings of the program committee. They were presented at the round table held during the convention.

### General Suggestions

From an analysis of past programs it is found that the indefinite program lends itself well to small audiences.

Good advertising brings good attendance at meetings.

Having local club members take part in the program stimulates interest.

Illustrated topics are very popular as are short topics presented by some one especially interested in that phase.

### Loan Package Library Service

The Department of Debating and Public Discussion, University Extension Division, Madison, Wisconsin, of which Miss A. Scott is chairman, has available considerable material for use of local speakers. However, use your local library first and be explicit in your request for material.

The Free Traveling Library, Madison, has many books on gardening available. Apply at your local library first however. Books are loaned for three weeks, only return postage required.

### Ideas From Garden Clubs

The following ideas were suggested by various garden clubs:

1. Use one central theme in developing program.
2. Draft program from ideas of members taken at last meeting of the year.
3. Develop themes over a five-year period.
4. Study programs of other clubs.
5. Each member prepare the cover for her own printed program, with a prize for the best one.
6. Suggestions for roll call. Ask for the names of birds, flowers, vines, trees, or garden poems. This adds something definite to the program and can be turned into a discussion group.
7. Each hostess may read a garden poem.
8. Information exchange.
9. Each hostess should prepare a flower arrangement.
10. Arrangements are excellent for each meeting and can consist of miniatures, vegetables, shrubs in season, fruit arrangements, and may be judged by members, the vote being by ballot.
11. Hold progressive meeting. Have tables set for various occasions, ending with a tea or lawn party.

12. Have special groups organized for intensive study of new things tried in the garden.

13. Have round table discussions.

14. Study plant names and pronunciation of plant names at each meeting. Have a period of identification of plant specimens brought to each meeting.

15. Study trees in winter. Have your art teacher sketch them for you to copy and place in notebook.

16. A good project is that of naming the trees in the local park with permanent labels.

17. Beautify the grounds of some public building. Project can cover a number of years.

18. Give flower and plant seeds to junior members. Hold a flower show.

19. Balance beauty with practical dirt gardening at every meeting.

### RECORD BOOKS SHOWN AT CONVENTION

**E**IGHTEEN record books and four scrap books were exhibited at the annual convention of the Federation. Fifteen of these were entered by committee chairmen.

The DeForest Garden Club won first award on their garden club record book. This book followed most closely the conditions necessary for entry.

We hope more clubs will keep record books and submit them at the next annual convention.

—Miss Mary Martin, Fond du Lac,

Chairman of Record Books

### CAMBRIDGE GARDEN CLUB TO PLANT LILACS AND HYDRANGEAS

**T**HE Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club held a very successful flower show in August. At their September meeting the topic discussed was "Shrubs." They selected the Lilac and Hydrangea as the two shrubs to be featured next season in making this community beautiful. Among our spring flowered shrubs the Lilac is outstanding for permanence and variety. A collection of French Hybrid Lilacs will be planted at the Cambridge West Side Park next spring. This collection will be increased each

spring until it becomes a Lilac center of popular interest.

The Hydrangea was selected as the most satisfactory shrub to bloom in July and August when summer tourists are here. The Hydrangea lacks variety, yet mass planting of *Paniculata Grandiflora* and *Arborescens* make a gorgeous display. A beautiful specimen of *Paniculata Grandiflora* near a summer cottage has 250 panicles of bloom, some of them of immense size. Trial plantings will be made of *Hydrangea cinerea*, *radiata*, *quercifolia*, and *opuloides* Blue Bird.

At the October meeting of the garden club there will be a display of gourds, squashes, and pumpkins.

—Leander Lillesand, Cambridge.

### ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT ROUND TABLE

**W**E were very much pleased with the attendance of 30 garden club members at the Roadside Development round table held during the annual convention. Representatives of the clubs came to the meeting to learn about the work of the Roadside Development Council.

Prof. Franz Aust of the University Horticulture Department told of the program and organization set-up of the newly organized Roadside Development Council.

Discussion centered around county zoning, billboards, trees, and roadside parks.

—Mrs. Chas. Dean, Madison

—Mrs. Gilbert Snell, Sheboygan, Chm.

### PLANT TESTING REPORT J. C. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

(Continued from September Issue)

**Double Memorial Daisy—Chrysanthemum White Swan.** This is a memorial daisy with small petals covering the center of the flower. It grows to a height of 2 feet. It is not sturdy. The flowers are two inches and double white. It is hardy, attractive, and needs little attention. Would recommend it for our gardens as it is more attractive than the single variety and does not self-sow. It propagates readily by division.

**Phlox *Paniculata*, variety Leo Schlageter.** This is a hardy perennial phlox with brilliant scarlet-red flowers with large florets. It is useful for garden or cut flowers and is very attractive. It appears to be less subject to spider and mildew than some of the other varieties of phlox. I would recommend it for our gardens.

# The Christmas Lighting Contest

## An Excellent Project for Garden Clubs

**A**MONG the most successful Christmas lighting contests held last year, was the one put on by the Ravenswood Garden Club in Wauwatosa. The contest was so successful that the Wauwatosa News made the following statement editorially.

"The displays attracted thousands from all over the county and even from distant parts of the state. The Ravenswood Garden Club and others who encouraged the erection of such exhibits deserve congratulations for the fine publicity which they brought to the city."

The following are the classification rules and judging points used by the Ravenswood club.

### Classifications

1. Lighted door or entrance only.
2. Lighted trees.
3. Flood lighting of house or planting or both.
4. Window lighting.
5. Display depicting the Christmas Spirit (Santa Claus).

### Rules

Entries must be arranged so as to be judged from the street.

Displays must be kept lighted from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. every evening beginning Dec. 27 to 29 inclusive, during which time the judging will take place.

### Judging Points

General Artistic Effect.....	50 per cent
Originality .....	30 per cent
Ingenuity in Utilizing Surroundings .....	10 per cent
Conformity to the Christmas Spirit .....	10 per cent

Judging shall be based not so much upon the size of the display and surroundings, but primarily upon the general artistic effect, the originality, conformity to Yuletide Spirit, ingenuity in using available surroundings to greatest advantage (thus: a home without shrubbery and trees around it, if lighted ingeniously, may be rated higher than a home with shrubbery and trees not used advantageously).

### Garden Club Demonstrations Given

The garden club devoted an evening early in December to a demonstration on Christmas lighting creations. Arrangements for the fireplace, how to

make cones and artificial snow, how to prepare illuminated candles for the window, making wreaths with colored lights in a doorway and illustrating a stately white Christmas tree floodlighted in blue steel were presented.

Prizes for the best decorations were made at the meeting of the garden club early in January. The Mayor of the city spoke at this event and the Council as well as other residents of the community were invited as guests. The displays were erected at over 70 of the 100 homes in the Ravenswood district and attracted thousands of sightseers.

The City Council directed the Mayor to send a letter of congratulations to the Ravenswood Garden Club, as well as the Blue Mounds and Wauwatosa Garden Clubs for their part in the promotion of the Christmas displays.

The prizes were donated by a garden supply firm and companies dealing in appliances of various sorts.

The garden club induced the Wauwatosa Park Board to provide a community Christmas tree.

One of the winning exhibits consisted of a stuffed reindeer hitched to an old-fashioned sleigh shown running on snow. The deer's harness had sleighbells and in the sleigh was Santa Claus himself with a big pack on his back. This exhibit was made by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wold. In addition they connected a loud speaker to music boxes which played Christmas music.

### Colored Slides Available

A letter from Miss Katherine Melcher, Room 10 Abbott Crest, Milwaukee, president of the Ravenswood Garden Club, states that she has 25 Kodachrome slides available. These might furnish suggestions to garden clubs who wish to put on a Christmas lighting contest.

Slide rental fee is \$2 per lecture, plus postage.

## WHY EVERGREEN NEEDLES TURN BROWN

**M**R. E. L. CHAMBERS, Chief of the State Department of Entomology, reports that numerous requests for information as to why the needles of evergreens seem to be turning brown and falling have been received.

He states there is no need for

fear since this is just a natural shedding process of nature evident each fall. When the needles on the inner branches of arborvitae, pine, spruce and retinispora reach maturity they simply wither, turn brown and drop off. This occurs every two or three years, depending upon the species of tree involved.

He recommends thoroughly soaking the ground around evergreen trees with water in late fall to avoid winter injury. Evergreens planted in exposed locations or close to the foundation of houses frequently suffer winter injury because the soil around the roots often freezes when it is quite dry.

## PESTS ON HOUSE PLANTS

**A**T the annual meeting of the eastern branch of the American Begonia Society held in Danvers, Massachusetts, recently, the following statement was made in regard to pests on house plants, as reported in the September 15 issue of Horticulture.

"Pests are always with us. New plants introduce them, the speaker pointed out, so they should be isolated for a time and carefully watched. Various remedies were discussed, but work and cold water are still the best insecticides, it was declared. A light application of a commercial kerosene product may be used occasionally with good results. A nicotine solution may be poured on the soil to kill worms or insects which develop there. Red spider is encouraged by dry air and lack of water. If the moisture content of the air is kept above 50 per cent and the temperature not over 70 degrees, the red spider will vanish.

"Plants thrive in air-conditioned houses, because moisture is always present in proper amounts. Much may be done with home-made humidifiers. A clay flower pot, set in water in front of an electric fan gives excellent results, and pans of water on or near radiators are helpful."

## Sisson's

### PEONIES—

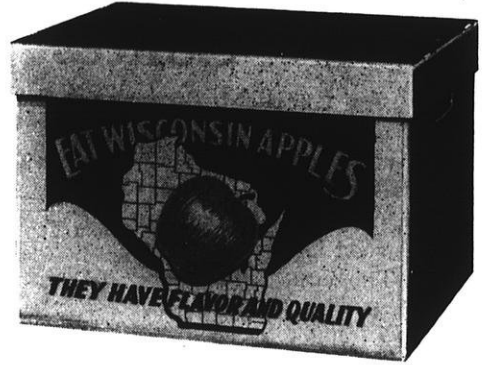
International reputation. Orders will now be received for fall planting which should be done from the last of September to freeze up.

### TYPEWRITERS—

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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*



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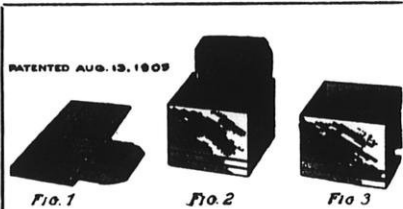
Merry Christmas

*December, 1940*

## WESTERN PRUNE GROWERS IN DISTRESS

**P**RUNE growers are said to be in distress due to overproduction of prunes. The supply for 1940, including a carryover of 53,000 tons, stands at the figure of 255,000 tons, as compared to 241,000 tons in 1939. The domestic market is estimated to take care of only 105,000 tons, and the export market is estimated at only 5,000 tons, as compared with 36,000 tons in 1939 and 91,000 tons in 1938.

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# Wisconsin Horticulture

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin Horticulture

## CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

### Fruit Growers Have Many Questions Answered by Specialists

**T**HE program for fruit growers at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society this year was outstanding, and one of the most interesting held in many years.

Practically all of the speakers had prepared papers which will be published in early issues of Wisconsin Horticulture. We will therefore review very briefly some of the important points brought out in the discussion.

The first forenoon was devoted to consideration of the control of insects and diseases in the orchard.

#### Codling Moth Control

Dr. C. L. Fluke stated that growers should be careful about using too much spray in codling moth control during August. The increased tolerance for spray residue may lead to growers using more sprays which will result in consumer objection due to the visible spray residue on the fruit. He added that August sprays are not as satisfactory as the first brood sprays, properly timed.

The best time to get effective control of the codling moth is **in the late spring and early summer season**, during the time of the first moth flight and brood. It is then possible to prevent a second generation from developing and emerging in August.

Proper timing of the first brood spray can be accomplished by the use of bait traps to catch the moths when they first emerge. Bait traps will indicate when the moths are at their peak of population in the orchard.

The moths begin to mate about four



days after they emerge, and the females begin laying eggs immediately. Eggs hatch about one week after they are laid.

The ideal time to spray then, is just before the codling moth larvae hatch from the eggs, which is about ten days after the bait traps show a peak population in the orchard. A chart should be kept in order to determine when this peak occurs.

#### Scab Control

Dr. G. W. Keitt, Madison, gave an interesting discussion on the latest developments in scab control. He stated that Elgetol, the new ground spray, shows promise as being an aid in scab control in situations where it is difficult to control the disease. It is, however, just a supplement to the spray program, and he emphasized that no recommendations or conclusions are being made at this time.

Dr. Keitt stated that the milder fungicides have given good results in situations where scab is under good control and where the applications are sufficiently thorough and frequent to keep the leaves well covered.

The milder fungicides, he cautioned, under severe scab conditions cannot be expected to give the same results, application for application, as lime sulphur, nor be as effective under such conditions.

#### Many Questions Submitted

About three pages of questions had been submitted for the "Information Please" hour. Eight growers and specialists were called to the front of the room and asked to answer the questions put to them by the secretary. The answers proved very interesting and many of them will be published in full in this magazine.

The only question that was not satisfactorily answered was the one: "I have as many McIntosh trees as I can handle in my orchard and would like to plant some trees of a variety which can be picked later than McIntosh. What shall I plant?" Neither growers nor specialists were in accord on a good late variety, which simply shows the need for further testing of new late varieties of high quality. Macoun seemed to come in for the most favorable comments.

#### The "Harvest Spray"

Dr. C. W. Ellenwood of the Ohio Experiment Station opened the afternoon discussion with a report on the use of the "harvest spray" to prevent apples from dropping. In general, he reported favorable results and stated that it was more satisfactory to stick the apple to the tree with the spray, than it was to try to "sun-color" them because the color is better and the quality does not deteriorate if the apples hang on the tree. He warned, however, that some early varieties deteriorate in quality if they hang too long. McIntosh, he said, is one of the varieties which it will pay to spray,

and that of course is the variety in which we are most interested in Wisconsin.

Dr. Monroe McCown discussed the trends in orchard soil management. His paper will be found in this issue.

Mr. G. C. Oderkirk of Lafayette, Indiana, showed a very interesting talkie movie on mouse control in the orchard. He also discussed rodent control. Field mice, he said, are coarse feeders, and when they find bait they will eat enough of it at once for the bait to take effect. House mice are rather dainty feeders and just nibble. Frequently they do not get enough of the bait to effect them. Rats too, are very wary of poisoned oats bait. The bait will give the best results if placed in runways under the apple trees, and covered with some type of covering so the mice can feed on it without being afraid of their enemies. Tin cans and bait stations are no longer recommended because they are often away from the runway.

#### How to Obtain Thorough Spray Coverage

Dr. Monroe McCown emphasized that **thorough coverage** is absolutely necessary for control of scab and codling moth in the orchard. He told the story of two Indiana growers, one of whom obtained good results, and the other did not, although the grower who did not get results watched carefully when the other grower did his spraying and sprayed at the same time. On investigation it was found that the grower who obtained results used an average of ten gallons per tree, while the other grower used only three gallons. Sprays, he emphasized, are preventatives and not cures. Growers should climb into the top of the tree to see if there is any scab there.

In Indiana they recommend one-half gallon of spray for each year of the age of the tree. In other words, 10 gallons for a 20 year old tree. However, the trees are usually larger than they are in Wisconsin at the same age so that the recommendation would vary with the size of the trees.

Dr. McCown's talk on soil preparation for strawberries is published in part in this issue.

#### Scab Control with Dilute Sprays

Dr. C. W. Ellenwood of Ohio gave a most interesting talk the second afternoon on the use of dilute sprays for scab control as used in Ohio. He stated that three-fourths of a gallon of lime sulphur to 100 gallons of water gave control of scab and did not injure the leaves under Ohio conditions. On a full lime sulphur program the leaves were

about one-half the size of the leaves on trees on which the dilute sprays were used. However, he also emphasized that the spraying must be very carefully done.

#### Mulching the Orchard Pays

In his talk on orchard soil management, Dr. Ellenwood stated that mulching has paid even when straw was purchased at a price of \$8.00 per ton. However, they figure that \$6.00 per ton is about as much as one could profitably pay for straw for mulching. It is considered next to irrigation in value in Ohio. Dr. Ellenwood emphasized that in mulching a young tree it is important that some type of nitrogen fertilizer be given the first year because the fresh mulch may take nitrogen from the soil and therefore the young tree may not grow as well as if no mulch were applied. After the first year the decomposing mulch will furnish nitrogen, and less fertilizer may be used.

In addition to the value to the trees, mulching was stated to be good for the drop and helps prevent erosion. It is easier to drive through an orchard with heavy machinery if it is mulched than one under clean cultivation.

#### Do Not Use Spray Schedule

Dr. R. H. Roberts in his talk stated that he considers it wrong to have a spray schedule. We must spray to keep the leaves covered, and often enough to keep new growth covered, was his recommendation. Dr. Roberts also questioned the advisability of removing grass around the trunks of the trees for rodent control. This may result in root injury, especially if we dig up the ground. He considers wire protectors best. He stated that we do not get as much spray injury on apple leaves in Wisconsin as they do in the East. Growers should work out their own spray program, so as to get control without injury to the foliage.

### HOW TO USE MOUSE BAIT IN THE ORCHARD

**"FIELD** mice use runways, and this must be borne in mind when placing bait in our mouse control operations in the orchard," was the opinion of Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, Bureau of Biological Survey, and Purdue University, in his talk to the fruit growers at the annual convention.

Mr. Oderkirk recommended a thorough bait program for best results. The best time to place the bait is in the morning of a nice warm day when it is not windy. The mice feed mostly in the afternoon. We must remember too, that mice will feed best when they are under cover, as they are very wary of enemies such as hawks and owls.

He did not feel that the old method of using tin cans or even prepared tunnels was a good one, because if these are placed away from the runway the mice will not get at the bait as readily as they should. Instead, place about one teaspoonful of the oats bait in the runway, then throw over the bait something to cover it which can be either a piece of board, roofing, or even weeds or mulch. If the mice are using the runway they will find the bait almost at once. A small amount such as a teaspoonful of bait placed in several places in runways around each tree is much better than a larger quantity in a station such as a tin can.

He stated that for Wisconsin conditions the poisoned oats bait being sold through the Wisconsin Horticultural Society is still recommended as the best material available.

#### Danger from Digging Around the Tree in Fall

Dr. R. H. Roberts in his discussion mentioned the recommendations often made to remove the rubbish from around the trunks of the tree in mouse control operations. He stated that there is a question whether this is a good practice because to remove the rubbish and to dig into the soil around the tree might result in winter injury due to cold penetration into the soil at that point. It was his opinion that wire guards were much better than rubbish removal, with elimination of the mice by bait as very important.



# Results With Harvest Sprays

Success Reported at Convention by Ohio Specialist

C. W. Ellenwood

IT is probably not necessary in this discussion to go into the origin of the use of certain chemical growth promoting substances as a means of preventing fruit drop. A considerable amount of experimental work along this line had been done in 1939 by several workers in different sections. By the summer of 1940 a number of commercial compounds had come onto the market. The whole matter was attracting perhaps an undue amount of attention by growers, and one of the fruit journals scenting the general interest had conducted a contest on the naming of the spray. The name chosen was significantly "Harvest Spray."

In our work in Ohio this year we have used 5 different commercial compounds and a home-made mixture of naphthaleneacetic acid. All of the commercial compounds used naphthaleneacetic acid as the active chemical agent. Apparently there were two reasons for using naphthaleneacetic acid as the base for these compounds, (1) its availability at fairly reasonable prices, and (2) this material had given results as good as those secured from any other material and definitely better than from several of the growth promoting substances tried in preliminary tests.

Reviewing briefly some of the experimental work done previous to 1940 and which has been reported, we present the following summary:

(1) Gardner, Marth and Batjer of the United States Department of Agriculture found that low concentrations of growth substances, particularly naphthaleneacetic acid and naphthaleneacetamide, offered a practical means of controlling pre-harvest drop. These workers included a number of varieties from early to late in their experiments.

(2) McCown and Burkholder of Pur-

due University, working with Delicious, Rome, Winesap, and Golden Delicious, secured little evidence of positive results although in most instances sprayed trees dropped fewer fruits than unsprayed trees.

(3) Murneek of Missouri secured rather favorable results particularly on Delicious.

The base price for all of the commercial products in 1940 was practically the same. The cost per 100 gallons of solution ready for application on the trees was \$1.44.

## Methods of Application

In our work in Ohio in 1940 a regular portable orchard sprayer of comparatively large capacity was used in applying the solution. An especial effort was made to thoroughly drench the trees both from the inside and outside of the trees. At least as much solution as we customarily used in spraying trees when in full foliage was used in this work. On trees 18 years old about 15 gallons per tree were applied. If this type of spray is to be effective it must reach the stems of the apples, hence, thorough coverage is essential.

## Technique of 1940 Experiments

In addition to the customary plan of comparing sprayed trees with unsprayed or check trees, several branches on the sprayed trees were enclosed in heavy paper bags before spraying. The branches were marked and the apples on these check limbs were counted before the spraying was done and again before the apples were finally picked. This sort of method of using individual limbs as checks on sprayed trees is designed to take into account the variable factors encountered in this sort of work where the only checks used are whole trees.

## Preliminary Observations

While our detailed experiments in 1940 were confined to Jonathan, Baldwin, and Stayman Winesap, we were also able to extend the work in some degree to the following varieties: Battle, Wealthy, McIntosh, and Delicious. Battle is an apple of the Wealthy type ripening at approximately the same time as Oldenburg. A single application on this variety was sufficient to hold the apples on the single tree sprayed until nearly all the apples on an adjacent tree of the same variety

had fallen. However, the apples on the sprayed tree when harvested had a high percentage of water core and, moreover, they had softened a great deal.

## Results of 1940 Work

The work with Battle, a midsummer variety, was very striking. The fruit on the sprayed tree remained on the tree 10 days past the time the fruit on the unsprayed tree had to be harvested. While the fruit on the sprayed tree in these 10 days took an exceedingly high color, maturity was not checked and the fruit was very soft when harvested. This point should be emphasized. This sort of spray treatment does not in itself retard softening of the fruit.

Our results with Wealthy were neutral. This may have been due to an inaccurate estimate as to the probable proper picking date for this variety. We probably opened fire on Wealthy too soon. This experience suggests how necessary it is to be a good guesser as to the climatic conditions such as temperature and rainfall for the period 10 days to 2 weeks before the harvest drop sets in. To utilize this spray to good advantage one has to be something of an expert on conditions in the fall months before he starts in.

## Good Results on McIntosh

Our most positive results were secured with McIntosh and we find this corresponds very closely with the work of the growers generally in our state. We were able to hold the apples on the sprayed trees for a week after those on the unsprayed trees had begun to show signs of heavy drop. And during that week a high percentage of these McIntosh moved from under 33 to well above 33 per cent in color. This is an important point, of course, in the use of the harvest spray. While our work with McIntosh was a good deal less extensive than with Jonathan, Baldwin, and Stayman, we saw enough of its influence on McIntosh to warrant the statement that the use of harvest spray will undoubtedly be a regular commercial practice in Ohio on that variety. Our difficulty frequently with McIntosh is that it drops badly before it colors sufficiently. A week on the tree will probably soften the fruit less than a week's exposure to sun coloring,

and our admittedly limited experience with harvest sprays indicates the fruit will give a better quality of color when left on the trees the extra week. During hot weather in 1940 the McIntosh softened about 2 pounds in pressure resistance during this extra week on the tree. (Table 1)

**Jonathan**—The results with Jonathan showed a decline in drops on the sprayed plots as is shown by table 2. In order to condense these data we have combined the sprayed plots. We got just as good results from the single application applied 2 weeks before the apples were finally picked as we did when 2 applications were made. In the case of Jonathan in 1940 we found rather unusual growing conditions. This variety is frequently a very bad offender in its habit of dropping early, but in 1940 the variety hung on surprisingly well all over Ohio. However, our sprayed plots showed 8 per cent drops on October 20 when the apples were picked, while there were 19 per cent drops on the check plots. The picking date for this variety was considerably later in 1940 than in the average year. Other winter varieties behaved more normally as to time of picking.

#### Growers' Experience

These materials were rather generally used in a limited way all over Ohio this year. In a survey of the growers' experience we found their results checked closely with ours. We found that every material we had used except the home prepared naphtha-

HARVEST SPRAY						
TABLE 1—McIntosh, 1940. (6 different materials used).						
Treatment	Date picked	Total number apples per tree	Per cent drop	Color grade		
				33%	15 to 33%	15%
Not sprayed	September 21	2,331	8.4	61.5	25.1	13.4
Sprayed	September 28	2,698	6.2	81.9	16.9	1.2

HARVEST SPRAY			
TABLE 2—Jonathan, 1940. (6 materials used)			
Treatment	Date sprayed	Date picked	Percentage of drops
Single application	9/27	10/21	9.4
Two applications	9/27	10/21	8.4
Single application	10/4	10/21	8.3
Check—trees		10/21	19.4
Check—limbs		10/21	23.3

leneacetic acid had been used in Ohio. Some growers had used more than one material. There was nothing to indicate one brand was superior to another. Taking into consideration the ever present readiness of growers to give the benefit of the doubt to something new, the growers' experience was parallel to that of ours at the Experiment Station: generally favorable on McIntosh and some odd early varieties, and not outstanding on the winter varieties.

#### Summary

1. Varieties do not all react alike.
2. Apparently seasonal conditions are a very important factor in determin-

ing the need for the spray as well as its ultimate value.

3. All materials used in 1940 gave essentially equal results.

4. Heavy applications per tree are required.

5. The cost per bushel on trees bearing good crops ranging from 18 to 25 years old for material and application was about 2½ cents per bushel.

6. More experience will be required to determine the practical value of this spray as well as its varietal adaptation.

7. It's a good thing to know about. It makes us Drop conscious.

8. Don't expect it to hit the bull's eye every shot.

## Convention Fruit Show Winners

**T**HE fruit exhibit at the annual convention this year was not as large as usual. However, there was a nice exhibit of new apple varieties, in which our members were very much interested because many are studying the possibilities of these new varieties for their orchards. Some excellent samples of standard varieties were also shown. Through the cooperation of Mr. C. L. Kuehner, Madison, and Mr. Hugo Klumb, Rochester, there was a nice exhibit of pear varieties. Many growers were interested in learning the names of the less familiar varieties of pears.

There were no outstanding apple seedlings exhibited this year, and no first prize was awarded. We appreciate the help and cooperation of the committee in charge of the show and also the judges.

The following were the winners in the new variety classes:

#### New Varieties

**Milton:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.

**Orleans:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; 2nd, Nieman Bros., Cedarburg; 3rd, Dawson Bros., Franksville.

**Macoun:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; 3rd, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster.

**Cortland:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, A. K. Bassett; 3rd, Arno Meyer, Waldo.

**Haralson:** 1st, Winghaven Orchards, Galesville.

**Secor:** 1st, J. K. P. Porter, Evansville; 2nd, Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg; 3rd, Wm. H. Steele, Pewaukee.

**Kendall:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, Wm. H. Steele.

**Sweet Delicious:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, Roy Gerke, Caledonia.

**Any other variety:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler, on Early McIntosh; 2nd, A. K.

Bassett, on Medina; 3rd, E. J. Makovsky, Racine.

#### Standard Varieties

There were a number of excellent plates of McIntosh and Delicious because of the premium offered by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, through J. Henry Smith of Waupaca. The following were the winners:

**McIntosh:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; 3rd, Ralph A. Irwin; 4th, Jos. L. Morawetz, West Bend; 5th, Edw. J. Makovsky, Racine.

**Delicious:** 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Winghaven Orchards; 3rd, Horseshoe Farms, Egg Harbor; 4th, Nieman Bros.; 5th, John Kopp, West Bend; 6th, E. J. Makovsky.

**Grimes Golden:** 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Horseshoe Bay Farm; 3rd, Wing-

(Continued on page 88)

# Strawberry Yields Depend Upon Soil Preparation

Convention Paper by  
Monroe McCown, Purdue

THE difference between the unit production cost and marketing expense and the sales price represents the profit returned to the strawberry grower. Since the strawberry is a very perishable fruit it must be marketed over a very short period of time, consequently the law of supply and demand dictates the prices which vary greatly from season to season. Unfortunately, many berry growers follow a program of production which results in such a high unit cost that they realize a profit only in years when the berries command a higher price. On the other hand, the successful grower has analyzed his problems and as a result of this analysis has developed a program which results in such a low production cost that he sells his labor at a fair return even in years of low prices and is returned a good profit in those seasons when berries sell at higher prices. These successful growers are able to do this because their production program results in consistent acre yields which are far above the so-called "average" for the given area and these yield increases have been obtained by practical methods. Among the operations which have contributed most to practical increases in strawberry yields under Indiana conditions are: **good soil preparation, including the incorporation of an abundance of organic material;** adequate cultivation, and the spacing of plants in seasons when growing conditions are such that an excess of plants may be formed in the strawberry rows.

## Organic Matter Supply Important

In the larger strawberry producing areas of Indiana, clay soils predominate. When commercial production of berries first began in these areas a number of years ago, many of the growers followed the practice of clearing off so-called "new ground" and planting to strawberries. Good yields generally were obtained from such plantings provided, of course, they were given good care otherwise, particularly cultivation. The chief reason that strawberries grew and produced so well on this so-called "new ground" was because such soil carried a comparatively high organic matter content. The organic matter not only supplied

necessary elements as it decayed and broke down, but it tended to loosen up this heavy soil providing for good aeration and free movement of moisture which in turn aided in the release of necessary mineral elements in the soil and otherwise promoted good plant growth.

The amount of "new ground" available, which seemed rather large at one time, was after all limited particularly since our main strawberry producing area is in the hilly portion of Indiana. After the soil was brought under cultivation and particularly since the hilly nature of the average farm dictated intensive farming, these soils lost their natural fertility rather rapidly. The strawberry producing area in Indiana is now a rather old farming area and very little "new ground" is now available to the strawberry growers. These growers are faced with the necessity of rebuilding the fertility of soils which have been farmed over a period of years and they are learning that the incor-

poration of organic material in the soil is essential to the rebuilding of the fertility of this soil for successful production of strawberries.

Dr. C. E. Baker, of the research staff of our Horticultural Department, following a comprehensive study of the effect of chemical fertilizers upon strawberry yields on the farms of a number of our commercial growers, arrived at the conclusion that the organic matter content of the soil might be profitably supplemented but could not be entirely replaced by applications of chemical fertilizer. He found further that, if soils were well supplied with organic matter, commercial fertilizers seldom produced profitable increases in yields. The greatest response from commercial fertilizers was obtained in plantings on soil of low fertility, but commercial fertilizer alone usually was not sufficient to make these soils which were devoid of organic material profitable strawberry soils.

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### Yields Depend Upon Soil Condition

The results of a survey of 63 southern Indiana strawberry plantings made a few years ago gave further proof of the relationship between the organic matter content of the soil and strawberry yields. The yields of these plantings ranged from 47 to 380, 24-quart crates in the season during which this study was made.

The 63 plantings, all set in the spring of the year preceding this study and, consequently, bearing their first crop, were grouped according to the yield rate per acre reported by individual growers. The resulting five groups with the number of patches in each group and the range in yield rate per acre in 24-quart crates of each group are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Group	Number of patches	Yield per acre—24 quart crates
1	10	252-380
2	17	200-240
3	16	150-194
4	15	100-140
5	5	47-68

### Soil Preparation

Methods of soil preparation immediately preceding the planting of strawberries by the members of these various groups are stated briefly in the following paragraphs:

The ten leaders produced yields of 252-380 crates per acre, averaging 299 crates. In preparing the soil for planting, four of these ten growers plowed under an average of 19.5 loads of manure just preceding the planting of strawberries. Two of the growers plowed down cover crops. Two more plowed under heavy sods of long standing a year previous to the planting of the berries and grew one crop of corn before planting the berries. This was a safeguard against damage from white grubs. One grower planted on new ground and another plowed down manure prior to the seeding of wheat which in turn was turned under just preceding planting of the berries.

The 17 growers in group 2 who had yields ranging from 200-240 crates and averaging 219 crates per acre also had good soil. Five of these used an average of eight loads of manure just previous to planting the berries. Four others plowed down cover crops. Two plowed down old pastures which were cultivated to other crops for a year previous to planting the berries, and six reported no cover crops or manure used immediately preceding the berry planting. The yield average of this group was 27 per cent below the yield average of the ten leaders in group 1.

In group 3 the 16 growers obtained yields ranging from 150-194 crates per

acre. Seven of these growers plowed down an average of five loads of manure an acre either immediately before or a year earlier than the planting of the berries. Two of these growers plowed down cover crops, one plowed down a 25-year-old sod and another planted in new ground. Five reported the use of no cover crop or manure. The average yield of 165 crates an acre was 44 per cent less than the average yield of the ten leaders.

Five of the 15 growers in group 4 plowed down an average of three loads of manure either immediately before or a year preceding the planting of the berries. One had applied a little manure two years before planting. One plowed down an old pasture and one planted on new ground. Seven of the 15 growers used no manure or cover crop within a year preceding the planting. The average yield of 125 crates per acre was 58 per cent less than the average production of the ten leaders.

### Reason for Low Yields

The five growers in group 5 did very little to build up the fertility of their soil preceding the planting of berries. One used 1½ loads of manure per acre in preparing the soil immediately before planting. Two had plowed under green manure crops two years before planting. One plowed down orchard grass the same season the berries were planted and was fortunate that, that season happened to be a light grub year. The average yield of these five plantings was only 60 crates per acre or 77 per cent less than the average yield of the ten plantings in group 1.

(To be continued)

## FRUIT SHOW WINNERS

(Continued from page 86)

haven Orchards; 4th, Swartz Orchards, Waukesha.

**Jonathan:** 1st, Winghaven Orchards; 2nd, Rudolph Koehler, Milwaukee; 3rd, Jos. L. Morawetz.

**Northern Spy:** 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz; 2nd, Swartz Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, John Kopp, West Bend.

**Salome:** 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, Winghaven Orchards; 3rd, J. E. Paulsen, Manitowoc; 4th, Swartz Orchards, Waukesha.

**Golden Delicious:** 1st, A. K. Bassett; 2nd, E. J. Makovsky; 3rd, Jos. L. Morawetz; 4th, Roy Gerke.

**Snow:** 1st, Winghaven Orchards; 2nd, Rudolph Koehler, Milwaukee; 3rd, Swartz Orchards; 4th, Jos. L. Morawetz.

**N. W. Greening:** 1st, Winghaven Orchards; 2nd, A. K. Bassett; 3rd,

Roland E. Lee, Sturtevant; 4th, Nieman Bros., Cedarburg.

**Wealthy:** 1st, W. E. Aeppler; 2nd, Wm. F. Connell; 3rd, Fromm Orchards; 4th, Jos. L. Morawetz.

**Any other variety:** 1st, Horseshoe Bay Farm, Egg Harbor; 2nd, Winghaven Orchards; 3rd, A. K. Bassett; 4th, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie.

### Seedling Apples

2nd, Mt. Vernon Nursery, Viola; 3rd, W. E. Bean, County Agent, Black River Falls; 4th, Swartz Orchards, Waukesha; 5th, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster; 6th, Hjalmer Peterson, Luck; 7th, L. B. Irish, Baraboo.

Mr. Ralph Irwin, Lancaster, won 3rd prize on his seedling which had won a premium at past shows.

### Seedling Nut Show

**Hickory:** 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz, West Bend; 2nd, Mrs. Reuben Kash, West Bend; 3rd, John Kopp, West Bend.

**Walnuts:** 1st, Dawson Bros., Franksville; 2nd, Dawson Bros.

**Butternuts:** 1st, Jos. L. Morawetz, West Bend; 2nd, Mrs. Reuben Kash, West Bend; 3rd, John Kopp, West Bend.

**Hazel nuts:** 1st, John Kopp, West Bend.

### Jelly Exhibit

We were sorry that more of the ladies did not exhibit in the classes for jelly, but evidently those who attended had not noticed the premiums offered. The only exhibits made were by Mrs. Arno Meyer, of Waldo, who exhibited some very choice apple and fruit jelly.

Get extra savings on  
**Sheboygan**  
fruit and berry boxes





Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes—boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

**Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.**

5100 CT

Sheboygan, Wis.





# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,  
President  
S. P. Elliott, Menomonie,  
Vice-president

OFFICERS  
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secy.  
Louise Diehnelt, Box 60, Menomonee Falls,  
Recording Secretary-Treasurer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN  
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith  
Newton Boggs, Viroqua  
C. C. Meyer, Appleton  
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## HONEY TO BE ADVERTISED THROUGHOUT THE STATE

**H**ONEY will be advertised throughout Wisconsin by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture cooperating with the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. The story of honey will be told on over 200 signs along the well traveled highways of the state during six weeks of the late winter months.

The State Department of Agriculture operates these signs to increase the use of Wisconsin farm products. Many of our members have seen these signs carrying this message of cheese, butter, eggs, etc. It was Mrs. Harriett Grace of the American Honey Institute who first proposed to the Department of Agriculture that they devote one six week period to the message of honey. The Department agreed, the only requirement being that the **State Beekeepers Association raise \$150** as its share of the expense. The total cost will run into thousands of dollars for the work of preparing the signs, lithographing them, having them put up in over 200 locations, and keeping them lighted at night.

### More Money Needed

One-half of the amount required was paid by donations of beekeepers at the annual convention at Baraboo, October 30-31. An additional \$75 is needed to put the plan across. Beekeepers and county and district associations are urged to send in as

much as they can. Any amount will be gratefully received. Send the money to Miss Louise Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-Treasurer of the State Association.

### Donations Received

The following beekeepers donated \$1.00 at the annual convention: A. J. Schultz, Ripon; Conrad Kruse, Loganville; M. J. Deyell, Medina, Ohio; Dr. Carl Schaefer, Madison; Orin Rex, Iron Ridge; G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown; E. L. Chambers, Madison; Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Erich Flohr, Reedsburg; Vernon Homer, Menomonie; Fred E. Schmidt, Ripon; Ivan Whiting, Rockford, Illinois; Max Vircks, Dorchester; Charles Jakcl, Curtiss; H. H. Porter, Baraboo; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; H. O. Rodeske, Fountain City; Fred Matson, Owen; A. G. Gill, Chicago, Illinois; John Harnack; Charles N. Roy, Sparta; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; G. M. Ranum & Son, Mt. Horeb; James Gwin, Madison; S. C. Fox, Pewaukee; Arnold Dietz, Milwaukee; C. J. Zellner, Green Bay; Wm. Rindfinch; Clyde Fairman, Waupun; William Van Rooy, Kaukauna; John F. Long, Madison; Oscar Ritland, Elroy; Frank E. Greler, Neillsville; John Kneser, Hales Corners; V. G. Howard, Milwaukee; H. W. Knight, Dalton; A. C. Allen, Portage; Frank Eichstedt, Cedarburg.

The following beekeepers donated amounts set after their name: Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, \$6; S. P. Elliott, Menomonie, \$2; Cornelius Meyer, Appleton, \$3.20; Leonard Schultz, 50c.

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.—Dickens.

### CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE CONVENTION

Laabs Brothers Co.....	\$1.00
A. E. Wolkow.....	1.00
Newton Boggs .....	3.25
Robert Knutson .....	3.22
Piechowski Brothers .....	5.00

### INVITATIONS RECEIVED FOR NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION

**U**RGENT invitations were received at and since the annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association for holding our next annual convention at Wisconsin Rapids, Appleton, and Watertown. Letters from Chambers of Commerce, Mayors, and beekeepers have been received by the officers of the Association from each of the cities.

The convention voted that the Board of Directors should investigate the accommodations at each of the cities extending the invitations, and make their decision accordingly.

### NEW HONEY LABELS

**N**EW honey labels for members of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will soon be available, according to Walter Diehnelt, President. Two sizes of labels are being planned, one for pails and jugs, and a smaller size for glass jars. The cost of the new lithographed labels will be very reasonable.

# THE QUESTION BOX

Questions Answered During "Information Hour" at Annual Convention

1. Do the bees scent the nectar in the fields, or do they see the flowers?

**Answer:** Both. They are probably attracted more by the odor of the nectar than by the color, but no doubt can see the colored flowers from a distance.

2. How can bees be raised immune to foulbrood if the disease is transmitted through honey?

**Answer:** We do not know all the factors which make up immunity. We do know that resistance to disease varies with different individuals. The larvae of resistant colonies may be resistant to the bacteria and survive after being fed the honey.

3. How many pounds of honey are required to produce one pound of wax?

**Answer:** The best available information seems to be that it takes from six to seven pounds of honey to produce a pound of wax. When the bees fly every day and gather nectar the amount may be less, although it is very difficult to measure the amount. The melting point of beeswax is between 143 and 145 degrees F.

4. What is the comparative difference in production and cost of management between the one-queen and two-queen systems of management?

**Answer:** The opinion given by Dr. Schaefer was that the two-queen colony under normal conditions would produce more than twice as much honey as the one-queen colony, and that the additional amount of labor involved was more than paid for by the additional honey.

5. How long will honey keep from granulating if it has been heated to 145-150 degrees F.?

**Answer:** The opinion expressed was that honey should be heated to 160 degrees to prevent it from

granulating over a long period of time. Some beekeepers, however, stated that if the honey is bottled and sealed while hot, the temperature 145-150 degrees will keep it from granulating for more than six months. If heated at extracting time 145 degrees is sufficient, but 160 degrees is better when liquefying granulated honey.

6. Is the production of annual sweet clover seed possible in Wisconsin?

**Answer:** It was the opinion of the beekeepers that annual sweet clover requires a longer growing season for seed production than we have in Wisconsin. The annual sweet clover was still in bloom the latter part of October, but very little seed had formed. It is therefore a good pasture crop for fall use and will produce some nectar here. In Iowa it seems to yield considerable nectar.

7. Was there very much pollen in colonies in Wisconsin during the latter part of October? Some beekeepers reported during September that there was plenty of pollen. What happened to it?

**Answer:** The opinion was that there was very little pollen in good colonies headed by good queens the latter part of October because there had been heavy broodrearing which had used up most of the available pollen.

8. During the warm weather of October did the bees consume much of their stores, and were they in light or heavy condition then?

**Answer:** Bees used considerable stores during October because of the nice weather, and the beekeepers were advised to check their colonies to see that they had sufficient for winter, feeding all those that were light.

9. Can telescope hive covers be fixed so that they will not blow off in the wind, and need not be held down with stones, which is a nuisance?

**Answer:** Some beekeepers are now using a very good method of making their covers heavier by nailing under the tin, when the covers are assembled, a heavy layer of newspapers or magazines. Four magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post will give a good bulge to the tin, give increased insulation against heat or cold, and make them heavy enough to prevent blowing off.

10. What is the best thing to do with weak colonies in the fall of the year?

**Answer:** If the weak colony is headed by a young queen it might be worth while to try to winter it for the sake of the queen. Otherwise it will be best to unite it with another colony having a poor queen. The opinion expressed was that it doesn't pay to winter over weak colonies.

11. If we find pollen in outside frames of the hive body, should they be left there or placed somewhere else?

**Answer:** In outdoor wintering and sometimes in the cellar it has been noticed that if there is pollen in the outside frames, they may become mouldy, and not be available to the bees in the winter time. It is therefore best to place such frames in the center of the hive bodies where the bees can get at it for winter or spring broodrearing.

(To be continued)

Folks who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.  
—Elbert Hubbard.

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

**M**ISS LOUISE DIEHNELT, Recording Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, reported at the annual convention total net receipts of \$252.23 for the fiscal year ending October, 1940. There was a balance in the general fund in October, 1939 of \$139.60.

Total expenditures for the past year were \$251.92, leaving a balance in the general fund of \$139.91.

In addition, the Association now has in its label fund, \$304.08. An additional profit of \$28.97 was made this year on label stock sold. This substantial amount in the label fund will enable the association to pay for having a new lithographed label prepared. This was anticipated several years ago and the association very wisely voted that all profits from the sale of labels be placed in the label fund to provide for the time when a new type of label could be produced.

The association also has on hand a total office and merchandise inventory of \$138.16.

Total assets and net worth are listed at \$582.15, and there are no liabilities.

## NEW IDEA FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF QUEENS

**A** WISCONSIN beekeeper has suggested the possibility of improving one's stock by producing better queens in the following ways. If a colony of poor stock produces queen cells, remove the larvae from the cell when they are quite small, possibly not over one to three days old, and insert in place of them, one-day old larvae taken from your best colony, with the best queen. This should be an easy way to improve the stock.

## A GOOD HIVE STAND

**S**HORT lengths of corrugated roofing are recommended as hive stands by Beekeepers Item. They state that large steel dealers sometimes accumulate quantities of sheets of the size which can be used for hive stands. Such sheets can be purchased at a low cost if they have accumulated as scraps.

We would think the metal would become too hot for comfort if allowed to project in front of the hive to serve as an entrance way.

## HIVE COVERS BLOW OFF IN STORM

**A**BEEKEEPER writes that during the mid-November storm he was kept busy chasing hive covers and weighting them down, which brings up the question of how to best keep the hive covers from blowing away and still not having to bother with heavy rocks to hold them down.

A few years ago we adopted the plan used by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison, of inserting three or four magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post, or a number of newspapers, under the tin top of the telescope covers. Place the magazines so that they will be thicker in the center than at the edges. This will give the tin a slight oval shape so it will shed water well, and will provide a great deal of insulation. In addition, we are using a half inch sheet of insulite in the inside of the cover for additional protection against winter cold and summer heat. This makes the covers heavy enough so that they do not blow off and we do not have to bother with any extra stones or weights which delays rapid work in the beeyard.

## Summer Rime

"Hush, little mosquito, don't you cry;  
There'll be a picnic, by and by."

## HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

## FOUNDATION FOR SALE

For sale, 85 lbs. of Kelley's brood foundation for standard frame, at 32c per pound.—Fred Pruim, Birnamwood, Wisconsin.

## Grit Misplaced

"So you complain of finding sand in your soup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you join the Army to serve your country, or complain about the soup?"

"To serve my country, sir—not to eat it."

Which do you enjoy more, the doing of your work or the reward for doing it?

## Holiday Greetings!

TO OUR BEEKEEPING FRIENDS  
AND CUSTOMERS:

At the close of this, our 43rd successful year of service to you, we feel a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the patronage and cooperation shown us. Our only means of expression is through this message, so we say simply, *Thank you* and *Merry Xmas!*

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY**  
**Boyd, Wisconsin**



## OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION

**A**N excellent program marked the 72nd annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at Racine, November 14-15. Those who attended were well pleased and remarked that the speakers gave them a great deal of valuable information.

The attendance was somewhat disappointing. There were about 100 growers and about 30 women present the first day, and less than that the second day. We were not quite so disappointed with the attendance after we found that the Minnesota Joint Convention scheduled just one day earlier than ours, was called off entirely due to the bad weather. The four inches of snow which fell at Racine the first day and evening had its effect on the attendance.

### New Officers Elected

Mr. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay was unanimously elected President for 1941, with Arno Meyer, Waldo, Vice-President. The following were elected Directors for three years: D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay; Charles Patterson, Franksville; and Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson. E. L. Chambers, Madison, was re-elected Treasurer, and H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, by the Board of Directors.

### Woman's Auxiliary Enjoys Program

The ladies who attended the meeting of the Woman's Auxil-

iary greatly enjoyed the program, and reported a fine time. The Auxiliary completed its organization plans and established dues at 65c which includes membership in the Horticultural Society of 40c. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay; Vice-President, Mrs. M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

### Society Membership Increases

The Secretary in his report stated that there was an increase of 150 members during the past year, the regular membership now being 4,750, with 109 affiliated organizations.

President Marken in his report expressed appreciation for the cooperation he had received, and stated that he had enjoyed the work with the Society a great deal.

The Board of Directors held two business meetings during the convention. They authorized the purchase of ten shipping cases for sending lantern slides to affiliated organizations and discussed at some length the relationship with the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

### We Thank You

The appreciation of the Society goes to those who helped make the convention a success. The Racine Garden Club cooper-

ated in helping arrange the women's program and entertainment. The President of the Club, Mrs. Arthur Janes welcomed the women. Mrs. W. A. Peirce, a member of the club, gave an excellent talk illustrated with colored slides on Trees, Birds and Beauty Spots, while Mrs. Harry Wilson's talk and demonstration of how to arrange flowers was greatly enjoyed. Arrangements for music and many of the details were completed by Mrs. J. W. Trumbull, Jr., Secretary of the Club.

The Dr. Hoy Bird Collection and its description by Mrs. H. J. Anderson was one of the highlights.

We also appreciated the help of Mr. E. L. Chambers as toastmaster at the banquet; Dr. R. H. Roberts and Mr. James Livingstone for presenting the honorary recognition certificates; and Dr. Arthur Koehler for his very excellent talk at the banquet. Our President R. L. Marken furnished apples for the banquet, which everyone appreciated. Our thanks also is extended to the speakers on the fruit growers program: Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dr. G. W. Keitt, and Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison; Dr. C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio; Dr. Monroe McCown and G. C. Oderkirk, Lafayette, Ind.

Opportunities? It is only necessary to look around you in order to find something that needs improvement.



# TWO PROMINENT HORTICULTURISTS HONORED



The Late Peter C. Swartz

**H**ONORARY recognition certificates of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society were this year presented to two outstanding horticulturists, the late Peter C. Swartz of Waukesha, prominent fruit grower, and Mr. Wm. G. McKay, Wisconsin's leading nurseryman, of Madison.

The certificate in memory of Peter C. Swartz was presented by Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Horticulture Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, to Mrs. Swartz.

The certificate stated that the testimonial was presented to him because of his "Eminent services in the promotion of fruit growing in Wisconsin; the furtherance of approved horticultural practices; and in his great helpfulness to his fellow fruit growers."

### James Livingstone Presents Certificate to Mr. McKay

Mr. James Livingstone, president of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association and a member of the Board of the Wisconsin

Horticultural Society, and one of its past presidents, presented the certificate to Mr. McKay. The certificate stated that the testimonial was presented to Mr. McKay "for his achievement in developing Wisconsin's largest nursery; for his leadership in advancing the nursery industry; and his untiring efforts in promoting better horticultural plants."

### PETER CHARLES SWARTZ

Peter Charles Swartz was born August 24th, 1882, on the Swartz Homestead in the town of New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He was a representative of an honored pioneer family, his paternal grandparents having located there in 1844. He attended the rural school in this community and later studied at Carroll College and the University of Wisconsin.

In his early youth he became interested in fruit growing and later took a course in Horticulture at the University.

He was a Farmers Institute lecturer for 20 years. Each year he would spend from three to five months in lecturing throughout the state and was very popular as a speaker on farming and horticultural subjects. He was a valient worker for the advancement of horticulture and accomplished much along the line of grafting. He was for many years a member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and had been a great influence for better fruit growing and spoke at many Horticultural Meetings.

Cornfalfa Farms which was owned and operated by Peter C. and his brother, Jayson S. Swartz, has an extensive apple orchard consisting of 80 acres devoted to 7,200 apple trees making it the largest apple farm in southeastern Wisconsin. More than 15,000 bushels of apples have been produced in one year from the 80 acres of orchard trees. Peter Swartz developed more plans and accomplished more work than most men of three score and ten years.

Mr. Swartz was married December 3rd, 1919, to Miss Ida Mary Stickels and had one son, Peter Lewis, who is following in his father's footsteps.

He passed away December 15th,



Wm. G. McKay

### WILLIAM G. MCKAY

William G. McKay, president of the McKay Nursery Company, was born on a farm in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, in 1875. When he was six years old, his parents moved to Columbia County and located on a farm twelve miles east of Portage. In that community he attended the district country school for about four months of the year. The remainder of the year he was employed on the farm, hoeing corn, picking potato bugs and doing other farm labor. Incidentally, Mr. McKay relates that at that time, most of the farmers brushed the potato bugs from the vines into a pail and destroyed the bugs in boiling water.

Young McKay graduated from the country school the same year his father sold the farm and moved to Pardeeville, Wisconsin. The lad was ambitious and secured employment working on the section for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as a section hand, tamping ties at a wage of \$1.10 per day for ten hours' work. With the money thus earned he took a course in a business college. After completing the business course, he secured employment in Milwaukee at a starting salary of \$4.50 out of which he paid his own room and board. That was in 1894.

(Continued on page 97)



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

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## Handling Gladiolus Bulbs In Storage

A. S. Haugen, Stoughton

**A**T harvest time our gladiolus bulbs are moved from the field each day as they have been lifted and tops cut close to the bulb. Storage is in screen bottom trays, one-quarter inch mesh. These trays are spread on sod ground for drying.

The bulbs, three inches deep in the trays, are washed thoroughly with water from a garden hose. The water forces the dirt down through the screen and I think most of the thrips are also eliminated.

The trays of bulbs are left spread out (one end elevated for circulation of air) for three or four days to dry in wind and sunshine. The trays are then stacked with one-inch spacers between each to a height of five feet. Bulbs are left to cure in this way for about three weeks, being careful to protect them each night from dampness and frost. They are then moved into the basement and the curing is completed with heat. An electric fan forces circulation of the warm dry air.

During the curing period we make two applications of the Rotenone dust—the same as is used on the growing plants, for control of thrips. This preference for rotenone is because it may be applied as soon as bulbs are washed to keep thrips from crawling under the husk to start feeding on the bulb and laying

eggs, which are not easy to destroy. Any bulb having slight thrips injury is weakened for future growth.

The difficulty in eradicating thrips is that the plant material in gardens harbor the eggs or thrips over winter. Even though bulbs are treated, one may find thrips on growing plants when a foot high. One friend had a surplus of bulbs, part of which were sent to a daughter in another town. Her gladiolus bloomed very well without any precautionary dipping at planting time; while the original gardener had the usual attacks on plants by thrips. Another instance: bulbs were all dipped for thrips control; part were planted two miles from any gladiolus garden, grew clean and free of thrips while those planted near the plot where gladiolus were planted the past years had to be dusted all through the growing season to control thrips on them.

We start cleaning the bulbs about three weeks after digging. The small stock grown from bulblets are cleaned first. By December most all varieties should have cured sufficiently to remove the old bulbs without much difficulty. All the old husks, old bulbs, and the tops in the field are burned.

After the bulbs are cleaned, given the second application of rotenone dust, dried again for

two weeks, the storage temperature is cooled to about 40 degrees F. This has proved excellent in preventing bulb damage through the winter. The dust penetrates crevices of all storage space, as open containers, floors, walls. The first dusting, applied at the very beginning of drying while bulbs are outdoors, destroys thrips so none will enter the storage.

## NEW VARIETIES NAMED

**D**R. GEO. H. SCHEER of Sheboygan has named three of his seedlings. His No. 35C185-64 which won the American Home Achievement Medal at this year's show at Columbus, has been named *White Gold*.

The large lacinated, fluted, and ruffled grand champion of the Sheboygan County Chapter Show has been named *Genghis Kahn*, and is registered under that name.

A large red has been named *Marseillaise*.

We congratulate Dr. Scheer on the introduction of these three excellent varieties.

## Sure Thing

The policeman who arrested a tramp because a 50-pound box of soap was missing from a boxcar will never make a detective.

## GLADIOLUS NEWS

**W**ISCONSIN will be represented, in the 1941 parade of gladiolus introductions, by at least six varieties. This information is obtained from published lists and advertising up to November 1, 1940.

Dr. Geo. Scheer will introduce White Gold, Home Achievement Medal winner at the 1940 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show at Columbus. It is a large flowered cream colored glad. Genghis Khan, a large, ruffled, and fluted deep pink, and Marseillaise, a scarlet, will be released from the garden of the same hybridist.

Walter C. Krueger will release Badger Beauty, a lavender with a white throat; Phlox Pink, a pink with a lavender cast; and King Bee, a novelty salmon-scarlet.

A casual, and probably incomplete, inspection of show reports published in The Gladiolus Supplement of the N.E.G.S. reveals that some recent Wisconsin introductions won awards in shows throughout the United States and Canada.

Master Myron was declared the best U. S. introduction in the annual exhibition of the Canadian Gladiolus Society. It also won in Ohio competition.

Chief Red Bird won in Indiana, and drew praise as a basket entry in the annual Ohio show.

Colonial Maid, was a winner in the Illinois and Iowa shows, and a basket entry of merit in the Ohio Show, as well as present in a winning N.E.G.S. show collection.

Heritage won as a single spike entry in the Maryland show, and in Iowa.

Cooney Lass won as a three spike entry in the Eastern New York show.

—By Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc.

## WILL GLAD THRIPS LIVE OVER WINTER OUT-DOORS?

**W**HETHER or not gladiolus thrips live outdoors over winter is a problem which should be solved by our experts, writes Mr. James H. Odell, President of the New England Gladiolus Society. He continues. "Congratulations on the timely and interesting news in your November issue.

"Regarding thrips living over winter, several of us had experiences to compare with Mr. Knudson's. Several years ago my neighbor's garden was caught by a hard frost before all bulbs were harvested. Some bulbs survived temperatures of 20 below, and grew the following spring. The first and only thrips we saw that year in our gardens came from these bulbs.

"Mr. Robert Beattie, an outstanding winner at the Boston show, recently examined an unburned pile of gladiolus refuse and leaves, and found plenty of live thrips on the pile despite a number of very cold nights, so he used kerosene and burned the whole pile.

"This does not necessarily prove that storing bulbs in a constant temperature of 35-40 degrees over winter will not kill the thrips. We hope the matter can be explained by the experts."

## GLADIOLUS FAVORITES IN THE NORTHWEST

**A**T the Pacific Northwest Gladiolus Society's annual show in August, 2,000 ballots were distributed to the public. They were asked to vote on their favorite varieties, and the results are as follows: 1. Early Rose; 2. Beacon; 3. Picardy; 4. H. B. Johnson's white seedling; 5. Bingo; 6. Zuni and Miss New Zealand tied; 7. Marguerite and Shirley Temple tied; 8. Walk-

over; 9. Mother Machree and Red Lory tied; 10. Jalna.

This list hardly compares with the list of favorites as selected by leading gladiolus growers, but it is interesting to note the reaction of the public.

## NEW GLADIOLUS INTRODUCTIONS BY WALTER C. KRUEGER

**A**CIRCULAR entitled "1941 Reliance Releases" was received from Mr. Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc, during late November. The three new varieties he is introducing for 1941 are Badger Beauty, formerly seedling No. 155-4; King Bee (seedling No. 159-1); and Variation (seedling No. 136-5).

During 1940 Mr. Krueger introduced Cooney Lass, Duke, and Gem. Other originations by Mr. Krueger are Diana and Master Myron.

## ALL-AMERICAN ROSE WINNERS

**W**INNERS in the All-American rose contest for new introductions this year are as follows: World's Fair, dark red floribunda type; Charlotte Armstrong, which has blood red buds opening to cerise; Chief, which is very fragrant having buds resembling Talisman; California, which has a ruddy orange color; Apricot Queen; Dickson's Red; and Flash, which is a gleaming orange-scarlet climber.

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

## CONVENTION ECHOES

THEY say there is a spot in the mountains of Switzerland where you can hear echoes after three months. It sounds like a tall story, but I have an idea we will hear "echoes" of our Federation convention held in October longer than three months.

President Clarence A. Dykstra's reminder of how much we, as a group, had to be thankful for—what a splendid thing it was to keep our thoughts on the plain, every day things of life.

Every person present we are sure, agreed with another speaker who drew a picture as to how "our state" would look to visitors, if we as individuals and in groups, worked to make it more beautiful. He asked us to remember the beauty of our native Crab apple trees, plums and Highbush Cranberries. His words brought to my mind the exclamations of surprise and pleasure over them made by a party of Florida residents visiting in Wisconsin when they were in bloom.

We need to look at our roadsides, our streets, and waste places with the eyes of a stranger, then get together in groups and really do something.

One garden club member remade her borders and took all surplus shrubs, iris, etc., and beautified a portion of a creek bank, transforming it from a red clay, tin can eye sore to a lovely little park-like spot.

Even with a Park Board, a city is apt to leave some sad looking spots. What can you do about these places?



Our speakers from Michigan showed some fine pictures of shrubs and other plants suitable for various places and the way to trim them both for beauty of shrub and bloom. Now that our gardens are practically asleep, we will have time to study some of these things so we will have better gardens next year.

The chairman of the committee on work with children certainly voiced a great truth when she said, "If we want someone to carry on this work—see that our forests are replanted and cared for—we need to train and teach our children, and catch them young." And we must remember that even a good committee isn't able to do very much unless every club helps with the work.

The clever monologue given at the banquet on arranging flowers was perhaps one way of asking some of us not to pay too much

attention to arrangement, and not enough to the real growing of flowers.

The exhibit of year books, reading what other clubs were planning and doing, and the scrap books with their interesting material all helped to make the meeting worth while.

The gardens visited proved to be very much worth while. They were entirely different — one showing beauty in the sweep of lawn, borders or shrubbery, flowers and fine trees; the other a plant grower's dream. Here one could really get acquainted with many varieties, learning why they will or will not grow. We need many more gardeners like Mrs. Dakin and Mrs. Hanks and their gardens should be visited by every plant lover from spring until late fall.

Do you know plants and their families are a great deal like people—some always are just right anywhere in any position, others do surprisingly well, if they are treated just right. Somehow we cannot help wanting to bring out the best in plants as well as in folks, so we keep trying, and strange to say, it helps us more than it does either people or plants, perhaps because it keeps us so busy we haven't time to pet our own faults.

## WINTER

Snow flakes falling gently  
On hill, on dale, on glen,  
Make a picturesque landscape  
'Till spring flowers bloom  
again.

Marion F. Haugseth,  
Namekagon Garden Club, Hayward



## TWO PROMINENT WISCONSIN HORTICULTURISTS HONORED

(Continued from page 93)

### Sells Nursery Stock

As a young man Mr. McKay was always interested in producing and distributing products of the soil, but his employment in Milwaukee provided no training in this work, so in 1901 he secured an agency for the selling of nursery stock on a commission basis. He rented a horse and buggy and canvassed among the farmers. In this work he was a success from the start. Saving the money he thus earned over a period of two years, he organized the present McKay Nursery Company, and rented five acres of land at Waterloo, Wisconsin, where the first trees were planted.

### Wisconsin's Largest Nursery

With nurseries at Waterloo, Wisconsin, and general offices in Madison, Wisconsin, where they have been located for the past twenty-three years, the McKay Nursery Company has grown to the point where it is known as Wisconsin's Greatest Nursery. The company owns over 400 acres of land at Waterloo, of which over 200 acres are planted to nursery stock, with the balance devoted to the raising of dairy cattle and hogs to produce fertilizer for stimulating the growth of nursery products. The company's annual payroll including salesmen is approximately \$85,000.00.

The McKay Nursery Company has always specialized in the growing of fruit trees, introducing and distributing many of the better new varieties. Similarly, Mr. McKay has always been instrumental in trying out the new varieties of various kinds of ornamental stock as well as fruits, and those that prove worthy are made available to people throughout the northwest.

Down through the years Mr. McKay has been active in various trade associations. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen and has served on many of their important committees. He helped organize and served as Secretary of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Assn. He has been interested in the University Arboretum at Madison and has made substantial contributions of nursery stock to it. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society and has been a life member for 20 years. For over twenty years he has distributed to hospitals each year during the Peony blooming period 6,000 annually for the sick confined therein. The planting of hundreds of

estates and public grounds throughout the state has been planned and supervised by the graduate landscape architects of the McKay Nursery Company.

Although this is the fortieth year in which Mr. McKay has been engaged in the nursery business, he is still active in the administration of the affairs of his company and is constantly striving for its growth and development as well as for the welfare of horticulture generally.

"Mr. McKay says that whatever little success the company has attained is due to the loyal hard working persons he has had associated with him during his business life, including faithful, dependable employees."

## WAR GARDEN VIEWS

By J. H. McFarland

**I**T was in 1917 that we were to plow up good lawns to raise poor potatoes, that is, to offer a pseudo-patriotic sacrifice. But we soon recovered. In 1918 I was called to Washington by the astute publicist who is now a member of the United States Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter, who wanted the commission on living conditions of war workers to find out why war necessities were not being produced with satisfactory rapidity. I became treasurer of the commission which was liberally endowed without being tied into any department.

We soon found that high wages, short hours and good housing were not enough. There had to be recreation, amusements, gardening. The potato-lawn idea did not work. There had to be sharp attention to the needs of the spirit. When the armistice suddenly came we were deep in play and garden organization.

As is generally known, I keep in touch with the world that loves gardens. When England went into the present war someone asked an international garden expert, R. A. Nicholson, who had just planted his twelfth rose garden in Surrey, England, to **pull out his roses and plant cabbages. He did not do it and soon the silly wave subsided.** A letter from Mr. Nicholson dated July 10 of this year tells of the comfort he gets in his rose garden which strengthens him for the sacrifices he is enduring cheerfully.

From another friend abroad there came on July 18 a similar note. Just this week, news for our rose publication came from Leningrad. The world wants roses and needs them as never before. We must, in the interest of national defense, build up, not diminish, the gardening spirit. You may remember the stirring poem printed in the Rose Annual some years ago,

"Give Us Bread, But Give Us Roses Too." This prayer is needed just as much today as it was then.

—From Horticulture.

## WISCONSIN FARM AND HOME WEEK

February 3-7, 1941

**D**EAN CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is asking all farmers to mark the dates February 3-7, 1941, on their calendar for the annual Wisconsin Farm and Home Week. An excellent program is being arranged.

### CHRISTMAS WREATHS

of fragrant balsam trimmed with cones and berries  
8 inch, 50c; 12 inch, \$1.00; 15 inch, \$1.50;  
20 inch, \$2.00.  
Boxes of assorted evergreen sprays with cones and berries,  
50 sprays 12-18 inch, \$2.50; 100 sprays, \$4.00;  
300 sprays, \$10.00  
All postpaid.

Write for prices on other Christmas articles.

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### NEW CROP ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Fine for sociables.

To you or DIRECT to your friend.  
C.O.D.—Send no money.

90 pound box \$5.70; 47 pound box \$3.25.

Express prepaid.

Address order to:  
**NICHOLS and COMPANY**  
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## CHRISTMAS SEALS



**Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis**

# FLORIBUNDA ROSES

**F**LORIBUNDA Roses are a group of roses especially bred for mass planting and hardiness. The first ones originated from crosses of Hybrid Tea Roses with the old Polyantha Roses, in an effort to get larger flowered Polyanthas. They are noted for their continuity of bloom, and their ease of care and culture. One of their very commonest characteristics is sturdiness. Their habit of growth is bushy. The flowers appear in clusters and of course, are, therefore, a great mass display. The flowers vary from a single to semi-single and double, and the size varies from two inch flowers to some of the recent ones which are over four inches.

One of the distinctive features is the long lastingness of the flowers in all weather, and also their keeping quality as cut flowers. Many of the varieties keep at least eight or ten days when cut, and due to their airiness lend themselves very well to the modern trend of flower arrangement.

## Uses

Due to their fine characteristics, these roses can be used as accents in the regular rose gardens, or as centers of such gardens or as hedges around the borders. They are also very effective when planted with shrubs in clumps of from 3 to 25 or 50. When used in the shrub planting, there is a continuous color effect throughout the entire season, a thing much desired where gardens have a preponderance of spring bloom but nothing to follow throughout the summer. Where walls are planted with climbing roses, Floribunda Roses make a beautiful footing and are much used in that manner. There are now enough of the Floribun-

da Roses so that various heights can be selected and used.

At the World's Fair "Gardens on Parade" last summer the mass planting of the Floribunda Roses was one of the most striking exhibits in the horticultural display. There the variety Betty Prior grew to about 4½ ft., the varieties Donald Prior, Permanent Wave, Joyous and World's Fair grew to about 3½ ft. and the varieties Summer Snow, Smiles, Rochester and the various colored Gruss an Aachens grew to about 2 ft. The latter varieties when planted in semi-shade easily make 3 to 4 ft., but when planted in full sun, do not do so.

Since the plants make a strong growth, they should be planted at least eighteen inches apart, and where growing conditions are favorable, they can easily be spaced a little more. When a close hedge is required, of course, they should be planted a little closer, but wherever used, they

very definitely will give complete satisfaction.

—By E. S. Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Company.



**THE FLORIBUNDA ROSE**  
**Summer Snow**

Photo by Jackson & Perkins Co.

## THE FLORIBUNDA ROSE SUMMER SNOW

**T**HE rose Summer Snow should be very good in Wisconsin," writes Mr. E. S. Boerner of the Research Department of the Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, New York.

"At present we think it is the best white Floribunda there is available. It should grow about 18 inches in Wisconsin, and definitely will be in bloom all summer."

"As a white climbing rose, Climbing Summer Snow is a continuous blooming climber. Of course, these varieties must be laid down and covered with soil during the winter in order to preserve the wood in Wisconsin climates."

# December Gardening

**S**ETTING the Christmas tree into a bucket of water or sand saturated with a 10% sugar solution is said to keep the needles from falling. Furthermore, the tree should either be set in water or kept in a cold place if it is purchased a number of days before it is brought into the house to prevent it from drying out.

During the coming few months it will be necessary to be content with looking at pictures of gardens and flowers, rather than working in the garden. In this connection, have you seen the list of lantern slides and lectures on gardening available, listed on page 75 of the November issue of Wisconsin Horticulture? They are free to all affiliated organizations of the Horticultural Society, so remind your garden club program chairman about them and suggest that as many as possible be reserved early for your garden club meetings.

**Geraniums** to bloom during the winter must have direct sunlight practically all day, and a temperature of about 70 degrees. Small pots seem to give the best results and they should not be overwatered.

When is an experiment not an experiment? The answer is an easy one. It is this. When a "check" is not used. Using a check in testing plant material for example, would be to use a plant of similar kind and condition, and treating it the same in every way as the one with which the experiment is being carried on, leaving out only the essential part of the experiment.

Recently we read an article in a popular horticultural magazine describing a grower's experience with the use of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in transplanting. This grower called his work an experiment and reported excellent results with the use of the Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. At the end of the article, however, he says: "A check was not used," which simply means that his work was not experimental at all, and there is no way of proving that his results were due to the use of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

Garden articles continue to appear in various magazines on the use of different types of materials for covering plants. This past month again we have read articles advocating the use of cornstalks, excelsior and other material. Several years ago experiments by Experiment Stations were reported to the effect that some of

these materials have very little if any value. Excelsior, for example, was stated to have little value because it lacks insulation qualities and wide fluctuations of temperature occurred under it. Cornstalks would only be valuable on hardy plants because they would provide only shade to prevent thawing. Materials which absorb moisture have no value, and so at the present time, it looks as if the three materials we have mentioned before—glass wool, marsh hay, and straw, are still the best.

Dwarf apple trees for city gardens, will be one of the topics presented to garden clubs by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at meetings this coming year.

The Fruit Testing Committee of the Society was impressed with the possibilities of using dwarf apple trees in this way. They are both ornamental and useful, and most interesting for the amateur to work with. Diseases and insects can be controlled with an ordinary hand duster, while pruning and picking can easily be done without the use of a ladder.

Do flowers change color? This is a question that often comes up and there are many people who firmly believe that they have had gladiolus in their gardens which originally were one color and now are different. Gladiolus as well as other plants do **not** change color, and change is possible only by the production of seed if the flower is cross-fertilized with pollen from another plant in the same family but of a different variety. When plants are thought to have changed color, a little detective work should be done to find out what happened. As a rule, we will find that some varieties die out and others which are stronger take their place with the result that we think the one has changed color when in reality another is being grown.

Why don't my Amaryllis bulbs bloom, is a question sometimes asked. The question is difficult to answer unless one can examine the bulbs. However, it may be said that the bulbs should be rested for several months each year and then started into growth in late fall. Give them good rich soil, but not too much space in the pot. Crowding seems to have some advantage. However, a weak bulb cannot produce a good flower.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY REELECTS OFFICERS

**A**T THE annual meeting of the American Rose Society in Oklahoma City, October 20-22, the following officers were reelected: President L. M. Massey, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Vice-President, L. C. Fisher; Secretary, R. Marion Hatton, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.

Members who are particularly interested in roses should write the Secretary for application blank, and information.

The trustees of the organization voted not to recognize the word "Floribunda" as the name of a class of hybrid roses.

## PERILLA IN MY GARDEN

**N**EVER had seen Perilla before I grew it. It resembles a dark-colored coleus, and in the sun there are rich shades of purple and maroon. It is an annual growing two to three feet high, and makes a bushy plant.

It made an attractive walk through the middle of my garden last year, edging it with dwarf marigolds of the mahogany and brown flowers. I had planted the Perilla (about 8 inches apart) which was too close to give the plants elbow room. I thinned them by cutting off the side branches and using them in floral arrangements for the deeper shades of gladiolus, dahlias, marigolds and chrysanthemums.

I planted Perilla two feet apart this year, in scroll designs through my flower garden and its deep color is outstanding among the other green plants. I have two varieties but prefer P. laciniatus which has curly, crinkled bronze leaves to P. nankinensis which has a more flat surface.

—Rena Bauer, Colby.

Customer: "Listen, barber, I'll never make the train at the speed you're shaving me. Suppose you hold the razor still and I'll wiggle my face."

Two men looked out through the self-same bars:

One sees the mud, and the other the stars.

—Langbridge

# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

## OFFICERS

Mrs. C. H. Braman, President,  
Box 147, Waupaca  
Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, Hon. President  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 1st V-President,  
1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine  
Mrs. H. S. Bostock, 2nd V-President,  
15 W. Main St., Madison  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary  
Madison

## News

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Mrs. F. E. Willard, Oakfield  
Fox River Valley District  
Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise, Madison  
Madison District  
Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 260 No. Main St.,  
Oconomowoc—Milwaukee District  
Rev. A. H. Otto, 210 S. 7th St., West Bend  
Sheboygan District  
Mrs. Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson  
South Central District

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**T**O serve as your President is a happy privilege, and I want to assure all of you, that this honor is deeply appreciated. I will do all in my power to justify your confidence, and will give of the best of my abilities, in order that your ideas may be carried out.

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and I plead with you that you make each individual club, strong with "ideals" and unified efforts.

Your State Federation of Garden Clubs is made up, not only of its group of officers, but of each individual member.

No one person ever accomplished a big job alone; it is by cooperation and hard work that we go ahead.

And in our troubled world of today, let us be grateful for our gardens. Let's work hard in them, and we will be rewarded with a sense of peace which few other things afford.

—Rose E. Braman.

## FREDERICK BULLWINKEL

**F**REDERICK BULLWINKEL, long a member of the Jefferson Garden Club, and one of its past officers, died from a heart attack on November 5.

Mr. Bullwinkel was well known to garden club members because of his interest in gardening, garden club work, and his frequent



attendance at State and District meetings.

We extend sympathy to his daughter, Mrs. C. T. Cutter, who is his sole survivor.

## NOTICE

**G**ARDEN CLUB membership dues in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society expire on January 1. The dues should be sent to the Recording Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible in order to avoid a flood of work at the last minute.

The names of all new officers should be sent either to the Recording Secretary or the Wisconsin Horticultural Society as soon after the election as possible in order that material may be sent to the new officers. Send name of your program chairman so that circulars on garden club programs may be sent her.

I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder to each other than we are. How much the world needs it! How easily it is done.  
—Henry Drummond.

## SPRING FLOWER SHOW 1941

**P**LANS are already being made for the Spring Flower Show in May, 1941 at the Wauwatosa Recreational Building. The same committee that planned this year's show will again have charge of it, Mrs. Ralph Hibbard, Mrs. Wm. Roecker, Mrs. Chester Thomas, and Mrs. E. A. St. Clair. This committee will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the schedule. This is a state show, and we want you to be interested and help to make it a success. All suggestions will be carefully considered, and if they work in with the general scheme will be used.

As it is planned to annually have a State Flower Show, we should be training a larger personnel to stage and handle it—so we want volunteers to work on committees, and get the necessary training and experience.

It is always a problem to get the required number of little gardens, so won't your club start now and plan to put one on? The sod and peat will again be furnished so you will be relieved of the trouble and expense in getting it. It may still be time for you to plant bulbs that you might want to use for exhibits you may enter.

C. M. Schwendener, Chairman.  
231 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Envy is a secret acknowledgment of inferiority.



# National Conference Thrills Wisconsin Delegates

OUR members who could not be with us at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Central Region held at French Lick, Indiana, in connection with the semi-annual meeting of the National Council October 7-8-9-10, missed a big treat.

The autumn colorings and the wooded hillsides were turned into bright tapestries, and all Nature seemed to join hands with our Indiana hosts in the royal welcome we received. Mrs. W. P. Morton, Regional Director, was in charge of the meeting which was held just preceding the National Council Conference with more than 300 garden club members from Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin in attendance.

Each state furnished an exhibit. We were especially proud of our horticultural exhibit, which was put on by Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh. Many of the National officers claimed it was as fine an exhibit as they had ever seen.

Each State President discussed an important garden club subject, and Mrs. E. C. Cline, President of the Garden Club of Indiana declared that teaching conservation of natural resources in the nation's public schools is of far more importance than many subjects now being taught.

A feature of the Regional program was the lecture by Mrs. Fae Huttenlocher on "The Effective Use of House Plants." She explained how flowers may be employed to aid in carrying out color schemes in the home and said that many decorators are using gaily colored plants and artistic containers to achieve unusual and beautiful effects in color harmony and decoration. She

brought the plants and containers with her on the train, and throughout the convention her arrangements were on display.

One of the highlights of the afternoon was the tea, honoring national officers, given at Mt. Airie, the highest point in Indiana.

The following day Mr. Ralph M. Kreibel, Biologist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, called to our attention the importance of studying and teaching conservation in our clubs and schools. He said: "Our soil is the foundation on which rests not only our agricultural prosperity, our national existence, but also our very lives. Saving soil means better living and greater security for men, women and children."

Mr. John H. Baker, Executive Secretary of the National Audubon Association, spoke of the enormous illegal sale of feathers in this country and the danger of the extermination of some of our most beautiful song birds if this is not checked. He presented facts astounding and alarming.

Table decorations throughout the entire session were a constant surprise and delight—appropriate to each special day and program.

More than 2,000 roses were used for the formal banquet on Wednesday evening and on this occasion, a gardenia corsage, was presented each guest.

Our National President, Mrs. Wallis, again reminded us that there is no better place than our gardens and that we should make plans for better and truer gardens for 1941 as well as to do our best to make this land of ours a more beautiful place in which to live.

One of the points mentioned by many committee chairmen and delegates was the fact that club member participation on programs, was an excellent method of keeping clubs active, interested, and progressive.

Having well informed or authoritative guest speakers once or twice a year is desirable, and inviting nearby clubs to such meetings should be encouraged as should the exchange of member speakers.

—Rose E. Braman.

## WHA GARDEN PROGRAMS

THE Homemaker's Hour over Radio Station WHA and WLBL announces the garden program every Tuesday from 10-10:45 a.m., as follows:

**Tuesday, December 10.** Houseplants for December. Prof. J. G. Moore.

**Tuesday, December 17.** We Decorate for Christmas. Betty Schlinggen.

**Tuesday, December 24.** Garden Legends of Christmas. Mrs. Norman Vea.

**Tuesday, December 31.** Where Plants Get Their Names. Wilford Newell.

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Complete Insurance Coverage

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2335 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee

# Chicago Flower Judging School Pointers

**T**HE following Wisconsin Garden club members attended the annual Chicago Flower Judging and Arrangement School in November: Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Mrs. Chester Thomas and Mrs. Geo. Adami of Milwaukee; and Mrs. James M. Kennedy and Mrs. P. G. Stratton of Superior. They report an interesting program.

The following are some of the highlights of the program.

## Judging Specimen Bloom

Maud R. Jacobs of Kentucky spoke on judging specimen bloom at flower shows. She stressed the following points:

"Horticulture exhibits should be encouraged, especially as they seem to be more attractive to men, who seem to appreciate perfection.

"Good Judgment cannot be created, but we can develop it and train by continued practice and observation in our gardens.

"Judging according to a scale of points is to be preferred, because: 1. Exhibitor and judge work from same standard (schedules, including scale prepare exhibitors as to what to work for). 2. Uniformity among judges. Judging with a scale slows up judging and may give award to inferior exhibit unless scale is most carefully prepared for all classes. If supply of judges is limited, exhibits should be limited.

"Schedules should be clear and simple,—not an intelligence test. 1. If no scale printed, judges may devise one.

"Judging. High marking (Mrs. Jacobs believes that no horticulture exhibit should be rated below 80 or 85%,—just as easy to tell faults.

"Does not believe that high marks lower quality,—thinks cause of horticulture **improved by encouragement and exhibitor works better with approbation. Low Marking discourages and hurts feelings.**

"Standard should be observed before starting judging. A small, inexperienced community cannot be judged by same standards as the experienced."

## Pointers On Flower Arrangement

Mrs. Roy Lincoln outlined the following points on judging flower arrangement:

"The better you know horticultural material, the better your judgment in arranging the material; but to say that the exhibitor **must** grow the material she uses in a show, gives the privilege to only a few.

"More people are attending flower shows every year, and as long as the interest is increasing we must have more shows and we must have more judges.

"Good judgment is discrimination many times over."

She likes the written criticisms and a judge should be willing and able to answer for all criticisms and give reasons. "Good criticism stands scrutiny."

"Try to get the viewpoint of the exhibitor. If you lean too far in one direction, stay out of the field of judging. Err on the positive side, rather than being too severe and encourage better work.

"Exhibitors usually getting blue ribbons seem to think they must always continue to do so. There are too many doing the same thing because they know it works. In copying some other design, you lose the inspiration of the original and the copy is never as good. We have no right to create without a reason. And when you cannot show a message it is not good design.

"Too much stress is being placed on interesting and unusual arrangements in flower shows. The time has come when we make our arrangements more beautiful. We rave about things when we see them in arrangements that we never see in Nature. Dried material is interesting, but we soon tire of such an arrangement. She says, Nature dries plants in interesting curves; so there is much greater adventure with fresh material and greater accomplishment."

Mrs. Lincoln believes that our modern trend in arrangements away from the Japanese, is more in keeping with our country. The Japanese have a limited amount of material to do with, so make the most of what they have. But we have an abundance of plant material, many colors, and can grow anything and nearly everywhere, so why should we not use it. She thinks our imitations of Japanese pathetic because we do not have enough information.

## THE MICHIGAN FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL

**T**HE Michigan Horticultural Society held its annual flower judging school November 6-8. The program was very comprehensive and unusually instructive. Considerable time was devoted to the principles of judging specimen bloom, as well as flower arrangements.

Speakers on specimen bloom classes such as roses, iris, gladiolus, and other flowers were given one-half hour to talk on principles of judging their particular flower.

The principal speaker on flower arrangements was Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York; while H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, was the principal speaker on staging the garden club flower show, and principles of judging.

## THE BOOKSHELF

**TREE NEIGHBORS.** By Russell Doubleday. Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc., New York City. Price \$1.75.

Only those trees which have a definite place around the home are described. 32 in all. Each has an illustration of the silhouette of the tree described.

**GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT.** By M. G. Kains. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York City.

Soils, pests, pruning are dealt with in the first part of the book. An alphabetical listing, with cultural directions, varieties and other useful information fills the other half.

**JUST WEEDS.** By Edwin R. Spencer. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York City.

Too many of us know too little about the pesky things. Here is an opportunity to see and learn about their life history.

**THE GARDEN CLINIC.** By Laurence Blair. The Macmillan Company, New York City.

About 100 annuals, perennials, bulbs, trees, shrubs, and vines are discussed. Pests and diseases of each and their control are indicated, and the many illustrations are helpful.

**CHILDREN'S GARDENS.** By E. L. Howard. The Studio Publications, Inc., New York City.

Many of the children's gardens shown at the International Flower Show are illustrated. These gardens were staged by the Federated Garden Clubs of New York. Many practical suggestions and sketches are given in the book.

Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee.

# Good Garden Books

Reviewed by Mrs. E. E. Browne, Waupaca

## Herbs for Urbans and Suburbans

By Katherine van der Veer. Published by Loker Raley, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York. 96 pages. Price \$1.50.

The author is a New York club woman, an amateur gardener, a poet of recognized talent, and a cook of ability. Best of all, she has a sense of humor.

The book is attractive in form, has a washable cover, lies flat to any page, and would make a grand Christmas present. It has an historical interest for its recipes are gleaned from all parts of the world—showing old tastes and customs. It has a culinary interest for men and women who are keen about trying new dishes and who like things different.

It has a botanical interest for the common name and Latin names of herbs are given—their height, where found, a short description and uses are stated—and then follows the recipes both old and new.

It is all arranged alphabetically and everything is easy to find. The index is well arranged as to different kinds of foods and drinks.

The book is literary as well, as witness:

### Grace Before Meat

"Give us a good digestion, Lord  
And also something to digest.  
Give us a healthy body, Lord,  
With sense to keep it at its best.

"Give us a sense of humor, Lord  
Give us the grace to see a joke,  
To get some happiness from life  
And pass it on to other folk. Amen."

## Miniature Flower Arrangements

By Edith Mason and Edith Waas. Printed by the Record Company, St. Augustine, Florida. 122 pages. Price, \$2.00.

A charming little volume with 25 half tone arrangements, bound in a tiny flowered chintz and with its publication miniature arrangements have been officially recognized and seriously considered instead of being shunted off to the children's table as a juvenile hobby.

The book begins by explaining "Why the Miniature," then discusses fundamental principles, tools, and containers, the little flower or suitable plant material, design, value of color, decorative value and the miniature show.

It is a specialized book as everything deals with arrangements of six inches

or less, but the principles apply to flower arrangements of any size.

Webster defines miniature as "a representation on a much reduced scale" and this book stresses as the key note of successful miniature arrangements the word **scale** with reference to container and flowers used, and also its placement when a large bouquet would be out of place.

It is a charming and helpful little book.

## GARDEN GUIDE FOR DECEMBER

**D**O not forget to record the names of chrysanthemums, and color combinations that pleased you this fall. You will need these notes next spring when ordering and planting for fall.

Mulch iris with marsh hay, excelsior or evergreen boughs. Never use leaves.

Bone meal and old manure dug into the dahlia beds now will insure large blooms next year.

Cover peonies with the cut iris foliage, but not with their own foliage. This may carry disease over winter.

Store tuberous begonias in Mason jars, with sand or peat.

Fill window boxes with branches of Juniper, Spruce, Arborvitae, or other evergreens. If the ground is kept moist, these branches will keep green all winter.

Have you started those Paperwhite Narcissus and Hyacinths for Christmas bloom?

Cut back those long canes on the roses to prevent breakage by strong winter winds. Butterfly bushes, Desmodium and Mallow are best left unpruned over winter.

Barber (shaving customer):  
"Will you have anything on your face when I've finished, sir?"

Client: "It doesn't seem likely."

## DELPHINIUMS REQUIRE GOOD SOIL PREPARATION

**T**HE growing of Delphiniums is an art which can be mastered with proper care in all sections of the country. Although many of the parent species of the present Giant Hybrid Varieties themselves came from dry difficult situations, the foreign large flowered strains have been principally developed in a damp dull climate and with that background have had difficulty to acclimatize themselves here.

A Delphinium is a deep rooting plant and loves to have the ground prepared to a good depth. Two spadefuls of soil should be the minimum depth if you intend to have luxuriant growth. The first may be thrown aside so as to make access to the lower layer easier. Here a coating of two to three inches of well rotted manure may be applied and worked thoroughly into the soil. The roots will not reach this until after the manure has rotted down some more. The top layer may then be returned with a slight addition of manure but care should be taken here that the crown itself does not come in contact with any of the fertilizers. After the plants are growing well decide on whether you want exhibition blooms or a garden show. If the former take off all but two shoots and if the latter leave four or five.

Fertilizer may be applied when the shoots are 8 to 10 inches tall and at intervals of two or three weeks until the flowers begin to form.

With good plants to start your beds and reasonably good care, you should be able to garner many of the show prizes this year.

By E. S. Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Company.

If you would have friends, be one.

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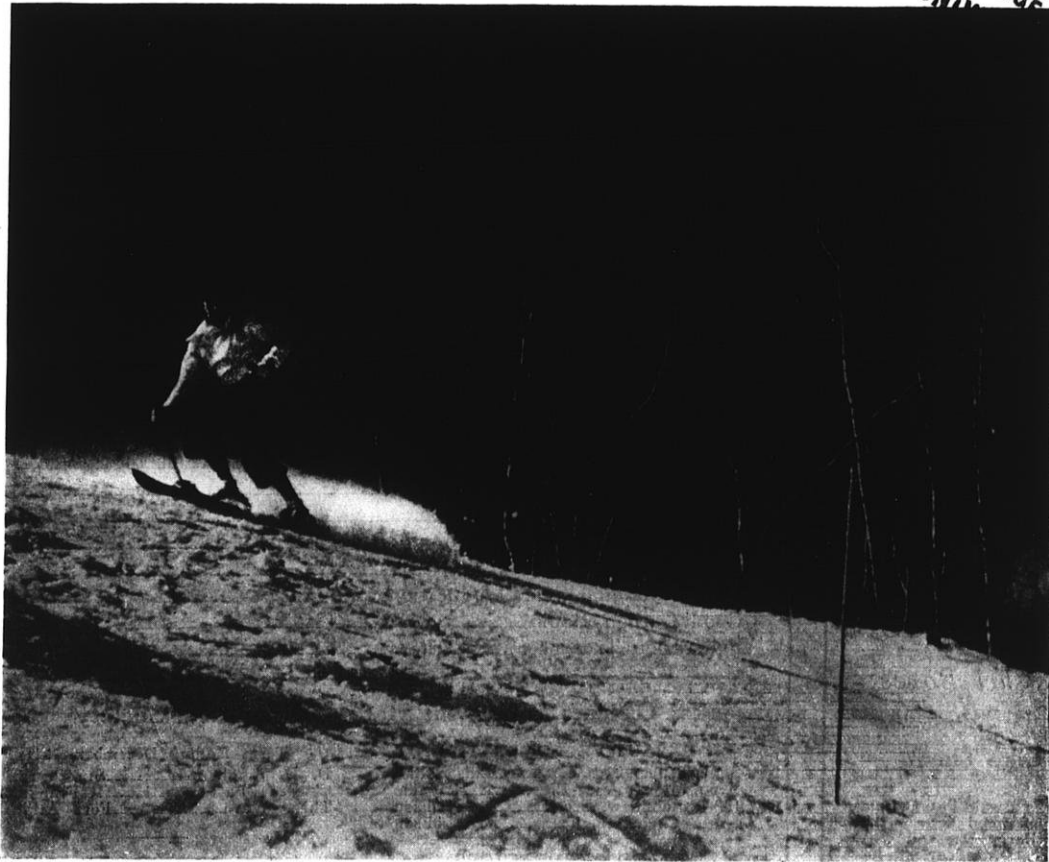
is a marvelous beginner's book,—written by that outstanding authority on bees, E. R. Root. It takes you right to the heart of all beekeeping problems and explains through pictures and simple text, what **is** the most profitable way. The average colony of bees can and will produce a bigger profit than any other similar sideline if managed right. **Make Money** out of your bees.

This beginner's book has helped thousands of beekeepers. It is fun to keep bees when one understands the reasons why bees handle better on certain days. **Starting Right With Bees** contains 96 pages and 184 illustrations. Postpaid only 50c.

With one year's subscription to **Gleanings in Bee Culture**, \$1.25.



# Wisconsin *Horticulture*



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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

—Cut Courtesy Wis. State Planning Board

*Open slope skiing,—Rib Mountain State Park*

*January, 1941*

**RING SPOT ON SAINTPAULIA CAUSED BY COLD WATER**

**S**AINTPAULIA or African Violet should be watered with warm water, is the conclusion reached from experiments carried on at Ohio State University, Columbus.

Growers of Saintpaulia have had trouble with ring spots which causes bright yellow ring patterns of fantastic design on the dark green leaves. Many reasons have been given for this trouble, including light intensity, improper soil, etc.

In the Ohio experiments, however, it was found that the ring spots could be induced by watering with cold water. If the temperature of the water was much cooler than the leaf temperature, the ring spot developed independent of light intensity.

Saintpaulias should therefore be watered with water not more than 2 to 10 degrees cooler than the room temperature. Slightly warmer water may also be used.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909





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# Wisconsin Horticulture

*The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society*  
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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## TRENDS IN APPLE STORAGEES AND USE OF REFRIGERATION

Annual Convention Paper  
C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio

**L**ET me say at the outset that I am not a storage expert. However, it requires no storage expert to detect a decided trend among Ohio fruit growers toward the farm ownership of refrigerated storages.

During the past 5 years there have been between 30 and 40 cold storages of some sort put into use by fruit growers in Ohio. These storages range all the way from those of relatively small capacity, say around 4,000 bushels, up to those with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. There has been so much interest in this work that D. C. Comin of our Department of Horticulture has devoted a good deal of time in the past 4 or 5 years to various phases of research work in the field of fruit and vegetable storages. Mr. Comin is the authority for most of the observations made in this short discussion.

### Temperatures Determine Storage Needs

The prevailing temperature conditions at harvest time and during October and the first half of November naturally have a lot to do in determining the needs of refrigerated storage anywhere. In most of Ohio the outside

temperatures during late September and October frequently prevent cooling conditions in an air cooled storage, even one which is well constructed. Under such conditions varieties like Jonathan, Grimes, Cortland, Delicious and several others ripen so fast that their optimum quality and condition are reached by or before Thanksgiving. In an occasional year we do have relatively cool temperatures during October and in such years air cooled storages give very good results. This very season 1940 has been unusually favorable for the common storage particularly in the well insulated storages. It can be safely stated, however, that even the best common or air

cooled storages are not as dependable as cold storages anywhere in Ohio.

### Trends in Storage Installation

Here are some of the more definite trends in the matter of storages in Ohio:

1. In the erection of new storages or the adaptation of old buildings to fruit storages care is being used to insulate the walls and ceiling so that refrigeration can later be installed. In this connection it may be observed that the present trend is towards double tile walls with a loose fill insulating material in the space between the walls.

2. There is very definitely an increasing interest in the installation of some sort of refrigeration with our farm owned storages. The growers have found that the market during the late winter generally pays a premium for cold storage fruit. Moreover, by keeping the apples in a home-owned storage marketing can be done in a more orderly fashion. Fruit stored in a commercial storage near a city market must either be sold in that city or re-shipped at some expense to another city, whereas the man with the home-owned storage



can in a considerable measure determine the market through which he sells his fruit.

3. The trend in the past recent years is towards the blower type rather than the coil. Some still install the coils and some use a combination of the two systems.

4. Growers who have storage space to spare generally are able to rent the space to neighbors. A more or less standard charge is 20 cents per bushel for the season. One farm storage owner with whom I talked a few days ago charges 9 cents per bushel for the first month, 8 cents for the second, 8 cents for the third, or 25 cents for the entire storage season.

5. The trend as regards storage containers is towards the box or crate. The box or crate not only stack more economically than baskets, but a better circulation of air is possible where they are used. In this connection there is also a trend now to give ample space for the circulation of air, particularly in the blower type storages. It has been discovered that crates or baskets stacked too high or in too large solid blocks restrict the flow of air tending towards causing more scald.

6. There is also a trend towards the use of some sort of a mechanical spray humidifying device where water is sprayed into the storage under pressure rather than by the old method of introducing water into the storage by hose.

### Storage Cost

These further observations may also be made.

The cost of maintaining and operating the farm-owned storage has been about 16 cents per bushel, which includes depreciation.

The wider use of farm-owned storages is based upon the application of the general principles of air conditioning as followed in

buildings such as restaurants and office buildings.

Growers who sell large quantities of cider and other by-products have found refrigerated storages particularly useful.

A good many growers are using the refrigeration for the early part of the season and then depending upon the outside temperatures for the balance of the season. This has meant more interest in rapid air circulation. It has been found that for rapid cooling from 1 to 3 cubic feet of air per bushel of apples per minute are required and that this requirement can only be met by the use of large fans.

### HOW TO REDUCE CULL FRUIT

**T**EN points on how to reduce the quantity of non-profit cull apples, given by H. W. Pretymann of West Virginia are: (1) Reduce the average age of trees by replanting on better sites and soils; and removing non-profitable plantings on poor sites and soils. (2) Keep trees growing vigorously by pruning out weak wood and thinning off defective fruit. (3) Follow a systematic spray program. (4) Watch pickers individually—they bruise from 10 to 50 per cent of all the apples. (5) Improve orchard roads, use good crates, exercise more care in handling—hauling adds 10 per cent more bruises. (6) Use sponge rubber padding about the grader, eliminate excessive drops; reduce size and slope of packing bins; time feeding to rate of packing; avoid over-running bins. (7) Reduce bruises in the package by packing tightly but not over-filling; using care in handling filled containers; not walking on packed baskets. (8) Use good containers. (9) Load cars and trucks with care, avoiding squeezing of packages. (10) Urge storage companies to use shelves or other forms of support when stacking in high-ceiling rooms.

### APPLE BOXES SHOULD BE STANDARDIZED IN SIZE

**T**HERE are eleven different sizes of wooden and wire bound apple boxes, and thirteen different sizes of Fibreboard boxes, according to a report just issued by the Association of American Railroads. Eleven different sizes of wooden and wire-bound boxes are made in various styles, with the result that there are 25 of these boxes mentioned in Railroad Tariffs.

Such a situation creates much confusion, and it does not permit a fair comparison of prices received on the market because of difference in volume of various containers. Furthermore, the benefit of large scale production of boxes of a few sizes has not been obtained.

These numerous sizes are used by Eastern apple growers, and in the opinion of the Railroad Association, these growers should go through a process of elimination of box sizes something like the far Western growers went through when they turned from barrels to boxes.

At the present time Wisconsin growers are not using many boxes, but the time may come when they may wish to do so and it is hoped that growers and shippers get together and decide upon definite standards for the benefit of the industry.

### POISONED OATS BAIT

For Field Mice  
In Orchard and Field

—NOTICE—

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25 lb. bag-----\$2.65

Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of  
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Sold at Cost by the

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# The Fruit Situation

## Increased Consumer Income Will Stimulate Prices

### The Apple Outlook for 1941

**A**SMALL commercial apple crop in 1940 compared with 1939, plus an anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers for the 1940-41 apple-marketing season, are price-stimulating factors which probably will more than offset the depressing effects on apple prices of the anticipated large production of competing citrus fruits and the loss of the greater portion of the apple export market.

As a result of large supplies in 1939, there were large packs of canned and dried apples. During the period 1934-38 approximately 63 per cent of the dried pack and 10 per cent of the canned pack were exported. Exports of dried apples for the first 2 months of the 1930-31 marketing season were 88 per cent less than exports during the same period last year. The pack of canned and dried apples this year probably will be substantially smaller than the pack in 1939, because of a smaller commercial crop, a prospective decrease in foreign demand, and improvement in the domestic demand for fresh apples.

### Decrease in Number of Trees

The number of apple trees of bearing age has decreased at a greater rate than the acreage of bearing trees during the past 30 years. The relatively greater decrease in number of trees has been caused by normal mortality, the removal of unprofitable trees, and loss from droughts and freezes. The decrease in the number of apple trees of bearing age will probably continue at a slightly accelerating rate for the next 5-10 years, assuming average weather conditions, but it is expected that total production of

apples will continue to decline at only a moderate rate. However, the alternate year bearing characteristics of a large portion of the trees indicate that relatively large crops may be expected in 1941, 1943, and 1945. In California about 75 per cent of the bearing trees standing in 1939 were 23 years old or older. If new plantings are not made in substantial numbers during the next 10 years, the number of bearing apple trees will be materially reduced between 1950 and 1960.

In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States commercial production has been fairly stable. There are comparatively few young trees, and there has been an increasing tendency during the past few years to pull old and unprofitable trees. Tree numbers will probably continue to decrease at an increasing rate, but it is likely that production will decrease at only a moderate rate during the next 5 years.

In the Central States there are large variations in production from year to year. It is probably that the increasing production from young orchards will about make up for the decreasing production from old commercial orchards for the next few years, under average growing conditions.

Commercial production in the Atlantic Coast States is expected to remain unchanged during the next few years, and to decline only moderately for the next 5-10 years.

—From U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Economics.

### THE CHERRY OUTLOOK

**T**HERE has been an upward trend in the production of sour cherries, and, although new

plantings have been practically negligible in recent years, the upward trend in production will probably continue at a moderate rate during the next few years because of the large proportion of young trees. The upward trend in the production of sweet cherries will probably continue at a somewhat more rapid rate than that of sour cherries, since a greater percentage of the sweet cherry trees have yet to reach the full bearing stage. An anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers will help to counteract the price-depressing effects of larger crops in the next few years.

—From U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Economics.

### ADVERTISING APPLES

**N**OTHING will advertise apples more than good looking apples displayed in stores.

On the other hand, nothing will further reduce consumption and sale of apples than a display of poor, scabby, ill-shaped or dirty apples.

Sell a customer a bushel of poor looking apples and he is likely to have these apples on his shelf for a long time. Since he has apples on hand he will not buy any more.

We heard of one grower who found a storekeeper with a display of poor looking apples that wouldn't move. He took these apples off the storekeepers hands and substituted good looking apples. Result: apples began to sell.

A display of poor looking apples will increase the sale of oranges and other competitive fruits.

# Trends In Orchard Soil Management

Annual Convention Paper  
Monroe McCown, Purdue

**F**IFTEEN years ago the so-called "well cared for" apple orchard in Indiana was thoroughly cultivated during a part or all of the growing season. The sod orchard was considered a misfit and was the exception. Today, intensively cultivated plantings are rare. This is the natural course of the swinging pendulum. After moving from one extreme to another—from sod to clean cultivation—an equilibrium is being established. Modified sod treatments now predominate.

## From Sod to Cultivation

In older established mid-western orchard areas, the sod or sod mulch system of soil management was first used. Later, workers "discovered" that the trees in these sod orchards grew faster and produced more fruit after the plowing down of the sod and the change to a system of cultivation.

Fortunately or unfortunately, depending upon how one may view the situation, the rapid swing to intensive cultivation occurred at a time when orchardists were riding the wave of prosperity. Tractors and cultivation tools were purchased and growers vied with one another in their expenditures of labor and money in an effort to have the cleanest cultivated orchard. At this same time, much of the present day acreage of commercial apple orchard in Indiana was planted.

Apple trees, both young and old, responded so favorably to the first few years of cultivation that it appeared for a time that the soil management problem of the orchardist had been solved. He needed only to cultivate. A number of years were required to modify this early conclusion.

Present apple orchard soil management studies in Indiana are under the direction of Dr. C. E. Baker and are being carried out in the Experiment Station Orchard at Lafayette. This part of the orchard, containing mostly Grimes and Delicious, was planted 18 years ago. Differential treatments were begun two years after planting.

## Cultivated Trees Decline in Vigor

During the earlier years of the treatment the cultivated trees made very much better growth than did the trees growing in sod and receiving annual nitrogen treatments. Soon after bearing began, however, the cultivated trees **began to decline in vigor**. These were in a very weak and unproductive state after 11 years of cultivation. **Now, after 18 years, the cultivated trees, either nitrated or unnitrated, are nearly worthless from the standpoint of fruit production. Trees in blue grass sod and receiving annual nitrogen applications are vigorous and productive.**

In a 25-year old block at Lafayette all cultivated trees of Grimes and Stayman were removed within the first 20 years—either dead or worthless—and Rome and Jonathan trees under the same treatment are very much devitalized and low in productivity. The trees in the sodded half are still vigorous and productive.

## Intensive Cultivation Depletes Soil

The orchards mentioned in the preceding paragraphs were planted on clay soil. Successful growth of trees on the heavier soil types occurs only when these soils are maintained in a desirable physical condition. Intensive cultivation gradually broke down the desirable physical structure.

The individual clay particles are extremely fine. If the clay soil is broken up into these finer particles they will pack so closely together that the soil puddles into a brick-like structure. This prevents free movement of moisture and air into and through the soil.

Free movement of air, maintaining the necessary supply of oxygen in the soil, is essential to the production and maintenance of functioning roots. Soil physicists tell us that the air in the upper eight inches of soil should change once an hour for best results. Only well drained soil which has a good physical structure will allow sufficiently free movement of moisture and air to maintain a desirable oxygen content in the soil atmosphere. Very closely packed clay prevents proper soil drainage and aeration.

Essential minerals in the soil reach the tree in the soil solution which diffuses into the roots, provided, (1) the element or elements are present in the soil, and, (2) that the element or elements are sufficiently available that they will be removed from the soil particles by the soil solution. Their availability depends very much upon the surface exposure. Surface exposure of tightly packed clays is limited mostly to the faces exposed by soil cracking and is very small when compared to the exposed surfaces presented by the clay aggregates in soils which have a desirable structure. A plentiful supply of the essential mineral elements may be present in a clay soil but locked up due to the close packing of the particles. Intensive cultivation breaks down the crumb or aggregate structure of clay soil by the burning out of the organic matter.

## Soil Organic Content Important

The organic matter serves as a binder, tying or cementing many of the individual clay particles into larger aggregates or crumbs. These aggregates or bundles of clay particles are sufficiently large in clay soils of good tilth that they do not pack tightly enough to interfere with movement of moisture and air in the soil. We see the oft repeated statement that cultivation of heavier soils will give satisfactory results so long as there is sufficient organic matter in the soil.

## Sods Give Good Results

Over a period of years, the shallow-rooted sods, plus nitrogen, have been more satisfactory than a system

of cultivation in Indiana apple orchards on clay and silt soils. Grass coverings have reduced erosion very materially and built up and maintained a desirable physical structure which aided, further, moisture penetration. The roots of the cover plants build up a desirable aggregate or crumb structure by binding the clay particles into small bundles.

Grass does offer some disadvantages such as a fire hazard at certain seasons, a mouse harbor, and depletion of the soil nitrogen. These are not so serious. Fire hazards may be reduced to a minimum by discing "fire lanes" through the orchards. The mice may be held in check by poisoning and nitrogen may be applied at a relatively low cost.

#### Sod Plus Mulch

Under Indiana conditions, fortification of the sod treatment by **bringing into the orchard additional mulch material, usually straw, has provided the most satisfactory system.**

In earlier studies in a hill orchard near Laurel the sod plus straw mulch gave unusually good results. In the Lafayette tests, half of the devitalized 11-year old cultivated trees were mulched with straw and the space between the trees was seeded to grass in 1934. Since that time these trees have been transformed into vigorous, productive units, surpassing the sod plus nitrogen treated trees.

#### Use of Straw Popular

Much straw has been applied to Indiana apple orchards in recent years with gratifying improvement in tree performance. A common practice has been the application of two bales of straw around a mature tree and the addition of one bale every other year. The customary annual application of readily available nitrogen has been used in these mulched orchards. Recent results suggest, however, that after the third season of mulch, nitrogen applications may be discontinued or reduced drastically when an adequate mulch is maintained.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry Plants. Heavily mulched, freshly dug, and well packed in moss. Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Dorsett, Warfield, and Dunlap. Popular prices. Order early. Discount on large orders.—Mrs. John Jensen, Warren, Wis.

### EXPERIENCE WITH BOYSENBERRIES

N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay

**W**E planted in the spring of 1938, 35 plants of Boysenberries which came direct from California. In the fall we covered them a little heavier than we covered our strawberry plants. They wintered well under this covering. For covering we used straw, and Canary grass which seems to be satisfactory.

We set the plants six feet apart in the row. The rows should be eight feet or more apart because the canes grow very long, averaging about ten feet.

About August 25th we tipped the new runners, that is, covered the tips of new runners with soil, to root and produce new plants.

During the season of 1939 we harvested 45 one-half pint boxes of berries, which retailed in a local store at 25c per half pint box. During the summer and fall the plants made a heavy growth of vines which were again covered the same as in the previous year.

During the past season of 1940 we harvested a little better than eight pints of berries per plant. Most of the berries were again retailed in local stores bringing 35c per pint box. Two cases were shipped to distant markets, but arrived in poor condition due to rough handling and also perhaps to the fact that the berries were a little too ripe. We found the berries must be picked on the firm side, and then do not ship any too well.

We picked the first ripe berries August 1st, and the last on September 7th. Nearly all the berries were sold in pint boxes which in our opinion is the correct size to use.

We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end to them.—Seneca.

### ORGANIC MATTER BEST FOR STRAWBERRIES

**I**N the article in this issue by Dr. Monroe McCown of Purdue University, who talked at our annual convention at Racine on the subject of growing strawberries, he makes this statement: "They found that if soils were well supplied with organic matter, commercial fertilizers seldom produced profitable increases in yield.

"The greatest response from commercial fertilizers was obtained in plantings on soil of low fertility, but commercial fertilizer alone usually was not sufficient to make the soils that were devoid of organic matter profitable strawberry soils."

This substantiates the findings of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in the experiments carried on a number of years ago. We have stated for a number of years that organic matter, manures, cover crops, or any other type of humus was more important than mineral fertilizers.

It is important to realize this fact, and when we do we will adopt a system of soil management which will bring the best results.

### NATIONAL STRAWBERRY VARIETY PREFERENCE

**T**HE American Fruit Grower magazine conducted a national strawberry variety rating based on nursery sales. The results as published in the October issue indicate that nationally, the Blakemore, yellow s resistant strain, is in the lead, and the remainder of the varieties rate as follows: 2. Missionary; 3. Klondike; 4. Howard 17 (Premier); 5. Dunlap (Senator Dunlap); 6. Mastodon; 7. Gem; 8. Dorsett; 9. Armoa; 10. Catskill; 11. Fairfax.

This list differs considerably from the variety choice in the (Continued on page 112, 3rd column)



# Strawberry Yields Increased By Cultivation

(Continued from Dec. issue)

**Monroe McCown, Purdue**

**I**NFORMATION regarding the frequency of horse and hoe cultivations was obtained from these 63 growers. The ten leaders cultivated with a horse fourteen times on the average and with the hoe an average of eight times. The seventeen growers in group 2 cultivated with a horse an average of eleven times and with the hoe eight times. The growers in groups 3, 4 and 5 used an average of about eight horse cultivations and five hoe cultivations during the season. Naturally all of this cultivation was done during the first season of growth following the planting of the berries. It is the practice of our growers to apply a mulch of straw, varying from about one to three tons per acre, some time between the latter part of November and January or February. More and more of these growers are using the mulch in late November or early December.

The information presented above on the frequency of cultivation shows increase in yield corresponding to increase in number of cultivations for the first two groups. This is somewhat difficult to interpret because of the fact that there may actually have been less need for cultivation in some of the plantings on poorer soil. We do know that the use of manure in the season of planting the berries may increase very materially the weed control problem as result of the introduction of weed seeds in the manure. This in itself may have necessitated the many additional cultivations given by growers in the two higher groups. Even so the fact remains that those growers who obtained the best yields

did give their planting additional cultivation. A few years ago a survey in Kentucky of methods followed by the growers showed a definite correlation between frequency of cultivation and yield of berries.

## Renovated Plantings Yield Less

The 63 plantings mentioned so far in this paper all were bearing their first crop. There were, on eight of the farms studied, new plantings bearing their first crop and renovated plantings bearing their second crop. We know that, at least under Indiana conditions, our best method of controlling insects and diseases is that of rotation of crops. It is the belief of many growers also that in a good many seasons, I might say in a majority of the seasons, renovated plantings produce sufficiently lower yields than one-year old plantings that the unit cost of production is actually higher in the renovated plantings. In addition, renovated plantings always produce a crop which is of lower quality from the standpoint of size of fruit and appearance, which is an important item particularly to the grower who must face heavy competition on his market. The eight new plantings yielded an average of 141 crates per acre, while the eight renovated plantings yielded an average of only 54 crates per acre. We feel in Indiana that renovation of a clean, vigorous planting may be justified in seasons when the new planting is seriously injured by early droughts or by other cause, but that in the average season renovation is a costly and rather dangerous practice.

(To be continued)

## STRAWBERRY VARIETY PREFERENCE

(Continued from page 111)

late crop region where cold winters are a factor. In this region which includes, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the ratings are as follows: 1. Senator Dunlap; 2. Premier; 3. Catskill; 4. Dorsett; 5. Gem; 6. Mastodon; 7. Rockhill; 8. Fairfax.

This report also differs from the reports of leading growers in different sections of Wisconsin. In this state, Beaver leads in the commercial sections on light sandy soil, and if a survey were made of the commercial shipments by rail or truck, there would be no question but what Beaver would be in the lead. However, Beaver is not even mentioned in the national report.

However, nursery sales may not be a true indication of commercial plantings because commercial growers usually do not buy their plants through a nursery, but either grow their own plants or buy them direct from another grower.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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## HOW TO INCREASE HONEY SALES

Walter Diehnelt

**H**ONEY should be bottled in either glass or tin pails so there will be no foam, scum or dirt. In fact, I think all honey should be pasteurized and clarified to make absolutely sure of a clean product. This can be done by heating honey to 160 degrees, then straining through four thicknesses of cheesecloth and allowing it to stand in a settling tank until clear. The time required to clear honey depends upon the size of the tank, and temperature of room in which tank is kept. Every small beekeeper should be able to install equipment to do a good job of getting honey ready for the consumer. They will greatly benefit by selling a better product.

I think some beekeepers now supplying the trade, would do better to sell to a bottler, as some of the honey seen on the market is anything but what it should be. A factor in the low price of honey is that some beekeepers and bottlers do not make a distinction in the price between the consumer, retailer, and wholesale jobber. If honey is **sold to the retailer at jobbing prices**, it has a tendency to force the price of honey down still more, as the bottler has to sell to the wholesaler at a price so he can sell to retailer at a profit. This forces the bottler to buy for less in order to meet competition.

### Honey Display Important

Another way to help the sale of honey is for the beekeeper to have a clean and attractive package, and to get his local grocer to put in a good **display of honey in his store or window**. There is nothing that I know of that will sell more honey, as it attracts customers, and reminds them that honey is good and should be eaten more.

I am a firm believer in advertising, and with the large amount of money contributed at the National Convention at Omaha to be used for national advertising of honey, and with the advertising of honey that our State Association is going to do in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, I think we will have increased sales of honey next year.

### MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO HONEY ADVERTISING FUND

**T**HE response of beekeepers to the request for donations totaling \$150.00 for advertising honey on Wisconsin Department of Agriculture billboards, has been most encouraging.

The officers of the State Association wish to congratulate beekeepers of Wisconsin on their interest in promoting the sale of honey to the consumer by donating so liberally to this fund.

The following contributions

have been received since the November issue went to press:

Sheboygan County Honey Producers, \$3.50; Manitowoc County Beekeepers Assn., \$5.00; A. L. Kleeber, 50c; Washington County Beekeepers Association, \$5.00; Fox River Valley District, \$10; Leonard Otto, Forest Junction, \$2; E. A. Duax, Chippewa Falls, \$1; Honey Meadows Bee Farm, Oconomowoc, \$1; George R. Leist, Elroy, \$1; George Martin, Mauston, \$1.

### Donations from Rock County

Fay Richardson Milton, \$1; Chas. W. Stone, Janesville, \$1.25; T. H. Hanson, 25c; M. L. Osborn, Beloit, \$1; C. F. Whitney, Beloit, \$1; A. N. Hjorth, Janesville, 50c.

### HONEY FLAVOR HARMONIES

**H**ONEY Flavor Harmonies is the title of a new Extension Bulletin just issued by Michigan State College, Extension Division, East Lansing, Michigan. It is a 36 page bulletin with many excellent recipes, illustrations and directions for using honey.

This is certainly a step in the right direction. More Extension Departments should issue bulletins on the use of honey which can be distributed free. Many bulletins on other agricultural subjects are being issued each year. Honey has been neglected.

If there is any thing that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their liberties and institutions.—Abraham Lincoln.

# THE QUESTION BOX

Questions Answered During "Information Hour" at Annual Convention

(Continued from December issue)

12. Is a colony better off in a broodnest of two 10-frame hive bodies than in one hive body all the year around? Why?

**Answer:** The opinion was that a large colony will not have room enough in one 10-frame hive body for best results. It requires too much pollen and too much honey to carry a large colony through to the next honey flow. Furthermore, a vigorous queen will require one hive body for broodrearing during the late summer and fall months in order to build a strong colony for winter. The second body therefore is necessary for stores to last the colony through the winter.

## Question on AFB Control

13. Are colonies in houses and trees possible sources of A.F.B.?

**Answer:** Mr. J. F. Long expressed the opinion that there is evidence that diseased colonies in houses have often been sources of foulbrood in sections. Trees are possible sources, but not as likely to be dangerous as those in houses.

14. If I buy package bees and put them on foundation, need I watch them for A.F.B.?

**Answer:** It is now thought that if package bees are not installed for 72 hours after leaving the home yard, that they are then safe and will not transmit A.F.B. It was suggested that beekeepers keep package bees until they have been in the package for 72 hours as a safeguard.

15. What will it cost to inspect bees in my county?

**Answer:** It was brought out that the cost of inspection varies so much that it is impossible to give any figures as to what it will cost in any one location. It will vary greatly depending upon the amount of foulbrood found,

the size of the yard, and the distance of travel.

## Question About Extracting Honey

16. Is the steam uncapping plane faster than the steam heated knife?

**Answer:** Beekeepers who have used the plane stated that it was just as fast, but had the advantage of being easier on the wrist for the operator in working all day long. For uneven combs it was considered that the knife had an advantage.

17. Is the small radial extractor holding 30 frames faster than the four-frame extractor?

**Answer:** The opinion of producers seemed to be that the 30-frame extractor was faster than the smaller machine.

18. Is the Brand capping melter fully satisfactory? Does it darken the honey? Has it any faults?

**Answer:** The question was submitted to producers who were using the Brand melter and their opinion was that the Brand melter was fully satisfactory, did not darken the honey, and is a desirable piece of equipment for the larger beekeeper.

## Questions on Wintering Bees

19. Do you think it is necessary to pack bees heavily in the southern half of Wisconsin for wintering?

**Answer:** The opinion seemed to be that it is not necessary to pack bees heavily in the southern half of the state, and that the tendency today is towards less packing, with the emphasis on *plenty of stores and strong colonies.*

20. Would you ever throw blankets, cornstalks, or anything of that kind over the bee hives for protection?

**Answer:** Any material which will absorb moisture should not be placed over bee hives because it affords no protection. If such material is used at all it should be kept dry. A windbreak is considered very desirable.

21. How large should a winter entrance be?

**Answer:** The entrance should be large enough so that it will not become clogged with bees. At the Central States Bee Laboratory, a small auger hole is bored under the hand hole of the upper brood chamber. When wintering in two stories this additional entrance not only gives more ventilation, but is a safety factor in case the lower entrance becomes clogged.

## SIGNS AVAILABLE TO BEEKEEPERS

**B**EEKEEPERS may get copies of the signs advertising honey which will be displayed on all State Department of Agriculture billboards from February 15th to April 1.

Mr. Gordon Crump of the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, in charge of this work, states that any beekeeper who may have a signboard available large enough to put up one of the honey advertising signs, which will be 7x9 feet, should write to him and make the arrangements, and he will send them signs free of charge.

This idea looks very good indeed. Perhaps beekeepers can place the sign on the side of their honey house or barn, or even erect a special sign board.

We would like to suggest however that all signs be placed so they do not mar the natural beauty of the landscape and thereby offend consumers.

## PLANS FOR HONEY ADVERTISING COMPLETE

**T**HE special committee of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association appointed by President Diehnelt to confer with the Department of Agriculture on advertising honey, consisting of Mrs. Harriett Grace, James Gwin and H. J. Rahmlow, met with Mr. Gordon Crump who has charge of publicity for the Department of Agriculture, and made the following plans. An artist will begin immediately to prepare drawings along the lines suggested by Mrs. Grace that the pictures for the billboards show a use of honey which would require a considerable amount of honey, as a child pouring honey on pancakes.

The drawings will be approved and 200 signs made as soon as possible. They will be put on the billboards during the period February 15 to April 1. The billboards cover all sections of the state but are most numerous in the centers of largest population.

### More Advertising in September

Mr. Crump also agreed to feature honey on the billboards again in September in connection with milk.

"Wisconsin—The Land of Milk and Honey," or some such slogan will be worked out. There will be no extra charge for this.

### Stamp Plan

The possibility of having about 100,000 stamps, replicas of the pictures to be used on the billboards, was suggested. Mr. Crump will submit the cost to the association, and if not too expensive, the stamps will be made and sent to all beekeepers to be used on letters and in other ways to further advertise honey.

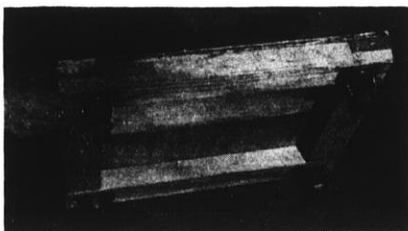
The committee was assured that if they approved the plan and could raise an equal amount in the fall of 1941, that they could again have the billboards during the next winter to further advertise honey.

### A.F.B. RESISTANCE

**T**HE answer given to question 2 page 90 of the Dec. issue was somewhat misleading. **Brood** from queens bred for resistance is known to be just as susceptible to A.F.B. as that from ordinary stock, if they received the spores at the right stage of larval development. All evidence of resistance in bees to A.F.B. suggest a behavior difference between colonies in the rapidity with which their bees clean out infected material.

Dr. A. W. Woodrow of the Laramie Laboratory, Wyoming, expects to publish in the near future experimental data on both the behavior characteristics of bees to A.F.B. and the age of larval infection.

## TIME SAVERS



Small trucks with casters save labor and lifting in the honey house.

**H**AVE you a device in your apiary or extracting house which saves considerable labor and time? If so, your fellow beekeeper will appreciate hearing of it.

We would like to invite all beekeepers to send to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, any ideas they have for labor saving devices. To start the ball rolling, we will give our first idea on labor saving devices in this issue.

### Small Truck Saves Labor

Only if one has a few small trucks and has used them, does he appreciate the labor they save. They are made out of any type of lumber, and the casters purchased from a mail order house at 15c each. They are known as truck casters, and are rated to carry 250 lbs. each.

Supers full of honey may be stacked on them as high as one can lift them, and can be pushed around very easily. The stacks of supers are pushed against the wall and later when extracting is being done they are pushed over to the uncapping stand. Empty supers are placed on another truck. In filling 60 lb. cans several of them are set on a truck and filled in that position. Then when full, they are pushed away. Cartons of glass jars and 5 lb. pails are stacked on them. In fact, the trucks are in use almost all the time.

We started out by making five, and then have made a few more each year until we have in all a total of 15 and could use still more.

### HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

### HONEY WANTED

Will buy extracted honey, both white and light amber. State amount and price in first letter. —L. G. Figge Bee Farm, 4385 No. Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## For the New Year!

**Beekeepers!** Remember to keep the "August Lotz Company" in mind when in need of Bee Supplies. Our reliable service and guaranteed satisfaction are again yours for the New Year.

Besides the World-Wide famous "Lotz Comb Honey Sections" we also carry a complete line of other Bee Supplies. For a profitable New Year in Beekeeping, join our list of satisfied customers by ordering now from the—

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A new 1941 catalog will soon be available. Write for your free copy if you are not on our mailing list.

# Editorials



## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY HAS INTERESTING MEETING

**A**T the annual convention of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay; Vice-President, Mrs. M. H. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

A motion was made and carried that members not yet affiliated with the Horticultural Society pay a total of 65c per year dues, those already affiliated to pay 25c annual dues to the Auxiliary Treasury. The additional 40c will be sent to the Horticultural Society for membership and the magazine. Dues may be sent to the Auxiliary Secretary-Treasurer, who will mail the 40c to the Horticultural Society.

A motion was carried to ask the Horticultural Society for the sum of \$25.00 for premiums for Auxiliary exhibits at the next convention.

The suggestion was made that a hobby show and canned fruit exhibits be held in connection with the next convention.

Some of the members expressed the opinion that we were given so much entertainment and had such a good program that it was impossible to attend the fruit growers meeting. I know that we all enjoyed every minute of the convention at Racine. —Mrs. Norma Meyer, Secy.-Treas., Woman's Auxiliary, Wis. Horticultural Society.



## INTERESTING COMING EVENTS

**MAR 17-22.** Boston, Mass. **Seventieth Annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the Mechanics Building.**

**Mar. 17-22.** New York, N. Y. **Twenty-Seventh Annual International Flower Show of the Horticultural Society of New York in cooperation with the New York Florists' Club at Grand Central Palace.**

**Mar. 22-30.** St. Louis, Mo. **Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show at the Arena.**

**Mar. 22-Apr. 6.** Natchez, Miss. **Tenth Annual Pilgrimage of the Garden Club of Natchez.**

**Mar. 28-Apr. 5.** Chicago **Flower Show, Navy Pier, Chicago.**

## POISONED OATS BAIT PRICE HIGHER

**W**E are advised that the price of poisoned oats bait for control of mice in the orchard and field has gone up. Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, Lafayette, Indiana, of the Bureau of Biological Survey from whom the bait is obtained, writes that the price of 25 lb. bags will now be \$2.65. The price of 10 lb. bags will remain the same, \$1.25.

## ENGLISH WALNUT SUCCESSFULLY GRAFTED ON BLACK WALNUT STOCK

**A** LETTER from Dr. J. C. Harland of Mukwonago states that in the spring of 1940 he cut the top off of a small native black walnut tree, and grafted in a cion of English walnut about three inches long, and about the size of a lead pencil. In about ten days or two weeks the cion began to show life and on the 15th of August the resulting cion had grown almost four feet in length and sent out a number of branches.

The graft was made about 3½ feet from the ground on a straight stock, and the resulting tree is now about 8 feet tall.

This would indicate that the English walnut can successfully be grafted on black walnut stock. One reason for failure may be that the cions are sometimes injured during severe winters, and as a result, the weakened cells in the cambium layer do not unite with the cambium of the stock. Grafting should not, therefore, be attempted from cions cut in the spring following a very severe winter. It may be best to cut the cions early in the winter and store them until spring.

We would also like to suggest experimenting with this type of graft during the late summer as soon as buds on the English walnut have formed as in August. Simply strip the leaves from the cions and graft the same as in the spring.



## WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION

Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee  
February 6-7

**T**HE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will hold its second two-day convention at the Hotel Schroeder in Milwaukee on February 6-7. The two-day convention proved so popular last year that it will be repeated because of the wide and varying program which can be presented in the two days. Speakers this year will include Dr. F. A. Wilde of the Soils Department; Dr. A. J. Riker of the Department of Plant Pathology; and Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker of the Department of Horticulture, Wisconsin College of Agriculture; H. J. Rahmlow and E. L. Chambers of Madison, and others.

All Wisconsin nurserymen are invited to attend this program and to join the State Association of which Mr. H. W. Riggert, Fort Atkinson, is Secretary - Treasurer.

## FLOWER AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES

**M**EMBERS who specialize in growing certain varieties of flowers, may wish to join the National organization dealing with their hobby. We list here the names of the officers of such societies in the United States, and suggest that the members interested write the Secretary for information about dues and services rendered.

**American Iris Society:** Howard R. Watkins, 821 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C., Secretary.

**New England Gourd Society:** Mrs. Edward M. Stuart, 155 Dorset Road, Waban, Massachusetts, Secretary.

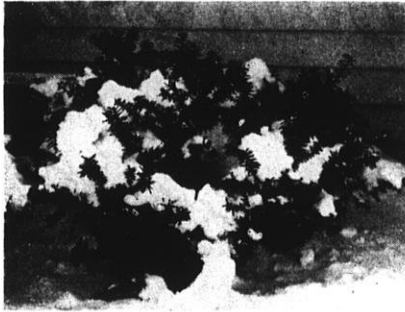
**American Peony Society:** W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Illinois, Secretary.

**American Rose Society:** R. Marion Hatton, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary.

**Chrysanthemum Society of America.** G. H. Poesch, Dept. of Horticulture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary.

**American Dahlia Society:** C. Louis Alling, 251 Court St., West Haven, Conn., Secretary.

## JAPANESE YEW IDEAL FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING



The Japanese Yew is as beautiful in winter as in summer

**A**N evergreen which is even more beautiful in winter than in summer would seem to be the ideal one for foundation planting around the home.

For a location especially on the north side of the house no evergreen is superior to the Japanese Yew. The illustration shows the dwarf Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidata nana* which grows very slowly, but spreads sufficiently so that it is very ornamental. It hides the foundation of the house, covers such unattractive features as basement windows and can easily be kept in bounds or in any shape desired by pruning.

Splendid features of this Yew are that it has the same color in winter as in summer—a dark green, is free from insect or disease injury, requires little care, and is very beautiful in winter when covered with snow. Few other evergreens have as wide a range of planting as the Yew. While they sometimes burn in hot locations such as on the south side of the house, they do very well on the north side in shade, and in most places will do well even in direct sunlight after they become established.

Most forms, when they are old enough, produce beautiful red fruits in the fall.

## ANNUAL FARM AND HOME WEEK

College of Agriculture  
Madison, February 3-7

**F**OR five days, from February 3 to February 7 inclusive, farmers and homemakers from all parts of Wisconsin will gather at their 1941 State Farm and Home Week, Madison, to lay plans for the coming year.

Each of the five days have been set aside for consideration of definite problems. Monday is Agricultural Conservation Day; Tuesday, Dairy Cattle Breeders and Cooperative Day; Wednesday, Meat and Nutrition Day; Thursday, Horticulture and Rural Youth Day; and Friday, War and Agriculture Day.

Honorary recognition will be extended to a number of farmers and homemakers who have made outstanding contributions to better rural farm living. Other highlights of the week include a state drama clinic, the Little International Livestock Exposition, displays of quality grains and farm seeds, a plant disease clinic and banquets by a number of state breed associations.

As in former years, programs of special interest to Wisconsin homemakers will be held.

### Farm Orchard Program, Thursday, February 6

Prof. J. G. Moore of the Horticulture Department announces a farm orchard program on Thursday, February 6. Topics to be discussed will be on varieties, management problems and spraying of Wisconsin fruits. Speakers will be members of the staff of the Department of Horticulture, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The barber takes the red-hot towel

As though he were just learning,

And drops it quickly on your face

To keep his hands from burning.



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## GLADIOLUS CHAPTERS

**G**LADIOLUS Chapters seem to be the coming type of organization. The success of the Chapters at Sheboygan and Manitowoc would indicate that many other communities can successfully organize Chapters which provide a good time and study of a hobby for the men of the community.

Since the garden clubs are composed largely of women, many clubs being composed entirely of women, there surely is a place for flower organizations with a membership entirely of men. The men's garden clubs are becoming quite popular in many places.

The kind of meeting which is planned seems to determine the success of the organization. Programs should not be too formal. A meeting with a dinner, or refreshments which men appreciate give opportunity for getting acquainted and making friendships. It does seem as if men will come to a meeting at which they expect to have a good time when they might not come if it were just a formal program.

Chapters should not be organized with elaborate constitutions, and machinery for transacting business. Rather, they should be informal and give those who attend something of interest and something they enjoy at each meeting.

In many communities there may not be enough men inter-

ested in gladiolus growing to warrant programs exclusively on that flower. Therefore, they can be organized as men's flower clubs giving consideration to roses, peonies, iris and other flowers.

During the coming two or three months is a good time to organize a Chapter. We would like to suggest that the first meeting be held in connection with a dinner. Following the dinner, a program at which several of those present take part. The Gladiolus slides or one of the other sets of slides available from the Wisconsin Horticultural Society might be used. Officers can be elected who should then run the organization for the coming year. Meetings should not be too frequent. It is doubtful whether there should be regular monthly meetings. Instead, meetings which are planned by the officers when it seems timely and when there is something of interest might be best. Four meetings a year, well attended, would be better than monthly meetings with decreasing interest.

Would you have friends? Then smile and be pleasant. It costs nothing, encourages and develops good dispositions. Good dispositions pay large dividends—dividends such as all desire, and which cannot be bought with gold.

## BEST TYPES OF SOIL FOR GLADIOLUS

**O**NE of the noticeable things at any gladiolus show is the difference in the quality of the blooms. Most of us like to grow blooms of the best quality, but not all of us do. That would indicate that we neglect two important factors—planting bulbs of the best quality, and providing the best type of soil and fertility for the growing plants.

If each family of plants did best under the same soil conditions, or with the same kind of fertilizer, the problem would be very easy, but unfortunately such is not the case. Instead, we find that we must study the requirements of each variety in order to find out under what conditions they do best.

In general, it would seem that plants with small root systems require more humus and more fertility than plants which have a very extensive root system. We would consider the gladiolus to have a comparatively limited root system, and as in the case of strawberries, described in recent issues of this magazine, would not do their best in soils lacking in humus and with simply the addition of commercial fertilizer. Moisture is another important factor, and here again shallow rooted plants suffer more than those with a deep root system from dry soils.

## MANITOWOC CHAPTER MEETING

**T**HE Manitowoc Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met in Manitowoc on December 20th. One of the features of the program was the showing of the slides on gladiolus prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Details of the outcome of the meeting were not available before we went to press.

### QUESTIONS ON JUDGING GLADIOLUS

SEVERAL interesting questions on the judging of gladiolus were submitted by the speakers at the annual judging school of the Michigan Horticultural Society which will be of interest to our members. The following were the questions and the answers given.

1. *What consideration should be given to length of stem in the judging of specimen gladiolus in competitive classes?*

Ans. The rule of long standing states that the length of stem in a specimen gladiolus should approximate 60% of the over-all length of the entire spike. Modern practice recognizes that the relationship between flowerhead and stem cannot be expressed mathematically. Flowerhead and stem should make a proportioned, balanced, symmetrical whole. The length of stem should be regulated by the massiveness of the flowerhead as well as by its length.

2. *Assuming that the entries are exhibited in their proper classes, what consideration should be given to color in the judging of specimen gladiolus?*

Ans. Specimen gladiolus properly entered in their competitive classes should not be judged on the basis of color, except, of course, that obvious staining and discoloration should be penalized. The judge must never allow his personal preferences in color to influence his decision. However, where competition is very close between two entries of the same variety, clearness and purity of color may become the deciding factor.

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*For full descriptions of above varieties, send for announcement.*

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### THE HABITAT OF THE GLADIOLUS

A SHORT description of the climate of Africa, from whence came the Gladiolus, may be interesting.

The wild Gladiolus and many other species of the family Iridaceae, for example the Freesia, are, as every Gladiolus fancier knows, native flowers of the Cape of Good Hope. There, the winter, which in calendar months corresponds to our summer, is a season of excessive rain followed by a hot spring, which in no sense can be called gentle, for it comes upon the land with dry heat and violent winds, often lasting for several days in succession. At this time the Gladiolus cracks the dried surface soil, pushes upward, grows rapidly, owing to the abundant moisture in the bottom soil, and flowers in a short time. The sword-like foliage invites the more gentle rays of morning and evening sun, and protects itself from the mid-day heat, while leaf formation and blossom spike have adjusted to resist the strong summer winds. The new corm lies surrounded by its husk in the absolutely dry, hard soil and the texture of skin and substance is so firm that evaporation is reduced to a minimum. Here it lies in waiting to be soaked by next winter's rain and ready to shoot up again when spring returns. In such a climate the native boys gather the beautiful "Painted Ladies."  
—From Glad - Winnings by Iowa Gladiolus Society.

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### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY CHAPTER Holds Annual Meeting

THE Sheboygan County chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held their first annual meeting on November 28th, 1940. In spite of very bad weather there was an excellent attendance of 32 members. The meeting included a banquet, business meeting, and election of officers. The officers elected are as follows: President, Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan; Vice-Pres., Walter Sprangers, Waldo; Secy.-Treas., Otto Hagedorn, Sheboygan. Directors: Peter DePagter, Cedar Grove; Harvey Kiel, Sheboygan; and Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan.

The Sheboygan chapter now has 45 members. Congratulations!

### MADISON CHAPTER Planned

SEVERAL Madison gladiolus fans and flower lovers have planned during the past month the organization of a Madison Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Indications are that there are 15 to 20 growers who will be interested in attending meetings.

The organization meeting is planned within the coming month.

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

## HOUSE PLANTS

**W**E find some real house plant lovers in the larger cities, of course, but it is in the small towns that we find them on every street.

### Best Varieties

Specimen plants fill the windows of sunroom and living room. The side windows will have small pots filled with "slips" just starting, and small plants growing nicely. But the pride of the window gardener's heart is the really beautiful specimen Begonias, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Hibiscus, Christmas Cactus with hundreds of blossoms, and others.

Recently I visited a home in a small town. There was a "Beefsteak Begonia" that filled a large plate glass window. Every leaf was perfect and shining deep dark red. "I've had that Begonia ten years; raised it from a slip my sister brought from Ohio," said the owner proudly.

Just off the main street is an old-fashioned house so close to the walk that you cannot help but see three great Maculata Begonias that completely fill a very large bay window. The center Begonia has a spread of more than five feet—its glossy green leaves as large as a dinner plate. Each leaf stem is covered with reddish hair. The tall panicles of pink bloom on all three plants make a display that bring gasps of admiration from the passersby. "Yes, that center Begonia is quite old. It's one my mother used to have. Those little ones (at least three feet across) are just slips I took from the old one. No, I don't repot it any more. It spoils



too many leaves. Just keep the pot in the dirt in the fernery and feed it some, mostly bonemeal. I sent for some Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. They said it would be good for the blossoms."

### Sunshine is Necessary

One sunroom showed tree Geraniums covered with large green leaves and many clusters of buds. All they needed was a bit more sunshine and there would be a gorgeous show of bloom. "I saw so many in California. I wondered if I could grow them here; they look pretty good I think." They did!

### Begonias Favored

A Rubra Begonia 8 feet tall, with every branch showing coral red bloom, and stalks as thick as a bamboo fishing rod, was the pride of another plant lover.

Although we exclaimed as well over specimen Metallicas, Albopictas and Argentea Guttatas. "Oh, yes," she said rather indifferently, "they are nice, but did you ever see a bigger Rubra, or one with more blossoms growing in any one else's house?" We never had and told her so, very earnestly.

She also had nice orange, lemon and pomegranate trees growing in small tubs with plenty of fruit and bloom. "I grew them from small plants. Now I can look at them and almost see the big trees in the South." We believed that too and were very happy to give the names of nurseries who carried unusual plants at moderate prices.

### A Good Vine

A Hoya carnosa vine that went twice around the 16x18 sitting room and more flowers than I ever imagined this plant would ever give was called the Jewel Vine, by another proud owner, because every one of its flowers look as though they were made of precious stones. It is the only plant she has. "I had some large Coleus plants but they had mealy bugs which got on my Jewel Vine. I had to wash that plant every week for months before I got rid of them. I won't run the risk of getting any more pests."

Imagine scrubbing those yards of vine with a tooth brush and Black leaf 40!

### Visiting House Plants

No one seemed to think it unusual when we knocked at their doors and asked about their pet plants. They were glad we were interested and we talked of soils and fertilizers, and how certain plants needed a north or south window, how to water them, whether it was best to take a cutting from the bottom or top of a plant.

It was all summed up at the home of a little old lady whose display of plants might fill one's heart with envy. She said, "After all, there are no hard and fast rules. You just have to know and love your plants; look after them every day. Of course it's work, but look at them—don't they repay one for a little care?" I looked and nodded a silent agreement.

### Create Beauty in the Home

A friend had a lovely view—a hill covered with evergreens and several varieties of deciduous trees—two maples about halfway between the house and the hill. Every fall one was pure gold; the other red. In the spring a thicket of wild plum brush looked like drifts of snow. No artist could paint a picture so beautiful said Mrs. B. The large window in the living room seemed to be a frame for the view that was reflected in the mirror at the opposite end of the room. For two years the picture was hers. Then an enterprising real estate man sold the lot next door and soon the only thing to be seen from the window was a brick wall.

What could she do to bring back the beauty of the window and its reflection



in the mirror? Suddenly she remembered the plants in the bay window at home and a workman was called in who fitted glass shelves to the window with a box-like frame of glass on either side of the window casing. There were shelves also in this, quite a distance apart. While this work was being done she painted a number of ordinary flower pots with aluminum paint. Into some of the pots she set sturdy plants of *Sansevieria Laurenti* and sprinkled seeds of *Kenilworth Ivy* quite thickly in the soil. These plants were set in the box frames at the sides and were very effective on the glass shelves. Holly and Staghorn ferns, small plants of *Begonias* with unusual coloring and form of leaf, *Wandering Jew*, *Primroses*, *Gloxinias*—soon the mirror reflected the soft masses of green along with the colorful leaves and blossoms, and you could no longer see the red brick wall.

Plants are growing in other windows as well, for it has become a great pleasure to change the view and reflection. "I used to think my mother was foolish for fussing with plants when she might have been resting. I'm only just beginning to realize what a lot of pleasure and fun she really did have. I love my window garden and am honestly thankful to the red brick wall."

### NEW ROSES ARE DISEASE RESISTANT

**T**HE Minnesota Rose Society reports that 1940 was one of the worst seasons in years for diseases of roses such as black-spot, due to the wet weather, especially in August. It was, however, a good year to test disease resistant qualities.

In the October issue of the *Minnesota Horticulturist* we find the following: "Floribundas and small-flowered polyanthas were much more disease-resistant than most of the hybrid teas although there was some variation. A new red floribunda on test from Jackson & Perkins was about the most free, but Donald Prior, Betty Prior, Else Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen and especially the polyantha, *Triumpe de Orleans*, were not affected seriously."

One of the members of the organization listed *Red Hoover* or *Texas Centennial* and *Lily Pons* as the best roses.

## FLOWER TRIALS AT WESTLIN WINDS

By N. E. Schmidt, Sarona

**D**URING the past years we have grown with success the following plants and shrubs in our gardens at Westlin Winds, Lake Leesome, near Sarona in Washburn County.

### Japanese Iris

We have grown Japanese Iris since 1932. I see no reason for not growing this iris throughout southern Wisconsin if we are able to grow them in this county. They are no more trouble than other iris. All they require is a mulching of marsh hay to keep them from winter killing.

In June of 1932 we seeded Japanese iris in a flat. By August of that year the seedlings were well along so we transplanted them into the garden. To our amazement they all came through that first winter under a mulch of marsh hay.

The second summer we transplanted them down at the lake shore where they are still growing and giving us beautiful blooms each year. Every other spring we dig up and divide the clumps, first spading well rotted cow manure into the bed before resetting.

From this original seeding we have a large white, a large purple, two medium purple and variegates. Due to their large-sized blooms, they mar easily when the wind blows, so we put up a cotton screen to protect them when in bloom. In this section they bloom during July.

### Russell Lupine

Since 1938 we have been growing the Russell Lupine in the vegetable garden, where we originally seeded them in. We transplanted five to the perennial border without success. Those plants remaining in their original setting are doing well and bloomed abundantly in '39 and '40. All flowers in the well rounded spikes open at one time from top to bottom. Because of this their spikes of bloom are vivid and striking in appearance. We have not given them winter protection.

In Minnesota Horticulture I have read of failures with this lupine, but as far as our records go, it is a success. We have given it no special attention.

### Red Red Rose

This rose is one of Hansen's introductions from Russia. We sent to Brookings, South Dakota, for it in March of '38. It has proven itself worthy here, blooming well the first year and since.

It is called *Alika Rose* or *Rosa gallica grandiflora*. It has double, fragrant, brilliant red roses, the leaves are waxy green, clean and clear cut in appearance. It blooms from early June through to July in this vicinity. It needs no winter protection.

### Fraxinella

My first acquaintance with *Gasplant*, *Dictamnus fraxinella*, was in a Duluth garden. There and then we decided that our garden would not be complete without it.

*Fraxinella* belongs to the *Rue* family that yields essential oils and edible fruits. The grapefruit and orange are also members of this family. *Gasplant*, as it is called in seed catalogs, has much the appearance of seedling grapefruit trees. The leaves are odd-pinnate with a glossy appearance. The flowers are large and showy, in terminal racemes, white or rose-violet with deeper veining.

We have seven sturdy plants from the original seeding. They bloomed this past season for the first time, about June 20th. We have them planted in deep rich soil where we intend to let them remain for years to come.

Editor's Note: The soil at Sarona is no doubt light and sandy in character and slightly acid. Such a soil is much more favorable for the production of *Lupine* and *Japanese Iris* than the heavier limestone soil of southern Wisconsin which may partially account for Mr. Schmidt's success.

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# Plain Dirt Gardening

**R**OSES have an extensive root system, according to Dr. R. C. Allen of Cornell University. The variety Radiant, he states, has a root system which went down as far as 4½ feet, while 43% of the total number were more than 16 inches beneath the surface.

In other words, the roots of a hybrid tea rose may extend in a circle having a diameter of about 7 feet.

It was also found that this variety uses approximately 30 gallons of water during the growing season, and a large climber such as the Dorothy Perkins may require 100 gallons. That means, of course, that roses will be at their best only if they have plenty of moisture.

The fact that the rose has such an extensive root system may mean however, that it will do well on ordinary types of soils, and such seems to be the case. It is therefore a plant which can be grown by many gardeners. Of course it also means that if the soil is enriched, especially with organic fertilizers such as manure, it will repay the grower in numbers and quality of blooms produced.

A plant, shrub or tree having a deep and **extensive root system** seems to be able to obtain mineral elements necessary for growth from the soil even if they are present in very small quantities. A plant which has a small root system, or is in a soil which does not permit extensive development of the roots may require a much richer soil for good development, other factors being the same.

The **insulating** and mulching value of snow was clearly demonstrated so far this winter because up to the time of this writing, December 14th, there was no frost in the ground where there was snow protection. The early frost the week of November 11th came in many sections of the state before snow had fallen and froze the ground. It was noticed however, that where there was any rubbish or **mulch**, or even a heavy covering of grass, the ground did not freeze although the temperature dropped to zero and below. Following this period the soil thawed and then snow came before it froze. Even though temperatures went down to zero again, the snow prevented the soil from freezing.

The snow in this case acts simply as a blanket. The heat of the soil is protected by the blanket. Should the snow partially thaw and become icy, it will be a different story if cold

weather follows because ice is a good conductor of heat or cold.

Mulching materials such as straw and hay act in the same way. We have reserved a bale of marsh hay and should an ice sheet form over the garden, we are planning on mulching with the marsh hay right on top of the ice to prevent frost penetration.

**Roses.** So much interest has developed in rose growing during the past year or two because of the introduction of the new Floribunda type and also the very popular Hybrid tea roses, that members of our plant testing committee feel that a number of varieties of roses should be tested in our trial gardens this year. The Floribunda type may become very popular as garden roses, beautifying our perennial borders. The American Rose Society voted not to accept the term Floribunda as designating a class of roses. We are afraid, however, that the word has become so popular it will continue to be used commercially.

**Garden Club Programs** should be improved we believe, by a more serious study of the real purpose of the organization—that of gardening and hor-

ticulture. We have observed several trends which we feel are not for the best interest of the future of the organization. First, there is the tendency for garden club members to come to a meeting to be amused or to enjoy themselves. The speaker must be charming and entertaining. Whether they say anything worth remembering is of little concern. If the members have enjoyed themselves, it was a good meeting.

One of the tendencies to be regretted is that often garden club members take the attitude that no matter how good the subject which a speaker may have to present, if they have heard that particular speaker before they don't want to hear him again. That is certainly an indication that we are not interested in learning about the subject, but in being entertained or thrilled by the speaker. Would a student in school learn very much if his teacher were changed every day? After all, garden club programs should be in the nature of schools.

Let us plan our programs with the view of studying some phase of gardening, and then seriously try to learn something about that subject.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

## BIRD LORE

Rena Bauer, Colby

**T**HERE are 768 species of birds in the United States not including a great number of sub-species, according to lists of American Ornithological Union.

The Chat is known as "clown among birds" from its extraordinary twists and turns in the air, during the mating season. Their song is a mixture of whistles, wails, clucks, and chuckles whence its name.

The Wood Pewee is commonly seen sitting on a dead limb. It builds a dainty nest, the outside of which is covered with lichens. It places its nest on a horizontal limb or on open porches.

The Woodcock has a pliable bill which it uses like a finger to dig worms out of the mud. Its eyes are set back so far in its head that it cannot see to find its food.

The Horned Lark gets its name from the peculiar foot structure char-

acteristic of the Lark family, the hind toe being provided with a long, straight claw. It has also small hornlike tufts of dark feathers above and behind the eyes. Like its English cousin the Skylark, the male Horned Lark has a characteristic simple song when flying skyward, during the mating season. This is a simple song and has a different song when sitting on the ground.

Robins have been known to sing the song of the Flicker and of the Baltimore Oriole; but it takes the Catbird to imitate them all besides a noise like an irritated Pussy and a lost Chick. Some birds have individual songs unlike those sung by the same species.

An Evening Grosbeak had a nest in northern Wisconsin near Lake Superior. Its nest has also been reported found in Montana although it has been understood they did not nest in the United States.

## All-America Annuals

**E**ACH year the All-America judges of annuals inspect the trial grounds in various parts of the nation to determine which shall be the All-America novelties for the coming season. The following are the winners this year:

### Silver Medal Winners

*Petunia, Blue Brocade*—Victorious, or dwarf All-Double, true violet blue variety. Stocky growth, free bloomer and good sized flowers. A new, rich color in the giant fringed type, high percentage of full double flowers, with pleasing fragrance.

*Petunia, Radiance*—Hybrida type. Flowers brilliant rich rose of cerise color with brown veined yellowish throat. Begins to bloom very early and profusely. Of uniform height with free branching habit.

*Marigold, Spry*—Extra dwarf, double French type. Compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Brighter than Dwarf Harmony and profuse flowering.

*Petunia, First Lady*—Exceptionally uniform nana compacta or dwarf type. Bold 2½ inch flowers of beautiful light or blush pink, borne in profusion all season. Height, 12 inches.

### Bronze Medal Winners

*Phlox, Rosy Morn*—Gigantea type and notable for its brilliant rose-white eye blooms. Extra large flowered. An early, free bloomer.

*Aster, Jean Boyd*—New type of China Aster, richer scarlet red color than Heart of France. True, of uniform habit, free flowering and rust resisting, but seemingly affected by wilt in some trials. Heat resisting and long-lasting.

*Zinnia, Black Ruby*—A deep velvety maroon, Lilliput or Pompon Zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class. Flowers 1¼ inches on long stems and fully 95 per cent true.

*Marigold, Goldsmith*—Giant Chrysanthemum flowered of golden orange. Base branching with good stems for cutting. Extra large Dixie Sunshine type, fully double, early and free-blooming. Strong, bushy plants from 2 to 4 feet in height.

### Gained Honorable Mention

*Morning Glory, White*—This grand white Ipomoea is a 12 foot annual climber. Single plant selection from a sport of Heavenly Blue, and a fine companion variety. Early, large flowered, vigorous and a good bloomer. Should be started in pots and transplanted to ensure a good start.

*Petunia, Violet Gem*—Rich violet blue, miniature Petunia. Only 6 inches tall and compact, with numerous 1½ inch flowers. Suitable for edging and pots.

*Scabiosa, Peace*—Semi-tall, double white, companion to Heavenly Blue, bronze medal winner of 1940.

*Marigold, Scarlet Glow*—A dwarf French double of a distinct bright bronzy red color. Flowers 1¾ to 2 inches across. Some show russet and gold, but as a whole, it is probably the largest and brightest red double French Marigold.

decidedly hairy, they do not dry off quickly and the water may cause pale yellow spots and streaks on the foliage, especially if the plant is exposed to intense sunlight. The best way is to water the plants by sub-irrigation, which simply means placing the pots in a basin of water until the soil is thoroughly soaked and then draining off the excess. This process should be repeated whenever the soil feels dry to the touch.

3. **Strong sunlight.** African violets do not flourish in strong sunlight, but they do appreciate the early-morning sunshine with plenty of indirect light the rest of the day. A window facing to the east is an ideal spot for them.

4. **Over-feeding.** Fertilizers should be used cautiously. These plants do not grow rapidly, and an over-dose of additional food may injure them severely. A safe way is to use about one teaspoonful of a complete fertilizer to a quart of water and apply this mixture as a regular watering, once every week or two.

5. **Soil.** If it becomes necessary to repot the plants, do not use a heavy clay soil. A mixture of equal parts of garden loam, sand, and peat or leaf-mold will produce far better results.

Growing African violets in terrariums, glass bowls and other types of "Wardian Cases" is one way to eliminate the possibility of injury from dry air in the average living room. Be careful, though, that the soil is not kept wet and soggy as the plants are apt to rot. It is also wise to keep the lid of the glass case raised a fraction of an inch to provide some air circulation. When exposed to direct sunlight, closed glass cases heat up rapidly, so always remove the lids or covers entirely and remember too much sunlight is just as injurious as not enough light.

Plants which are two or three years old may become rather straggly and weak. They should be replaced with young, vigorous specimens which are easily started from leaf cuttings at any time of the year. Simply cut several large, healthy, mature leaves from an old plant, leaving about two inches of the petiole (stem) attached. Mix up some moist sand and peat (equal parts) for a rooting medium. The leaves can be rooted in plain water, too, but they get quite a set-back when transferred to soil later on. A flower-pot or small box will serve as a container for the sand-peat mixture. Keep the sand-peat mixture moist at all times, but not saturated. The cuttings require about the same temperature and sunlight as the mature plants. A glass jar inverted over the leaves helps to keep them firm and healthy.

## The Culture Of African Violets

**N**O house plant in recent years seems to have created such a stir in amateur circles as the African violet. In fact it has become so popular and inspired so many inquiries regarding its growth requirements that we feel it is time to broadcast a few cultural suggestions.

In the first place, this plant is really not a violet by any stretch of the imagination. It is a member of the Gesneria Family, hence closely related to the Gloxinia, Streptocarpus and Achimenes. Its botanical name is *Saint-paulia ionantha*. However, the common name is quite applicable, since the plant is native to the tropics of Africa and the bright lavender-blue to lilac flowers, with a dash of golden yellow anthers at the centers, do resemble

violets to some extent. Attractive dark green, fleshy leaves arise in rosettes from a short central stalk or stem. The horticultural varieties, such as "Blue Boy," "Blue Boy Supreme," "Sailor Boy," "Admiral," "Amethyst," and "Viking" are vastly superior to the original type or true species.

**Here are a few reasons why African violets often come to grief in the house:**

1. **Hot, dry atmosphere.** A cool temperature of 60-70° F. is favorable, and the moisture in the air can be increased by evaporating pans of water on radiators. A shallow metal tray containing moist gravel makes an excellent base on which to set potted plants.

2. **Wet leaves.** Since the leaves are



# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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South Central District

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**J**ANUARY, 1941 ushers in another year of golden opportunities for gardeners.

Seed catalogs filled with suggestions arrive in every mail and fill our thoughts with plans to improve our gardens. We are reminded that of all the arts, gardening is the oldest and I think, the one of greatest beauty.

I'm sure too, that of all the arts, gardening is the one most beneficial to all mankind. It has been said that if a child had no other kind of education than that needed to make a garden flourish, he would be well educated.

And in these disturbing times I would like to ask each one of you to stress the physical and spiritual benefits of gardening and to make that our most important project.

People who have never had a garden should be encouraged to start a little plot and learn how much easier it is to keep calm and undismayed as a result of this healing contact with the soil, and when from every direction comes the plea, "let us have more action in horticulture in 1941," there is no question about it. Horticulture is definitely before the Nation.

—Rose E. Braman.

Mrs. Doe (as John enters the house): "What time is it?"

John: "Just one o'clock."

Mrs. Doe (as clock strikes three): "Dear me, how that clock stutters."



## FEDERATION BOARD PLANS MANY ACTIVITIES

**T**HE first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held in Milwaukee on December 10. Plans were made for many garden club activities for the coming year. Among them are outdoor garden schools, garden pilgrimages, flower show judging schools, a State Flower show, and Leadership Schools. Emphasis, according to Mrs. Braman, President, is to be placed this year on improving our gardens and our communities, and on studying horticulture.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society proposed the creation of a joint committee on trial gardens and plant testing. At least seven trial gardens are to be established in various parts of the state. The committee is to decide upon plant material and the Horticultural Society will pay part of the cost of such material which will be planted in each of the trial gardens. Chairman of the Federation committee is to be Mr. J. C. Ward of Fort Atkinson, while the Horticultural Society committee will consist of Mr. Alfred Boerner of the Milwaukee County Park Board; Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker, Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture; and Mr. W. A. Dustrude of the White Elm Nursery, Hartland. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, is to be secretary of the committee.

## Recommendations

The Board of Directors voted the following recommendations: That the

garden clubs make cash donations to the educational fund of the National Wild Life Federation, such donations to be sent to Mrs. E. L. White, Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Fort Atkinson, in the name of the Federation.

That we support the Stamp Sale of the Wisconsin Conservation League. Stamps may be obtained through county chairmen set up by the League, who will contact the garden clubs.

It was also voted that the president of each garden club act as the Visiting Garden Chairman for her community this coming year. This plan is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

It was announced that the State Horticultural Society has plans under way for several outdoor garden schools in the flower gardens of Whitnall Park in cooperation with the Milwaukee County Park Board, which should be most interesting.

Considerable time was spent in the appointment of committee chairmen, the Board being in favor of reducing the number of committees to make the work less complicated.

After considering the financial report of the treasurer, the Board members became convinced that in order to balance the budget for this coming year, that each Board member must become familiar with the receipts and expenditures of the organization, and that the Board must act as its own budget committee.

## PLAN FOR VISITING GARDENS IN 1941

**D**URING the summer season of 1941, each garden club president is to act as a Visiting Garden Chairman. If the president is unable to act, she may appoint some other member of the club to carry on this project. This is the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

There has been objection in the past to publishing names of gardens open for visit in the magazine, or sending them to garden clubs. Many gardeners open their gardens only during certain



seasons, and only on certain days of the week. Some gardens are most beautiful in June; others are excellent only during other months of the summer. Most gardeners like to dress up their gardens a bit when they expect visitors.

Therefore, it is suggested that when club members or a garden club wishes to visit gardens in a certain community, they contact the president of the club who will then telephone members whose gardens may be open for visit, and make all arrangements.

#### A NEW WAY FOR JUDGING FLOWER SHOWS

**W**E read in Horticulture about a new way for judging flower shows. In a large exhibition at Columbus, Ohio, held in connection with the Ohio State Fair a single judge was used to pass on the exhibits. Instead of following the often prescribed method of working "in seclusion" he carried a microphone and broadcast his decisions through a loud speaker so placed that all visitors could hear what he said.

The judge presented his reasons as he went along and discussed the merits of the different groups being judged. Thus those who heard him were able to understand why certain exhibits were given prizes while others were passed by.

The plan was reported as a huge success because large crowds of amateurs and professionals alike followed the judge around in order to profit by his remarks.

This contrasts quite distinctly with the rule so often seen for judging garden club flower show exhibits where we are told the spectators **must be excluded** from the hall while the judges are doing their work.

Obviously, the Ohio judge was fully competent to carry on this type of program with the result that much good was accomplished. We must develop more such judges in Wisconsin.

It is noted too, that at the Chicago Flower Judging School Miss Maud Jacobs, one of the principal speakers, emphasized that high ratings given exhibits improve the cause of horticulture by encouraging the exhibitors, and that they carry on better with approbation.

Another judge emphasizes the value of **good horticultural material** in arrangements, and the value of written comments.

In passing, it might be noted that Wisconsin has long been a leader along these very lines.

## Wonderful Bird Collection Open To Public

**W**HAT is probably the finest collection of mounted birds in the middle-West, may now be seen in the Court House Building, Racine. Birds, their nests, and other objects of Racine's natural history collected more than half a century ago by Dr. Philo Hoy are on display in surroundings similar to their natural habitat.

Work on the collection was instigated about two years ago by Mrs. H. J. Anderson, who was then president of the Racine Garden Club. A dinner in honor of Mrs. Anderson was recently given

by the club in recognition of her services.

A sum of \$2,000 was raised for the work of having the birds remounted and properly displayed. The work was done largely by the State-Wide Museum Project in Milwaukee.

All members and the general public is invited to visit the bird collection. Mr. Wesley Shephard, county historian, has volunteered to conduct groups through the collection on week days from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 8 a.m. until noon. The Court House is closed on Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

#### COMMITTEES OF THE WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION 1941

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 Chris Ward, 211 S. 3rd E., Fort Atkinson, Chairman Federation Committee.  
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# Flower Judging School

## Questions and Answers

**T**HE questions and answers of the speakers at the Eighth Annual Judging School of the Michigan Horticultural Society, were published in Horticultural News, the official publication of that Society. We list here some of the most interesting questions and answers which may be of help to our members in judging or staging flower shows.

### Specimen Bloom—Showing and Judging

1. *Why are the perfection of bloom classes important in a flower show?*

Ans. Whether in the garden or in a bouquet, high quality flowers create the best picture and give the most pleasing arrangements. It is important therefore to stimulate interest in and knowledge of cultural perfection.

2. *While judging a show, you find it necessary to disqualify a considerable number of entries. What would you do about it?*

Ans. Something is wrong with the schedule, the rules or the information given exhibitors. The proper committee should be consulted and information given them to overcome the difficulty. In a small show of beginners it may be advisable to remedy the errors at once, before judging the entries to create greater satisfaction and good will.

3. *Describe how you would proceed in placing a first, second and third prize ribbon in a class of ten entries of Iris, Peonies, Gladiolus, or Delphinium.*

Ans. In a large class it simplifies the judging greatly to select the winners by a process of elimination. Select the entries that rate lowest first and set them aside. Line up the best entries side by side for careful comparison. The elimination process may be carried on until all awards have been made, selecting the first awards either first or last.

4. *How should the varieties of annuals and perennials of small size such as petunias and columbine be exhibited at a flower show?*

Ans. It has been found that the show may be improved greatly if the smaller "cut flower" varieties be shown as "bouquets," because that is their principal function. They should be judged by using a score card which gives some consideration to arrangement, as for example 50% for quality of flowers, 40% for arrangement, 10% for suitability of container. The term "display of petunias" should be avoided.

5. *Might there be a difference in the attitude of a judge towards exhibitors at a large and well established show as compared to an amateur show staged by a garden club in a small community? Explain.*

Ans. The standard of shows will vary and judges should recognize the fact. Much more effort should be used in the small show to create good will and harmony.

6. *Explain in a few words what you would do in the following situation:*

a. *You find you are to judge a class in which you are, or a close relative is an exhibitor.*

Ans. Withdraw and ask the proper committee to have another person judge the class.

b. *Find a class with one entry.*

Ans. Judge the exhibit entirely on its merits. If not worthy, do not give a place.

c. *You are judging a class alone and find a number of exhibitors watching you, some of them obviously wishing to ask questions.*

Ans. At the small show, I would invite them to ask questions at the close of judging the class or show—which ever is most convenient.

d. *The show is not ready for judging until 1:00 p.m. the hour advertised that spectators are admitted.*

Ans. Proceed with the judging. The committee can easily keep visitors from interfering with judges.

7. *What character of growth gives an excellent aid in distinguishing the relative merits of specimens in the same variety of roses?*

Ans. Thickness of stem.

8. *What are the main principles of design as applied to Flower Arrangement?*

Ans. Proportion, Balance, Unity of the Whole, namely of floral material and receptacle or whole composition.

(To be continued)

### GARDEN CLUB RADIO PROGRAMS

Over Milwaukee Station WTMJ  
Arranged by Radio Chairman,  
Mrs. R. H. Malisch,  
Hales Corners

**J**AN 11. 3:45 p.m. What to Think About When Planning a Garden. Mr. Alfred Boerner, Milwaukee.

Jan. 25. 3:45 p.m. Iris—Best Varieties and Their Cultivation. Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Milwaukee.

### IF SANTA BROUGHT YOU . . .

**A**N African Violet—it will be grateful for a place in an east or north window, away from direct light—a temperature of about 65 degrees—no drafts—and water always from the bottom. With this attention it should bloom at least two months.

**An Ardisia**—this also likes a temperature of about 65, but will endure warmer rooms. It should be watered daily, sprayed at least once a week with tepid water, and have some sun.

**An Azalea**—water twice a day, or soak pot in water once a day. A cool room is necessary if all the buds are to open. But it must have sunlight.

**A Begonia**—There are so many varieties that only general directions can be given. They like east windows, though flowering plants need south exposure. Do not spray the hairy kinds. All of them need daily watering, but must not have wet feet.

**A Christmas Cactus**—(Zygocactus truncatus)—They prefer a light room but not direct sun. Should have plenty of water till the buds form, then not quite so much, or buds will drop. Also likes a rather cool room for long-continued bloom.

**A Cyclamen**—Place in the coolest window, water from beneath daily, and do not let crown of plant get wet. The white flowered plants are most beautiful when not all the flowers are open.

**A Jerusalem Cherry or a Pepper Plant**—Plenty of water, daily spraying, no trace of gas in the air, and no drafts at any time, are necessary for these plants. Full sun in a rather cool room is preferable. Disregard of any of these requirements will cause both buds and leaves to drop very soon.

—Mrs. W. F. Roecker.

# Good Garden Books

**A**BBOTT, D. T. The indoor garden-er. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1939. \$1.50.

Ackerman, I. T. and others. Harmony in flower design. N. Y., Dodd, 1939. \$3.00.

American Horticultural Society. The American lily year book. Washington, D. C., The Society, 1940. \$1.00.

Bailey, L. H. Standard cyclopedia of horticulture. 3 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1935. \$15.00.

Biddle, Dorothy and Blom, Dorothy. Creative flower arrangement. N. Y., Doubleday, 1938. \$2.00.

Bissland, J. H. The rock garden and what to grow in it. Boston, Hale, 1939. \$1.00.

Burbank, Luther. Partner of nature. N. Y., Appleton-Century, 1939. \$3.00.

Buxton, B. R. Begonias. Boston, Hale, 1939. \$1.00.

Carter, A. B. Shakespeare gardens. Philadelphia, Dorrance, 1937. \$1.25.

Clarkson, R. E. Magic gardens. N. Y., Macmillan, 1939. \$3.00.

Coffin, M. C. Trees and shrubs for landscape effects. N. Y., Scribner, 1940. \$3.00.

Cumming, Alex. Hardy chrysanthemums. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1939. \$2.50.

Dennis, M. C. What to do with herbs. N. Y., Dutton, 1939. \$1.50.

Dorrance, Anne. Gardening in the greenhouse. N. Y., Doubleday, 1935. \$1.50.

Dutton, Ralph. English gardens. N. Y., Scribner, 1938. \$3.00.

Farrington, E. I. The vegetable garden. Boston, Hale, 1939. \$1.00.

Fassett, N. C. A manual of aquatic plants. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1940. \$4.00.

Felt, E. P. Our shade trees. N. Y., Judd, 1938. \$2.00.

Hine, Mrs. W. R. New flower arrangements. N. Y., Scribner, 1936. \$2.75.

Hottes, A. C. The book of shrubs; 2nd ed., rev. and enl. N. Y., De La Mare, 1937. \$3.00.

Hottes, A. C. The book of trees. N. Y., De La Mare, 1932. \$3.50.

Hottes, A. C. 1001 Christmas facts and fancies. N. Y., De La Mare, 1937. \$2.50.

Jenkins, D. H. The children make a garden. N. Y., Doubleday, 1936. \$1.50.

Jenkins, D. H. Vines for every garden. N. Y., Doubleday, 1937. \$1.00.

Morse, H. K. Gardening in the shade. N. Y., Scribner, 1939. \$3.00.

Peattie, D. C. Flowering earth. N. Y., Putnam, 1939. \$2.50.

Perry, Frances. Water gardening. N. Y., Scribner, 1938. \$5.00.

Rockwell, F. F. and Grayson, E. C. Flower arrangement in color. N. Y., Wise, 1940. \$2.95.

Slate, G. L. Lilies for American gardens. N. Y., Scribner, 1939. \$3.50.

Storm, Katherine and Arthur. The small garden. N. Y., Stokes, 1939. \$2.50.

Verrill, A. H. Wonder plants and plant wonders. N. Y., Appleton-Cen-

tury, 1939. \$3.00.

Wilder, Mrs. L. B. Adventures with hardy bulbs. N. Y., Macmillan, 1936. \$5.00.

Wood, A. H., Jr. Grow them indoors. Boston, Hale, 1936. \$1.75.

Wright, Richardson. Gardener's day book. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1938. \$2.50.

## WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION TREASURER'S REPORT

<b>Permanent Fund</b> , balance .....	\$250.00
<b>Speaker's Fund</b> , balance on hand Dec. 1, 1939.....	\$284.72
Donation from one club.....	1.00
Convention registration fee balance.....	16.51
Total Receipts .....	\$302.23
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Speakers for annual meeting.....	72.00
Balance on hand.....	230.23
Expenditures over 1940 receipts, \$54.50 .....	
<b>Flower Show Permanent Fund</b> .....	181.03

## GENERAL FUND

<b>Receipts:</b>	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1939.....	\$322.26
Dues from 2,479 members—86 clubs.....	461.40
State Flower Show premiums.....	14.00
Total Receipts .....	\$797.66
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Dues to National Council of Garden Club Federations.....	\$ 90.25
Membership dues to Roadside Development Council.....	10.00
Emergency Conservation Committee dues.....	5.00
National Meeting in June. Expenses of Mrs. Chas. Schuele .....	25.00
Regional Meeting. Expenses of 4 delegates.....	60.00
Summer meeting expense, Board and Dinners.....	39.20
Expenses, Federation president and chairmen of committees .....	119.69
5 Board meetings, expenses of officers.....	73.08
Annual meeting, expenses of Board.....	48.31
Regional meeting, Horticulture Exhibit, \$10.00; expenses .....	\$4.45
Stationery and supplies .....	59.49
State Fair Flower Show entrance fees, table cloths, etc.....	11.30
Postage for Secretary.....	14.29
Bond for treasurer.....	5.00
Secretary's salary, \$15.00; clerical help, \$10.00.....	25.00
Rumford Press for cut for National magazine.....	6.35
Total Disbursements .....	606.41
Loan to Wis. Conservation League for Stamp printing.....	100.00
Total .....	\$706.41
Balance in treasury.....	91.25
Expenditures over 1940 receipts, \$131.01 .....	

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Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secy.-Treas.

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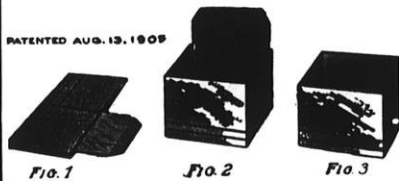
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*February, 1941*

**ROOTS USE ENERGY IN TAKING UP MINERAL NUTRIENTS FROM THE SOIL**

**A**PAPER proving that roots work and spend energy in taking up mineral nutrients from the soil, hence disproving the old theory that this is a passive absorption process, was awarded a prize of \$1,000 last month. The paper was delivered at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was prepared by D. B. Hoagland and D. I. Arnon, of the University of California. The scientists also stated that they found that molybdenum and zinc are essential to plant growth.

Money is an article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except Heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness.—*Wall Street Journal*.



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**PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS**

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Grass Mulch System of Orchard Soil Management In Ohio

C. W. Ellenwood

**W**E want to say at the outset that the system of orchard soil management emphasized in this discussion works well in Ohio. We are not here to urge the grass mulch plan of soil management upon Wisconsin fruitgrowers. You will, of course, be guided by the advice of your own well informed horticultural and soils specialists. As open minded fruitgrowers I am sure you are interested in the story of some mulching work in Ohio.

Just when mulching fruit trees commercially was first practiced I am not sure. We do know that shortly after 1900 there was a good deal of discussion as to the merit of using mulch as a substitute for cultivation in growing apple trees. Its value was argued pro and con and with considerable earnestness particularly in some farm papers during a 10 year period extending roughly from 1906 to 1915. Credit for establishing the system as a respected orchard soil practice probably goes jointly to Grant Hitchings of Syracuse, New York, and F. P. Vergon of Delaware, Ohio. These two men were using mulch to some extent at the time the first Ohio bulletin on the subject was published in 1906. The orchard in which this plan has been continuously followed for the longest pe-



riod is what is known as Orchard A at the Ohio Experiment Station. This orchard was set in 1893 and cultivated until 1899, then seeded down and mulched. It has been maintained in mulch until the present time (1940), a period of 41 years.

This orchard was set as a variety trial orchard. Not all the original trees are still standing, many varieties having demonstrated their value were replaced by others. However, a good many of the original trees, more than half of them, have been preserved throughout.

### Definition of Grass Mulch

The grass mulch system for the purpose of this discussion may be

defined as an orchard grown in some sort of sod, wherein mulch material either grown in the orchard or brought in from outside is placed in a band around the trees extending inward from the outward extremity of the branches.

This may be a rather narrow definition of grass mulch since it must be admitted that there are all sorts of variations from this definition. A sod orchard mowed two or three times a year with the clippings left where they fall is a mulch of a sort. On the other extreme, there is the all-over mulch where an effort is made to cover the entire area with mulch.

We think of a mulched orchard as one where enough mulch is applied to discourage the growth of grass and weeds within the mulched area.

### Materials Used for Mulching

Wheat straw is the material we have most commonly used. Oats and rye straw, moldy or low quality hay, sweet clover, alfalfa to some extent, waste grass, corn fodder shredded and in the stalk, weeds, apple pomace, peat, muck, sawdust, shavings, and corn cobs have all been used to some extent. There probably is not a great deal of dif-

ference in the value of a good many of these materials. On the other hand, such materials as corn cobs and fodder have the obvious disadvantage of likely carrying some grain which may sometimes increase the rodent population. Some of these materials like sawdust and shavings have not been used extensively and the most that can be said is that their use has not been injurious. We cannot conclude this reference to mulching materials without pointing out that some types of mulch, particularly alfalfa, sweet clover, and other clovers, may contain appreciable amounts of nitrogen thus adding some value to them for their fertilizing value.

### Amount of Mulch Required

After a mulch has been established in an orchard say for 15 or 20 years, the annual requirements will run from 100 to 200 pounds per tree. Of course, there is no disadvantage in using more if the material is available.

Expressed in another way, the minimum annual mulch requirement for an acre of orchard, say 30 to 35 trees, would represent the straw produced on an acre of wheat yielding 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Naturally, an estimate of this nature is capable of wide variation from section to section. An acre of sweet clover, rye, sudan grass, millet, and many other crops would produce more tonnage per acre than wheat.

### Advantage of Mulching

There are several advantages claimed for mulching. Some of these may be listed as follows:

1. Conservation of moisture.
2. Conservation of organic matter.
3. It provides good soil aeration and porosity.
4. Better conditions for use of heavy machinery than where cultivation is practiced.
5. Protection of windfall against bruising and dirt.
6. Nitrates are higher under well

established and long continued mulched than in cultivated orchards.

### Orchard A

This orchard previously referred to embraces approximately 7 acres. The trees stand 33'x33'. As previously stated, the orchard was planted in 1893. Including the year of 1940 the trees have been mulched for a period of 41 years. Mulch has not been added to every tree every year, but sufficient mulch has been maintained to keep the weeds and grass in check. The following results are provided by Orchard A.

Table 1.

Average Annual Yield 30 Year Period  
17-46th years

Trees grown in mulch

Variety	Average annual yield in bushels
Baldwin -----	15.1
Ben Davis -----	15.6
Jonathan -----	16.6
Northern Spy -----	15.6
Northwestern -----	21.7
Oldenburg -----	12.9
Red Canada -----	13.4
Rhode Island -----	20.9
Rome Beauty -----	17.1
Wealthy -----	7.8
Yellow Transparent -----	10.6
York Imperial -----	14.2
Average 12 varieties -----	15.1

In table 1 we show the average annual yield per tree for a 30 year period for 12 well known varieties. These 12 varieties are fairly representative of the larger number in the orchard. The average annual production was 15.1 bushels per tree.

Since this orchard was primarily for variety trials approximately one-third of the original number of trees have from time to time been replaced with other varieties so that there are now (1940) standing in the orchard a good many trees ranging in age from 10 to 20 years. However, even though the orchard as a whole contains trees varying from 10 or 12 years to 48 years from planting, the yield per acre has been very good. This yield

per acre for a 10 year period (1930-39) is shown in table 2. An average annual yield per acre of 479 bushels must be rated good. It, at least, demonstrates that high yields can be maintained in a mulch orchard.

A small amount of nitrogen fertilizer amounting to about 7½ pounds per tree (sulfate of ammonia) was used for a period of 10 or 12 years. The soil on which this orchard stands is a silt loam, fairly well drained and capable of retaining moisture to a high degree. The soil also permits rather deep rooting.

Table 2.

Orchard A, 10 Year Production Record

Original Planting 1893

Mulched since 1899

Year	Average annual yield per acre in bushels
1930-----	255
1931-----	788
1932-----	358
1933-----	714
1934-----	353
1935-----	705
1936-----	325
1937-----	528
1938-----	249
1939-----	516
10 year average-----	479

(To be continued. In the next issue Prof. Ellenwood will discuss results in an orchard half of which was in bluegrass sod and the other half cultivated, with a cover crop.—Editor)

### NEW WILT-RESISTANT MUSKMELON DEVELOPED

**A**FTER discovering melon fields near the University of Minnesota infected with fusarium wilt, research men there realized that resistant varieties must be developed if the industry was to survive.

A new variety which is said to be wilt-resistant and of high quality has now been developed and has been called Golden Gopher. It has proven highly resistant on badly infested fields. Each of the fruit weighs two to three pounds. The flesh is orange in color and sweet.



## DELICIOUS REQUIRES CERTAIN SOIL TYPES

**W**HY do Delicious apples have green flesh, is a question often asked by growers. As a matter of fact, there are growers who seldom have good quality Delicious and whose soils seem to be unsuitable for that variety. A Delicious apple with green flesh is certainly not an apple to sell to consumers who are expected to remain loyal to Wisconsin apples.

It appears as if Delicious does not in many cases mature well on good producing soils—that is, the kind we call good farm land—the heavy loam high fertility type of soil. Perhaps it is associated with the amount of moisture and the availability of nitrogen late in the season.

Delicious seems to produce better fruit on light soils, those that are drier in the fall, or the kind of soil that is not considered the best farming land such as on higher elevations. We find too, that on the good soils the trees do not last long. We have in mind a grower who planted 100 Delicious trees some 20 years ago and only has about 30 left, and these are in very bad condition. The soil is excellent for McIntosh. It is a heavy loam soil that will produce well farm crops of all kinds. No doubt the factor which causes the Delicious apples to be green in the fall, also causes the crotches of the trees to be immature or become dormant late, resulting in winter injury during severe winters.

Prof. J. G. Moore remarked recently that there is no universal apple, that growers will have to study varieties in relation to their own soils and climatic conditions, and grow the kinds that will grow best for them.

Try out good quality varieties in your orchard by planting a tree or two of the kinds that have achieved a reputation. Or, better still, visit a neighbor with the same type of soil in case he has good varieties and see how they do there.

That is where our fruit testing project becomes valuable.

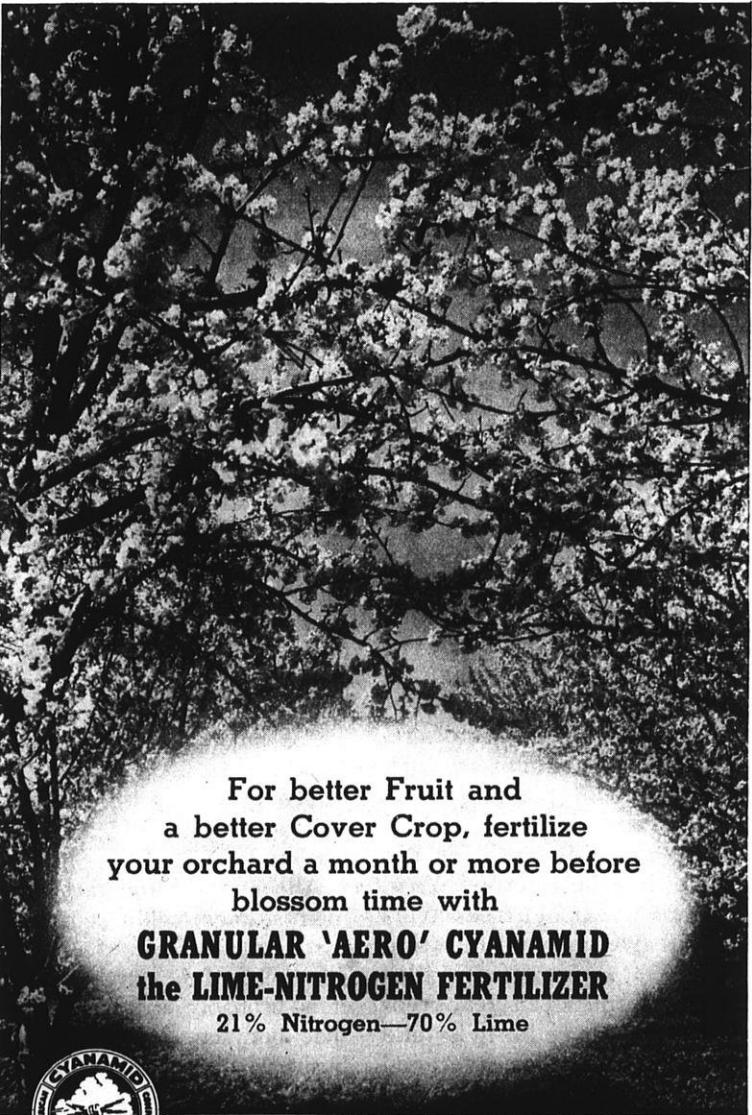
### Try This, Mr. President

"I know how to settle this unemployment problem," said the club wag. "If we put all the men of the world on one island, and all the women on another, we'd have everybody busy in no time."


"Well, what would they be doing?"

"Why, boat-building."

A clever man tells a woman he understands her; a stupid one tries to prove it.



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# IN THE ORCHARD

## "APPLE MEASLES" FOUND IN EAST

**M**ARYLAND fruit growers have been given instructions on the control of "apple measles," a disease which is especially troublesome on the Delicious variety. The disease appears as roughened, pimply bark on two year old wood and older parts of the branches, especially near the lower parts of the tree, and may develop as a form of "die-back."

The cure is the use of one pound of common borax per bearing tree, applied under the spread of the branches at any time of the year. Boron is also being used to control drouth spots in eastern New York and in Australia. However, Borax is quite toxic in large quantities and must be used with care.

## THE MACOUN APPLE

**T**HE Macoun apple is receiving much favorable attention. It is of the McIntosh type but distinct by its somewhat darker color, more nutty flavor, firmer white flesh and somewhat later date of ripening. Its edible season appears to be from one to two months later than that of McIntosh, being good from February to April in cold storage, much earlier in common storage. Macoun is a winter apple.

At the Vermont Station, Macoun blossoms full but does not always set into large crops. Yield on small nine-year old trees averaged about five bushels; omitting 1936 when a spring frost killed the blossoms; on seven-year trees they averaged three bushels; and on six-year trees they averaged two and one-half bushels. On smaller trees where no thinning of apples was done, the fruit was nearly half grade A, with few culls of any kind.

The tree is an upright grower, like Spy and Wagener and needs early attention to secure strong open scaffold limbs to obviate forked branches. Its heads are likely to be too thick the first ten years. Thus far Macoun is a very healthy tree and does not seem to be subject to any marked degree to common orchard diseases.

If a "New England Seven" set of varieties is ever again made up of new sorts of recent origin, it seems that Macoun should be considered.

—M. B. Cummings, Vermont, condensed from *The Rural New-Yorker*.

## THE APPLE SITUATION

**W**HAT we thought was a hill has proved to be a mountain. The supply of apples in cold storage on Jan. 1 is the greatest ever held on that date for domestic consumption. Here are the figures:

The Jan. 1 holdings of apples in cold storage totalled 28,816,000 bushels, according to the estimates released Jan. 12 by the Department of Agriculture. The estimate a year ago was 26,198,000 bushels.

Marketing of citrus fruits during the remainder of the apple season are expected to be 16% above last year.

Consumer buying power is up 14%.

The general price level for apples was about 30% above a year ago on Jan. 1.

Allowing for the fact that common storage holdings are lighter, for a small trickle of exports, and for the S.M.A. purchase program, it is probably a fair guess to say that between 2½ and 3 million bushels more must be sold between Jan. 1 and the end of the season than was the case a year ago.

The movement out of storage in December was about 5,125,000 bushels, as compared with 4,566,000

bushels a year ago, and 2,894,000 bushels two years ago.

—From Bulletin of the National Apple Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

## NEW FRUIT VARIETIES FOUND

**T**HREE new fruits were discovered at the 1940 New Fruits Show of the Stark-Burbank Institute of Horticulture, according to Paul Stark, Jr., of the Stark Nursery Company.

A new summer apple found in an Illinois fence row is said to be of high quality with a good red color. It ripens at the same time as Yellow Transparent.

The highest award went to a chance seedling apple from New Mexico. It has a high red color and excellent flavor, with good keeping qualities in common storage.

A hybrid cherry plum from Connecticut also won a prize. It is thought to be a cross of the Early Richmond cherry and the Abundance plum. It has the appearance of the plum with a cherry quality.

## MINNESOTA FRUIT BREEDING FARM TO TEST APRICOTS

**B**ECAUSE of the promising developments in the breeding of apricots at the Experiment Stations in South Dakota, North Dakota, and in the Dominion Station at Morden, Manitoba, the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm has secured a collection of some 20 types or varieties of apricots, including the hardy wild apricot of Manchuria, according to the Minnesota Horticulturist.

A large number of open-pollinated seedling apricots grown from hardy apricot material from the North Dakota Experiment Station were planted, and these together with their own seedlings filled a seedling orchard of three acres. The Minnesota Station is to be complimented on this work.

**Safety Shave**

"Mamma," said little Johnny, "don't men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."

**Alarming**

"Why do you wear such loud socks?"

"Oh, I just hate to have my feet going to sleep in class."

Aunt Jemima was brought into court one day for unmercifully beating her "orneriest" child. The judge after giving her a severe lecture, asked if she had anything to say.

"Jes one thing, Jedge. I wants to ax you if you was ever the parent of a puffectly wuthless culled chil'?"

# Early McIntosh And Melba Apples Compared

**T**HIS magazine has repeatedly stated that under Wisconsin conditions Melba is more suitable as an early apple than is Early McIntosh.

During the past month a number of Wisconsin growers have reported similar opinions. In fact, Mr. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh, who has been manager of the estate of the late A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, has condemned the Early McIntosh. A number of years ago before the Society started its fruit testing program, Mr. Lawrence planted 100 Early McIntosh trees. They are now in bearing and Mr. Rasmussen reports that the fruit is small and difficult to market. This of course brings up the question as to whether it is ever profitable to grow a very early variety in a commercial orchard section such as Door County.

Other growers report that Early McIntosh does not bear as early or as well as Melba, and that the fruit clusters badly. Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville, reports that Melba bears regularly, and heavily. The quality is the best of its season. In his section the fruit sells well. The apple, however, may not color up well in some sections, but it does have high quality.

We again repeat that new apples should be planted on a limited scale until we know considerable about them. That means testing in all the different sections of the state, and then reporting on their performance. He who plants 100 trees of a new variety is taking big chances. We recommend not more than five trees, and preferably two or three.

## SAVE DOLLARS ON

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- } Spreader

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## Shallow Orchard Soils Require Different Treatment Than Deep Soils

**F**RUIT trees planted in shallow soils may require an entirely different kind of fertilizer treatment than those in deep soils. This was brought out rather forcefully to the Fruit Testing Committee in visiting the Vineland, Ontario Experiment Station. Prof. G. H. Dickson in going over the experiments on orchard soil management pointed out a section of young trees which showed indication of potash deficiency. The leaves were slightly crinkled, hard, and somewhat rusty looking, indicating lack of potash. He said that an application of potash fertilizer cured the trouble and promoted tree growth.

He then went on to explain that in this particular test they planted trees on an area of soil where chemical tests indicated the same amount of potash throughout. On one section of this soil the trees showed the characteristic potash shortage, while in another section they did not. In trying to discover the cause, they carefully analyzed both soils, again, taking samples at intervals to a considerable depth. The chemical tests again showed that the soils in both plots were very much alike and low in potash. Soils experts were called in and on further examination it was discovered that the trees showing no potash deficiency were on a deep soil, while the others were on a shallow soil—that is, soil where the sub-soil was relatively close to the surface.

The conclusion was then reached that on a deep soil the roots penetrate deeply and have a much larger area from which to draw plant food. Even though

there is very little potash present they obtained enough potash.

This experiment shows clearly that growers must know their soils and treat them according to the needs of the trees. Heavy soils, for example, on which there is a good growth of orchard cover crop may not need very much nitrogen fertilizer. Sandy soils, on the other hand, especially those that are not very deep, may require much more nitrogen and possibly other fertilizer elements as well.

At the fruit growers meeting held at Kenosha in September, the orchard of our president R. L. Marken was visited. He had used only one pound of ammonium sulphate per tree, which was pointed out as being sufficient under his conditions. The trees had made good growth and produced an excellent crop of fruit. They were on a rather fertile loam soil. The same treatment might not do at all in another orchard on a different soil type.

### PRUNE TYPE PLUMS BEING TESTED IN MINNESOTA

**W**ITHIN the past two years hardy European or prune-type plums have been discovered in Minnesota and other states, according to the Minnesota Horticulturist. Prof. W. H. Alderman, Chief of the Horticulture Department, University of Minnesota states:

"If large sized, good quality varieties of this type of plum can be secured, hardy enough to exist in our climate, it would represent a valuable addition to our fruit list."

During the winter of 1938 the Minnesota Station secured cions of 120 varieties of this type of plum.

They were grafted onto seedling stock in the nursery and were allowed to stand exposed during the past two winters. Some 75 varieties came through without serious injury and were planted in a test orchard to determine which varieties will withstand Minnesota conditions.

European plums have also been intercrossed with the hardiest varieties available for parents, and the hope is that good varieties of this type can be produced in Minnesota.

### KENDALL APPLE UNJUSTLY CRITICIZED

**B**ECAUSE it is an attractive red apple which colors early in the season, Kendall is being picked too early by fruit growers who have it under test in their orchard, with the result that the apple is unfairly criticized as having green flesh, a characteristic which would condemn any apple for market, says Prof. G. H. Howe, pomologist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva where Kendall originated.

It is the consensus of opinion of those who have watched Kendall fruiting at the Experiment Station for the past several seasons that the matter of green flesh can be entirely overcome if the fruit is not picked too early. The 1938 crop of Kendalls at the Station was picked at intervals of a week or 10 days apart, the fruit holding to the tree very well. In the later pickings the flesh appeared white while the earlier pickings showed a pronounced green flesh.

In recommending new apples for trial, the Station pomologists have no desire to urge the planting of varieties that may prove unworthy, explains Professor Howe, but they do advocate a trial of kinds which show real promise. Kendall is believed to be a promising variety, but it must be properly handled for best results.

From New York State Fruit News.



## CONTROL OF BROWN ROT OF PLUMS

**QUESTION:** Last year our plums started to rot on the trees. Last fall nearly all of them rotted right on the trees, and some of them are still hanging there. What can be done to control this rot? M. B., Menasha.

Answer by Prof. R. E. Vaughan, Madison: The trouble you refer to is called brown rot of plums. This disease is of fungus origin and is also tremendously influenced by wet weather conditions. A third modifying condition is the presence of curculio insects in the orchard.

The fungus causing plum brown rot overwinters in the mummied plums hanging on the tree or on the surface of the ground. This overwintering condition points out the first method of control, namely, destroying the overwintering source. The mummies should all be picked from the tree before growth starts and the mummies on the soil should be carefully buried so that no exposed or semi-exposed mummies are left. The weather conditions during spring and early summer are of course beyond our control.

To offer some protection to the young plums at that time we use a spray program. For the spraying of plums the atomic or mike sulphurs have given better results than lime sulphur or Bordeaux mixture. Lime sulphur particularly is likely to cause burning and defoliation on plums. To get best results the mike sulphur should be combined with arsenate of lead for curculio control. Usually two or three applications are sufficient—starting as soon as the shucks fall and repeating in ten days and again in two weeks. We have also observed that the brown rot starts frequently where two or more plums rub each other. Hence, it is advisable to do some thinning to avoid this contact and rubbing.

Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

## LONG-TIME OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

**A**SSUMING no improvement in the export prospect, the long-time outlook for fruit is not bright. Producers will probably have continuing surpluses, the result of gradually expanding production. Rising domestic consumer purchasing power may offset the tendency to some extent. But the period just ahead seems to be unfavorable. It will necessitate steady effort to lower the costs of production and marketing. Considerable reductions can be made in the costs of marketing some fruits. Lower-cost containers and motortruck transportation may still further widen citrus distribution and increase the returns to producers. But fruit producers generally face a difficult problem. They need an increased consumption of fruit in this country at prices not lower than those received in recent years. Solution of the problem may require some revolutionary changes in production and marketing.

### Truck Crop Production Large

Despite unfavorable growing conditions in the early part of the year, and slightly reduced plantings, the total tonnage of the important truck crops combined is larger than in 1939. Yet market prices have averaged slightly higher than a year earlier, largely as a result of increased consumer purchasing power. These higher prices are likely to stimulate acreage expansion in 1941, which with normal yields will mean a further increase in production. The larger crops may not mean lower prices generally because demand conditions also are expected to improve. Production of truck crops for processing will be somewhat larger this year than it was in 1939, as a result mainly of an increase in the acreage. This represents the first of a three-season upswing in the normal cycle of the industry. Production of these crops probably will expand further during the next two sea-

sons. The prospect is for generally rising prices also during the next two seasons because the sale is largely on contracts made before planting time.

—From Report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1940.

## GETTING THE FRUIT TO MARKET

**N**O baker would permit a loaf of stale bread to remain on a retail shelf for sale to the consumer as a first-class product. Yet the fruit grower repeatedly washes his hands of his product when he turns it over to a buyer, and fails to realize that what may happen later, may seriously affect his future business.

Now comes a report from F. A. Harper of Cornell University showing that in a survey of eastern markets in 1939, most of the fruit below No. 1 quality was so as a result of loss of condition during marketing, rather than poor quality at picking time. That is, apples in the lower grade classification were there because of over-ripeness, scald, decay and the like.

How then can this problem be solved? Only by the growers themselves awakening to the fact that it is not enough for them to pack and grade fruit to meet the jobbers' needs. They must somehow see the fruit through to the ultimate consumer. If they have retail sales outlets, well and good. If they have none, they must band themselves together in grower-controlled movements, such as the Apple Institute movement, to see that their product is properly merchandised, that the consumer is satisfied, and that repeat orders will be forthcoming not only this season but in the seasons that lie ahead. Only in this way will fundamental problems be solved and will the fruit industry be placed on a firm footing.

—Condensed from Editorial in *The Rural New-Yorker*.

I am only an average man, but, by George, I work harder at it than the average man.—*Theodore Roosevelt*.

# Spacing Strawberry Plants Will Increase Yield If Done Correctly

Monroe McCown, Purdue

## Practical Plant Spacing

**I**N southern Indiana the Aroma variety has been the most important in our commercial plantings. The study of plant spacing has been, with the exception of one planting, limited to Aroma plantings. For this reason as well as because of climatic differences between the areas in our two states, the results of our plant spacing in Indiana probably could not be applied directly to plantings of other varieties under Wisconsin conditions. Nevertheless our experiences should be of interest and may serve as a basis for individual trial by those who would care to adapt these studies and methods to their individual conditions.

## Results of Crowding

In speaking of plan spacing I will refer to the practice of limiting, by the grower, of the number of new runner plants which are allowed to take root and remain in the planting during the first growing season. In favorable growing seasons there may be formed in the new planting on good soil so many plants that there would be obvious crowding of the row. All strawberry growers have seen rows so heavy in certain seasons that best production of fruit and best quality was limited to the outer portion of the row. Under such conditions the individual berries are smaller, they are lighter in color, if rain occurs during the harvest season when the fruit is softer and there is greater loss from rots, and on the other hand if drought conditions prevail during the harvest season there is greater damage to the crowded planting.

## Spacing with Harrow

Weather conditions were very favorable to the production of

plants in Indiana in 1937. In many plantings a row of sufficient width and well populated with plants was obtained by early August. With the cooperation of several of the growers, small plots were laid out in a half dozen plantings in late summer and any plants which were not sufficiently well rooted that they would not pull out of the ground by grasping and pulling the runners were removed from these plots in late September or early October. Yield records in 1938 showed an average increase in yield per acre of 19, 24-quart crates. One of these growers had decided in 1937 to space his entire acre of berries by mechanical methods. He used a spike tooth harrow and double harrowed most of the patch. By this I mean he harrowed the entire planting in early October first with the row and then across the row. He did leave a small portion which was harrowed only in one direction; that is, across the row. This operation very effectively tore out all late formed plants and broke off many of the runners, limiting the plants in the row to the big, strong, early-formed runner plants. Work in several states has shown that the strong, early-formed plants are the ones that produce the largest and most berries per planting. Despite the fact that this man's neighbor thought that he had completely ruined his planting, this grower harvested an average of 200 crates per acre in 1938. His comment was that even if the harrowing did not increase the yield of berries so long as it did not materially decrease it he would be inclined to harrow a planting because the spacing resulted in the production of larger, better colored berries which were so much easier to harvest.

## Spacing Gives Increased Production

The season of 1938 also was very favorable to the production of strawberry plants. This same grower decided to test more fully the effect of the use of the harrow in the spacing of plants upon yield of berries. He had in that year a two-acre planting which had been set that spring. The planting was on well prepared, fertile soil and set early.

By the last week in July he had obtained what he considered to be a sufficient number of plants. Comparable rows constituting a rather large plot were laid out in this planting. Some of these were allowed to develop naturally with the result that they formed an average of eight and a half plants per square foot, or approximately 283,000 plants per acre.

Some of the rows were hand spaced; that is, beginning in September the runners and small plants which were not sufficiently deeply rooted to withstand the pulling were removed from the planting by use of hands. The result was the production of an average of 5.3 plants per square foot, or approximately 176,000 plants per acre. Most of the 2-acre planting, however, was spaced with a spike tooth harrow in September. The result was that these rows were thinned to approximately 6.3 plants per square foot, or about 211,000 plants per acre. Accurate yield records were kept the following spring and the harrow spaced rows yielded at the rate of 218 crates per acre, which meant 35 crates per acre more than the matted rows and 27 crates per acre more than the hand spaced rows.

### Hand Spacing Results

Another Indiana grower, spaced an entire acre of Aroma strawberries by the hand method in 1938. Like Mr. Norris, his planting had been set early on good soil and had developed a sufficiently heavy row by the last of July. By using a potato hook or fork, as you may choose to call it, and hands, Mr. Wehr thinned or spaced the entire planting in late August and again during the latter part of September. Mr. Wehr sold 272 crates of berries from his spaced acre in 1939.

### Hand Spacing is Costly

By using a team and spike tooth harrow, Mr. Norris was able to space his berry planting at the rate of one acre in an hour, harrowing thoroughly with the rows and across the rows. He gave it only a single treatment in September which was sufficient apparently under his conditions in 1939. On the other hand, Mr. Wehr utilized some 125 hours of hand labor in thinning or spacing one acre. One would scarcely be justified in suggesting the hand method of spacing a commercial planting, but under Indiana conditions growers are using spike tooth harrows and even the old-fashioned A harrows in spacing or thinning their planting in seasons when they obtain excessive plant growth, believing that the greater size of the berries, better color and quality of fruit, and probably increased yield results from this practice.

In summarizing this report, one might say that under Indiana conditions the strawberry growers have demonstrated that the maintenance of a high organic matter content in the soil and adequate cultivation in addition to early planting are essential to more profitable production of strawberries. It might be said furthermore that thinning or spacing of plants in seasons when plant production is excessive may be done at a very low cost and may contribute materially to increased quality of fruit and to higher yields of berries.

### SHOULD A FARM PURCHASER MAKE A LARGE DOWN PAYMENT?

**A** MAN'S chances of making good on a farm of his own do not necessarily depend on the amount of down payment he is able to make, according to evidence found by Prof. P. E. McNall.

In this investigation, McNall analyzed the records of all present owner-operators in one Northern Wisconsin township who have owned their farms for more than five years.

Those farmers who started with the smallest equity now are worth about as much as those who started with the most. Those who began with the least have increased their equities seven-fold, while those who had the largest equities to begin with have not held their own.

The size of farm seems to have been an important factor determining whether or not these farmers made financial progress. Among farmers who made about the same amount of down payment when they started, most of those who settled on the larger farms (average 89 crop acres per farm) now are worth considerably more than those who bought small farms (average 41 crop acres per farm). This should not be surprising in view of the fact that the former are averaging from 50 to 60% larger cash incomes.

These findings should not be interpreted to mean that buying a large farm on a small down payment is a sure-fire formula for success. It merely shows many have done just that and made good. How many others lost their farms because they became hopelessly burdened with debt would not show up in this investigation, since it reached only those who have managed to keep their farms.

—From Wis. Bulletin 450. *What's New in Farm Science*, 1940.

Child's definition: An adult is one who has stopped growing except in the middle.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Catskill, Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, Dunlap, and Warfield. Also Gem Everbearing plants. Are heavily mulched. Properly packed to reach you in good growing condition. Discount on large orders. John J. Olson, Box 115, Warrens, Wis.

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"What a glorious garden of wonders this would be," I remarked to my American friends when I first saw the lights of Broadway, "to anyone lucky enough to be unable to read."—G. K. Chesterton, *What I Saw in America* (Dodd, Mead)



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# Wisconsin Beekeeping



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## WILL AN UNPROTECTED COLONY SURVIVE THE WINTER

**W**ILL the colony shown in the picture on this page survive the winter without more protection? The colony has two brood chambers, an entrance below, and also a small entrance bored just below the hand-hole in the top brood chamber.

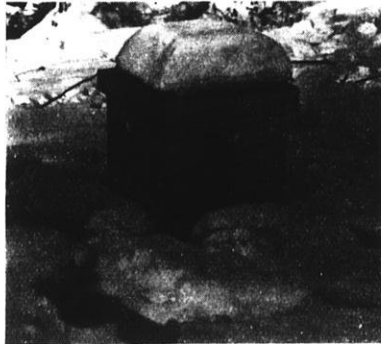
It is one of the colonies belonging to the Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison. They have wintered a great many colonies in this way during the past few years, and Dr. C. L. Farrar tells us that he can see no difference between them and those that he had packed.

Whether or not they will survive the winter depends entirely upon the condition of the colonies. In other words, what is on the inside of the hive is more important than what is on the outside. A strong colony of 8 to 10 lbs. of bees early in October, with 50 or more pounds of stores will come through the winter without any trouble. A weak colony will suffer no matter what kind of protection we give it.

Strong colonies will consume about 50 lbs. of honey on the average, from October to May, though they may use only 20 to 25 pounds during the winter.

The two principal causes for loss of colonies in Wisconsin in our opinion are: (1) Not enough honey and pollen; (2) Weak colonies.

Weak colonies may be due to: (1) Poor queens; (2) Colony division as by swarming; (3) Crowded brood chamber in summer and fall, limiting brood rearing; (4)



Will this colony survive?

Inadequate pollen in the fall (as in 1939) which reduces brood rearing.

## HOW BEES WINTER Bees Do Not Freeze

**A** GREAT deal has been written during the past few years on the subject of wintering bees and the kind of protection they require. We feel that many of the articles have been theoretical, rather than practical. The writers have failed to study and observe what bees actually do, but instead have used their own ideas as to what they think should be the case.

In the January issue of *The American Bee Journal* is a series of articles on thoughts about wintering by a number of writers, which bears out this statement.

We wish to quote, however, paragraphs from the article by C. L. Corkins of the Laramie, Wyoming, Experiment Station, written in 1932.

### Cold Brings Quiet to the Cluster

"According to our studies in Wyoming, warmth rather than cold

results in the expenditure of energy in winter. It is not cold that kills bees, but the effects of cold that causes starvation, because bees cannot get out of their cluster to bring in more stores. Cold, of itself, brings quiet, not activity, to the bee cluster. The less honeybees consume, the less energy they will expend.

"Every test we have made gives the same story—low honey consumption in cold weather. When the temperature rises, stores consumption increases. When the temperature falls, the stores consumption decreases, so we have to conclude that warm weather in winter brings about activity and wearing out of the bees, and not cold weather.

"The cluster contracts with cold and expands with warmth. By this simple mechanics, the bees can hold their normal temperature during cold weather with the production of only normal metabolic heat—with no extra normal heat as the old theory disclosed. Bees do not freeze to death in winter—they starve."

## POLLEN NEEDED IN WINTER

**T**HE need of winter pollen reserves for maintaining spring broodrearing was brought out in studies at Laramie, Wyo., which showed that pollen consumption occurred throughout the winter in colonies with both abundant and negligible pollen reserves but was considerably greater during winter and increased during March and



April in colonies with abundant pollen.

In colonies with negligible reserves pollen consumption was less in March and April. Abundant pollen reserves are essential if colony population and vitality are to be at a maximum at the beginning of the active season.

—From Report of the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

### PLAN FOR ADVERTISING HONEY PROGRESSING

**A** NUMBER of attractive illustrations advertising honey were submitted to the Department of Agriculture the middle of January on approval. From these, one will be selected and after slight changes will be made into a poster for the 200 billboards throughout the state.

The sign will no doubt advertise both honey and butter, because both are used on wheatcakes, and we find that the program of the Department calls for the advertising of Wisconsin's leading farm products—milk, butter, and cheese, on every poster throughout the year.

By the time this issue reaches our members the posters will be ready. If you have the place to display a poster, on the side of the barn or some other good location, write to the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, and a poster will be sent you.

### Additional Donations

Donations for this fund have been received since our last issue went to press from the following: *Winnebago County Beekeepers Association*, \$3; *Outagamie County Association*, \$5.00; *Edw. Hassinger, Jr.*, Greenville, \$1; *Washington County Association*, \$5; *Buffalo County Association*, \$3; *Marathon County Association*, \$2; *C. G. Hendricks*, Milwaukee, \$2.00; *W. E. Rice*, Delavan, \$1; *Shawano County Association*, \$1.75; *Vernon County Association*, \$5; *Ingman Nelson*, Westby, \$1; *Dane County Association*, \$5; *W. C. Smith*, Cottage Grove, \$1.

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT BEE-KEEPERS MEETING

**M**R. IVAN WHITING, Chairman of the Southern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, announces that the District will hold its annual meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Janesville, on Saturday, February 15th, beginning at 10 A.M.

An excellent program has been arranged, and all beekeepers are urged to attend. The program will include talks by the Chief Apiary Inspector, new motion picture on methods for managing bees from spring until fall by H. J. Rahmlow, and a talk on the Modified Two-Queen System of Management, and The Advantages of a Middle Entrance, by Ivan Whiting. An "Information Please" hour with questions answered by experts and leading beekeepers present will be held at 1:30.

### JAMES GWIN APPOINTED CHIEF DIVISION BEES AND HONEY

#### Becomes State Apiary Inspector

**M**R. RALPH AMMON, Director of Agriculture, announces that Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Markets, has been appointed Chief, Division of Bees and Honey in the Department of Agriculture. By virtue of this appointment he becomes State Apiary Inspector. All marketing, grading, advertising and inspection will come under this new Division.

This move makes it unnecessary to appoint a new man in the Department. It creates a new Division, and the apiary inspector will now be directly under the Director of Agriculture instead of under the State Department of Entomology as in the past.

### Reform

Government Agent, to Housewife: "Are you affiliated with any reform organization?"

Housewife: "Yes, I'm married to a man who thinks he should be allowed to make creation over."

### WHEN USING HONEY PLEASE REMEMBER!

1. That each cup of honey contains about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of liquid. Therefore, deduct  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of liquid from the recipe when using one cup of honey in place of one cup of sugar.

2. One cup of honey is as sweet as one cup of sugar, so no alteration need be made in the recipe to allow for sweetening power.

3. Use  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda for each cup of honey used in baking (this in addition to baking powder in the recipe when honey is substituted for sugar).

4. Honey caramelizes at a low temperature, so use a lower oven temperature for cakes and other baked products made with honey or they may become too brown on top before they are done inside.

5. If honey is crystallized, or too thick to pour easily, place the container in warm water until the honey reaches the desired consistency.

6. All honey may be used as the sweetening for fruit cakes, steamed puddings, fried cakes and some cookies, but it is suggested that half sugar and half honey be used in most cakes unless the recipe specifies all honey.

7. Honey should be stored in a dry place, not in the refrigerator or in a damp basement. Honey may crystallize in storage but may be liquefied by placing in a hot water bath at 150 degrees F. until liquid. Some persons prefer to use honey in its crystalline form.

8. 5-, 10-, and 60-pound cans are the most economical containers for purchasing extracted honey.

—From Honey Flavor Harmonies, Extension Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

### CUTTING BEE TREES CONDEMNED

**I**N an October issue of LIFE magazine there was a natural history story of a bee hunt and the destruction of a large strong basswood tree to get the honey. Mr. F. X. Wallner, writing in North and South Dakota Horticulture states that he wrote a letter to LIFE magazine condemning the bee hunt and the destruction of the tree to get the honey. LIFE magazine answered the letter by stating that it was all a part of the day's adventure and admitted that cutting down the tree was a destructive way of obtaining honey.

# The Middle Entrance

Ivan Whiting, Rockford

**A**FTER having wintered bees outdoors for over 20 years using bottom, middle, and top entrances, I consider the middle entrance best. The two advantages of the top entrance over the bottom entrance, i.e., the non-clogging with ice and freedom from mice, are also had by the middle entrance. Much more moisture escapes by the middle entrance than by the bottom entrance. Frost is regularly seen at the middle entrance in near zero weather, seldom at the bottom entrance. Less heat escapes from the middle entrance than the top entrance. The bees change more readily from bottom to middle entrance and vice versa, than from bottom to top entrance.

The top entrance was supposed to eliminate most of the moisture, but we now know that in present day wrapped hives, much of the moisture condenses on the sides of the hive, runs down and soaks the dead bees and cappings on the bottom board and some even escape through the hive and cover joints into the wrapping material. A better way of taking care of the moisture than using the top entrance, is to let it pass through an absorbent cushion at the top, as a sack of leaves, chaff, or planer shavings. Of course the cushion must be protected from rain and snow. I have a special packed cover through which the moist air can filter without causing air currents within the hive. About April 1st a bottom entrance should be provided to allow a circulation of air within the hive to remove any remaining moisture and permit the bees to clean house.

I make a middle entrance by slipping 2 seven-eighths pieces of shingle between the hive bodies at the sides and 2 pieces of wood the thickness of the opening at the front leaving about two inches for an opening in the center. The hive is then covered with two thicknesses

of corrugated paper tied in place. Over this is one thickness of asphalt felt nailed tight with strips of wood. A small three-fourths inch hole is cut through into the front opening with strips tacked above and below it. I find my colonies which are so packed average much stronger in the spring than those packed by any other method or placing of the entrance. Of course I am presuming that the colony to be wintered has been properly prepared as to colony requirements of queen bees and stored above the cluster. If so, I am sure the above method will bring it through winter in the best possible condition.

## HIVE COVERS SHOULD BE PAINTED WHITE

**H**IVE covers with galvanized metal tops should be painted with at least two coats of good quality white paint to aid in reducing the temperature within the hive on hot days, is the conclusion reached in an experiment conducted by the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, and reported in the Journal of Economic Entomology.

The report continues: "Aluminum paint absorbs much more of the heat from the sun than white paint and should not be used with the idea of keeping the hives cool. Unpainted hive covers having galvanized tops absorb practically as much heat as do those painted black."

The following table gives the temperatures obtained in the experiment:

**Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit within the hive body for readings taken at 15 minute intervals from 11 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. inclusive**

Date	Aug. 24 <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 27	July 11	July 12
Shade Temperature -----	75.9	82.5	90.4	96.1
Gloss White Paint -----	91.2	94.7	102.8	107.0
Flat White Paint -----	90.4	94.6	103.7	108.1
Aluminum Paint -----	95.4	99.6	105.7	109.4
Canary Yellow Paint -----	94.0	99.0	106.9	110.9
Gloss Black Paint -----	98.4	102.8	110.1	113.9
Unpainted Galvanized -----	99.0	103.5	108.4	113.8

<sup>1</sup>One coat of paint on tops.

## POLLEN TRAPS MADE BY BARABOO BEEKEEPER

**T**O Mr. Geo. DeKoeper, 815 West Street, Baraboo, goes the honor of being the first manufacturer of the pollen trap being used by the Central States Bee Laboratory, and which was shown at our State convention.

Realizing that many beekeepers are planning to trap colonies for pollen, Mr. DeKoeper obtained a model from Dr. C. L. Farrar, Madison, and is now making traps patterned after this model. He is planning to sell these traps at a very reasonable price.

The traps are placed in front of the colony during the active pollen producing season. The pollen falls into a little trough at the bottom of the trap where it should be collected each evening and spread out in a warm place to dry. In early spring this pollen will be especially valuable. It can be mixed with three parts of soybean flour and then fed to colonies to stimulate broodrearing. During early April we often have bad weather, making it impossible for bees to gather pollen. It is at that time that broodrearing should be stimulated for maximum honey production during the clover flow.

Some beekeepers are also planning on giving colonies a small amount of pollen late in the fall in order to make it possible for them to raise brood during the late winter months. By so doing, colonies will come out in the early spring with a fair percentage of young bees which are most valuable for spring broodrearing.

Some men grow under responsibility, others only swell.

# POLLEN REQUIREMENTS OF BEES

**A**BOUT 44 pounds of pollen is required in one season by a colony in brood rearing, is the estimate made by the Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory, and reported by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and the University of California.

Maximum amount of pollen trapped in the 1939 season from one colony was 43 pounds.

It would require 22 standard frames, each cell filled, to hold the 44 pounds of pollen necessary for the colony in one season, which is hard to realize.

In the California experiment, one colony brought in an average of 7,800 loads per day. On one day during the peak of fruit bloom, 29,000 loads were brought in by one colony, indicating the tremendous pollination value of the honey bee for the fruit grower.

Another important observation made by the Laboratory is that brood rearing may be more dependent upon the food supply than on ordinary outside temperatures. In other words, if there is plenty of pollen and honey in the hive, and if the colony has a good queen, it should raise brood well even if there is a period of cold or bad weather.

They also found that brood rearing varies greatly with different queens. Those of low brood rearing efficiency have spotted brood nests. Good queens show a compact brood nest.

One can more readily understand what happens in April and May during a period of cold and wet weather when bees cannot fly, and when brood rearing is at its height. Even though there is some pollen stored in the combs, at the end of one week of bad weather this supply could easily become exhausted and brood rearing slowed down. During the critical months of April and May, this would be very

serious because bees hatched during those months would be the workers during the early clover flow.

We predict that beekeepers in the future will more closely watch the supply of pollen during the spring months and feed a combination of soybean flour and pollen during a period of bad weather or pollen shortage.

## WANTED! A queen to start a colony

**A** YOUNG lady with a fine car just left my place. Her first question upon entering was "Have you a queen bee?" She was endeavoring in all sincerity to get for a friend, a lady school teacher, a queen bee to populate an observation hive which had just been finished. Her friend had already been informed by a man who had cut a bee tree, that they might be able to find the queen that was in the tree. I explained that what they wanted was a one-pound package or nucleus with a queen from the South next spring. Let's hope she gets started right and that they will all know more about bees by next winter.

—Ivan Whiting, Rockford, Illinois.

Editor's Note: This reminds us of the lady who came out to a beekeeper and wanted a queen and a setting of eggs to start in the beekeeping business.

## HARMON STEVENS

**H**ARMON STEVENS, one of Wisconsin's well known apiarists, passed away on January 18, 1941, at the age of 90 years. He celebrated his 90th birthday on September 28, 1940, surrounded by a host of friends and relatives. He was one of Wisconsin's first bee hunters and was well versed in bee culture, keeping bees nearly all his life.

An article about Mr. Stevens, together with his picture appeared in the January, 1941 issue of the American Bee Journal.

We extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

## HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

## BEES FOR SALE

42 Colonies of Italian bees in ten frame Jumbo Lewis metal covered hives, with or without supers. This equipment practically all new, some supers not used on hives as yet. Otto H. Zick, Wyocena.

## HONEY WANTED

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## APIARY FOR SALE

Complete apiary of about 100 colonies with supers, equipment, and supplies for sale. Hives both 8 and 10 frame size. For prices and information write Mrs. Oscar Lovass, Westby, Wis.

## LOTZ BEE SUPPLIES!

### THE ANSWER TO 1941's BEE-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Our new 1941 catalog is now available for you. In it you will find a complete line of best quality Bee Supplies.

If you are not on our Mailing List, send for your free copy at once and place your orders early. They will receive our well known reliable service and guaranteed satisfaction.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY**  
BOYD, WISCONSIN

# Editorials



## FRUIT GROWERS MEETINGS IN MARCH

### Spring Meetings Will Have Interesting Programs

**I**NSTEAD of meeting in December as has been the custom for the past few years, several county fruit growers associations will this year hold their meetings in March. Interesting programs are being arranged.

Mr. Conrad Kuehner and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow will both have new colored lantern slides and moving pictures on topics to help solve our fruit growing problems. Other speakers will also appear on the program.

All fruit growers are invited to attend.

**March 3. Dodge County Fruit Growers Assn. Court House, Juneau.**

**March 10. Jefferson County Fruit Growers Assn. Community Bldg., Fort Atkinson. Beginning at 10 a.m. Free luncheon at noon.**

**March 17. Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Assn. Rivoli Theatre, Cedarburg, 1 p.m.**

**March 18. Racine County Fruit Growers Assn. County School of Agriculture, Rochester.**

**March 19. Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Assn. Greenfield Town Hall, Milwaukee County.**

**March 20. Washington County Fruit Growers Assn. Jackson Town Hall, Jackson.**

**March 21. Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Assn. Plymouth City Hall, beginning at 10 a.m.**



The Carpathian English walnut in the editor's back yard.

## WISCONSIN AN IMPORTANT GROWER OF CANNING VEGETABLES

**W**ISCONSIN farmers produced more than 6 million dollars worth of vegetables for canning, according to the 1940 estimates made by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

The 1940 crop estimates show that Wisconsin continued to lead in the acreage of crops for canning. Fully 164,680 acres of vegetables were harvested in the state last year compared with 111,500 acres in 1939. The total acreage of vegetables for canning includes the acreages of the following crops raised in Wisconsin: peas, corn, snap beans, beets, green lima beans, cucumbers for pickles, and cabbage for kraut.

Estimates for last year show that the value of the vegetable crops harvested for canning was \$6,285,000 compared with \$3,994,000 in 1939. Prices received for many of the crops were not as high last year as in 1939 but the increased production more than offset the decrease in prices. About 65 per cent of the total value of the vegetables canned in 1940 was derived from the pea crop. Wisconsin ranks as the largest producer of peas for canning in the nation. Last year about \$4,100,000 worth of peas were raised in the state.

## THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF VEGETABLES IN 1941

**T**HE vegetable growers of America can grow more than enough vegetables for everyone in this country, and there is no need for digging up our flower gardens to plant vegetables. We should not, therefore, let propaganda influence us to plant cabbage plants where petunias should grow.

Vegetables, either canned or fresh, cannot well be shipped across the ocean for war relief because of their bulk, high insurance rates, and lack of space on the boats available. Dried peas rather than canned peas will probably be shipped, and this applies to other foods.

An old Yankeeism: Fish and visitors spoil after the third day.—*House & Garden.*



## DWARF APPLE TREES AVAILABLE FOR HOME GARDENS

**H**OW would you like to have an apple tree in your back yard garden which will grow only from 6 to 8 feet tall, and bear fruit within two to three years after planting?

A limited number of such trees are now available. They are called dwarf apple trees on Malling IX rootstocks. These rootstocks originally came from England and are now being propagated by the New York Experiment Station. Several nurseries have topworked them to standard Wisconsin varieties, and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society has reserved a small supply for trial by our members.

These trees, because of their small size, can be planted close together, about 12 to 15 feet apart. They can easily be pruned, sprayed or dusted, and picked from the ground. Our garden dusters and sprayers will be suitable for controlling insects and diseases on these trees. They will fit well into the landscaping of the garden, and are quite ornamental.

These trees are the same as the dwarf trees used for Espalier type trees, which are also topworked on Malling IX rootstocks.

### Prices and Varieties

In this testing project the Horticultural Society will pay about one-half the cost of the limited number available. The price will be 75c per tree, postpaid. We have the following varieties: 30 McIntosh, 50 Delicious, 10 Early McIntosh, 10 Cortland, and 6 Melba. We were unable to obtain more this year.

The number of trees will be limited to three trees of any varieties per member. Be sure to state varieties wanted, and give second and third choice in case your selection is no longer available.

Please send money with order.

Money may be all right, but you sho' kin waste a powerful lot of time makin' it.—*Negro tramp.*

## "ACID" FEAR IS A BOGEY

**"W**E eat too much acid foods" is an unfounded idea in which many persons have firm faith. They proceed accordingly and shun oranges, tomatoes, and other good foods for fear of acid. The taste is acid, but actually these foods and most other fruits and vegetables have the opposite effect when eaten. They tend to counteract acidity. There is no need to worry about acid-forming and base-forming foods, say the nutritionists of the Federal Bureau of Home Economics, if you have a well-rounded diet that includes plenty of milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables, and cereals with some meat, fish or poultry. It is better, they emphasize, to focus attention on adequate diets than to fret about acid-forming diets.

Along the same line is the fancy about the danger of eating acid fruits and milk at the same meal. It is true that the acid fruits may curdle the milk, but the digestive juices of the stomach have the same effect. So it is perfectly safe to eat cherries and drink milk at the same meal, and to use orange juice in a milk drink.

Another false food idea is that you should not eat different kinds of fruits together because there is danger in combining the different acids. Nutritionists explain that there is no possible harm in fruit combinations. Nature even combines different acids within a single fruit.—U.S.D.A.

—From *Hoosier Horticulture*.

## A HINT TO PROSPECTIVE ADVERTISERS

**A** LETTER from W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, who has advertised continuously in Wisconsin Horticulture for more than twelve years, makes this statement:

"I can say again that your magazine is the best advertising that I have. Not only the best, but the cheapest in price for what I get."

## PLANTS CHANGE COLOR

**A** DOZEN plants of Phlox Augusta purchased by Mr. N. A. Degler of Superior bloomed the first year with a deep pink color, somewhat darker than Jules Sandeau. Another dozen of the same variety was set in the fall of 1938, and in the summer of 1939 both sets bloomed identical in color, the regular "Augusta red."

Six divisions made in the spring of 1940 of the original plants bloomed this past year a cherry red in color, according to Mr. Degler.

It is very difficult to explain these changes in color, and perhaps they cannot be explained. No doubt climatic conditions during different years, difference in temperature and even soil conditions may change the shades of color.

As Prof. J. G. Moore stated in regard to the above, "If we accept the principle that flowers change color, then we must reject the idea that we can propagate varieties true to color." Such, of course, is not the case.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVER- GREEN SEEDS

Colorado Mountain grown hand picked *Colorado Blue Spruce* from select Silver Blue trees only; also Colorado Silver Cedar seeds. Why not grow the finest possible. Always in demand. For prices write Kettler Nursery, Platteville, Wisconsin.

## APPLE TREES

(Wisconsin Grown)

Standard and new varieties. We are making room for new plantings so write at once for list with new low prices. All sizes

### TRAUTMAN'S NURSERY

Specialists in Landscape Gardening

Growers of  
Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Hardy Shrubs, Trees,  
and Perennials

FRANKSVILLE - WISCONSIN



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## Favorite Gladiolus Varieties

Chester Harrison, Waldo

THE rapid strides made in the gladiolus world by hybridizers the last few years makes it possible to select varieties by their record of performance as well as beauty. While many of the older varieties such as *Picardy*, *Minuet*, and *Maid of Orleans* are doing well, there are many far too temperamental and we are fortunate to get one good flower out of six.

We all have our likes and dislikes of different colors and our location makes some varieties perform much differently in one place than in another. However, the best varieties in my garden here in the heart of Sheboygan County about twelve miles from Lake Michigan this past season were as follows:

*Maid of Orleans*. Just as good as ever; however, *Margaret Beaton* was excellent and *Solveig* this last summer was marvelous although probably it was unusual as it was never so good before. However, both the latter varieties have a blotched throat while I prefer a solid color.

The yellow color was my weakest class. *Golden Goddess* had nice florets but was inclined to be a little stubby. *Jasmine* was a beautiful glad to me, but is too pale yellow.

Although some class *Aladdin* as a salmon, I would call it an orange and it has proven very good for the two years I have grown it.

The cream class has a valuable addition in Dr. Scheer's Seedling, now sold on the market as *White*

*Gold*. It has large florets. Every spike was perfectly straight. I wish it had ruffled instead of plain florets. *Shirley Temple* produced long spikes and large florets, but the spikes were very crooked. However, it is well worth growing in spite of crooked stems, and I understand in some sections that it does not crook.

In the buff class, I have the delicately ruffled *Amrita*, the vigorous grower *Paradise* and the older variety *Duna*.

*Picardy* is still the standard salmon; however, *Angelus* is beautiful and *Miss New Zealand* is large and showy.

*Peggy Lou* and *Chamouny* are my choice in the pure pink class, and I should not forget the older variety *Frank McCoy*.

*Rima* is my favorite light pink, although it is classed by some as a rose-pink and others class it as a lavender. It was good enough to be the champion at the State Fair last fall.

*Dream of Beauty* with its faulty floret spacing is still my choice in the rose-pink or rose-red, although this year I will also grow *Rosa Van Lima*.

My reds, scarlet and crimson all performed admirably this past season and were all outstanding: *Hindenburg's Memory*, *Regent*, *Tip Top*, *Beacon*, *Kassel*, *Rewi Fallu*, *Commander Koehl*, and *Aflame*. They are all well worth growing.

*Minuet* is still the best lavender, although *Isola Bella* and *King Ar-*

*thur* are very good. The main fault of *King Arthur* was that I could not get more than four florets open at once.

*Milford* and *Max Reger* were the best of the blues. One had several good smoky varieties to choose from such as *Mother Machree*, *Vagabond Prince*, *Bagdad*, *Zuni*, and *Recado*. They were all good and it was merely a matter of color which you preferred. My choice would be *Recado*.

There are many good varieties on the market but one cannot grow them all. We would like to hear from others as to their favorite varieties.

### MADISON CHAPTER MEETS FEBRUARY 1

THE first meeting of the new Madison Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held on Saturday afternoon, February 1. Since we went to press before that time we cannot report the results until our next issue.

An invitation was extended to only 15 men. It was decided to make it a men's chapter because it was felt that the men need an organization where they can get together to talk things over in men's language. A good program in addition to a social hour was planned.

It was decided to limit the membership at first to those who are known to be interested and who already are well acquainted instead of opening it up to the public. Further invitations may be extended later.

We are confident we can say: "A good time was had by all."

## KNOW THEM BY THEIR PARENTS

Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

**T**HE scientific theory of heredity states that the traits of any offspring are indiscriminately obtained from the chromosomes of its parents. This theory is found correct in actual practice. Consequently the characteristics of a variety come in part from one parent and in part from the other parent.

The importance of this fact should be apparent to every glad grower. There are certain varieties that are more resistant to Fusarium Yellows, Fusarium Rot, and Penicillium Core Rot than other kinds. I use susceptibility to these diseases because they seem to be growingly important. A purchaser of bulbs needs to know the resistant and susceptible kinds. This knowledge coupled with the known parentage of the newer releases will serve as a good index in aiding a buyer to select varieties that will not be disappointing from the viewpoint of disease, because seedlings of susceptible varieties are almost certain to carry this weakness, certainly so if both parents carry this susceptibility.

### Good Varieties

While each hybridizer or grower knows much from practical experience on this subject, too little scientific research has been done; and when it has been done the results are made known to the layman in copyright materials. From my experience the following varieties are not susceptible to the above diseases: Apricot Glow, Bagdad, Betty Nuthall, Loyalty, Maid of Orleans, Mary Elizabeth, Minuet, Mother Machree, Orange Sovereign, Pearl of California, and Picardy. Some newer kinds no doubt will be added to this list with several years of growing experience.

While this short article deals with disease, the thesis of it is applicable to any trait common to gladiolus. If you know the habits of a glad you may expect to see it duplicated in many of its progeny. If you know the performance of both parents they serve to inform you of the performance of a new variety in your planting.

Note, *Stancer Gardens*, Athens, Michigan, has a copyrighted list of glads not susceptible to the above mentioned diseases.

The New England Gladiolus Society, Inc., annual publications (a benefit of membership) for 1939 and 1940 lists the parentage of many glads.

If we could only sleep as soundly at night as we do when it is time to get up.—*Walter Winchell*.

# Suggestions To New Commercial Growers

Elmer Geve, Burlington, Vt.

**I**F you are going into the commercial gladiolus business, there are many things for you to learn. Here are a few that I think are among the most important.

*First:* Be sure you are a good judge of gladiolus, so as to make as few mistakes as possible in stocking up with new varieties. Cultivate your taste for the fine colors, and your ability to judge what is good and what is not.

*Second:* Decide just what branch of the business you want to get into. Do you want to go into the cut flower business in any of its various branches, or do you propose to do a catalog business in bulbs and cater to the general public? Or do you intend to grow the bulbs of the best commercial varieties to sell to the larger cut flower growers? Each type of business requires a different start. There are plenty of opportunities in all branches of the business. Do you intend to do hybridizing? There are infinite opportunities in producing better varieties than are on the market at present. Unless you are an expert or very lucky you probably will not get rich in the hybridizing game, but you might strike a world beater that would give you financial returns and give you the satisfaction of having added to the beauty in the world.

*Third:* Don't spread out too thin. Too many beginners spread their money among too few bulbs each of many kinds. Of course, if you are going into the general catalog business, you will eventually have to list many varieties; but to start I would put nearly all my money into one or two, or at least, a very few new varieties that look to be sure bets as popular commercials. I think any well established grower will advise the beginner about his varieties to the best of his ability. There are some growers who

spread themselves out too thin and sometimes only have a small quantity of a large number of kinds. When anyone wants to buy a quantity of one kind, they don't have it to sell.

*Fourth:* When stocking a new variety remember it is always most profitable to get in on the ground floor. Buy the first year of introduction if you are sure the variety is really good, providing you can get bulblets or young bulbs. Don't buy old bulbs at any time.

*Fifth:* Study all the catalogs and literature that you can get hold of, grow good stuff, treat the people right, and make as few mistakes as possible and success should be yours. Above all don't follow the old game of price cutting. If your bulbs are good you should not be obliged to cut prices.


—From "*The Gladiolus*" 1941.

### NEW GLADIOLUS REGISTRATIONS

**A** NUMBER of new varieties have been registered with the American Gladiolus Registry, and are announced by J. J. Foster Cass, Registrar, 10 Safford Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Prof. E. F. Palmer of Vineland Station, Ontario, originated five new varieties. They are as follows: Winston, Muskoka, Penzance, Mermaid, and Tecumseh. These varieties were regis-

(Continued on page 149)



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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

"See this is my garden  
Large and fair:"  
—Thus to his friend  
The Philosopher.

"'Tis not too long'  
His friend replied  
With true exact,—  
"Nor yet too wide,  
But well compact,  
If some what cramped  
On every side."

Quick the reply—  
"But see how high:—  
It reaches up to  
God's blue sky."  
Not by their size  
Measure we men,  
Or things,  
Wisdom, with eyes  
Washed in the fire,  
Seeketh the things  
That are higher  
Things that have wings  
Thoughts that aspire.  
—John Oxenham.

## GARDENERS HELP EACH OTHER

**T**HIS little poem seemed to come so near to the thoughts we have had when some of us who really garden a great deal are a bit inclined to criticize those members of garden clubs, who while showing great interest in the programs, attending the meetings regularly do not have much of a garden. Perhaps they have only a few house plants and some window boxes but they enjoy the study of plants, just as they would any other interesting subject—and feel the time spent has been very worth while.

Perhaps many of us do not know that they pass on to neighbors and friends bits of helpful knowledge such as—charcoal used in the potting soil for ferns and Begonias aids the growth and gives good color to foliage and flowers; if added to the water in which cuttings are placed, there will be no

odor. It can be used as well in bulb bowls and Terrariums.

If you want a red Geranium that blooms, for your kitchen window, choose that old reliable S. A. Nutt, pot it with plenty of bone meal and see it bloom.

Because she had followed closely the directions and a demonstration of sowing seeds in flats or pots—a member was able to interest a shut-in neighbor in growing unusual plants. She became so interested in this work that her doctor said "Those seed pans are entitled to half the credit for your recovery."

Little things perhaps—yet who can say these members are not doing their share in spreading the gospel of gardens?

## New Plants

Only a few of the catalogs have arrived, so we are not going to say anything about the newer varieties of annuals—but perhaps some of you gardeners who enjoy the hardy *Asclepias* that grow so freely in our own state, would like to try *Asclepias curassavica*, a tender perennial which, planted early in March, will grow and bloom freely. This *Asclepias* has brilliant red flowers in constant succession until frost comes. The plants may be lifted and kept in a semi-dormant

condition until the next spring. However the seedling plants grow so rapidly, this is not really necessary. We grew them about twenty years ago, with the lovely double *Brugmansia* (one of the *Datura* family), and the effect was striking. We did not grow the *Brugmansia* from seed, but bought the plants from an Eastern florist.

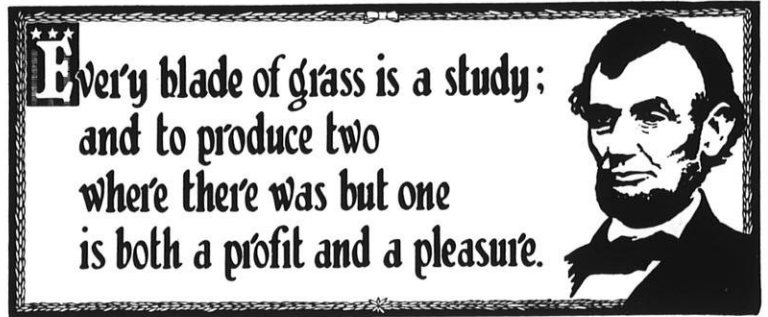
If you have enjoyed *Lycoris squamigera* with its pink shaded blue flowers why not try *Lycoris radiata*. Like the pink, it needs plenty of moisture. Do not plant too deep—two inches over the top of the bulb is about right.

There is a hardy red *Amaryllis*, *Hippeastrum minatus* which blooms in clusters in late summer. August planting is best, but it can also be planted in early spring.

## Fuchsias

Along with the Tuberous Begonias—Fuchsias are becoming popular for semi-shaded and shaded spots, also for window boxes. These old-fashioned plants deserve a place in the front rank for table decorations and arrangements. Liberty Bell, scarlet and purple, Carmelita, scarlet and pure white, Black Prince, a waxy carmine, are specially fine varieties, strong growing with large flowers.

Grow some Heliotrope plants





from seed this spring. How you will enjoy the scent and color in the borders.

Are you an Iris fan? Then look up Shilka—an Iris brought from Siberia by Prof. Hansen. Its oddly shaped blooms and coloring will interest you.

The new Longissima Hybrid Columbines are worth trying, if your border needs more of these graceful flowers.

#### NEW GLADIOLUS REGISTRATIONS

(Continued from page 147)

tered by Elmer E. Gove of Burlington, Vermont.

**Variation**, a seedling of Gem x Heritage (No. 136-5), was originated and registered by Walter C. Krueger of Oconomowoc. The color is a pure shell-pink, with white midribs and a distinct lavender cast in its coloration. Large decorative type, with twenty buds, eight florets open, and five showing color. Height in field is fifty-eight inches. Blooms in seventy-seven days.

#### CHICAGO NEEDS A GLADIOLUS SHOW

"CHICAGO does not know the modern gladiolus." So writes J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois, member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, and one of our exhibitors at our State Gladiolus Show.

Mr. Hopkins suggests that Chicago needs a gladiolus show which should be sponsored by the Illinois Gladiolus Society, and with the assistance of the Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio Societies.

Mr. Hopkins would be glad to hear from any Wisconsin growers who would be willing to exhibit at a Chicago show.

#### SCHEER RELEASES FOR 1941 ANNOUNCED

AN attractive circular has just been sent out by Dr. Geo. H. Scheer, 109 New York Avenue, Sheboygan, with the title "Announcing Scheer releases for 1941."

In it Dr. Scheer describes his new seedlings, White Gold, Ghengis

Khan, and Marseillaise. The bulletin contains some interesting remarks about the various seedlings, and on gladiolus culture. Relative to the fact that many gladiolus are known to have "yellows" disease, he gives as a solution to the problem: 1. Remove all diseased plants as soon as signs of "yellows" appears and destroy by burning them; 2. Buy stock grown in sections that are known to be free, or at least reasonably free from the disease; 3. Buy varieties that are known to be immune or highly resistant.

THE New England Gladiolus Society reports that at the end of 1940 its membership had increased by one-third, or some 460 persons more than the year before. A total of 132 new members were added in December. The Society estimates that their membership will exceed 3,300 persons during 1941, which will exhaust the new edition of "The Gladiolus" which has just been sent to all members.

#### FAVORITE ROSES

AFTER testing new varieties of roses for a number of years in his garden at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. W. L. Ayres lists his favorite varieties in the January issue of Horticultural News, of the Michigan Horticultural Society.

The following are the varieties he has found especially desirable in his garden:

*Adoration*—A new salmon pink with long cutting stem.

*Apricot Dawn*—Seems to be the best of a number of sorts of Golden Dawn.

*Brazier*—A strong growing flame red with loose form.

*Hector Deane*—A new vigorous grower and continuous bloomer with marvelous fragrance.

*Kathleen Mills*. The Dainty Bess variant which was admired at the Detroit Rose Show last June.

*Miss America*. The healthiest and biggest grower in the garden with huge many-petaled blooms.

*Pearl S. Buck*. A new deep apricot with cream outside petals.

*Poinsettia*. Was a joy this year with its tall vigorous plants with loads of vivid red blooms.

With the exception of Mabelle Stearns, all the new Horvath roses have been disappointments in this garden. Mabelle Stearns is the rose to bring color and continuous bloom to a neglected spot in the garden. Do not plant it in regular rose beds as it grows like a Pfitzer juniper.

In the *floribunda* class two new varieties stand out. *Summer Snow* is in constant bloom and much admired. This is listed as a climber but seems reluctant to do so. I call it the best white floribunda. *World's Fair* blooms less but its velvety red flowers are very striking.

If you want to make a dangerous man your friend, let him do you a favor.—*Lewis E. Lawes*, Warden of Sing Sing.

**WHY NOT PLAN TO USE NATIVE AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS** that were used by the Indians? The cream of this knowledge will go to those who have their landscape plans made early.

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# COMMON SENSE IN THE ROCK GARDEN

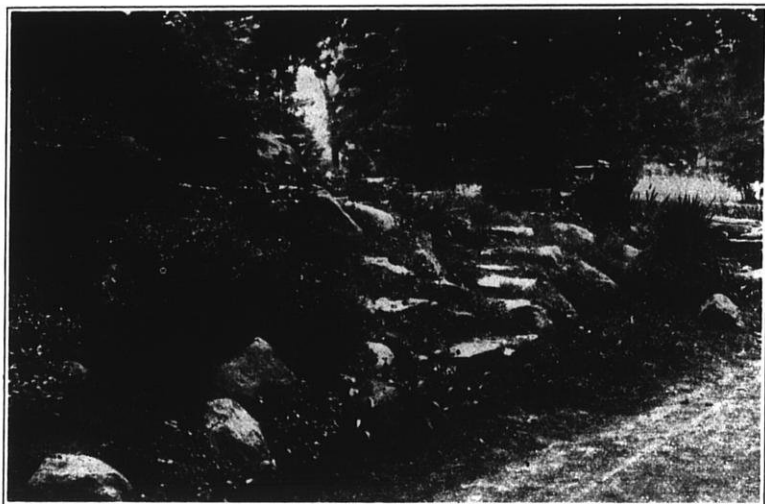
**A**n address given at Massachusetts State College Farm and Home week on the subject "Common Sense in the Rock Garden" caused much discussion and the condensed version was printed in the November 1 issue of Horticulture published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The following are some of the opinions expressed in the talk, which we give for the consideration of our members:

"One of the most outstanding sources of criticism has always been that the average rock garden lacked definite character. It has always looked 'messy'—never 'finished.' The cause of this condition is easily discovered. There has been too much confusion between rock gardening as an ornamental craft, and rock plant collecting.

"The remedy is, of course, to plant the ornamental rock garden with a relatively few species, these to be of easy culture, with a sufficient number of individuals of each species to create an effective mass for the size of the garden.

"A second source of trouble arose when gardeners insisted upon using a combination of rocks and plants when all they needed, or wanted, was the plants themselves. Refrain from using a rock every time you use a dwarf perennial. Because these plants are commonly catalogued as 'rock plants' does not mean that they have to be used with rocks.

"A third source of dissatisfaction arose from the wide-spread belief that the rock garden is a solution for many knotty landscape problems. There is seldom any actual need for a rock garden. Every situation which has



hitherto been thought to call for a rock garden should be carefully examined to see if some other, and simpler, form of treatment can be given it.

"A fourth stumbling block is the widespread assumption that rock gardens can be of but one type—a duplication of nature. Make the type of rock garden agree in spirit with the surrounding property. The rock garden does not necessarily have to follow a natural model.

"A fifth pitfall lies in the attempt to make the rock garden dominate the picture. A rock garden is not of sufficient importance to take over the entire burden of landscaping a home lot. Keep the rock garden in its proper place as regards its importance in the general landscape scheme.

"One of the most common errors is to plant the rock garden with herbaceous material exclusively. The results of this practice are—

"a) An almost total lack of interest in the Winter months.

"b) A tendency to select too many creeping plants, with a consequently flat skyline.

"Treat the herbaceous portion as a fleeting and incidental planting, a sort of frosting to a permanent structure of woody plants.

"A common mistake, especially with the small rock garden, is in trying to achieve all-season bloom. This is a worthy enough objective, but not particularly easy to attain in the rock garden.

"Unless a large area is being planted, it is better to concentrate all blooming efforts on one season and have a top-notch garden at that time than to have an indifferent one for the whole year.

"Finally, let me enter a plea for simplicity. The simply planted and simply designed rock garden will not only be easier to care for—and hence more certain of being cared for—but it will be more restful and attractive."

# February Garden Notes

WITH the advent of the New Year came the new seed catalogs, and so January becomes the month to study catalogs. The real gardener is not content without planning to grow some new varieties he has never grown before. They not only increase interest in one's own garden, but bring in neighbors and friends to study these new varieties. In the interest and pleasure they give, they are very much worth while.

What new varieties shall we plant? I hesitate to make any recommendations because I know that individual tastes vary. Our plant testing and trial garden committee will make some recommendations in the near future, but otherwise I think each one of us should look over the catalogs and select new varieties (and some not so new) which we ourselves would like to grow. Some of us will turn to the new annuals; others will prefer new perennials, and in that way we will have the opportunity of seeing many new kinds as we visit each other's gardens.

No matter how artistically we landscape our garden and arrange our plants, we cannot have a beautiful garden without growing our plants to the greatest perfection. That is one reason why a well established garden often looks more beautiful than a new one. The perennials, iris, peonies, delphinium and other varieties have become large clumps and beautiful individual specimens.

Therefore, the entire phase of gardening becomes important in creating a beautiful picture. We must have a good soil, well grown plants. They must be properly dusted or sprayed to control insects and diseases. Some of them need to be pruned and staked. And very important of course, is the matter of variety. When planting perennials we must plant for the future and therefore careful selec-

tion of the best varieties is important.

Many gardeners object to using botanical names for plants, but without them we would run into difficulties, especially when corresponding with persons in other parts of the country. Many plants have similar common names. For example, recently a member sent in two branches of evergreens, both of which were called White Cedar locally. One was an *Arbor Vitae* and the other a form of *Juniper*. Neither of them were true Cedars. Bachelor Button is a common name in many localities for *Centaurea cyanus*. In other localities it applies to *Bellis perennis*. I can well remember as a boy that the small *ranunculus* was called Bachelor's Button. While many botanical names may seem difficult at first, as one continues to use them they become familiar and more easily remembered, though we will admit that some will continue to be difficult to us for a long time to come.

Interesting results of experiments along horticultural lines were reported at the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science in December. A few of them will be found in this issue. Garden club members may remember that I have suggested at various meetings that I could not see why fruit trees in Wisconsin do well with only nitrogen fertilizer instead of a complete fertilizer. I was interested to note that studies at Cornell University indicated that oak trees responded to the application of ammonium sulphate. An application of this nitrogen fertilizer gave better results than an application of a similar amount of 10-6-4 fertilizer. Of course we know that plants vary in their requirements and that soils vary considerably in their plant food content. However,

until I see evidence to the contrary, I will still believe that shade trees can be fertilized similar to fruit trees with satisfactory results.

Another report of interest was that of planting roses with the addition of peat moss. One part of peat moss to two parts of clay soil produced a growth of 81 inches as compared to 37 inches for clay soil alone. This was reported by Cornell University.

Why do hospitals take flowers out of the patient's room at night? It is no doubt because the odor given off by flowers and plants becomes rather strong in a poorly ventilated room. We know also that at night plants do not give off oxygen for the leaves are then not functioning because of lack of light. In the dark, plants take up a small amount of oxygen and give off a small amount of carbon dioxide, while during the day they are taking in carbon dioxide through the breathing pores in the leaves, and giving off oxygen.

However, the amount of carbon dioxide given off at night is hardly noticeable. As one scientist put it, a small group of house plants would give off about as much carbon dioxide as a kitten sleeping in the room.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

The Daylily is very hardy and need not be mulched in ordinary location, excepting plants that are set out in the fall. In mulching, be sure to avoid materials which absorb moisture and become soggy.

Light fertilization is all right. Over-feeding is injurious. A complete fertilizer should be used.

Then there was the clever cat that ate cheese and breathed down the rathole with baited breath.—*Richard Hughes*, in *Hazard* (Harper).

# Facts About Plant Food

By The Master Gardener

*Q. Does complete plant food deteriorate if a portion of a bag is carried over from one season to the next?*

A. Not if it is stored properly. Store in a dry place. A damp atmosphere will cause the product to cake or harden.

*Q. If used improperly or in too large a quantity, will plant food injure grass or other vegetation?*

A. Any product containing an appreciable amount of readily available plant food, if misused or used in excessive quantities, will cause the discoloration of the foliage. In most cases, however, this is of a temporary nature.

*Q. What precautions should be used in making application of a complete balanced plant food?*

A. Apply complete plant food to lawns when the grass is dry; never apply when the grass is wet from rain or dew.

In making a new lawn or garden, always work plant food lightly into the surface soil.

In setting out shrubs, trees, flowers and vegetable plants, mix plant food thoroughly with the soil in the bottom of the hole before setting out the plant.

In applying plant food around flowers, vegetables and shrubbery, shake or wash off immediately any plant food that comes in contact with foliage or stems.

*Q. Will a complete plant food keep plants from becoming diseased?*

A. No, but it does produce strong, hardy plants which can better resist disease.

*Q. When should the lawn be fertilized?*

A. Grass that has been given an early feeding will start growth much sooner than unfed or late-fed areas and the lawn will stand up better all through the season. Tests

show that lawns fed very early have fewer weeds than lawns fed in late spring.

When lawns are fed while the grass is still dormant, it is not necessary to water the plant food in. This is a big advantage also as it saves time, labor, and water bills.

## FERTILIZERS FOR OAKS

**I**N studying the response of red oak to fertilization, Prof. A. M. S. Pridham of Cornell University, reported at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that ammonium sulphate applied at the rate of one pound per each inch of the diameter of the tree produced more striking increase in growth, than a 10-6-4 fertilizer applied at the same rate. On larger trees the increase was less marked, but the relationship still held.

Workers at the U.S.D.A. at Beltsville, Md., in testing the application of fertilizers to arborvitae and juniper found that any form of nitrogen fertilizer applied gave better growth than untreated plots. Best results were obtained from an application of manure at the rate of 10 tons per acre. Second best results were obtained from a mixture of 400 pounds of nitrogen, 400 to 600 pounds phosphorus and 800 pounds potash per acre.

## BEST SIZE FOR THE LAWN

**W**HAT is the best size and shape for the lawn plot? Prof. R. S. Reich of Cornell University, reported at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December, that he has made a study of the psychologically most desirable lawn plot size. The relation of one to two for width and length pro-

duced the most pleasing effect. In other words, a lawn twice as long as it is wide seemed the most pleasing.

## GLASS WOOL USED IN SEED TESTING

**T**HE seed testing laboratory of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven has introduced the use of glass wool for germination tests of many kinds of grass and vegetable seed. Previously, wet blotters, cotton pads and paper towels had been used.

Glass wool has proved advantageous in many ways. It is completely inert. So, there is no danger of injury to the seed. Since no mold can grow on it, there is a smaller loss of seed from this trouble. Glass wool needs a single watering because it holds moisture without becoming soggy. As a result, the seed is better aerated, a point of great importance in the germination of such seed as lettuce. Also, the seed does not cling to the glass as it does to cotton which facilitates counting.

The glass wool is cut the size of a petri dish, five inches in diameter. It is moistened and laid in the glass tray. Then a counted number of seeds are placed on the surface and the dish is covered. At the end of the period allowed for the sprouting of that kind of seed a count is made of the number that germinated. So far, glass wool has been found excellent for the germination of all kinds of grass seeds and many vegetables including lettuce, endive, spinach, celery, peppers and eggplant.  
—From October 15 Horticulture.

I know a man so lazy that he crosses sword grass with ordinary grass, and when the wind blows the grass on his lawn cuts itself.—*Michael W. Donaher.*



# Winter Gardening

## BEGONIAS ARE EXCELLENT HOUSE PLANTS

**M**ANY of our members are Begonia enthusiasts. The Begonia family includes a large variety of bulbous, rhizomatous and fibrous rooted plants particularly suited to the indoor garden or window ledge. Few house plants offer the profusion of bloom under ordinary care exhibited by *B. semperflorens* and *B. socotrana*. Many others, notably the Rex Begonias, are grown for their interesting foliage.

Considering the universality of appeal and culture of Begonias, it is strange that the American Begonia Society has only three Wisconsin members. The membership rate of one dollar per calendar year includes a year's subscription to "The Begonian" a monthly bulletin. This booklet gives a great deal of helpful advice not only concerning Begonia varieties and their culture but also on Fuchsias, Ferns and other shade loving plants. Application for information or membership can be made to: J. N. Nutter, 1050 E. 19th Street, Long Beach, California.

—Dr. G. Alan Kriz, Milwaukee.

## BUY TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA BULBS EARLY

**P**RICES on tuberous rooted begonia bulbs will no doubt be higher than last year because importations from Belgium have stopped. Many bulbs came from there during past years.

There is no reason why America cannot grow all the tubers needed, but evidently we are not now doing so. Available supplies are none too great, and so gardeners who wish to be sure to have some of these beautiful flowers this year should place their orders early.

## MY WINTER GARDEN

The hollyhock stocks look crystal

As they shimmer in the sun,  
And the sun dial holds bread crumbs for birds;  
And they're thankful for each one.

The rose bush stands in splendor  
With her cloak of soft, white snow.

My arbor is a castle  
While the winter winds blow.

My garden looks just as pretty  
As it did in summer's glow.  
For all my glistening flowers  
Are now made of ice and snow.

Marion F. Haugseth,  
Namekagon Garden Club, Hayward

## PURELY DECORATIVE LANDSCAPE DESIGNS DOOMED

**T**HE manner in which we have wasted and used up our land resources will require us to think of the productiveness of what is left, is the statement made by Mr. Christopher Tunnard, visiting lecturer at Harvard University, before the Connecticut Horticultural Society in December. Large, purely decorative landscape designs will become a thing of the past, he said.

Declaring that geometric formalism, with many unaccessible areas in design, is also doomed, he illustrated this contention with an air view of Bryant Park, in New York City, showing that small parks, in the midst of great congestion, were at least one-third covered with grass upon which it is forbidden to walk. To remove this much of a park from use of the public, he said, is a practice fast going into disuse.

—From January 1 *American Nurseryman*.

## GOOD ROSE VARIETIES IN MINNESOTA

**I**N November I counted 57 blossoms on my Peach Blossom, a large-flowered single deep pink polyantha which is the heaviest fall bloomer in my garden. This rose is more beautiful in the fall than it is in June. It seems to love the weather we get after September 15, but it is never out of bloom all summer long. It is rated by Bobbink as one of the best polyanthas and I agree with him.

Every year it is becoming more apparent that there is a vast difference in fall blooming ability among the different varieties in the same class. We are hoping to soon have some real information on this in the rose garden, giving the rating in this respect of the various hybrid teas.

Next to Peach Blossom, Betty Prior, Donald Prior, and Elsie Poulson, are the best fall bloomers. In the hybrid tea class the new sub-zero hybrid teas far outclass the older type. Whether this is because of their increased resistance to cold weather, or because of more vigor, I do not know. Pink Princess, Break O'Day, Anne Vanderbilt, Lily Pons and King Boreas were hard at it when the worst Minnesota blizzard of modern days hit us. In fact, I picked the buds and many of them opened in the house for more than ten days. We thus had roses from outside garden on Thanksgiving Day.

—By Richard S. Wilcox, Chairman Test Garden Committee, Minnesota Rose Society, in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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## A PLEA

**T**HIS 1940-41 season has been severe on our feathered friends. The early snow has handicapped their search for food.

Do you look out on a cold winter day and wonder why the birds do not freeze?

We are told they do not freeze because of their high temperature and rapid circulation. Of course, food and water are the necessary things to keep these feathered bits of energy in condition.

Small birds eat more than their own weight of food each day, so that when the weather is such that they cannot find their natural food, we must supply some that is as nearly like it as possible, otherwise they will die or leave our neighborhood.

Most small winter birds like suet, and it should be provided in quantities. Soften the suet, and tuck in berries, nuts, crumbs, cereals, weed seeds, nut meats and sunflower seeds. Also plan to have not one, but many feeding stations filled with any scratch mixture so that many kinds of birds, small and large, will find opportunity to feed in peace. We can't all build sanctuaries, but we can make our own gardens havens for the birds, for they are one of our most valuable assets and should be cared for, protected and loved. Their usefulness harmonized with beauty should prompt us to care for them tenderly.

—Rose E. Braman.



## COMING EVENTS

**M**ARCH 1-2. Houston, Texas. Sixth Annual Azalea Trail of the River Oaks Garden Club.

March 17-22. Boston, Mass. Seventieth Annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the Mechanics Building.

March 17-22. New York, N. Y. Twenty-Eighth Annual International Flower Show of the Horticultural Society of New York, in cooperation with the New York Florists' Club at Grand Central Palace.

March 22-30. St. Louis, Mo. Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show at the Arena.

March 22-April 6. Natchez, Miss. Tenth Annual Pilgrimage of the Garden Club of Natchez.

March 24-29. Philadelphia, Pa. The Philadelphia Flower Show at the Commercial Museum.

March 28-April 5. Chicago Flower Show, Navy Pier, Chicago.

## Annual Spring Flower Show WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

May 23-24-25

### Wauwatosa Recreational Bldg.

**A** BIGGER and better spring flower show will be held at the Wauwatosa Recreational Building on May 23-24-25, according to Dr. Carl M. Schwendener, Milwaukee, Chairman.

"Adequate publicity for our show is always a problem," writes Dr. Schwendener. He would like all garden clubs to have a poster contest and use the posters in their community to advertise this show. All clubs should also have their local newspapers carry an announcement about the show from time to time.

Watch future issues for more information as plans develop.

## EVENTS AT THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

**A** LETTER from Mrs. O. W. Dynes, one of the Executives of the Chicago Flower Show to be held at the Navy Pier, March 28-April 5, states that interesting programs will be featured during the show. One of the speakers will be Mrs. Walter R. Hine, well known author and lecturer, on flower arrangement.

The Board of Directors of the National Council of Garden Club Federations will meet during the show. We hope to have more information about the program in our next issue.

**PROGRAM TOPICS FOR MARCH AND APRIL**

**O**UR State Program Chairman, Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, suggests the following program topics for March and April garden club meetings:

- New Plants for 1941 Gardens.
- Renovating an Old Garden.
- Lawn Problems.
- Spring Pruning.
- Plants from Seed — Sowing, Transplanting, Care.
- Design in the Small Garden.
- Planting for Fragrance.
- Summer Flowering Bulbs to Plant This Spring.
- Better Vegetables for the Home Garden.
- Perennials to Plant This Spring.

**IT'S TIME TO**

**P**RUNE grapes and fruit trees. Do not prune evergreens at this time.

Write those orders for seeds and plants.

Finish planning the garden for this season.

Start the tuberous begonias late this month.

Force branches of quince, forsythia, lilac, cherry and apple.

Spray frost-bitten house plants with cold water.

Sow tomato seeds in pots for early growth.

Do not let large icicles form where they can drip on shrubs.

Begin to think about an exhibit at the flower show in spring.

—Mrs. W. F. Roecker.

**WANTED! GARDEN CLUB YEAR BOOKS**

**A**LL garden club program chairmen are asked to send to Miss Merle Rasmussen, R. 4, Oshkosh, State Garden Club Federation Program and Lecture Chairman, a copy of their garden club Year Book containing programs.

Miss Rasmussen would like these books for program suggestions which she would like to pass on to other clubs.

**YOU AND THE GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM**

**Merle Rasmussen, Program Chairman**

**A**RE you one of the people who, when asked to take part in your club program or to present a topic, feel you don't have sufficient information or experience and decline because you "don't know where to get information or material?"

By active participation, including the presenting of subjects on programs, you become a better member and too, there is considerable personal gain of information. The presentation of programs by club members should be encouraged, though guest speakers who are well versed and authorities on specific subjects should be a part of every club's program.

With the excellent material available, every member should take an active part in the club's work; there is material on practically every subject of Garden Club interest to complete your information gained through experience, slides, movie reels, scrapbooks, and articles.

**Materials Available**

A detailed list of materials available has been sent to every club for all members' reference. If you are on the program see if there is material you would like to have to complete your topic, or possibly illustrate same. Maybe there is material on some subject in which you are interested. If so, tell your President or Program Chairman, "I'll present 'Foliage and Fruits for Indoor Color,' or 'Shrub Harbors for Hungry Birds' at some meeting soon." You will enjoy presenting a subject that is of inter-

est to you, and the sharing with your fellow members expresses your interest in your club. Whether your interest be Tulips, Mums, House Plants, Wild Flowers, Weeds, Birds, or any phase of "dirt gardening," there is material available.

**ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN APPOINTMENTS**

**T**HE following State Federation Committee appointments have been made during the past month. They were not listed in the January issue.

*Conservation:* Mrs. Max Schmitt, 1912 No. 84th Street, Wauwatosa.

*Junior Garden Clubs:* Mrs. Charles Barthels, 115 Eau Claire Blvd., Wausau.

Will power: The ability to eat *one* salted peanut.

**TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS**

No importations from Belgium this year. The American supply of Tuberous Rooted Begonias is of good quality but supply is limited.

Order early to avoid disappointment. Small bulbs and seedlings gave good results last year. Some flowers 4" across.

Double Camellia type, red, rose, yellow, white or orange.

Small size, **\$1.25** dozen;  
medium, **\$2.10** dozen.



*Gloxinias*, small **20c** each; medium **30c** each. 5 colors. Tuberoses, per dozen, **75c**.

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# Federation Board Meeting

## Plans Made for Many Activities

**T**HE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held an interesting meeting full of accomplishment in Milwaukee on January 29. All officers and district chairmen were present. Several committee chairmen attended the afternoon session in order to go over their projects with the Board.

The following are some of the actions of the Board:

The application of the Greendale Garden Club, Milwaukee County, for membership was accepted;

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Baraboo Garden Club to hold the annual summer meeting of the Federation in Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park on the last Saturday and Sunday of July, the 26th and 27th;

The invitation of the Fond du Lac Community and Ledgeview Garden Clubs of Fond du Lac to hold the annual convention in that city was accepted. The probable dates will be October 2-3.

### Garden Design Schools

It was voted to hold three schools on garden design or landscaping late in May or early June. Probable locations for the schools will be Oconomowoc, Kohler and Menasha.

A flower arrangement school will be held in the Milwaukee Gas and Light Auditorium on March 21 with Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Seattle, Washington, as lecturer, admission to be 50c.

It was voted to ask each district of the Federation to sponsor a judging school for beginners. Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Chairman of judging schools, is to make the arrangements.

It was decided to finance the cost of monthly circulars of information on the progress of roadside development and beautification to all garden clubs. The papers will be sent to each president to be read at club meetings.

### IMPORTANT COMING EVENTS

#### Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

**March 11, Fox River Valley District Meeting at Stein's, Oshkosh. Afternoon program open to all members.**

**March 21. Flower Arrangement School. Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Seattle, Washington, Lecturer. Milwaukee Gas and Light Auditorium. Admission 50c.**

**May 23-24-25. State Federation Flower Show. Recreation Bldg., Wauwatosa.**

**Early June. Garden Design Schools in Oconomowoc, Kohler and Menasha.**

**July 26-27. Annual summer convention, Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park.**

**October. Annual convention of the Federation, Fond du Lac.**

Mrs. Chas. Dean, Madison, chairman of the Roadside Development committee was appointed to represent the Federation before the Legislative committee considering the proposed abolishment of the State Planning Board, to protest such action.

Mrs. Max Schmitt, Conservation Chairman, reported on a number of bills before the Legislature effecting conservation in Wisconsin. She recommended that garden club members back a bill to be presented to the Legislature requiring selective cutting on all state-owned forests; a resolution to that effect to be sent to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Legislative Committee. She urged opposition to diversion of hunting and fishing license fees. If such funds are added to the general fund it would not be necessary

to include them in the budget for conservation.

### New Program Material Available

Miss Merle Rasmussen, Chairman of the Program and Lecture Committee reported on program material now being sent to all presidents or program chairmen. Miss Rasmussen has prepared a very detailed and comprehensive bulletin of material available for garden club programs. It will be sent to anyone for 10c. She announced that she will soon have a list of available speakers, and later a list of commercial concerns having available material. She asks that all garden clubs send her their year books and program suggestions as soon as possible. Address: Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh, Route 4.

### Garden Centers Urged

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, chairman of the committee on Garden Centers urged the slogan "A Garden Center for Every Garden Club in Wisconsin." A letter with suggestions for organizing a garden center will be sent to each garden club president. She stated that the simplest way to start a garden center is to provide information material in local libraries. Old magazines, subscriptions to new garden magazines, garden books suitable for amateurs, scrap books, pictures, and even lectures sponsored by the garden clubs and opened to the public are very helpful. Each garden club should appoint a committee to study the possibilities. Garden articles suitable for beginners in local newspapers are very helpful.

### The State Flower Show

Dr. Carl Schwendener, Chairman of the State Flower Show, reported that the show will be held in the Recreational Bldg., Wauwatosa, on May 23-24-25. He discussed the possibilities of holding lectures on flower arrangement and gardening



in the lecture room above the room in which the show will be held, which met with the Board's approval. An addition has been made to the Building which will provide two more rooms for the show this year. These will be used for commercial exhibits according to present plans. The Main Auditorium, however, will be devoted exclusively to garden exhibits. He asked the cooperation of every garden club in making the show a success.

### The Budget

Mrs. E. L. White, treasurer and budget chairman, presented a budget based upon last year's expenditures and receipts. The Board spent some time in discussing how to increase receipts and cut expenditures by almost \$100 to balance the budget. To increase receipts it was decided to charge a small registration fee for each educational meeting so that the expenses of such meetings need not be taken from the general fund. As the membership of the Federation increases, the activities and demands for help also increase. Committee chairmen find it difficult to carry on their projects without funds. The Board decided, however, to use every means of economy in order to accomplish a great deal and still stay within the income.

All in all, the Board planned a very busy garden club year. Mrs. Chas. Braman, President, conducted the meeting in such an able manner that good will was created and friendly discussion stimulated.

### PAY MEMBERSHIP DUES NOW

**ALL garden club membership dues in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and Horticultural Society expire in January. The names of all members who have not renewed by March 15th will be removed from our mailing list, and will not receive the April issue even though they renew late because we order only the number of magazines needed for April on March 20th.**

### AN IDEAL FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL

**A** NEW kind of flower arrangement school has been developed in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It has become so popular and seems so practical that we give the plan here as a suggestion to Wisconsin garden clubs and horticultural societies.

The plan is not a series of lectures, but is based on individual instruction. Tables are placed around the outside of the room, forming a hollow square. The students sit along the outside of the tables, the teachers are within the square. Each student is given flowers and starts to work, making any arrangement desired. The teachers walk around and give criticism, as well as demonstrating various points for actual manipulation of flowers. Finally all the arrangements are discussed in turn. Thus each student has the benefit of personal criticism of her own work and the general discussion of the work of all the other members. So states Horticulture, official organ of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, December 1st issue.

The Society provided all the flowers, but required each student to bring her own container, while the material chosen was whatever happened to be most abundant on the market and thus comparatively inexpensive. Variations of this plan could, of course, be adopted. Evidently a fee large enough to cover the cost of material and other expenses must be charged, and reservations for the school must be made in advance so as not to have the hall filled beyond capacity.

### PROGRAMS FOR GARDEN CENTERS

**T**HE Garden Center is a place where information is given to the people of the community on gardening.

We read with interest the program for the Detroit Garden Cen-

ter. It consists of a series of lectures each month, most of them illustrated with lantern slides, on various phases of gardening. All are free and open to the public.

In addition, therefore, to having a display of bulletins, books, and illustrative material on gardening, the Detroit Center goes a step further and prepares interesting programs to which the people of the community are invited.

Many garden clubs have members capable of preparing and carrying out such a program. It would greatly increase interest in gardening if this were done. Here is a project open to every garden club.

### GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

#### Radio Station WTMJ, Milwaukee

*Sponsored by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation*

**F**EBRUARY 8. Rock Gardens and Alpine Plants. Mrs. A. F. Jaeger, Milwaukee.

February 22. Experiences with Birds. Mrs. E. R. Durgin, Racine.

March 8. New Trends in Flower Arrangement. Mrs. David Weart, Oconomowoc.

### THE NATCHEZ PILGRIMAGE

**March 22-April 6**

**T**HE Tenth Annual Pilgrimage of the Natchez Garden Club will be held in Natchez, Mississippi, March 22-April 6.

"Travel the Road to Yesterday" is the keynote of this tenth annual pilgrimage. Visitors will be welcomed into 20 historic homes of the old South which still treasure the relics and furnishings of a vanished epoch.

For more information in regard to accommodations, tours, and events, write to Mrs. Joseph F. Dixon, Pilgrimage Director, Natchez, Miss.

# Questions and Answers About Gardening

## Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>

*Q. Several varieties of perennials were divided and allowed to wilt during last April. The roots were then soaked for 15 minutes, according to directions, in Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> solution. They freshened at once, were then planted and heavily watered and made a rapid growth. Doesn't this prove that Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> is a good thing to use?*

A. No, this doesn't prove anything except that you had good luck in dividing and transplanting your perennials, doubtless because you used proper methods for doing the work. To be able to call this an experiment and to obtain results to prove anything about the value of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, it would have been necessary for you to have taken an equal number of plants of the same kind, treated them in exactly the same way, including soaking them for 15 minutes in plain water. Scientists call the second set of plants "check plants" and absolutely necessary for any experiment to have value.

## Dahlia Tuber Storage

*Q. My dahlia tubers seem to be shriveling and drying up. What can I do?*

A. Pack your tubers in half damp peat moss. If the peat dries out, dampen it again.

It might also be beneficial to dip the tubers in paraffine so as to be covered with a thin layer. The best temperature for storing dahlia tubers is between 40 and 50 degrees, with a relatively high humidity.

## Quack Grass

*Q. I am troubled with quack grass. Is there some chemical I could use to kill the grass?*

A. We do not recommend the use of chemicals to get rid of weeds in small gardens. Chemicals are likely to injure the roots of other plants. In fact, the chemicals used

by farmers in controlling weeds in large areas completely kill all vegetation. In the small garden it is entirely possible to get rid of quack grass by cultivation, digging out the roots and allowing them to dry.

## Dormant Sprays in Spring Only

*Q. When is the right time to put on a dormant spray to control oyster shell and other scales on trees and shrubs?*

A. Never apply dormant sprays during freezing weather. An oil spray should be applied when temperatures are above 40 degrees and there is no danger of freezing the following night. Otherwise injury will result to the buds. Dormant lime sulphur sprays can be applied when the weather is warm enough so that spray machinery can be operated satisfactorily. The sprays may be applied any time before the buds begin to swell, or the leaves come out.

## HOW SIGNS WERE ELIMINATED FROM ONE COMMUNITY

"AN Ohio community had strength of character to do something about its sign problem," writes Victor H. Ries of Ohio State University. He describes the project of the Peninsula Plan Association as follows:

"Crews were appointed, each one with a captain, all responsible adult citizens with good judgment. Their orders were to touch no signs that were on private property without getting permission from the property owner. There were two women in each car crew assigned to the job of asking this permission, together with a pledge from the property owners to refuse permission to erect any more signs later. Specific instructions were issued to exempt signs including the highway department signs, metropolitan park signs and private signs such as no hunting, game management area, for sale and farm produce for sale on the premises. Each car crew was charged with the responsibility of disposing of all litter.

"The car crews, each equipped with their route all mapped out, cleaned up in less than one hour. It is hoped that this can be made an annual or semi-annual campaign and to cover the entire 30 miles of Cuyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron in the next attempt."

## WINTER BEAUTY IN SHRUBBERY

BEAUTY is in evidence at any season in the fountain-like habit of the *Broad Blueleaf Honeysuckle*, *Lonicera Korolkowii floribunda*, but in winter the delicacy of its slender, arching branches seems to assume special prominence. The *Fragrant Honeysuckle*, *L. fragrantissima*, likewise accepts winter's mantle with grace and the green of its tenacious leaves is most stimulating.

Seldom is texture in a shrub emphasized to the degree it is in the *Winger Burningbush*, *euonymus alata*. When snow lodges deeply along the corky winged stems the bushes' horizontal branch structure is outlined in bold relief. Single specimens exhibit their charm more effectively than mass plantings.

While a heavy snowfall may leave some evergreens looking a bit stuffy, the finer textured sort react charmingly to nature's moods. All of the Junipers present attractive appearances and the grace of Yew and Hemlock remains unaltered. The appeal of snow-covered Pines needs no mention, although we might specially commend the dwarf Globe Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra globosa*, because of the charming way in which soft snow masses settle at the base of its tufted branchlets, leaving dark needles protruding like multitudinous stamens.

—E. L. Kammerer, in Bulletin of Popular Information, published by The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.

# Garden Books and Programs

## THE GARDEN OF GOURDS

**T**HE Garden of Gourds by the well known author and horticulturist L. H. Bailey, is the book gourd fans have been looking for. (The Macmillan Company, 2459 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Price \$2.50.) The book has 134 pages and it is wonderfully well illustrated. There are pictures and drawings of all the different kinds of gourds. One is surprised at the large variety, forms and types which are being grown.

Bailey writes, "Once gourds were common objects in homes, then other blooms and fruits displaced them, and now they are back again in a new vogue of popular favor, but for myself the interest in them has never lagged. They are so shapely and so colorful, so strange in their markings, so endlessly unlike each other, so durable in winter months, so apparently unrelated to the vines that bear them, and yet so simple to grow, that they hold the interest tenaciously."

This book is highly recommended and may be obtained through the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

## THE GARDENER'S DAY BOOK

By Richardson Wright, Published by J. B. Lippincott, New York and Philadelphia. 384 pages. Price \$2.50.

**T**HIS book is a perfect winter companion for shut-in gardeners when their work is near the fire place, in retrospect or under the study lamp pouring over the seed catalogs in anticipation of summer days to come.

It follows the general plan of the two very popular Gardener's Bed Books which preceded it. The year is divided into twelve months with the appropriate number of days and following each month he has arranged what he calls the Long Piece which may or may not be about gardening.

The book is really like an interesting diary of a man who has traveled widely, gardened intelligently, read everything, never forgotten anything, and withal one who seasons his knowledge with a broad tolerance and a ready wit which sparkles.

Each day of the year has its own half page or more with as diverse titles as Gardener's Hands, Country Clothes, Worthwhile Lilies, Sundial Gloom, etc., and following each day is a line or two of timely garden hints. Reading Richardson Wright's books is akin to a habit forming drug—easy to acquire, but very hard to shake off.

In fact, the victim goes around in a haze when in the possession of one of his new books, chuckling to himself and otherwise acting mysteriously. Better buy one this month. It will help with the Wisconsin winter.

—By Rose C. Browne, Waupaca.

## THE PLANT DOCTOR

By Cynthia Wescott. Published by Frederick Stokes & Company, New York City. 288 pages. Price \$2.00.

**I**T seems a cruel idea to even suggest Disease, Rust and Insect Control at this time of the year when temporarily at least, the sprayer is laid on the shelf, but if you are rounding out your garden library and need a small, easily understood book on Garden Pests and their control, I can think of nothing better than The Plant Doctor, and my opinion is reinforced by that of Annette Hoyt Flanders, a landscape architect of note in this and other states. There are sixteen photographic reproductions and numerous line drawings which picture very realistically the scales, bugs and blights which pester a gardener.

The book is well indexed and from March to December you are told what to watch out for.

An Xmas check, if you are of a practical turn of mind, could be well expended on The Plant Doctor.

—By Rose C. Browne, Waupaca.

## HOW TO SHORTEN GERMINATION PERIOD OF SEED

**S**OME seeds require two years to produce a plant. Hawthorn, Cotoneaster and the common Snowberry are in this group. According to the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, the thick coat must break down in the soil during the summer in order that the embryo may have oxygen and moisture for after-ripening during the cold treatment of winter. This two-year period can be *greatly shortened by destruction of the seed coat with sulphuric acid with a subsequent three-month period of moist storage in the refrigerator at low temperature.*

## GARDEN CLUBS SPONSOR CHRISTMAS DECORATION CONTESTS

**T**HE Baraboo, Plymouth, and Hawthorne Garden Clubs report that they held successful outdoor Christmas Decoration Contests during the past holiday season.

The Baraboo club followed the schedule outlined in our November issue, and had 23 entries, according to Mrs. R. E. Kartack of Baraboo.

The Hawthorne Club, Hales Corners, with Mrs. Arthur Sperber, Chairman, reported that registrations for the contest were more than expected and the club was pleased with the response.

The Plymouth Garden Club also reported a successful contest. Their December meeting is the outstanding meeting of the year. They held an exhibit of mantle, table and door decorations. Also an exhibit of wrapped Christmas packages. They had a Christmas tree decorated with ornaments, some 50 years old.

## LECTURE ON BIRDS AVAILABLE

**A**LECTURE "Afield with Birds," illustrated with 1,600 feet of 16 mm motion pictures and a large number of colored slides, is available to Wisconsin organizations. The lecturer is Mr. Murl Deusing, Naturalist and Lecturer of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee.

Although Mr. Deusing's pictures were taken in Wisconsin, they include visits to Hat Island to see the nesting of Herring Gulls, and two summers of field work in the Lake Koshkonong Marsh.

This lecture comes highly recommended. For further information about fees and bookings, write Mr. Deusing at the Milwaukee Museum.

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Any fruit grower knows that by the time he gets his orchard into bearing the cost of the planting stock is negligible compared to his **time, labor, and land expense**. It is folly to plant common rooted trees at a saving of a few cents and thereby risk 8 or 10 years of time and effort.

An apple tree is no hardier than the root it is grafted upon. Common rooted fruit trees may look the same as northern rooted trees and may go along for a number of years, but when a severe winter, or an early cold spell comes along, the tree with the common root is sure to be injured and may even be killed outright.

Get our free catalog showing the results of actual comparative orchard tests.

BE SAFE—Plant Andrews Hardy Northern Trees

### HARDY NEW FRUITS

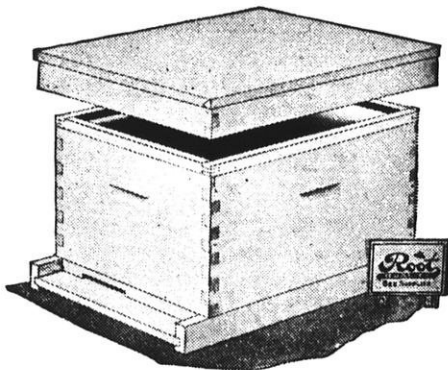
SCOT APRICOT; PRAIRIE SPY and BEACON APPLES; RED LAKE CURRANT; PARADISE ASPARAGUS; MacDONALD RHUBARB; "CERTIFIED" RASPBERRY PLANTS

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# Fruit Growers: Attention!



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Our new 1941 Bee Supply Catalog is ready for distribution. You will want a copy for valuable reference. A special beekeeper's calendar is included.

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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*



F. Cutcheon Colt Studio

*March, 1941*

**JUNIPERS HAVE THEIR BLACK SHEEP**


"JUNIPERS have their black sheep which may be cute when young, but reveal their true character when they get older," writes Victor H. Ries of Ohio in the Country Gentleman. "The black sheep," he states, "(actually the best sellers) include the Irish Juniper, the Spiny Greek Juniper, the Meyer Juniper, and even the Savin Juniper. They don't hold their age so very well.

"The more dependable and permanent ones among the creeping sorts are the Andorra, the Waukegan, the Sargent, and the Bar Harbor. The Cannart, and the Pfitzer are also good. Our native red cedar, really a juniper, is hardy enough, but usually looks more dead than alive in the winter."

"Marie, when you wait on the table tonight for my guests, please don't spill anything."

"Don't you worry, ma'am, I never talk much."

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909



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*Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets*  
**As You Like Them**

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 Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

**Wisconsin Horticulture**

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**Term Ending December, 1943**

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year or \$1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Dormant Sprays for 1941

Recommended Control for Northeastern Wisconsin Orchard Insects

John Lilly

**D**EVELOPMENTS in the field of dormant insecticides during the past 10 years have been outstanding. In 1930 and 1931 the experimental work in Wisconsin was devoted exclusively to oil emulsions and miscible oils. Dormant lime sulfur next received major attention, due to the tree injury that sometimes followed the application of oil. In recent years insecticides containing a "dinitro" or "DN" material have come to the fore. These materials, both alone and in combination with other materials such as oil, were extensively tested in 1940.

### Insect Problems

The cherry case bearer is now the most important insect pest of Door County apple orchards that can be controlled with dormant sprays. Insect populations often tend to occur in cycles and this species gives us an example. It presented an alarming problem in 1930 and 1931, decreased to a low point in 1936, and since has been of increasing importance.

Fruit tree leaf roller and the bud moth also illustrate cyclic or varying population trends. The leaf roller especially has been an important apple pest in northeastern Wisconsin but both of these insects are now present in relatively small

numbers. Undoubtedly both will eventually increase and warrant more attention than at present.

### What About Aphids?

Aphid infestations are extremely variable from year to year and do not follow cycles as predictable as those just mentioned. These insects overwinter in the egg stage and their increase after hatching depends largely on seasonal conditions during the spring and summer. Hence aphid populations depend upon: (1) the number of overwintering eggs, and (2) weather conditions after hatching.

Aphids were quite abundant on



Overwintering Aphid Eggs on Apple Bud. Enlarged 12 times. Occur on Bark of Twig as Well as Bud.



Opening Apple Bud and Newly Hatched Aphids Starting to Feed. Enlarged 10 times.

both apples and cherries in Wisconsin in 1939 but only small numbers appeared in 1940. It is impossible to forecast their abundance in 1941 but we know that eggs are numerous in some apple orchards, in spite of the light infestation last year.

Aphid eggs are tiny, black, shiny bodies attached to the bark of shoots, spurs and buds (see accompanying illustration). Growers are advised to look for them on both apples and cherries, with the aid of a hand lens if necessary. The writer will gladly confirm the identity of specimens addressed to him at the College of Agriculture, Madison.

### Materials to Use

Overwintering cherry case bearers and aphid eggs can both be effectively controlled with a thorough "dinitro" or "DN" spray in the dormant stage. Any of the better dinitro materials should be effective against these insects when used as directed by the manufacturer. Experimentally they have been tried in combination with various other materials, but none of these combinations are advocated unless they are specified by the producer.

Among the materials of this type that have been tested in Wisconsin with good results are Elgetol, Dow-spray Dormant, Grasselli D. N. C. and Sinox. Certain others will be on the market in 1941, which may or may not give results equal to those obtained with the products named.

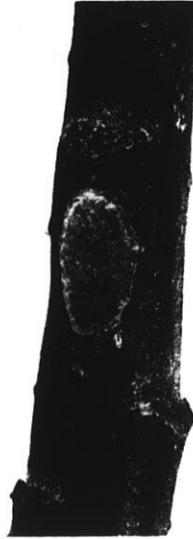
It appears that a good dinitro spray will most nearly meet the requirements of most Door County growers desiring a dormant treatment this year. Exceptions are those orchards in which leaf rollers present the major problem. Here a dormant oil spray containing 6 per cent of actual oil should be applied.

### ON THE KENDALL APPLE

**O**UR Kendalls are superb. We have but one tree. It bore one bushel of marvelous apples. Only one dropped before picking. I left them on until all McIntosh and Cortlands were picked. There was no green tinge to the flesh, clear white and delicious.

We set but one tree originally because all the Kendall apples we had seen showed a green tinge to the flesh and were decidedly inferior in taste. We find that a well nourished tree and plenty of time for ripening are absolutely essential. What we picked will average around three inches, and were of a beautiful deep maroon-crimson. Kendall evidently may not be treated as other apples often are, that is, picked at the convenience of the grower.

—E. R. C. in *The Rural New-Yorker*.



**Overwintering Egg Mass of Fruit Tree Leaf Roller on Apple Twig. Enlarged about 3 times.**

### LABOR UNIONS HOLD UP FRUIT GROWERS

From Virginia Fruit

**I**F an apple grower, farmer or other shipper, sends his produce to Richmond, the Capitol of this great commonwealth, the so-called Cradle of Liberty, by a hired truck, which is operated by non-union labor, and sells that produce to one of the larger stores, such as the chains or the produce merchants who employ union labor, it will be necessary to stop your truck across the street, from the store to which it is destined, have a truck operated by a union driver, back up to yours and then transfer the load from your truck to his, and he will haul it across the street and deliver it to the store or warehouse, charging you 2c per basket, which often amounts to \$5, \$6, or \$7 per load. This is not the fault of the store or produce merchant; they probably hate it as much as you do; but it is the dictation of LABOR, which is now running our government, believe it or not. The stores, particularly the chain stores, dare not refuse to fall in line, or they would immediately be boycotted all over the country by organized labor. This move virtually wipes out the last vestige of Americanism. Is Agriculture going to stand for it? Or are we going to hark back to the days of Patrick Henry, George Washington, Jefferson and others, who were willing to sacrifice their time, energy and life, if necessary, to win freedom—the freedom which we have so wantonly flitted away. I believe the farmers and only the farmers can break this rotten system up.

—Virginia Horticulture Society.

### WHY APPLES SOMETIMES DON'T SELL WELL

**M**R. TRUMAN NOLD, Secretary, National Apple Institute, Columbus, Ohio, was scheduled to discuss improved fruit packages at the annual convention of the Maryland Horticultural Society, but simply brought a small paper sack of apples which he had purchased downtown. He felt that the paper sack was still the most important package and stated that the grower's ultimate profit or loss would depend upon what kind of apples the consumer got from the paper sack that was brought home. The sack which he had purchased held 7 Delicious apples that had cost 15c, or 3 pounds for 17c. Every apple had been a No. 1 at packing, but every one was a very poor cull, now. The grocer had complained that the apples were not moving. They were really dusty. The speaker wondered why persimmons, tomatoes, and grapes move to market in excellent shape while apples are made into culls after leaving the packing house. He gave as reasons for decreased apple consumption, the fact that there are less children to eat apples, and family units are smaller. There is less home storage space in apartments, and the housewife buys just a few apples at a time, at the self-service stores. The bushel basket is no longer a family package. The real family package is still experimental and growers must experiment until the answer is found. Sometime we will pack apples fresh just before they are marketed. The package is second in importance. Careful handling all along the line is necessary to give the consumer a clean, bright, shiny apple, no matter what the package may be.

—From January issue of *The Maryland Fruit Grower*.

The reason many an old rooster crows before anyone is up is because he doesn't dare open his mouth after the old hen awakens!



# Fertilize Your Orchard Early This Spring

"I HAVE no difficulty in getting a premium price for my high quality apples. Second grade fruit is always hard to sell and, for that reason, I have tried to avoid it by following a program of very thorough and frequent spraying as well as annual spring applications of cyanamid," says Mr. Lester Tans, of Waukesha, Wis., in discussing his orchard management practices.

Mr. Tans has 12 acres of McIntosh, Cortland and Wealthy trees, varying in age from eight to sixty years. He follows a good spray program and, for the past seven or eight years, has used granular cyanamid for his fertilizer treatments. Early spring applications are particularly favored for this form of nitrogen.

"There is never any question about having an abundant supply of moisture in the soil in early spring which I know is necessary to put the nitrogen in a form which is available to the trees. At the same time, I am confident that, in case of excessive rains, there will be no loss of nitrogen from cyanamid," continued Mr. Tans.

Most Wisconsin apple growers know that annual applications of nitrogen are just as necessary for regular crops of high quality as is a good spray program. Early spring applications are used by the majority for several reasons: 1. Many of the growers are general farmers and other farm jobs keep them busy in the fall; 2. Many of the orchards are on rolling land and a loss of nitrogen through surface washing might be a factor with fall treatments; 3. There is always plenty of soil moisture in early spring and that puts the nitrogen in a form which is available to the trees in abundant quantities just when they need it most; 4. It gets the job out of the way before spring spraying starts.

The leaching-resistant forms of nitrogen, such as cyanamid, are par-

ticularly well adapted to early spring applications. Also, the high content of lime in cyanamid, Mr. Tans believes, is of value in preventing the development of soil acidity from the annual doses of sulphur applied in the sprays and dusts which ultimately gets to the soil under the trees.

—M. V. Bailey.

## SWEDBERG NURSERY

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BATTLE LAKE, MINNESOTA

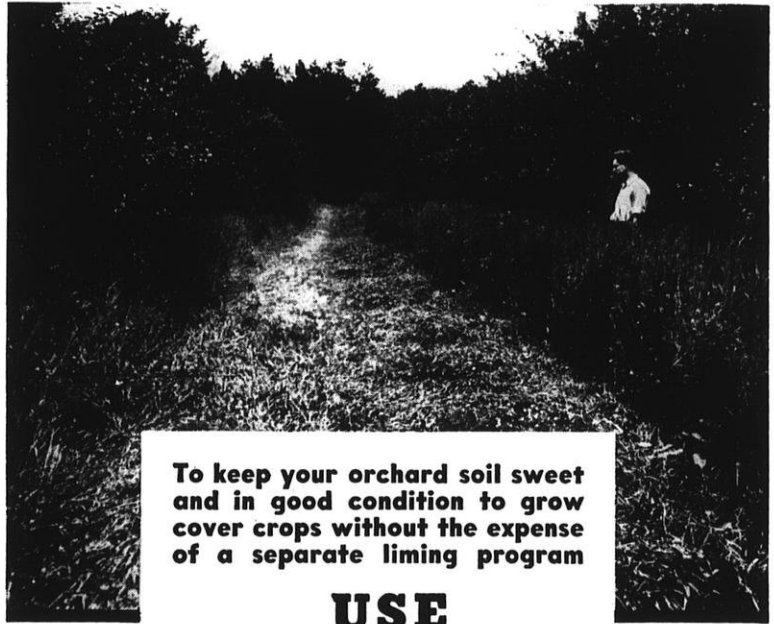
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# Further Experiments With Ground Spraying as an Aid in Apple Scab Control

G. W. Keitt and J. G. Moore

**T**HE chief method of apple scab control for many years has been repeated applications of sprays or dusts designed to protect the susceptible parts from infection by the scab fungus. This protectant type of spraying has been of great benefit, and continues to be our chief reliance for defense against this important disease. However, with all its benefits, protectant spraying still has some important defects for apple scab control under conditions of medium or severe development of the disease, such as commonly occur in Wisconsin. If the spray material is chosen for fungicidal strength sufficient for control under severe conditions of disease development, the problem of spray injury becomes a serious one. If milder materials are used to lessen the danger of spray injury, there is increased risk of failure to control the disease.

## Rapid Leaf Growth Makes Protection Difficult

Another very serious defect in the protectant spray programs is that they do not reliably control leaf infection. This is because new leaves are produced over such a long period and may expand so rapidly that it is not feasible to keep all of them continuously protected. Therefore it is possible for the fungus to survive the winter freely in the dead leaves on the ground and produce an abundant crop of ascospores in the spring if weather conditions are favorable. An abundant supply of ascospores is one of the most important factors in the development of severe outbreaks of scab early in the season, when the young leaves, buds, and fruits are most susceptible and the disease is most difficult to control.

From what has been said, it is seen that protectant spraying is a defensive method, and it does not

reliably keep the scab fungus down from year to year. The purpose of ground spraying is to make a direct attack on the fungus at a weak stage in its life history, with the aim of keeping the production of ascospores at such a low level that control of the disease by protectant fungicidal programs will be made less difficult and more certain of success.

## Orchard-scale Experiments

Ground spraying experiments were conducted in 3 rather widely separated Wisconsin orchards last season, in the hope that if rainfall or other conditions should be unfavorable in one location they might be more favorable in another. In one orchard the experimental conditions were very unsatisfactory and the results were poor. It seems unnecessary to lengthen this report by a detailed account of that experiment. A brief account of the work in the other orchards follows.

Shortly before bud-break, the floor of 2 orchards in Door and Kewaunee Counties was sprayed. One in quack-grass sod received Elgetol Extra, 1%, at the rate of 400 gallons per acre. The other in clover sod with little cover received Elgetol Regular, ½% plus monocalcium arsenite, ½%, 300 gallons per acre. There were no large orchards near by. Small orchards less than a mile away from the treated orchards received no ground spray and served as checks. Some trees in each orchard were left without any protectant spray. Studies were made of the effectiveness of the ground sprays in limiting discharge of ascospores and on the comparative development of scab on the unsprayed trees in the orchards with and without the ground treatments.

## Ground Spray Effective

Studies on random samples of McIntosh leaves collected before and after the ground treatment, re-

spectively, indicated that in each of the treated orchards the ground treatment was about 98% effective in preventing discharge of ascospores from leaves in position to be thoroughly wet by the spray. Some leaves that lie in the lower part of heaps escape the spray. It appears that effective distribution of ascospores from such leaves is hindered by the leaves that lie over them. The extent to which such underlying leaves may present a difficulty for the ground spray treatment will require further study.

Counts of scab spots on leaves and fruit of unsprayed McIntosh trees about 2 weeks after petal-fall indicated that there was only about one-tenth as much scab in the ground-treated orchards as in those that did not receive a ground treatment. It is recognized that other factors than the ground treatment may have affected these differences between orchards, but it is thought that the ground treatment was the chief factor.

Various spray programs were applied by the growers in the orchards that received the ground sprays. The disease was well controlled, in spite of certain unavoidable defects in the timing of sprays, so long as the planned schedule of applications was kept up, but not when either the preblossom sprays or the August spray were omitted.

## Small Scale Experiments

Small scale experiments were made with various materials, applied shortly before bud-break at the rate of 600 gallons per acre to the floor of an orchard in which the overwintered leaves were abundantly infested with the scab fungus. Studies were made of the quantity of ascospores discharged from samples of treated and untreated leaves collected at random from those lying fully exposed to a spray treatment. A reduction in ascospore dis-

charge of 99.5% or above, under the conditions of this experiment, was indicated for Elgetol Extra 1% or .5% by volume and Elgetol Regular at the same concentrations. Several other materials, which will not be reported in detail here, also showed a high degree of effectiveness in reducing ascospore discharge. Further studies under varied conditions are desirable to give a fuller knowledge of the effectiveness of the materials under investigation.

**Discussion**

The evidence thus far obtained in Wisconsin and elsewhere indicates that, in situations in which an abundant supply of ascospores of the scab fungus is developing in the overwintered apple leaves, a ground spray may substantially reduce the severity of the scab epidemic through the critical early-season period, and lessen the strain on the protectant spray program. However, ground spraying is still in the experimental stage, and more work will be necessary before recommendations can be made to Wisconsin growers

regarding its possible place in the apple scab control program. In situations in which control by protectant spraying is satisfactory, the ground treatment may not be needed. However, in situations in which scab control by well handled protectant spraying is unsatisfactory, either because of severe conditions for scab development or the use of the milder fungicides to lessen spray injury, the ground treatment seems to offer good possibilities.

Of the materials thus far tested, Elgetol seems the most promising. Elgetol Regular, 1 gallon in 200, applied with good pressure at the rate of about 600 gallons per acre, will probably be the most extensively used material in the coming season's experimental work. Thorough coverage of the entire orchard floor is very important. Two men, walking backward behind the rig, can cover one middle to advantage, using guns or brooms giving a strong burst of spray.

In the present stage of this study any growers who may wish to experiment with the ground spray are cautioned against omitting any of

the regular protectant spray treatments on that account. If the ground spray comes into practice some modification in protectant spray programs will probably be needed, but this cannot safely be attempted on the basis of the information now available.

**APPLE TREE PLANTING**

*Q. When planting an apple tree, is it desirable to lean the tree toward the southwest in the direction of the prevailing summer winds?*

A. This is not considered necessary in Minnesota for a tree with good roots that is properly planted. If the tree has a strongly attached branch located about 18 to 24 inches above the ground level, it should be set so that this branch is on the southwest side. This branch should be saved and all branches beneath it should be removed. Good scaffold branches on the southwest side will aid greatly in protecting the trunk from sunscald injury.

—By J. D. Winter, in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

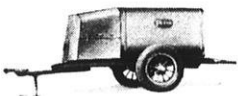
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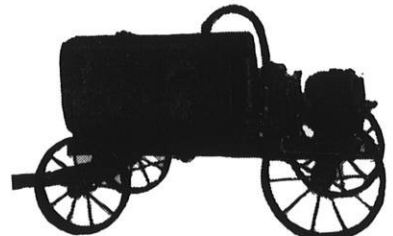
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Route 3

# Grass Mulch in the Orchard

## Comparing Results in Ohio

C. W. Ellenwood

Convention Paper Continued from February Issue

THE following are the results obtained over a 25 year period in Orchard C.

### Cover Crop and Mulch Compared

This orchard consisting of Delicious and Stayman was set in 1915. The data shown here are for a 25 year period ending with 1939. During the entire period the orchard has been divided into two different sections so far as the treatment of the soil is concerned. In one half of the orchard the trees were set in a rather compact blue-grass sod and mulching begun at once. The other half of the orchard was plowed before the trees were set and this area has been cultivated

quantity to maintain a mulch heavy enough to discourage the growth of weeds and grass.

The sod in this orchard is a silt loam and well drained. All other cultural treatments apart from the difference in soil management has been identical throughout the 25 years. Only half the orchard has had nitrogen fertilizer.

### Yield Response

The response in yield in the two plots is shown in table 3. It will be noted that for the 25 year period the total production has been slightly more on the cover crop area than on the mulched area. The difference is not great.

be noted that there is a significant difference in the size of the fruit from the two plots. Particularly is this true with Stayman. The fruit in the mulched area is invariably larger than on the cultivated areas particularly in years of subnormal rainfall.

### Color of Fruit

Considering the color of the fruit for the same 12 year period, one of the other vital factors in determining bushel values, we found a very slight advantage for the cover crop plot but the difference is so slight as to be of questionable significance.

### Value of Fruit per Tree

Now when the factors of yield per tree, color, and size are all brought together in the final summation on the value of the fruit we find that for the 12 year period the total value of the fruit per tree was \$4.19 more on the cover crop than on the grass mulch or about 35 cents per tree per year. During the second half of this 12 year period the trend has been slightly in the other direction, however.

One is forced to the conclusion that the net results have been very similar so far as the value of fruit is concerned.

### Cost of Two Plans

A cost record of operation has been kept in this orchard from the beginning. The growing costs in-

### ORCHARD C, PLANTED 1915

TABLE 3—Total Production per Tree First 25 Years

Soil treatment	Variety	Average total production per tree	
		Pounds	Bushels (45 pounds)
Cover crop	Stayman	10,610	236
Cover crop	Delicious	8,495	189
Cover crop	Average	9,553	213
Mulch	Stayman	9,295	207
Mulch	Delicious	8,977	199
Mulch	Average	9,136	203

and cover crops grown and turned under annually. The general practice has been to turn under a crop of soybeans in the late summer, seed to rye for the over-winter cover, and then return to soybeans the next spring. This sort of a cover crop combination worked well at first, but from the time the trees were 15 years old the amount of cover crop produced on the area has been materially reduced from shading and moisture competition.

On the mulched area the grass grown in the orchard was sufficient for a few years to provide mulching material. However, throughout all the later years wheat straw has been added annually in sufficient

### Size of Fruit

Of course, total yield is an important matter in the economy of an orchard, but it is not the whole story. In table 4 we present a 12 year record of the size of the fruit graded into 3 sizes commonly used commercially in Ohio. Here it will

### SIZE OF FRUIT

TABLE 4—12-year average, 1928-1939.

Soil treatment	Variety	Size grade, per cent		
		Above 2¾"	2¼" to 2¾"	Below 2¼"
Cover crop	Stayman	68.3	29.8	1.9
Cover crop	Delicious	84.1	15.3	.6
Cover crop	Average	76.2	22.6	1.2
Grass mulch	Stayman	86.0	13.5	.5
Grass mulch	Delicious	92.1	7.6	.3
Grass mulch	Average	89.1	10.5	.4



**Table 6—VALUE OF FRUIT PER TREE. ORCHARD C. 1928-1939**

Year	Cover crop	Grass mulch
1928	\$ 7.45	\$ 6.29
1929	16.30	14.30
1930	24.98	19.15
1931	13.69	15.21
1932	13.68	13.59
1933	11.53	11.94
1934	14.27	18.79
1935	14.26	12.75
1936	19.91	24.81
1937	7.64	6.90
1938	22.47	18.37
1939	9.35	10.25
Total 12 years	176.53	172.34
Total 6 years (1934-39)	87.90	91.86

cluding harvesting for the grass mulch plot for the 12 year period 1928-1939 was \$.577 per bushel with a low of \$.299 and a high of \$1.28 for the 12 year period. The growing costs in the cover crop section were \$.533 per bushel with a low of \$.302 and a high of \$1.18 per bushel. During the period mulching material has been charged at prevailing prices from \$8.00 per ton delivered in the orchard down to as low as \$2.00 per ton in the stack. In the past few years we have used about 300 pounds per tree per year.

Before we pass from this part of the discussion it is well to emphasize that the yields and quality of both plots have been high. It is also worth noting that the cultural practices on both plots have been rigidly followed at all times and these practices necessarily involved considerable expenditures in some years when under commercial conditions they might have been curtailed temporarily.

**Minor Observations**

The trees at the end of 25 years are essentially the same size in the two plots. The color of the foliage upon two or three occasions during drouth has been noticeably darker on the mulched area. The soil temperatures have been lower in summer and higher in winter in the mulched plot. The date of bloom has been exactly the same on the two plots.

Soil moisture determinations have regularly shown significant difference in favor of the mulched trees in drouth years, but only in 1930

was the difference sharp enough to be noticeable in the fruit.

By means of trenches it has been possible to observe the root distribution in different soil horizons of trees under different soil management systems. Without going into detail here there is no evidence to indicate trees grown in mulched orchards are shallow rooted.

In the case of Orchard C as well as A all the trees are comparatively deep rooted. The quantity of potash in the mulched area was higher than in the cultivated. Organic matter also accumulated higher under the grass mulched areas.

**Conclusion**

The foregoing presentation of the experience with mulched orchards is not presented as an argument for the superiority of this plan. There are many orchards in Ohio that by force of circumstances must remain in sod and where irrigation is not available. Under such circumstances we have urged the use of mulch. Naturally, the proximity of sources of relatively cheap mulching material will influence the cost of mulching material.

(Continued on Page 170)



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- Safety to fruit & foliage**
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**J. Henry Smith, State Representative  
WAUPACA, WIS.**

### MICHIGAN HIGH COURT UPHOLD APPLE ADVERTISING ACT

IN 1939 the Michigan Legislature passed the Michigan Apple Advertising Act. It provides for an assessment of 1c a bushel on Michigan apples prior to shipment to be spent for advertising and related purposes.

Suits were brought against the enforcement of the act by fruit growers in several sections of Michigan. The Michigan Supreme Court upheld the act.

The court said, "We must assume that the advertising for which the funds are expended will accomplish the desired purpose, namely, stimulation of the use of Michigan apples, with a consequent increase in production and distribution. . . Statistics indicate that the consumption of apples has shown a marked decrease while that of citrus fruits, extensively advertised, has correspondingly increased. That the production of apples is not an infant occupation is settled from the fact that the average annual value of the crop in this state for the past ten years has been \$6,785,000 dollars. We perceive that the stimulation of so large and important an industry will result in a benefit to the general public well-being, the increased prosperity of the entire apple growing industry of necessity being reflected throughout the commonwealth. . . . We hold that the tax is for a public purpose."

### WAYZATA STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Choice, true to name Wayzata Everbearing strawberry plants. We consider this the best everbearing ever sent out. With each order will include information how to grow plants of this variety successfully. Write for prices. H. B. Blackman, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Conservation Act. Maybe you don't like such laws. Good, then cut out the trees, anyway, without the red tape. The Maryland Horticultural Society is on record favoring tree removal under the Act. We must grit our teeth and clean house. Too many apples; too many varieties; too many poor, old, weak trees of good and poor variety. See your County Agent and plan to cut out some trees with pay for it, or else just cut them out anyway. It's painful, but the industry is going to have to have a major operation if recovery is expected. Let's get behind tree removal. The growers have asked for it. We have it. Let's use it.

—From January issue *The Maryland Fruit Grower*.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Wisconsin has poor varieties too.

### VALUE OF APPLES AS SILAGE FOR FEEDING CATTLE

FOR milking cows, experiments indicate a value of about 64% of corn silage when fed in a well balanced ration, according to C. W. Holdaway, Chief of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of Virginia. He continues: "Based entirely on the experiments carried on for fattening sheep, (possibly hogs) and for maintaining cattle on the farm, the value may be placed about the same as corn silage, if very limited quantities of apples are fed in a well balanced ration."

Apples have more moisture than corn silage and should be fed as a part of the roughage ration only, and along with higher protein roughages and grain to get maximum returns. Large quantities of apples give less satisfactory results.

For silage, apples should always be mixed with other hays or fodders.

Country Cousin: "How do you feel after you ride on that horse?"

City Cousin: "Whew! I never thought anything filled with hay could be so hard!"

### GRAY-MOLD ROT OF STRAWBERRIES

DURING the abnormally wet harvest season for strawberries last spring many growers were much disturbed by the appearance of decay on the berries at the time of picking. This was especially noticeable on the variety Premier. The rot starts as a small, light gray-brown spot, soft and almost watery, but not leaky. In the field, green as well as ripe fruit is attacked. In warm, moist weather, a gray mold may cover the berry. Infection often spreads from diseased to healthy fruit in a cluster. Infected fruit quickly becomes bitter to the taste.

The cause of this disease is a fungus, probably a species of *botrytis*. There is little one can do except to destroy all rotted or rotting berries. Such fruit should be buried, not left on top of the ground to aid in further spread of infection. In dry weather little trouble may be expected from this disease.

#### Cause of Nubbins

The failure of strawberry blossoms to pollinate properly usually results in deformed berries. In severe cases a button type of berry is produced, while mild injury may result in berries with hard, seedy tips. Improper pollination usually occurs when blossoming takes place during rainy or cold weather, for then insects are not present to visit the flowers and distribute the pollen.

—By J. D. Winter in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

(Continued from Page 169)

We should like to emphasize that the data presented here was taken over a long period and from orchards on soils not very much affected by drouth.

The two most obvious objections to the mulch system are fire and mice. The latter can be fairly well controlled and the former depends upon the intelligence and care of the orchardist and his neighbors.

Mulching does all right in Ohio, but don't change your system in Wisconsin just for this reason.

# Strawberry Varieties

Questions Answered by **H. H. Harris, Warrens**

**QUESTION:** *What varieties of strawberries will you grow this coming year?*

**ANSWER:** Our main field of strawberries planted in 1941 will probably be made up with about two-thirds Beaver, and one-third Premier for shipping to market, with a side patch containing the testing of Catskill, Dresden, Mackenzie, Claribel, and probably a few other varieties.

**QUESTION:** *What varieties do you think should be definitely discarded, and why?*

**ANSWER:** We have tried and then discarded so many varieties, some of which I could almost wish to try again—that I would hesitate in definitely discarding any variety now generally planted in the Warrens section.

**QUESTION:** *From the standpoint of the farmer who is raising a small patch for home use, would the variety list differ from those grown by the commercial grower?*

**ANSWER:** As firmness of the fruit is not as necessary in home use as for shipping to distant markets, some growers (including the writer) might be inclined to substitute Senator Dunlap in place of Beaver. Or even chance trying to grow a few Dorsett or Fairfax.

**QUESTION:** *Do you think that the cold snap of last November injured the strawberries if they were not covered?*

**ANSWER:** If plants are thin in the rows or where the runners did not get rooted to the ground until late, I think there is likely to be more or less injury to plants if they were not covered at the time of the early freeze in November.

**QUESTION:** *What do you think of the future of the Dresden strawberry?*

**ANSWER:** Our experience says, "Don't plant too heavily of any new variety until it has been grown for

at least two seasons in your locality."

The Dresden we planted in 1939 made a good stand of plants, and in 1940 yielded a larger crop than either Premier or Catskill, but in fitting the patch, for fruiting in 1941 we cultivated between the rows, then harrowing thoroughly the whole field. This destroyed the weeds and almost destroyed the Dresden where side by side, it did not injure the other varieties. The fruit of the Dresden grew in clusters on long stems, the weight of the berries bending the stem to the ground. In picking it needed caution in raising the cluster to avoid breaking off the whole stem near the ground.

The new setting, from plants from the same row that fruited last season, made good a stand of plants for fruiting this year.

## STRAWBERRY VARIETIES OFFERED IN WISCONSIN

**I**n this state a total of 36 varieties of strawberries are being offered by 123 Wisconsin growers this year, according to Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.

He reports that the Beaver leads the list with 59 growers. It is followed closely by Premier with 56 growers; Dunlap, 47 growers; Gem, 35; Catskill, 26; Dorsett, 22; Fairfax, 20; Wayzata, 19; Mastodon, 18; Progressive, 15; and Warfield, 10 growers.

It will be noticed from this report that in Wisconsin the varieties are entirely different from those reported in our last issue as compiled by the American Fruit Grower for the United States as a whole.

The list presented by Mr. Chambers is compiled from the list of nurseries inspected and licensed by the Department of Agriculture in Wisconsin.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Catskill, Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, Dunlap, and Warfield. Also Gem Everbearing plants. Are heavily mulched. Properly packed to reach you in good growing condition. Discount on large orders. John J. Olson, Box 115, Warrens, Wis.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Extra strong rooted strawberry plants, carefully graded. Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Grand Champion, Cresco, Dresden (limited) and Gem. Fruit trees.

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## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beaver, Catskill, Dunlap, and Premier. Prices on request. Alfred Isaacson, R. 4, Menomonie, Wis.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry Plants. Heavily mulched, freshly dug, and well packed in moss. Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Dorsett, Warfield, and Dunlap. Popular prices. Order early. Discount on large orders.—Mrs. John Jensen, Warrens, Wis.

## Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes — boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan Prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

**Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.**

531 CT

Sheboygan, Wis.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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## Do Bees Raise Brood In January? Here Are The Facts

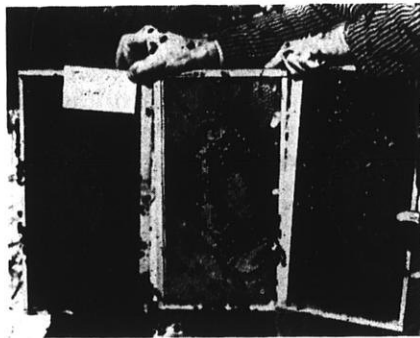
**F**RIDAY, January 31st, being a bright clear day, with the temperature in the lower thirties, Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory and the editor made a trip to two outyards about 15 miles from Madison to determine the condition of the colonies at that time of year, and to take pictures of them.

The first yard was one established from packages last April 25th. These colonies were all in two hive bodies and unpacked. Each had a regular lower entrance, and another small entrance consisting of a 1 inch auger hole bored just below the hand hole in the upper hive body. Dr. Farrar remarked that the bees seemed to like this upper entrance, using it in preference to the lower, and that it is important in case the lower entrance becomes clogged. On a warm day when the bees can fly, if the entrance is closed they may become excited and generate so much heat that many bees are lost, or the whole colony killed.

### Three Frames of Brood on January 31

We only examined three or four colonies. One of them is shown in Figure 1 with three frames having good sized patches of brood, larvae and eggs.

Notice the pollen in the cells above the brood in the frame at the right. Without available pollen to the cluster, the bees will not produce much brood. In fact, one colony examined had no sealed brood,



Taken Jan. 31, 1941, this Picture Shows Amount of Brood in a Good Colony.

and neither could we find any pollen available to the cluster.

### Colonies in Three Hive Bodies

The next yard visited was an old yard with bees which had been carried over winter a year ago. These colonies were all in three hive bodies, and let me say that I was convinced that three hive bodies was a good thing for these colonies. Figure 2 shows one of them. The upper hive body was largely filled with honey and some bees. But when we removed this body the middle hive body was found filled with bees. In this colony we also found three frames with brood.

Dr. Farrar remarked that such strong colonies would no doubt build up to have about ten pounds of bees by May 1st, and are the kind that produce big honey crops.

These colonies had not been fed any pollen or substitutes. In fact, Dr. Farrar had not visited the yards

for several months. This shows that strong colonies with plenty of pollen and honey available to the brood nest do produce brood by the latter part of January.

Of course there is danger that the colonies may run out of stores and pollen before any is available from the fields in April. In that case, pollen substitutes and stores must be provided in order that broodrearing may be carried on continuously.

### Winter Broodrearing

Some beekeepers argue that broodrearing wears out the old bees, which is true. However, the number of young bees produced is far larger than the number of old bees which die as a result of it. Broodrearing colonies are therefore much stronger and have many young bees which are vigorous and produce brood best in spring. Even though bees are perfectly quiet all winter, they still get old, and old bees are not best for broodrearing. Furthermore, old bees die off rapidly in spring and many beekeepers complain about "spring dwindling" which leaves their colonies in a weakened condition.

Some beekeepers argue that strong colonies are not as good for honey production as those of medium strength because they reach a "peak" before the honey flow and then go down hill. It is entirely possible to so manipulate colonies that they will go through the season



with maximum population and production. We will discuss this question in a future issue. In fact, Dr. Farrar plans to give some of these strong colonies another queen in May and run them throughout the season as two-queen colonies. They are the kind that produce the large crops of honey.

**Damp Packing Detrimental**

This year all the colonies of the Central States Bee Laboratory with the exception of a few packed for experimental purposes are left unpacked, as shown in Figure 2. Such strong colonies will not die from cold weather, though they may starve if the beekeeper is not careful. Dr. Farrar made this significant statement about packing material. "We all know that the packing material must be kept dry, but oftentimes it *becomes wet from the inside*—the moisture given off by bees passing through cracks in the hive, and the walls, soaking the packing. Such packing material is useless."

As long as beekeepers continue to depend upon packing to pull their colonies through, so long will they lose colonies. Only when they realize that what is on the inside of the hive is the most important will they have good wintering. It is profitable too to remember that we can't have strong colonies in the spring from weak colonies in the fall.



**Strong Colonies like this will Winter Without Protection**

**COLONIES HAVE BROOD IN LATE FEBRUARY**

**S**TRONG colonies of bees had brood in late February, according to reports by Mr. Ivan Whiting, Rockford, Chairman of the Southern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. He states that he examined a number of colonies on February 23. Of four colonies which were examined, three had brood in three frames, one had brood in two frames.

**BEEES FOR SALE**

33 colonies in 10 frame hives, extractor and other equipment all under 10 years old. John Franz; Darlington, Wis.; Hy. 81 & 23.

**BEEKEEPERS MEETING  
FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT**

**Appleton—City Hall  
Thursday, April 3**

**PROGRAM**

- 10:00 a.m.—Call to order. Announcements.
- 10:15 a.m.—Discussion on producing honey. How I have made extracting easy. Cornelius Meyer, Chm., Appleton.
- 10:40 a.m.—Spring work in the apiary. Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville.
- 11:00 a.m.—Plans for AFB control for 1941. James Gwin, Chief, Division of Bees and Honey, and Chief Apiary Inspector.
- 12:00 M.—Luncheon. Pay dues.
- 1:15 p.m.—Business meeting. Election of officers.
- 1:45 p.m.—Colony management, illustrated with colored motion pictures illustrating swarm control methods; Clipping and painting queens; Removing honey, and new picture of bees in January and how they should look, taken in the apiary of the Central States Bee Laboratory. Prepared by Wisconsin Horticultural Society.
- Discussion of new discoveries in beekeeping. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.
- 3:00 p.m.—Important beekeeping topic by Walter Diehnelt, President State Association, Menomonee Falls.
- 3:30 p.m.—Grading and marketing of honey. James Gwin.
- All beekeepers invited.

**POLLEN TRAPS**

These traps are the same as those used by the Central States Bee Laboratory, approved by Dr. Farrar. The traps are well made, of 26 gauge galvanized iron, hardware cloth of the right mesh, Presdwood and wood. By doing the work myself in my own shop I can sell these traps for \$2.25 postpaid. Have a very attractive offer for county associations and would like to hear from all secretaries before your spring meetings.—Geo. De Koeyer, Baraboo, Wis.

**WANTED:** Will pay cash for 150 colonies of bees in standard 10-frame hives with extracting supers, all in good condition. Must be free of disease. G. M. Ranum & Son, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

**WANTED**

Small apiary 10 to 25 colonies, Free of Disease. Also 10 frame hives, extra supers and equipment. Write stating inventory and price. C. G. Hendricks, 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**FOUNDATION**

is an absolute necessity in a well managed bee yard. It insures perfect combs in the brood chamber and eliminates drone cells to a minimum.

**In producing comb honey thin super foundation** helps the bees to do expedient work resulting in honey that commands the highest market price.

Send us your wax to be worked into foundation at the lowest possible price.

We carry a complete line of beekeepers supplies. Send for price list.

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**  
Augusta, Wisconsin

# Shall We Feed Soybean Flour?

**A** NUMBER of Wisconsin beekeepers will be feeding soybean flour as a pollen supplement this spring.

How much to feed, and when to feed it, will depend largely upon conditions. Last fall the weather was favorable and the bees brought in considerable pollen which resulted in rather heavy brood rearing. Colonies as a result went into winter strong in bees.

If some of this pollen was available to the brood nest during the winter months, then brood rearing started in late January or February. The pollen available to the winter cluster is probably all used up by this time. Pollen which was not available but is in good condition, will become available as soon as the weather is warm enough so the bees can break their cluster and get at it.

By April 1st, all good colonies with good queens will no doubt have used up all the pollen in the hive that they could get at. If the weather conditions are favorable and pollen comes in from Maples and other plants around April 1st, brood rearing will proceed rapidly. Should the weather be bad, however, and the bees be unable to fly, brood rearing will stop unless they get pollen from some source.

Soybean flour can be fed as a supplement, but not as a substitute. If 25% of pollen is added to the soybean flour, it is just as good as pollen, according to the Central States Bee Laboratory. Soybean flour alone will stimulate brood rearing for about two weeks. If no pollen comes in at all during that time, brood rearing will probably stop, but it is entirely possible, of course, that the weather will be such that pollen from the field will be brought in.

Beekeepers should therefore watch their colonies closely to see

if they have pollen present, and if there is *sufficient honey available*.

## How to Feed Soybean Flour

The best way to feed the soybean flour is to mix it with a sugar syrup made of 1½ parts of sugar to 1 part of water. Stir in enough flour to make a moist dough-like cake which will not run.

A tea cup full of the dough can be fed directly on the frames if desired. It must be placed over the brood nest where the bees can get at it during cool weather. Colonies raising brood actively will take down the soybean flour rapidly, but colonies with a poor queen or in poor condition will not do so. If the cake hardens it should be removed.

Two sources of soybean flour are the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association, Waukesha, Wisconsin, Route 3, Mr. Lester Tans, Secretary, and the Archer-Daniels Midland Company, Milwaukee.

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## RECORDING SECRETARY MARRIED

**M**R. and Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls announced the marriage of their daughter, Louise to Mr. Chester Bruggeman on Saturday, February 15.

Mrs. Bruggeman is recording secretary-treasurer and has been of great help to the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. She has been associated with her father in honey packing and marketing.

All Association members extend to the young couple their very best wishes.

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## ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HONEY ADVERTISING FUND

Ed. Knoll, Stratford, \$1.

## HONEY FOR INFANT FEEDING

**D**R. J. MARTIN JOHNSON of Ripon deserves much credit for his experimental work on the value of honey for infant feeding.

In the January issue of The American Bee Journal, an article by Mrs. A. J. Schultz of Ripon gives Dr. Johnson's formula as follows:

### Infant Feeding Formula for New-Born Infants

Evaporated Milk 5½ ounces  
Boiled Water 10½ ounces  
Honey 2 tablespoonfuls

When the infant is about two weeks old, the formula is changed to the following:

Evaporated Milk 6½ ounces  
Boiled Water 9½ ounces  
Honey 2 tablespoonfuls

Those infants who grow rapidly and take considerable for each feeding, or, who fuss a little as though not obtaining enough food may be given this stronger formula:

Evaporated Milk 8 ounces  
Boiled Water 8 ounces  
Honey 2 tablespoonfuls

Dr. Johnson makes this statement: "In nine out of ten cases, I have not found it necessary to vary the above formulas. Of course, one must bear in mind that an occasional case may present a little difficulty. However, with about four year's experience, I have found so much satisfaction in using honey that I rarely have any real feeding difficulties to contend with when I use honey."

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## RADIO BROADCASTS ON HONEY

**M**RS. HARRIETT M. GRACE of the American Honey Institute will talk over State owned Stations WHA and WLBL (Stevens Point), on Monday, March 17th over the Home Maker's Hour beginning at 10 a.m.

The title of the talk will be "Honey in Spring Dishes."

**HONEY ADVERTISING SIGNS ARE OUT**

ACCORDING to Mr. Gordon Crump, in charge of advertising Wisconsin farm products for the Department of Agriculture, the signs advertising honey were put up on February 20th.

The signs are 7x9 feet and in four colors. They are very attractive. The slogan is "Make Every Day Sunny With Milk and Honey." It features a beautiful girl holding an attractive tray with cake, milk and honey.

The signs will be up for a period of about six weeks.

Mr. Crump states that next fall he can work out another advertising campaign featuring honey with us.

He states that 25 requests from beekeepers have come in asking for signs which they will place on their buildings. He has ordered an additional 100 signs which will be available free of charge to beekeepers who wish to cooperate. Just send your request to Mr. Gordon Crump, State Capitol, Madison, and the sign will be sent you free of charge, in case you live on a main highway and have place for a sign.

Signs come in four pieces, and being so large, may be difficult to put up, but it can be managed. They must be pasted onto a solid background.

**Genus Doubtful**

A couple of sailors got into a discussion over the kind of animal a heifer was. One sailor claimed that the heifer belonged to the hog family, the other that it was a variety of sheep.

Finally, they called in Boatswain Bill. "Bill, wot's a heifer—is it a hog or a sheep?" they asked.

Boatswain Bill bit off a large chew reflectively, then said: "To tell the truth, mates, I dunno much about poultry."

**SOUTHERN WISCONSIN BEE-KEEPERS HAVE GOOD MEETING**

THE Southern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association held its annual meeting in Janesville on February 15th.

The officers were all reelected. They are: Chairman, Mr. Ivan Whiting, R. 2, Rockford, Illinois; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Theo. Engen, 901 Brook St., Beloit; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. F. C. Richardson, 1130 Wisconsin Ave., Beloit.

**YOU CAN'T START BEE-KEEPING THIS WAY**

THE story in the February issue by Ivan Whiting reminds me of a boy who lives near one of our out yards. He saw the bees on the dandelions and decided to start beekeeping himself. He picked up a box for a hive and obtained a section of comb honey which he put inside of the box to entice my bees to come to his hive and live. They came all right, but you can guess where his honey went. He was a very disgusted boy.

We were thankful there was no AFB in his honey.

—Carl G. Rhapstock, Plainfield, Wis.

**CAUSES OF SPOTTED BROOD**

WORK during 1939 on the causes of spotted brood indicates that this condition is caused by irregular laying of eggs, characteristic of certain queens, and by a heavy brood mortality principally before the fifth day after egg laying. Such factors as population, availability of nurse bees to the total amount of brood, pollen reserves, and seasonal changes also influence this condition. Mortality varied greatly in colonies headed by queens of the same strain, and it is impossible as yet to state whether a high or low brood mortality is a characteristic of a given strain.

—From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1940.

**HONEY WANTED**

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

**BEEES FOR SALE**

42 Colonies of Italian bees in ten frame Jumbo Lewis metal covered hives, with or without supers. This equipment practically all new, some supers not used on hives as yet. Otto H. Zick, Wycocena.

**HONEY WANTED**

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**APIARY FOR SALE**

Complete apiary of about 100 colonies with supers, equipment, and supplies for sale. Hives both 8 and 10 frame size. For prices and information write Mrs. Oscar Lovass, Westby, Wis.

**LOTZ BEE SUPPLIES!**

**THE ANSWER TO 1941's BEE-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

Our new 1941 catalog is now available for you. In it you will find a complete line of best quality Bee Supplies.

If you are not on our Mailing List, send for your free copy at once and place your orders early. They will receive our well known reliable service and guaranteed satisfaction.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY  
BOYD, WISCONSIN**

# Editorials



## FRUIT GROWERS MEETINGS

**M**ARCH 10. Jefferson County Fruit Growers Assn. Community Bldg., Fort Atkinson. Beginning at 10 a.m. Free luncheon at noon.

March 17. Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Assn. Rivoli Theatre, Cedarburg, 1 p.m.

March 18. 10 a.m. Racine County Fruit Growers Assn. County School of Agriculture, Rochester.

March 19. 10 a.m. Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Assn. Greenfield Town Hall, Milwaukee County.

March 20. 10 a.m. Washington County Fruit Growers Assn. Jackson Town Hall, Jackson.

March 21. Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Assn. Plymouth City Hall, beginning at 10 a.m.

## DWARF APPLE TREES POPULAR WITH AMATEUR GARDENERS

**T**HE article in the February issue of Wisconsin Horticulture on dwarf apple trees for home gardens brought quick results from our members. Every day brought orders for trees. In fact, as we go to press most of the varieties available have already been purchased by our members.

The question has been raised as to whether the Malling IX rootstocks are hardy in Wisconsin. They are probably hardy in the southern part of the state, but if the soil were bare during cold winter weather the roots might be injured. However, this is true of standard apple trees as well.



Dwarf Apple Trees Bear Very Young.

Dr. R. H. Roberts has called the attention of fruit growers to the danger of removing grass and rubbish in mouse control, from too large an area around trunks of trees. Frost penetrates deeply through bare soil and there is then danger of root injury. We would suggest a mulch of hay or straw under the trees in the fall to prevent frost penetration.

Wife: "Tomorrow is the tenth anniversary of our wedding. Shall I kill the turkey?"

Husband: "Why, what did he have to do with it?"

## ALTON APPLE RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

Available to Wisconsin Members at Half Price

**T**HE earliest apple yet introduced by the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, the Alton, is recommended for trial in Wisconsin by the Fruit Testing Committee for 1941.

The Alton is a nice appearing red apple, and ripens earlier than Early McIntosh or Melba. For home use or for the roadside market a few Alton may be of value. The New York Fruit Testing Association says of the Alton, "It is a promising medium-sized, red apple, ripening early in August. Its chief claim for consideration is that the flavor is sufficiently mild and aromatic that the fruit can be eaten with relish and they possess enough acidity to be good cookers as well. Sorts like Crimson Beauty are too tart for dessert. The apples ripen over a fairly long season and for this reason are especially valuable for the roadside market."

Alton trees are available from the New York Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Geneva, New York, for \$1.00. For trial here the Wisconsin Horticultural Society will introduce a limited number and pay one-half the cost. Not available to out-of-state members.

Wisconsin members who wish to test the Alton should send the Society 50c per tree. Limit of two trees per member. Trees will be shipped direct from Geneva, New York.



**WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN MEET**

**T**HE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association held their two-day convention at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, February 6-7. Mr. James Livingstone, Brown Deer, was reelected president. Walter Raymond, of the Carl Gerlach Co., Milwaukee, and H. W. Riggert of the Coe Converse & Edwards Company, Fort Atkinson, as Secretary-Treasurer.

As Directors for three years, the following were elected: C. W. Albright, Superior; and E. M. Erickson, Janesville.

It was decided to hold the annual summer meeting of the Association at the McKay Nursery at Waterloo.

The Association went on record as favoring increased funds for research on tree diseases by the College of Agriculture.

**New Discoveries**

Dr. A. J. Riker of the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, stated that research is being carried on which indicates that it may be possible to develop white pine resistant to blister rust, a red pine resistant to apple rust, and an elm tree resistant to canker, etc.

Mr. C. L. Wachtel, Wauwatosa, showed a moving picture illustrating how a 70-foot American Elm in full leaf was moved.

Other speakers were Prof. A. S. Wilde of the Soils Department; E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; and Mr. Thomas Pinney of Sturgeon Bay.

**HARDY, NORTHERN GROWN SEEDLING AND TRANS-PLANT EVERGREENS**

Priced to Sell

Colorado Blue Spruce, 3 yr. \$4.95 per 100; 8-12 in. \$.25 each.

Black Hills Spruce, 8-12 in. \$.19 each.

Guaranteed in growing condition when shipped. Price list on request. The Quincy Nurseries, Allan Troemner, Mgr., Friendship, Wis.

**WISCONSIN NURSERIES**

**Members Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association**

**ALBRIGHT'S NURSERY**  
Superior, Wisconsin

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, and Perennials. Visit our nursery on Highway 35.

**BAKER NURSERY**

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Fruits, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennials, Landscape Service.

**BEHLE'S NURSERY**

Rolling Prairie, Wisconsin

Specializers in Evergreens, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, and Roses. No catalog. Visit our grounds.

**W. W. BROWN NURSERY**

Est. in 1901

Hartland, Wisconsin

Evergreens, Perennials, Flowering shrubs. Growers and Landscape Designers. Visit our Nursery.

**COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.**

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

Trees, Plants, Shrubs. Write for catalog. Visitors welcome.

**EVERGREEN NURSERY**

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

General Nursery Stock—Evergreens our Specialty. Write for catalog, or visit our nursery.

**FANCHER'S NURSERY**

W. E. Fancher & Sons

Sturtevant, Wisconsin

Fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, and roses. Nursery open Sundays March 15th to June 1st. Fall season—open Sundays Sept. 1st to Nov. 25th. Visitors welcome.

**THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.**

12115 W. Chestnut St.

(Watertown Rd.)

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Evergreens, shade trees, tree and bush fruits, shrubbery, vines, roses, and perennials. Nursery east limits of Elm Grove.

**J. W. JUNG SEED CO.**

Randolph, Wisconsin

Ornamentals, Seeds, Bulbs. Catalog available.

**KLOKNER BROTHERS, Inc.**

1433 No. Sixty-Eighth Street

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Landscape Contractors. Specialize in Japanese Yews. No catalog.

**THE NORTH STAR NURSERY CO.**

Pardeeville, Wisconsin

Evergreens, Fruits, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Landscape Designing and Planting. Visit our nursery or send for catalog.

**RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES**

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Fruits—tree and small; Evergreens; Shade trees; Shrubs and Perennials. Visit our Nursery.

**RIVERSIDE NURSERIES, Inc.**

Box 113, Thiensville, Wisconsin

Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs. All sizes. No catalog. Visit our nurseries.

**ROESE'S NURSERY**

Gresham, Wis., Route 1

Growers of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Evergreens. Landscape Service. Originator of Wisconsin's new strawberry Roese's Luscious. No catalog. Visit our nursery.

**TRAUTMAN'S NURSERY**

R.R. 2, Franksville, Wisconsin

Shrubbery, Evergreens, Perennials, Shade Trees and Fruit Trees. Price list available. Visitors Welcome.

**THE UECKE NURSERY**

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Oshkosh, Wisconsin

General Nursery Stock.

**WHITE ELM NURSERY CO.**

Hartland, Wisconsin

Landscape Designers. Specialists in Ornamental Nursery Stock. Visit our Nursery.

**MINNESOTA HORTICULTURAL SHORT COURSE**

MARCH 26-28

**Wisconsin Growers Invited**

**T**HE Minnesota Division of Horticulture announces a three-day Horticultural Short Course at University Farm, St. Paul, March 26-28, under the direction of Prof. W. H. Alderman, Division Chief.

Some 400 to 500 persons from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend. Out-of-state speakers on the program this year will be Dr. Roy E. Marshall, Michigan State College, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

March 26 will be devoted to vegetable gardening, March 27 to ornamental horticulture, and on both the 27th and 28th there will be a fruit program.

Wisconsin growers who may wish to attend may obtain a complete program by writing Mr. J. O. Christianson, Director of Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## How I Grow Glads

J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Ill.

**I** WRITE this not because I think I know much about it but because an interchange of growing methods is usually helpful. My garden is only 70x200 with a little side garden 20x50. As soon as the bulbs are dug in the fall I have 8 cubic yards of old cow manure spread on. This year it cost me \$3.00 per yard and was dumped all in one pile—blast their scuppers. Then I have the ground plowed. I figure some day I will buy enough manure to make an even blanket 3 inches thick but have not been able to afford that yet. The plowing costs money too.

In the spring, while ground is still frozen, I spread over the plot 200 lbs. of 6-12-6 which is a rather thin spreading and then have the ground harrowed. The same day the ground is harrowed we plow furrows—6 inches wide for the furrows and 26 inches apart. With a single horse these furrows are fairly straight—better than if made by hand. Then when the planting date comes around a helper and I hoe out the furrows to be 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep. In the bottom of the trench I spread about ¼ inch of peat moss and on top of that a covering of dried sheep manure. Then, before the bulbs are put in, we take a sharpshooter narrow hoe and mix the bottom earth, peat moss and old sheep manure together and plant the bulb to nestle snugly in the mixture.

I then cover the bulbs until the trench is but half filled, give an-

other layer of peat moss, and water good. When the bulbs start to peep out of the ground, we fill the trench and not another thing is done except to be sure that they get a good soaking once a week during draught periods. In soaking we take the nozzle off the hose and run water at bottoms of stalks until ground is soaked for five or six inches—which is a lot of water, and takes patience as well as water. I do all watering myself as I have never found anyone who would put on enough.

We spray regularly—once a week at least with Tarter Emetic. I have never tried the shot in arm method of side dressing, first because it is too much work and second because I think food should go into the ground before planting and if that job is well done you never need to do anything else. Shots in the arm usually come too late to help, if the flower forms as early as we are told it does.

I believe big blooms are greatly affected by putting enough food into the ground before planting—for big flowers—like big people—are great eaters and must have plenty of groceries.

Teacher: How is it that you haven't made more progress? At your age I could read fluently."

Pupil: "Probably you had a better teacher than I, Sir."

## GLADIOLUS THRIPS

Noel F. Thompson

**I**N the "Gladiolus" for 1941 is a very interesting article by Dr. J. E. Machacek, plant pathologist at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory in Winnipeg. Dr. Machacek has published several papers on glad diseases. In this article he reports on studies on thrips control.

### Control of Thrips by Corm Dips

Number one corms of Orange Kind were used, and they were dehusked shortly in advance of treatment. After treatment, the corms were dried and planted in plots composed of paired rows, each row containing 25 corms. Four replicates of each treatment were used. Plantings were made in both 1939 and 1940, but no thrips were present in 1939. The treatments used in 1940 were as follows:

1. Control (No treatment)
2. Emulsified Eucalyptus oil (A 24-hour dip in a 1-100 solution of O.E.P.)
3. Rototox (A 12-hour dip in a 1-200 solution of Rototox)
4. Semesan (A 12-hour dip in a 1-400 solution of Semesan)
5. Mercury bichloride (A 12-hour dip in a 1-1000 solution of the salt)
6. Lysol (1 part to 300 parts of water)

A total of 28.5% of the untreated control plants had thrips originating on the corms. The treated plants had from 0.5% to 3% thrips. However, since only 200 corms were used for a treatment and for only one year, the probable error was high, about 8%. It was therefore impossible to say which of the

treatments was most effective in killing the thrips. It is quite interesting, however, that Lysol was apparently about as good as bichloride of mercury; also, that none of the treatments was 100% effective.

Two years' work were available for study of the effect of the treatment on the number of blooms. In all but one case, there were fewer flowers from the treated than the untreated corms. Each of the treatments reduced the bloom by a significant percentage one year out of the two, but none reduced it significantly both years.

The date of blooming was retarded in all but two cases. In 1939, bichloride retarded it 8 days and in 1940, 2½ days. The others retarded it to a somewhat lesser extent. Likewise, in the weight of the corms harvested there was a significant reduction in only a few cases, although the general tendency seemed to be that treatment reduced the weight of the corms harvested.

**MID-WEST GLADIOLUS SHOW PLANNED**

**P**LANS for a Mid-Western Gladiolus Show to be held at Chicago on August 9-10 were made, and the ground work for the Mid-Western Gladiolus Society laid at a luncheon meeting at the Bismark Hotel on February 7th by a group of leading commercial and amateur gladiolus growers.

Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were represented. Wisconsin growers present were Mr. E. A. Lins, Spring Green; Chester Harrison, Waldo, president of our Society; and A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, vice-president.

It is planned to hold the show at the Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, which is located on the west side, outside of the congested area. Problems of financing the show were discussed since no admission charge can be made at the Conservatory.

**MADISON CHAPTER ORGANIZED**

**F**IFTEEN gladiolus fans attended the organization meeting of the Madison Chapter on Saturday afternoon, February 1. Seventeen invitations had been sent out.

Mr. George Morris was elected temporary President, and Mr. Rahmlow temporary Secretary of the organization.

The afternoon was spent in an interesting discussion on problems of gladiolus growing, and in showing colored motion picture on flower growing. Noel Thompson, Madison, answered many questions on control of thrips and treatment of bulbs. It was voted to limit the membership to men. Regular meetings are planned.

**MANITOWOC CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS**

**M**R. G. H. THOMPSON, Manitowoc was reelected President of the Manitowoc Gladiolus Chapter at the annual meeting in January. Rev. August Dusold was named Vice-president, and H. H. Groth Secretary-Treasurer. On the Board of Directors are Mrs. John West, Henry Groth and Joseph Pitsch.

The meeting was interesting and it was decided to make all efforts to obtain the 1941 State Gladiolus Show for Manitowoc. Another meeting will be held in March.

**CHICAGO SHOW ASSURED**

**T**HE Midwest Gladiolus Show and N.E.G.S. Regional Show sponsored by Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Gladiolus Societies will be held August 9th and 10th in Horticultural Hall of the Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago. Programs will be in the mail April 1st. We expect the largest exhibit of air express flowers ever held in the United States. The trophies, medals and ribbons will be equal in number to the Boston Show.

We want Wisconsin to hear about this first as they were prime movers in arranging the show.

If you desire a copy of show report write me. We want big exhibits from all Wisconsin growers as we claim they grow glads bigger and better in Wisconsin than any place else. This big interstate show will give us a chance to prove it. —J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois.

**HOW TO HASTEN SPROUTING OF GLADIOLUS BULBS**

**F**RESHLY harvested gladiolus corms and cormels may be hastened into sprouting by the use of a chemical, according to the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research.

The gladiolus corms may be forced into growth shortly after harvest by treating with for four days in a closed container with the proper amount of the chemical, ethylene chlorohydrin. The chemical is used at the rate of 0.5 cc. of a 40

(Continued on Page 181)

**GLADIOLUS BULBS**

Picardy, Salmon pink, 30c dozen; Gold Eagle, early yellow, 25c dozen; Pride of Wanakah, dark rose, 30c dozen; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, early pink, 30c dozen. 30 other varieties, all number one size, prepaid. Wholesale prices on request. H. & M. Gardens, 1558 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin.

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

The gardener in his old brown hands  
Turns over the brown earth.  
As if he loves and understands  
The flowers before their birth.  
The fragile little childish strands  
He buries in the earth.  
Like pious children one by one  
He sets them head by head,  
And draws the clothes, when all is done,  
Loosely about each little head,  
And leaves his children to sleep on  
In the one quiet bed.

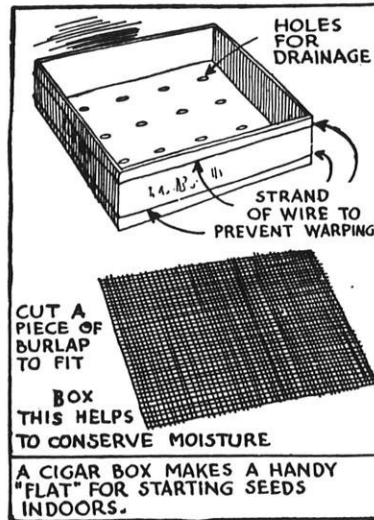
—English 1865

## For the Amateur Gardener

**G**ARDENERS young as well as old—have that same desire to work in the brown earth—to sow seeds and plant a garden—but they lack the years of experience the old gardener has had—so they must ask the questions we ourselves asked—perhaps so many years ago, we have almost forgotten we asked them?

### The Soil

This is the question most frequently asked. What is the most important thing in planning and planting a garden? Answer: Preparation of the soil is the foundation of all gardens, so we would say this was the first thing to think about, working up the ground deeply, adding—if the soil is heavy, coal ashes or sand to make it more porous, humus, such as manure, rotted leaves, straw, well rotted manure, bone meal, and other commercial fertilizers so the roots of plants, shrubs and trees may have plenty of food. Working up the ground deeply means at least two spades deep—better still, three. A lot of work? Yes, it is. But this preparatory work will save you labor in the future—and give you a garden that will be much more satisfactory than one planted hastily. The soil being worked up



## TO A CROCUS

*Small and friendly jolly thing  
Blossoming so gay,  
While the air is chill and damp  
The snow's just gone away.*

MARION F. HAUGSETH  
Hayward

deeply allows the moisture to be absorbed. The roots of your plants, shrubs and trees go down deeply instead of being near the surface, thus giving a better growth, in a much shorter time. If you want a garden like you see in pictures—do not stint labor or fertilizers in your foundation work, and if the soil is red clay—the loosening material, sand, ashes, rotted leaves, old straw, lawn clippings, and peat, is very important.

The next most important thing is to plan your garden—how much lawn do you want—how much space is needed for the service part, driveway, clothes lines? If you have children—a play

ground? What sort of trees are you thinking of planting? Remember those darling little spruce trees so alluringly pictured, are not intended for use as shrubbery. Study catalogs, visit nurseries, parks, and old gardens. Learn the average sizes of trees and shrubs when they are well grown.

Dig and Plan—Plan and Dig. Next month we will try to answer more of your questions.

### Catalogs

It really seems as though the Catalogs were unusually fine this year, many new things—as well as the best of the old, so many of the flowers pictured in color, thus giving us a better idea of what they will be like when planted in the garden.

It is interesting to note how many disease resistant strains of plants have been developed. Asters for a long time were almost a total loss because of the many ills they were heir to. Now with these new strains we may enjoy Asters in the borders and as cut flowers. Snapdragons also, as well as Verbenas, are coming back as a joy instead of a worry. It is worth while to be sure when buying seeds—that you are getting these disease resistant strains. They cost a bit more, but think of the disappointments they will save.

### Petunias

If you cannot find just what you want in Petunias—you are hard to suit. There are singles and doubles, plain and frilled, light and dark, in almost every shade imaginable. You can pick the type and colors you like best for your own particular garden. My choice is still the white and pink of Snowball and improved Rosy Morn. I like the Heavenly Blue also—there is a new strain of this blue, which—they tell us, varies but very little.

Have you been neglecting the Dianthus in your garden? If you have, just try both the single and double annual Dianthus. Lucifer, Pink Beauty, Salmon King and Snowball are fine in the doubles. If the winter is not too severe they will live over the winter and give you early spring bloom.



**Marigold**

I am still for the Chrysanthemum type of Marigold. That new Goldsmith sounds very interesting. Speaking of Chrysanthemums—those new hardy garden September Jewels look as though we really ought to be getting the seeds in the ground as fast as possible. They will bloom the first year, you know, and just think what a grand show they will make this fall—along with those lovely new tall growing hardy Fall Asters.

Easy to grow, and of lasting beauty in the border is that old favorite of our mother's and grandmother's garden, the Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi) Crimson, Pink, Yellow. Can be used as a dried flower also.

Annual Larkspur is being so improved—you almost need an introduction. If you have been leaving them off your list—hasten and put them back again. The pinks, lavenders and white spires are worthy of growing right next door to their Delphinium cousins.

Once again may we remind you—that—Tamarix, Summer Glow, is a lovely late summer blooming shrub; so also is Vitex in its several varieties, both in foliage and dainty lavender blue bloom; also its habit of keeping on blooming until frost. If you cut one blossoming spray, it sends out several more.

Are you planning for the State Flower Show in May? Why not try showing something unusual in house plants? There were a few at last year's show—but did you notice the interest shown? You could show how you display them to advantage in your home, baskets, brackets, stands, specimens, or shelves in a window.

**HOW TO HASTEN SPROUTING OF GLAD BULBS**

(Continued from Page 179)

per cent solution for each 100 grams of corms, and 1.0 cc. per 100 grams of cormels. Certain varieties, however, do not respond to the treatment immediately after harvest, but must be stored for two weeks or two months before the treatment is applied. According to the Institute, by shortening the time for germination and increasing the number of cormels that can be induced to germinate, propagation of newly introduced varieties can be facilitated.

**WHAT KIND OF MEMBER ARE YOU?**

By A Member

- Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed?
- Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?
- Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,
- Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock?
- Do you take an active part to help the work along,
- Or are you just satisfied to be the kind that "Just Belong?"
- Do you ever go to visit a member that is sick,
- Or leave the work to just a few and talk about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled that I'm sure you've heard about, And we'll appreciate if you, will come and help us out, So come to the meetings often and help with hand and heart, Don't be just a member, but take an active part.

So roll up your sleeves and strike the gong You will be convinced it will not take long To think this over, member you know right from wrong Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

**THE AMERICAN DELPHINIUM SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS**

IT has been announced by the American Delphinium Society that the new officers for the coming year recently elected are as follows:

President, Dr. S. E. Taylor, Mansfield, Ohio; Central vice-president, J. W. Seymour, Kokomo, Ind.; Director of research, Colonel Edward Steichen, Ridgefield, Conn.; Secretary and treasurer, John J. Brugman, Hinsdale, Ill.; Editor of year book, Ruth Mosher Place, Detroit, Mich.

Ted: Is she modest?  
Ned: "I'll say. When she goes out to dinner with a new acquaintance she orders bosom of chicken."

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2-3 ft. 35c each; 3-4 ft. 45c each; 4-5 ft., 55c each.

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Try our Nursery for the new, scarce and choice varieties suitable for this state.

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**WHY NOT PLAN TO USE NATIVE AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS** that were used by the Indians? The cream of this knowledge will go to those who have their landscape plans made early.

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Make your garden "the talk of the town" with this easily grown, hardy annual, unsurpassed for beds and borders. Profuse salmon pink florets 1 1/2" in diameter—blossoms continually throughout the season. Order a packet today—Gigantea Salmon Glorv Phlox.  
**FREE L.L. OLDS SEED CO. DEPT. 15 MADISON, WIS. 1941**  
OLDS' SEED BOOK

# Herbs Everyone Can Grow

How to Grow Them Told by

W. A. Toole, Baraboo

**H**ERBS are not at all hard to grow, asking only for sun, a fairly good soil, not too rich, and cultivation.

Just at present there is quite an added interest in herb culture because the war has cut off importations. Formerly from one to two million pounds of Sage was imported for the use of sausage manufacturers with lesser amounts of Marjoram, Savory, Farragon, etc.

## Sage

Sage is a perennial plant, not hard to grow from seed. It may be started indoors in March if desired and planted out into the garden in May, or it may be started outside. Early started plants will supply some leaves the first year, but the plants will produce much better the second year. **Do not cut later than September first** or the plants may not live over winter. The Sage I refer to is a *Salvia* and is not related to the Western Sage, which is an *Artemisia* to which genus Tarragon belongs.

## Tarragon

Tarragon is also a perennial, but—as it produces little or no seeds, it must be increased by divisions or cuttings. In Europe it is produced along the Mediterranean, but it seems very hardy here in Wisconsin. Russian Tarragon, grown from seed, is sometimes offered but we have found it worthless. Give Tarragon good soil, plenty of water, and it should do well for you after the first year.

## Thyme

Thyme is an uncertain perennial, being a little tender here in Wisconsin, but often coming through the winter all right. It is easy to grow from seed but must be started early to make enough growth for a crop the first year. Lemon scented Thyme is also grown, but must be increased by division. The creeping Thymes are harder than the upright variety and are often used as culinary herbs though the flavor is somewhat different.

## Mint

Mint is one of our herbs that is heavily grown in this country, being produced by the acre in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio where it grows readily and the oil is distilled from the plants.

It grows so easily from divisions that but little seed is produced or planted. Mint likes a low moist soil. It is sometimes subject to a rust which kills the tops within a few days.

## Lovage

Lovage, also a perennial, is not well known nor much grown, but we think it one of the best herbs.

It is tall growing, reaching a height of 30 inches or more, with large celery like leaves. The flavor is something like celery but richer. Very hardy and enduring. May be grown from seed or plants may be bought.

## Sweet Marjoram

Sweet Marjoram is a tender perennial, fine in flavor and much used for flavoring foods. It does not survive the winter here but as it grows easily from seed, that does not matter much.

## Summer Savory

Summer Savory is an annual, easily grown from seed and much in favor as a food flavoring. Start it outdoors at early corn planting time.

## Basil

Basil is an annual also, very easy to grow but must be started early so as to get a good growth before frost, as it is also very tender. Peculiar in flavor, it blends wonderfully with tomatoes, and also cheese dishes.

The above are among the principal herbs, though there are as many more that are much used.

## VALUE OF MOCK ORANGES

**M**OCK ORANGES, commonly, though erroneously, known as "*Syringas*," hold a certain sentimental attraction for us all, and without them the June landscape would lack one of its most characteristic features.

The complaint is often made that the short blooming season of the genus does not warrant its extensive use in landscape plantings, and while it is true that many *Philadelphus* are of interest only during the flowering period there are others which deserve merit on the basis of their good looking foliage and shapefully outlines.

If one likes the double flowered hybrids, *Philadelphus virginialis* "*Argentine*" should be grown as it is by far the largest

flowered variety in the collection. The pleasingly fragrant snow white blossoms which exhibit doubling to an astonishing degree are fully one and one-half to two inches in diameter, and appear in clusters of threes on ascending branches. The habit of the bush is not without fault, however, as the branches often lack sufficient substance to carry the weight of the blooms they bear. Artificial support will easily remedy this situation and enable the bush to be used effectively in the foreground of the border or among perennials. "*Argentine*" is an origination of the celebrated V. Lemoine firm of Nancy, France, which stands out preeminently as hybridizers of Lilacs, *Philadelphus*, *Deutzias* and *Diervillas*.

Of the taller, single flowered hybrids none can compare with *Philadelphus cymosus* "*Atlas*," a new Lemoine hybrid to which the Royal Horticultural Society of England has given an Award of Merit. Possessing unusual vigor, its tall arching branches will grow to six or eight feet, producing on the secondary shoots extending at obtuse angles from the stems copious quantities of bloom. The individual flowers are enormous, often two and a half inches in diameter, with four or rarely five broad petals cupped saucer-like around clusters of golden stamens. They are faintly sweet scented. From a cultural standpoint "*Atlas*" has no specific requirements, although due to its robust growth, regular pruning is necessary to prevent it from assuming an ungainly appearance.—From Morton Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information, July, 1940.

Farmer Jabber: "I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two-legged calf."

Farmer Corntassel: "Yes, I know. He came over to call on my daughter last night."

# Gardening in March

**N**OW is the time to plant tuberous rooted begonia bulbs. The tubers may be planted in flats or in pots. Use a fairly light soil—a mixture of one-half peat and garden soil. Cover the bulbs with only about one-half inch of soil and set in a temperature of about 60 degrees. It will take several weeks for leaves to appear. After that they should be set in a window where they will get sunlight. Do not water heavily, but keep them damp. Set in the garden where there will be shade during most of mid-day, as soon as danger of frost is over.

**Damping off** is the source of a great deal of loss to amateur gardeners who try to grow plants from seed. Unfortunately, damping off is due to several different fungi. In discussing the matter with Dr. A. J. Riker of the Plant Pathology Department, he stated that the trouble cannot be overcome by any one particular remedy. In fact, conditions which are bad for the growth of one organism are good for the other.

The best thing we can do is to plant our seeds in rather a light soil. Use at least one-third sand in the soil mixture. Then add to the top of this soil a light layer of sand, deep enough so that the seeds may be planted in the sand and germinate without being in contact with the soil. Soil containing humus also contains the disease spores. Watering should be done carefully to prevent the soil from remaining wet, which increases the danger, and so the use of sand helps. Shaking the seeds in a package with a little Semesan is a step in the right direction, although it alone will not overcome the trouble.

We cannot have a beautiful garden without beautiful plants. A garden with small, spindly plants is never beautiful. To produce good plants, it is necessary to have a fertile soil. Now is the time to plan the spring fertilizing program. Unfortunately, there is no one fertilizing program that will apply to all gardens. Some soils are heavy and require humus to lighten them. Other soils are very sandy and the addition of a heavier soil would be desirable. However, humus is the one thing that all soils need. Some type of organic matter, rotted manure, peat, compost, or leaf mold from the forest should be used. In using peat moss, it would be necessary to use a complete commercial fertilizer in addition. Manures are usually

sufficient without any additional mineral fertilizers. Wheat bran is satisfactory if the soil is in good condition.

A new gadget on the market is a flexible rubber saucer for house plants in pots. The pot is raised slightly from the surface of the saucer and a piece of felt connects the soil in the pot with the water in the saucer so that watering may be done from below. It looks like a gadget that has real value.

From The American Rose Magazine, published by The American Rose Society, we see that prominent rose growers prefer the duster to the sprayer. Sprayed leaves are rather unsightly.

The control of black spot of roses has been under discussion for years. Since the fungus is related to that of apple scab, the same control requirements are necessary for both. In scab control we find that the **timeliness and thoroughness** of the application is most important. Fungus diseases must be prevented. They cannot be cured.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

## CHINESE WINTERBERRY CURRANT

**I**NCREDIBLE as the idea may sound, ripe Currants in October and November become an actuality with the planting of the Chinese Winterberry Currant,

*Ribes fasciculatum chinense*," writes E. L. Kammerer in the Morton Arboretum Bulletin for November. He adds, however, that its decorative value overshadows its economic importance. "Its worth as a landscape shrub is based upon several characteristic features, notably its long-tenacious bright green three to five lobed leaves, its fragrant, fascicled, yellow flowers in May and most important of all, upon the shiny subglobose berries crowned with distinctive persistent calyx tubes."

The flavor of the berries is insipid, but they cling to the branches long into the winter.

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Write for free catalog of Herb seeds and plants, and prepared Herbs of many kinds.

If interested in Wild Flowers, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants, we will include a catalog of these also.

**THE TOOLES of Garry-nee-Dule Baraboo, Wisconsin**

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## SPRING

**S**PRING, brings with it the seeds of destruction which will be harvested in suffering and death. But spring also opens the door once again to the beauty of country lanes and wooded vales—the joyous, untamed beauty of those multi-colored children of Nature, the wild flowers.

The history\* of our state has been a story of the trampling of Nature under the wheels of lumbering and agriculture. Land was ploughed under; woodlands were destroyed. The beautiful wild flowers were destroyed, forgotten in the mad rush. Then we suddenly realized, that the wild flowers were due to become extinct if something wasn't done. And something was done. Laws were passed, protecting many species of wild flowers from destruction. Since 1939 the list has included the Pitcher Plants, the Climbing or Shrubby Bittersweet, Turk's Cap Lily, and the Wood Lily.

But laws alone will not save our wild flowers. Sometimes a law is merely locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. We must not merely make laws, but we must **act!**

If all garden club members would promote wild flower conservation through local newspapers and schools, great good could be done. We must teach the children to protect and conserve, so that future generations will be alive to the beauty that



## HIS MASTERPIECE

*Chicadees chirp on the garden walk  
And wait for crumbs of bread,  
Fir trees laden with soft, clean snow  
Bow their pretty heads.*

*Icicles are jewels of splendor  
Blending in with whitened sod,  
All make up a winter picture  
That's a masterpiece by God.*

MARION F. HAUGSETH  
Hayward.

past generations nearly destroyed. This is not a plea for more conservation laws, but for the strengthening of that law of nature and beauty, that lies deep, in every person's heart. I appeal to each and every one of you to do your bit towards conserving and protecting one of our most precious possessions—our wild flowers.

—Rose E. Braman.

## OUR SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Wauwatosa Recreation Bldg.

May 23-24-25, 1941

**D**O we want the spring flower show to be held annually? This is a question the Federation will have to decide. The answer will depend a lot on whether we can repeat our success of last year. Have the clubs the enthusiasm to respond again with entries and workers to make it a success? The Executive Committee feels that you will respond, and has worked out an ambitious schedule—one that will be of interest to all.

The theme of the show will be "America" and the exhibits will feature arrangements showing the development of our country from the time of the Indians through to the present day, and also include Mexico and South America.

Also hope some of the clubs have taken up the poster idea, will make some and get them placed for publicity. Be sure the dates and location of the show are correct and placed on the poster. Start talking about our show every chance you get—every bit of publicity helps.  
—Dr. C. M. Schwendener, Chairman.

An old man down in Maryland says: "The less you have to do with some people, the less you are worse off."



# Our Trial Gardens

## Eight Gardens to Test New Varieties

**W**ISCONSIN garden club members will find it possible to visit a trial garden in eight different parts of the state this year, and inspect new varieties recommended for trial by our plant testing committee.

The Joint Committee of the Federation and Horticultural Society consisting of Mr. J. C. Ward and E. L. White of Fort Atkinson, and the Horticultural Society consisting of Mr. Alfred Boerner of the Milwaukee County Park Commission; Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker, Horticulture Department; Mr. W. A. Dustrude, Hartland; and H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, met in Milwaukee early in February and selected the varieties for the gardens.

### The Varieties in the Trial Garden

The following varieties will be established in each of the trial gardens: *Anchusa Myosotiflora*; *Aquilegia*, *Crimson Star* and *Mrs. Nichols*; *Pyrethrum*, *Jas. Kelway*; *Heuchera*, *Queen of Hearts*; *Erigeron*; *Perennial Phlox*, *Miss Kenosha*; *Rudbeckia*, *The King*; *Shasta Daisy*, *Snowbanks* and *Nobilis*; *Asters*, *Beechwood Challenger* and *Mount Everest*; *Chrysanthemum*, *Algonquin* and *Lavender Lady*; *Roses*; *World's Fair*, *Summer Snow* (dwarf), *Donald Prior*, and *Betty Prior*; Dwarf apple trees. *Roses*—Good climbers for trial (not in trial garden), *Dr. Nichols* and *Summer Snow*.

The Horticultural Society will pay a total of \$50.00 toward the cost of the plant material which will go into the seven gardens. The gardens will be open to visit to any garden club members, and the following is the list of members who have agreed to cooperate.

### The Trial Gardens

**Elkhorn:** Mrs. Harry Howe, W. Walworth St. Elkhorn.

**Fort Atkinson Garden Club:** E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, Cooperator.

**Fox River Valley:** Jos. Steiner, Oakfield.

**Madison:** H. J. Rahmlow, 2315 Regent St., Madison.

**Sheboygan:** Sheboygan Park, auspices Sheboygan Garden Club, Earl F. Wedepohl, President.

**Superior:** Mrs. Herbert A. Juneau, 810 East Fourth St., Superior.

**Waupaca:** Mrs. Theo. J. Peterson, 319 Harrison St., Waupaca.

**Wausau:** Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, 3114 Seventh St., Wausau.

The varieties will also be grown in Whitnall Park flower gardens at Hales Corners, and in the College of Agri-

culture Horticulture Department gardens at Madison.

The committee highly recommended the plants listed. Other garden club members who may wish to try this material are urged to do so. It can be obtained from a number of nurseries throughout the country. If you are unable to purchase the varieties from your local nursery, write the Horticultural Society and we will suggest nurseries having the material.

## ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

### Prominent Roadside Authorities Write Articles for Garden Clubs

**T**HE chairman of the Roadside Development Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Mrs. C. L. Dean, Madison, has arranged to have a series of articles written by some of the most prominent men in the state on roadside development. One article will be sent each month to each garden club president to be read at the monthly meeting.

The following are the titles of the papers and the authors.

1. History of Roads and Roadside Development. Prof. Franz Aust, Horticulture Dept., Madison.

2. The Need for Better Highways for Pleasure and Profit. Col. Roy F. Farrand, Delafield.

3. Our Forests, State and National, in Wisconsin. Prof. F. B. Trenk, Madison.

4. Roadside Parks, Timberstrips, Living Snowfences and Windbreaks. Mr. C. L. Harrington, Madison.

5. Roadside Parks and How Local Groups Can Aid in Their Development. Mrs. Gilbert Snell, Sheboygan.

6. What Vilas County is Doing in the Way of Roadside Development. Mr. Ben Tuttle, Eagle River.

7. Outdoor Advertising and Its Control. Mrs. Martha Lowry, Madison.

8. County Zoning. K. L. Schellie, Madison.

9. Roadside Improvement Projects in Wisconsin. R. L. Williams, Madison.

## FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLINIC

Sponsored by  
**WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB  
FEDERATION**

**Milwaukee Gas Light Company  
Auditorium**

**Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee  
Friday, March 21**

**Featuring Mrs. Enice Curtis,  
Seattle, Washington  
PROGRAM**

9:30 a.m.—Call to order and announcements.

10:00 a.m.—Lecture: Rhythmic Chromatic Color; Third Dimension—Emphasis on Plasticity; Spacing-Up and Down, Left to Right, Front to Back. Mrs. Enice Curtis, Seattle.

11:15 a.m.—Questions.

11:30 a.m.—Recess and luncheon.

1:30 p.m.—Demonstration Lecture. Approach and Technique in Dramatic Design in Flower Arrangements. Mrs. Enice Curtis.

3:00 p.m.—Questions and answers.

Admission will be 50c. All garden club members and their friends are invited.

Mrs. Curtis is a graduate of the Rudolph Schaefer School of Design in California, and is a dramatic lecturer. She promises to give us something new and advanced in working with flowers.

Since we have heard a number of lecturers from the East on this subject, we feel that a western influence is desirable for another approach to the subject.

There will be a special demonstration on table arrangements.

—Norma St. Clair, Chairman.

During a dust storm in Oklahoma, a prairie dog was seen 100 feet in the air, burrowing.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

## PARADISE LILAC

World's Finest Giant Flowering Purple Lilac, variety Paradise. Very fragrant blooms 6 to 8 inches long, lasting three to four weeks. Own root plants. Prices, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Write Kettler Nursery, Platteville, Wisconsin.

## SAVE TREES

### Wisconsin Tree Service

Cavity Treatment

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*We carry insurance*

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Large Tree Moving

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Milwaukee

## NATIONAL COUNCIL AWARDS

**T**HE National Council of State Garden Club Federations is granting the following awards for outstanding horticultural achievement:

### Purple Ribbon to State

Two purple ribbons are given to each state in any one year for outstanding achievement. The ribbons are to be awarded by a committee appointed by the State President.

*Certificate of Merit:* To be awarded to state federations for exceptional contributions of cultural interest. Requests for the certificates should be made by the president to the chairman of the advisory council.

### Special Awards

*Yearbook Award:* Requests for information on yearbook awards should be sent to the National president.

*Kellogg Medal for Civic Achievement:* Awarded to member garden clubs. The work of the club must be presented and recommended by its state federation. Applications must be accompanied by "before and after" photographs and the projects must have been completed during the past year. The medal may be awarded for conservation or permanent public improvement. No commercial project may receive this medal.

*Garden Center Medals:* To be awarded to the garden center which, in proportion to its size, has performed the greatest service to its community. Another may be awarded to the garden center which, in proportion to its size, has had the greatest influence upon the school children of the community.

*Award of Merit:* An Award of Merit will be awarded to roadside stands and gas stations conforming to the rules of the national council.

# The Winter Diversions Of a Gardener

By Richardson Wright, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Reviewed by Mrs. E. E. Browne, Waupaca

**I**F the perusal of Richardson Wright's Gardener's Day Book has whetted your appetite for more of the same kind, I would like to recommend another of his books, to be read at your leisure, before the fireplace this winter.

Mr. Wright, himself, says there is nothing practical in its pages—"No gardener will learn what to do with black beetles that chew her peonies, or the black spot that devastates her roses."

Rather, they were papers written for his own amusement when he was in New York City, in the winter and parted from his garden in Connecticut.

Between the advent of the first garden catalog and the first Saturday afternoon in April he says: "I study the garden's past like a busy cook with many pots upon her stove. Some notions I push on the back of my mind to let simmer, some drag forward to boil merrily. From that mental cookery these papers have been derived."

Mr. Wright has a very lively curiosity on all past and present problems of garden and is a very good research student.

The first of his papers deals with Flower Painting Ladies who were gardeners as well as artists. Mrs. Gore, the first woman to write a rose manual, Jane Colden, America's first woman botanist and Marianne North, who traveled to the ends of the earth studying and painting flowers and whom Darwin called a true scientist.

The next is an amusing chapter on Summer Houses where we are to travel to Greece, Persia, to India and then to Italy and England—Poets and legend-makers make much of them. The author says, "Without women it is impossible to account for the summer house. They have given gardens a substantial and romantic reason for existence."

The "Luggage of Travelling Plants" furnishes an interesting chapter on how plant explorers have sent their treasures home in safety, over dusty deserts and hazardous ocean voyages, when the journey may have taken months.

The Huguenots or French Protestants as gardeners does not deal with their social or political viewpoints when they were driven from France, but with their influence as gardeners, farm-

ers and horticulturists in the lands to which they emigrated.

South Carolina was especially benefited by their coming and their introduction of indigo, rice and Sea Island cotton. France suffered from the departure of their best farmers and was forced to import food for several decades. The blood of these martyrs became the seed of fair gardens and good farms in other lands.

Chapter VI, the "Parson With the Hoe" is the last and by far the most interesting chapter as it deals with the part played by the Church and the Clergy in Horticulture and Botany. Two professions are revealed as having been gardeners from time immemorial, physicians and clergymen. The physician of course in the study of botany and healing herbs for bodily ills, and the parson who advocated gardening for spiritual and mental ones. Parsons have been leaders in horticultural science, and floral ports and exploring missionaries and just plain country clergymen of whom we can think of many today.

He has not confined his story to Christian horticulturists but tells of Buddhist priests who loved to work with plants in China, Japan, and Persia, patient workers who discovered the secret of silk making and tea drinking and who probably originated the art of flower arrangement. In Mexico the Inca priests labored at seed selection and in Russia in the old regime when the priests labored with the peasants. In old monastic days, the illuminators of missals used flowers and garden pictures in their art. Gardens are associated with the Christian religion as it began in the garden of Eden and later there was the garden of Gethsemane and the Garden of the Resurrection.

Mr. Wright reaches this conclusion, "That gardening and a love of gardening are essential components of a full, round, sane life; that traffic with the soil and the green things that grow from it is one of the noblest associations man may adopt; that to make the wilderness of blossom as a rose is a high calling, and under God a good work."

I commend this book for leisure hours and a place on your library shelves.

**CARE OF SAINTPAULIA**

**W**HAT can I do to keep my Saintpaulia in better shape? Is it a matter of watering?

Experiments at one of the experiment stations determined that both air temperature and water temperature played an important part in the general health and well being of the Saintpaulia. Too high a room temperature is not good, while the temperature of the water should at least equal that of the soil. It would seem that it makes little difference if the water is applied at the surface or from beneath, but in any event water must not be permitted to fall on the leaves. I would imagine that in places where water has been "treated," this also would have some bearing. In any case I am assured by the Division of Biochemistry that untreated water is likely to be much less detrimental to plant life than water which has been treated.—L. Sando in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

**FAILURE OF VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>**

**T**RIALS with vitamin B<sub>1</sub> applied to 1-year-old budded roses, varieties Donald Prior and Betty Prior, at the Geneva Experiment Station have shown that plants which did not receive vitamin B<sub>1</sub> made just as good if not better growth and actually produced as many or more new roots than plants which received the material. In addition, seedlings from newly germinated seed of peach, pear, apple, and rose failed to show any significant gain from weekly watering with vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Tests were conducted both in fertile greenhouse soil and in poor bank sand, with no significant differences.

—H. B. Tukey and K. D. Brase, Geneva, N. Y., in *New York Nursery Notes*.

Why do they put so many holes in Swiss cheese when it's the Limburger that really needs the ventilation?—*Annapolis Log*.

**IMPORTANT COMING EVENTS**

**Wisconsin Garden Club Federation**

**M**ARCH 21. State Federation Flower Arrangement School. Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Seattle, Washington, Lecturer. Milwaukee Gas and Light Auditorium. Admission 50c.

**May 23-24-25. State Federation Flower Show. Recreation Bldg., Wauwatosa.**

**Early June. Garden Design Schools in Kohler and Menasha.**

**July 26-27. Annual summer convention, Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park.**

**October 2-3. Annual convention of the Federation, Fond du Lac.**

**COMING EVENTS**

**M**ARCH 17-22. New York, N. Y. Twenty-Eighth Annual International Flower Show of the Horticulture Society of New York, in cooperation with the New York Florists Club at Grand Central Palace.

**March 22-30. St. Louis, Mo. Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show at the Arena.**

**March 22-April 6. Natchez, Miss. Tenth Annual Pilgrimage of the Garden Club of Natchez.**

**March 28-April 5. Chicago Flower Show, Navy Pier, Chicago.**

**April 5-12. Michigan Flower and Garden Exhibition, Convention Hall, Detroit.**

**GARDEN CLUB RADIO PROGRAMS**

**Over Milwaukee Station WTMJ Arranged by Radio Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Malisch, Hales Corners**

**M**ARCH 8. 3:45 p.m. New trends in Flower Arrangement. Mrs. David Weart, Oconomowoc.

March 22. 3:45 p.m. Dahlias. Mrs. Josephine Derse, Oconomowoc.

April 5. 3:45 p.m. Roses. Mrs. Charles Jahn, Elkhorn.

**RADIO GARDEN PROGRAMS State-Owned Stations WHA and WLBL**

**Homemaker's Hour, 10-10:45 a.m.**

**T**UESDAY, March 4. Where Plants Get Their Names. Wilford Newell, Madison.

Tuesday, March 11. March—When We Complete Plans for the Garden. Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison.

Tuesday, March 18. The Flavor and Fragrance of Herbs. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Toole, Baraboo.

Tuesday, March 25. New Annuals and Perennials. Mrs. Joseph Wirka and Mrs. Newell Boardman, Little Garden Club, Madison.

Tuesday, April 1. April—Time to Think of Garden Clubs. Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison Garden Club.

Tuesday, April 8. We'll All Grow Gourds. Harold Engel, Madison.

Tuesday, April 15. What to Do in the Garden Now. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Tuesday, April 22. Flower Varieties for Our Gardens. Edgerton Garden Club.

Tuesday, April 29. The Petunia—A Village Flower. Mrs. Eva Groves, Lodi Garden Club.

**ALFRED HOTTES COMING TO WISCONSIN**

**A** LETTER from Mr. Alfred Hottes, well known lecturer and garden editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*, whose address is now 481 Rosemont St., La Jolla, California, states that he will be in Wisconsin in April or May and in position to make four or five engagements for lectures. Garden clubs or garden departments of Women's Clubs interested in having Mr. Hottes should write him direct in California.

Mr. Hottes writes: "Here at La Jolla we have not only the sea, but the mountains. Our views are unexcelled—come out and see."

**HAVE YOUR DUES BEEN SENT IN?**

**M**ARCH 20th is the deadline for the payment of garden club membership dues. All old members whose dues have not reached the office of the Horticultural Society on March 20th will not receive the April issue of the magazine. Dues may, of course, be sent later and the next issue of the magazine after the dues are received will be sent.

# Garden Club Directory for 1941

## FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman: Mrs. Frank Willard, Oakfield

Vice-Chm.: Miss Agnes Phillipson, 1653 Ninth St., Oshkosh

Sec'y-treas.: Miss Mary Martin, Route 3, Martin Road, Fond du Lac

Composed of clubs in the following cities: Antigo, Berlin, Brandon, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Iola, Kaukauna, Menasha, Neenah, Oakfield, Omro, Oshkosh, Ripon, Scandinavia, Wau-paca, Wausau, Wild Rose, Winneconne, and Wisconsin Rapids.

## MADISON DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman: Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise, Madison

Vice-Chm.: Mrs. Alfred Dipple, 109 8th St., Baraboo

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Grace Kelsberg, DeForest

Composed of clubs in: Baraboo, DeForest, Lodi, and Madison.

## MILWAUKEE DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman: Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 404 W. Wisconsin Ave., Oconomowoc

Vice-Chm.: Mrs. H. J. Anderson, 317 West Blvd., Racine

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. L. L. Cannon, 7123 Cedar St., Wauwatosa

Composed of clubs in: Dousman, Elm Grove, Germantown, Greendale, Hales Corners, Kenosha, Menomonee Falls, Milwaukee, North Prairie, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Racine, Thiensville, Waukesha, Wauwatosa, West Allis.

## SHEBOYGAN DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman: Rev. A. H. Otto, 210 S. 7th St., West Bend

Vice-Chm.: Mrs. L. E. Larson, 2037 N. 6th St., Sheboygan

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. L. C. Dietsch, Fairview Dr., Plymouth

Composed of clubs in: Cedarburg, Kohler, Manitowoc, Plymouth, Port Washington, Sheboygan, West Bend.

## SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman: Mrs. Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson

1st Vice-Chm.: Miss Emeline Church, Walworth

2nd Vice-Chm.: Mrs. Frank Zeitler, Jefferson

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Oscar Longhoff, Fort Atkinson

Composed of clubs in: Cambridge, Edgerton, Elkhorn, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, Lake Geneva, Whitewater, Zenda.

The following clubs are not as yet in a district organization: Ashland, Hazyward, LaCrosse, Marinette, New Richmond, Oconto Falls, Superior, and Washington Island.

**Key:** Fox River Valley District (F); Madison District (M); Milwaukee District (MI); Sheboygan District (SH); South Central District (SO).

## ANTIGO GARDEN CLUB (F)

President: Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, 927 Fulton St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. M. L. Locksmith  
Sec'y-treas.: Miss Hilda Lukas, 320 Eighth Ave.

Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month at the Wisconsin Public Service Community Room.

## CHEQUAMEGON GARDEN CLUB Ashland

President: Mrs. Walter J. Hodgkins, 722 Ninth Ave. W.

Secretary: Geo. A. Bassford, 1118-7th Ave. West

## BARABOO GARDEN CLUB (M)

President: Mrs. R. J. Kasiska, 707-5th St.

1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Maurice Jones  
Secretary: Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, 433-3rd St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Geo. Carpenter, 233 9th St.

## BERLIN HOME GARDEN CLUB (F)

President: Mrs. C. A. DeVoe, Wisconsin St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. A. Younglove  
Secretary: Mrs. J. C. Ziehm, 711 Spring St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Earl W. Kolb

## BRANDON COMMUNITY GARDEN CLUB (F)

President: Lulu Sherwin

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. Scott  
Secretary: Mrs. Wm. Henker, Lock Box 305

Treasurer: Robert Austin

## CAMBRIDGE & LAKE RIPLEY GARDEN CLUB (SO)

President: Leander Lillesand

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Genevieve Anderson  
Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Hattie Thronson

Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month at homes of members

## CEDARBURG GARDEN CLUB (SH)

President: Miss Elsie Dehmel, 147 Highland Dr.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. E. Stark  
Secretary: Mrs. O. Wurthmann, 254 Hilgen St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Arnold Buch, 16 Jackson St.

## DeFOREST GARDEN CLUB (M)

President: Mrs. Harold Opsahl

Vice-Pres.: Miss Olga Timm

Secretary: Mrs. C. S. Grundahl

Treasurer: Mrs. Peter Kelsberg

Meeting: 1st Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in the DeForest Graded School Club Room.

## DOUSMAN-OTTAWA GARDEN CLUB (MI)

### Dousman

President: Mrs. George Jeffery

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. D. M. Laney

Secretary: Mrs. H. J. Martin

Treasurer: Mrs. Chas. Cole

Meeting: 1st Thursday of month at homes of members.

## EDGERTON GARDEN CLUB (SO)

President: Mrs. Edith Stumpf

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Louise Bloss

Secretary: Mrs. Lena Buchholz

Treasurer: Mrs. Una Grassman

## ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB (SO)

President: Mrs. C. G. Leighton, 120 N. Washington St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. Walter Strong

Secretary: Mrs. Louis Kobelman, N. Broad St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Lee Welkos, N. Lincoln St.

## ELM GROVE GARDEN CLUB (MI)

President: Mrs. S. J. Hirsh, 604 N. 119th St., Wauwatosa

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. M. Roberts

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Harry Hoffman, Box 221

Meeting: 1st Monday of month at Le-land School in Elm Grove

## FOND DU LAC COMMUNITY GARDEN CLUB (F)

President: Miss Mary Martin, R.F.D. 3, Fond du Lac

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. A. Briggs, Tay-cheedah

Secretary: Mrs. W. J. Schaefer, R.F.D. 3

Treasurer: Mrs. E. H. Frei, 156 Warner St.

## LEDGEVIEW GARDEN CLUB (F)

### Fond du Lac

President: Mrs. E. J. MacIntyre, 283 Ledgeview Ave.

1st Vice-pres.: Mrs. Omar Kussow

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Floyd McNaughton, 178-4th St.

Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month.

## FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB (SO)

President: Mr. Wm. R. Leonard, R. 1

Vice-pres.: Mrs. O. E. Moe

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Downing, 114 S. 3rd St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Chas. Vosburg, R.F.D. 1

Meeting: 2nd Monday of month at homes of members.



**GERMANTOWN GARDEN CLUB (MI)**

President: Dr. R. A. Dehmel  
 1st Vice-pres.: Mrs. Leo O'Reilly  
 Rec. Sec'y: Mrs. J. A. Schwalbach  
 Cor. Sec'y: Emma Duerwaechter  
 Treasurer: Edwin Helm  
 Meeting: 2nd Monday of month at 8:15 p.m. in Germantown Insurance Company Hall.

**GREEN BAY GARDEN CLUB (F)**  
 President: Mrs. E. P. Barnard, R. 6  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. R. Minahan  
 Secretary: Mrs. M. W. Harrison, R. 6  
 Treasurer: Mrs. Robert P. Everson, R. 6

**HALES CORNERS****HALES CORNERS GARDEN CLUB (MI)**

President: Mrs. Ralph Strathy  
 Vice-pres.: Mrs. Earl Miller  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. T. J. Welch, Jr.

**HAWTHORNE GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Hales Corners**

President: Mrs. R. Malisch  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. W. Ben Hunt, R. 1, Box 522

**TESS CORNERS GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Hales Corners**

President: Mrs. Chas. Fickau, R. 2  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. E. W. Tacke  
 Secretary: Mrs. Glen Davis, R. 2  
 Treasurer: Mrs. Robt. Schulz, 3737 W. Scott St., Milwaukee

**HAYWARD****NAMEKAGON GARDEN CLUB**

President: Mrs. Nels Nelson, R.F.D. 1  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Ed. Perry  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Victor R. Solberg

**IOLA GARDEN CLUB (F)**

President: Mrs. R. C. Cleaves  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Howard Jensen  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. J. L. Larson  
 Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month from March to October.

**JEFFERSON GARDEN CLUB (SO)**

President: Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch  
 Vice-Pres.: Clarence Frohmader  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Will Kispert

**KAUKAUNA GARDEN CLUB (F)**

No report

**KENOSHA COUNTY GARDEN CLUB (MI)**

President: Henry Yonk, 6633-21st Ave.  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Carl Namur  
 Cor. Sec'y: Mrs. Raymond Toft, 6515 31st Ave.  
 Rec. Sec'y: Mrs. Paul Vigansky, 6518 29th Ave.  
 Treasurer: Crayford Hartung, 506-71st St.

**KOHLER GARDEN CLUB (SH)**

President: Lillie B. Kohler, 606 New York Ave., Sheboygan  
 1st Vice-pres.: Mrs. F. W. Eppling  
 Secretary: Mrs. Albert L. Treick, 435 Church St.  
 Treasurer: Walter Ring, 573 E. Riverside Dr.

**LA CROSSE GARDEN CLUB**

President: Mrs. D. O. Coate, 410 Orchard Pl.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. O. J. Oyen  
 Sec'y-treas.: G. C. Ellis, 234 So. 20th St.

Meeting: Monthly, on call of president.

**LAKE GENEVA TOWN AND COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB (SO)**

President: Miss Olive Longland  
 1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. David Durand  
 Rec. Sec'y: Mrs. Matthew Patton  
 Cor. Sec'y: Mrs. Ralph Diehl  
 Treasurer: Mrs. Arthur Lawrie  
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month in evening, at homes of members

**LODI GARDEN CLUB (M)**

President: Mrs. Harriet Steele  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Alice Irwin  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Fannie Davies

**MADISON****LITTLE GARDEN CLUB (M)****Madison**

President: Mrs. Jos. Wirka, 1408 Vilas Ave.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. O. Collentine  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Sam Olson, 702 W. Lakeside St.

**MADISON GARDEN CLUB (M)**

President: Mrs. L. H. Dooley, 602 Thornton Ave.

Vice-Pres.: Clarence Seborg  
 Secretary: Mrs. E. M. Davis, 3121 Oxford Rd.

Treasurer: A. L. Thurston, Nakoma  
 Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Woman's Bldg., 240 W. Gilman St.

**SHOREWOOD HILLS GARDEN CLUB (M)****Madison**

President: Mrs. W. F. Grant, 1201 Edgell Dr.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. D. Phillips  
 Secretary: Mrs. Howard Hall, 1506-08 Wood Lane

Treasurer: Mrs. R. E. Axley, 3515 Sunset Drive

**WEST SIDE GARDEN CLUB (M)****Madison**

President: Mrs. C. E. Mohs, Shorewood Hills

1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. R. English  
 Secretary: Mrs. M. W. Smith, 1917 Vilas Ave.

Treasurer: Mrs. N. A. Lilja, 2228 Kendall Ave.

Meetings: 4th Tuesday of month at homes of members

**MANITOWOC GARDEN CLUB (SH)**

Election in May

**MARINETTE GARDEN CLUB**

President: Mrs. J. A. Faller, 1009 Pierce Ave.

Vice-Pres.: C. J. Lindem  
 Sec'y-treas.: Miss Julia Ledvina, 1130 Logan Ave.

Meetings: 2nd Tuesday of month at homes of members

**MENASHA GARDEN CLUB (F)**

President: Miss Barbara Thom, 354 Naymut St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. P. Conavan  
 Sec'y-treas.: Miss Henrietta Hall, R. 1

**MENOMONEE FALLS GARDEN CLUB (MI)**

President: Mrs. Arthur Triller, R.F.D.  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. B. Siewert

Secretary: Mrs. Aaron Klug, 238 W. 4th St.

Treasurer: Mrs. David Brazy, 414 E. Main St.

**MILWAUKEE, THIENSVILLE, WAUWATOSA, WEST ALLIS CLUBS****ART INSTITUTE GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Milwaukee**

President: Mrs. Frank Dite, Thiensville

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Evelyn Lundahl  
 Rec. Sec'y: Miss Edith Westenberg, 538 E. Otjen St.

Cor. Sec'y: Miss Emma Schipper, 510 E. Homer St.

Treasurer: Mrs. Arthur Poenisch, 7036 N. Lake Dr.

Meetings: At Art Institute, 772 No. Jefferson St.

**BLUE BEECH GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Milwaukee**

President: Mrs. John LeFeber, 3900 N. Lake Drive

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Alex H. Luedicke, 2379 N. 46th St.

Meeting: 1st Wednesday of month at 1:30 p.m. at homes of members.

**BLUEMOUND GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Wauwatosa**

President: Mrs. H. Freudenberg, 1507 N. 68th St.

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. H. F. Kuechle  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. H. F. Dennett, 6934 Cedar St.

Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month at 1:30 p.m. at homes of members

**CITY CLUB GARDEN GROUP (MI)****Milwaukee**

President: Dr. Carl M. Schwendener, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave.

Secretary: Leo Tiefenthaler, 756 N. Milwaukee St.

**COUNTRYSIDE GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Thiensville**

President: Mrs. Dale Shockley, R. 2

Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. Robert Drew, R. 2, Cedarburg

**FOX POINT GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Milwaukee**

President: Mrs. S. A. Morton, 8301 N. Allen Lane

Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Arthur Donald  
 Sec'y-treas.: Mrs. John Blatz, 7004 N. Belmont Lane

**GREENDALE GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Greendale**

President: George W. Stange  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Herman Lawonn  
 Secretary: Mrs. Harry Nelezen, 5503 Acorn Ct.  
 Treasurer: Carl O. Rasch, 5920 Currant Lane

**GREEN TREE GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Milwaukee**

President: Mrs. Alfred J. Kieckhefer, Dean Rd., R. 9, Box 206  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Donald C. Cottrell  
 Treasurer: Mrs. Dan P. Eells  
 Rec. Sec'y: Mrs. Harold C. Holbrook, River Rd., Sta. F., R. 9  
 Cor. Sec'y: Mrs. Irving Seaman, Bradley Rd., Sta. F., R. 9, Box 312

**HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB (MI)****West Allis**

President: Mrs. A. Hook, 2131 S. 87th St.  
 Vice-Pres.: Mrs. O. Burgemeister  
 Secretary: Mrs. Russell Myers, 2177 S. 86th St.  
 Treasurer: Mrs. Harry Sampson, 2146 S. 84th St.  
 Meeting: 3rd Monday of month at homes of members

**HOME GARDEN CLUB (MI)****Milwaukee**

No report

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 543—Horticulture —24—

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**GARDEN CLUB NEWS CHAIRMAN**

**M**RS. W. F. ROECKER, Milwaukee, has been appointed garden club news chairman by our State President Mrs. Chas. Braman.

Mrs. Roecker will solicit garden club news and information on committee activities and projects, assemble them, and send them to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for publication in the magazine.

**CONVENTIONS**

**I**N reading the reports of a National convention recently, the following struck our eye:

"The meeting drew such a crowd that every nook and corner of the hotel bulged with eager members, and after lunch the eager members bulged with a mighty luncheon. This latter situation occurred three times each day with teas and cocktail parties thrown in for good measure, and even the sylphs popped their belts or eased their zippers at intervals."

We are just old-fashioned enough to wonder if the bulging delegates also bulged with information to take back to the members back home who were unable to attend, and perhaps helped pay the expenses of delegates who did.

We have on our shelves reports of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society dating back to 1872. Looking through these reports of an earlier day we find that the custom of sending delegates not only to State Conventions, but to conventions in other states was quite the custom. The delegates had their expenses paid by the local organizations, until one member remarked of a certain meeting that there were more speakers on the program than there were members present who paid their own expenses.

In late years this practice has been in disrepute, caused no doubt by the delegates bulging with food and entertainment rather than with things of value. Organizations stopped sending delegates because they no doubt had better use for their money. **Conventions then found it necessary to have something more appealing to offer on the program to induce members to attend.** This meant a program sufficiently valuable so that members would be willing to pay their own expenses.

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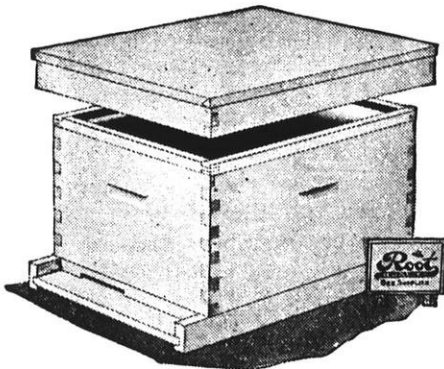
BE SAFE—Plant Andrews Hardy Northern Trees

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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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*Malus Scheideckeri* in the Arnold Arboretum

—COURTESY AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

*April, 1941*

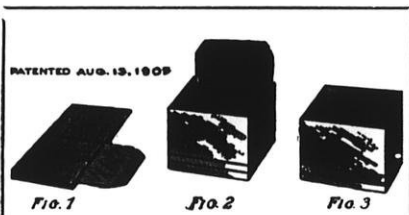
**SUCCESSFUL MOUSE CONTROL**

**R. L. Marken, Kenosha**

**W**HEN Mr. G. C. Oderkirk discussed mouse control at our annual meeting he had slides showing how easy it was to get control when trees were mulched. So we decided to go through the orchard with truck loads of straw and put a small forkful under each tree. This was in late November after our first snowfall. In three to four days, mice had already made burrows under these little piles and we placed poison in their burrows. It surprised us how well it worked. While not all piles had dead mice under them, some had four or five.

This fall we will put the straw out earlier so burrows can be thoroughly established before snowfall and we expect to make a thorough job of extermination.

Give the men of America time and they'll figure out some way to control just about everything except the women of America.—The Prairie Farmer.



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**Wisconsin Horticulture**

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**PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS**

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Apple Insect Control

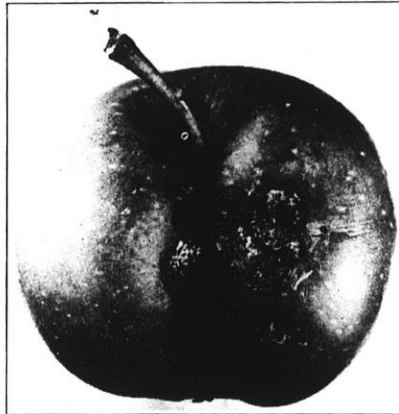
Codling Moth and Leaf Roller Most Injurious

John A. Callenbach

**T**HE two insect pests which will probably cause the most injury to apples during the coming spring are the codling moth and fruit tree leaf-roller. This is particularly true for southern Wisconsin.

### Codling Moth Most Important

The codling moth is still the most important apple insect we have to combat. A study made several years ago on the influence of weather on codling moth abundance in southwestern Wisconsin indicated that seasons which approached the monthly average for May to August inclusive, were light codling moth years. These average seasons usually have a cool wet spring and heavy rainfall in the latter part of August. The 1940 season quite closely approximated the average conditions, and in general, infestations were light. However, more injury was reported than was warranted by the codling moth abundance. The only explanations seem to be the failure of growers to properly time the sprays, poor application, or both. There are such extreme variations from year to year in the correct timing of codling moth sprays that the grower who fails to adopt some spray timing method is sure to run into trouble. The use of bait pans is still the best and simplest method we have to recommend.



Injury caused by Fruit Tree Leaf Roller

Codling moth control begins with the calyx application. Be sure to get this spray on before the calyx cup has had time to close up. The calyx cup on Duchess closes very quickly after petal fall; most other varieties take a week or more.

### Fruit-Tree Leaf Roller

The fruit-tree leaf roller still threatens to become a major pest of apples in southern Wisconsin. Records indicate that in uncared-for or poorly sprayed orchards this pest increased about 18 times from 1937 to 1940. Control of the leaf roller starts with the first spray that is put on in the spring. In the Door County area and the northern

Lake counties where dormant sprays are a general practice, control starts with the dormant spray (see article by J. H. Lilly in March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture). In central and southern Wisconsin where dormant sprays are not a regular practice, control begins with the delayed dormant spray. When the leaf roller is small and before it has had the chance to secure its food supply by rolling up a clump of leaves and fruit, it is quite susceptible to arsenical poisons. Later it becomes more resistant to poisons and also harder to reach with a poison spray because of the nature of its protective roll of leaves. Hatching of the eggs and the appearance of the young leaf rollers occurs about the time the buds begin to separate. Egg hatch is usually completed by full bloom. The pre-blossom and calyx sprays are therefore the important sprays for leaf-roller control.

### Spray Recommendations for 1941

General spray recommendations remain unchanged. Use the best materials at the proper time and apply them thoroughly. For leaf roller control, use lead arsenate 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons in the delayed dormant, 3 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons in the prepink, pink and calyx. *Emphasize the prepink*

and calyx applications. When more than 10% of the blossoms are open, discontinue the use of lead arsenate because of the danger of poisoning the bees. Remember the size of your crop is in great measure determined by the pollinating activities of the bees.

Recommendations for codling moth cover sprays and the control of other apple pests will appear in the next issue.

### STEPS IN BRIDGE GRAFTING

**I**F mice or rabbits have girdled fruit trees during the winter, there is only one way to save them—by bridge grafting.

The following are the steps for successful bridge grafting.

1. Cut strong, hard suckers from the center of trees which are at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. Two-year old growth may be used. The lower part of a sucker is the best as the top portion is usually too soft.

2. Trim the bark around the edges of the wound to insure being able to place the graft in firmly attached bark.

3. Make the cuts to receive the cions. A chisel cut an inch above and below the girdle at a 30 degree angle, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep should be made. A  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch chisel is desirable.

The cions or bridges should be cut so as to expose as much cambium area as possible for contact of the cambium at the tree. The bridge is then inserted into the opening made with the chisel.

4. Nail the cion to the tree with a small cigar box nail ( $\frac{3}{4}$  inch nail with a thin flat head). Be careful not to crush the bark when driving in the nail.

5. Next cover the grafted union with grafting wax or tree seal, which may be obtained through the secretary of most of our County Fruit Growers Associations and the S. E. Association—see their ad in this issue.

## Trends in Orchard Soil Management

Roy E. Marshall, Michigan

### Red Top Good

**I**N Michigan—and I think the same is true in other states—the trend has been towards the establishment of permanent covers in our orchards. By that, I mean, sods. There are two reasons for this:

- (1) To conserve the soil and prevent erosion; and (2) To maintain, and, in some cases, to increase the fertility of our soil.

What are the characteristics of some of the permanent covers that are not desirable in the orchard?

- (1) Those that are deeply rooted. Apple trees root deeply, the depth depending upon the character of the soil. If you grow permanent covers that are shallow rooted, and thus take their moisture from the upper layers of the soil, they will not compete with the tree roots at the lower depths.

- (2) Those that consume a large amount of moisture. You should try to grow cover crops that consume as little moisture as possible and thus provide the minimum amount of competition during dry seasons.

You will understand that I am talking about Michigan conditions. The permanent crops that you would grow in this region will be different. In Michigan we have found that red canary, quack grass, alfalfa, and smooth broom grass are deep rooted and use much water. Two of the best, from the standpoint of water consumption and shallow rooting, as well as being able to withstand what I call "the racket of the orchard," that is, the driving of the spray trucks and other trucks through the orchards, are: sheep's and Chewing's fesques. The principal objection to these two covers is that the seed is expensive. We hope we may be able to develop a source of lower priced seed.

Another good grass crop is red top. It uses considerable quantities of water, but this water is pulled from the top layers of the soil. Another satisfactory cover crop is Canada blue, which is very low in water consumption, though it is fairly deep rooted. It has another characteristic that we appreciate a great deal—it grows well on badly eroded and also on infertile soils.

So far as the clovers are concerned, they are mostly shallow rooted and tend to go out rapidly in a dry period. In this Valley one naturally thinks of Kentucky Blue Grass. It is rather shallow rooted, but it is a voracious user of nitrogen, and that it is often difficult to get nitrogen down through it. We have found that is particularly true if we happen to have a dry spring.

If the cover crop remains green and grows luxuriantly during a dry period, it is using large quantities of water and competing with your trees. If the cover crop remains inactive, so far as growth is concerned, and tends to dry up, you can be certain it is not offering serious competition to the trees during dry periods.

—From the Proceedings of the Virginia State Horticultural Society.

### OLD SOIL AND RUTABAGAS

**C**AN rutabagas be grown on old soil so that they are sweet for market?

The time the soil has been under cultivation should have no influence on the quality of rutabagas provided it is of proper type and fertility. Hot, dry weather has a pronounced detrimental effect, however, and for that reason they are usually grown as a fall crop in the Twin City area, although further north they may be grown throughout the season.

—A. E. Hutchins in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.



# Scab Control in the Farm Orchard

Questions and Answers on Disease Control Problems  
Answered by G. W. Keitt and C. L. Kuehner

1. *I have a small farm orchard which is somewhat isolated. Just when should I spray for scab control before blossoming?*

Three sprays are ordinarily needed before blossoming to keep up protection against scab. They are commonly best applied (1) when the cluster buds have broken and the young leaf and blossom parts have pushed out about one-fourth to one-half inch; (2) about midway in leaf and flower bud development between applications 1 and 3, and (3) when the buds show pink but just before blossoming begins on the early flowering varieties. Some modifications of this program may be needed to meet varying seasonal conditions, but it is not ordinarily safe to omit any of this protection, even on small isolated orchards.

2. *Having only a small orchard and not having had much scab last year, what is the fewest number of sprays I could use next year in my orchard to get scab control?*

The facts that the orchard is small and not much scab was noticed last year will not insure control by a reduced number of applications.

3. *I have bees in my orchard and am afraid of poisoning them by using arsenate of lead in the pink spray. Often some of the trees are in bloom at that time. Can I omit the arsenate of lead in the pink spray?*

The better plan is to apply the pink spray before the blossoms open. If the application is delayed until many blossoms are open the lead arsenate should be omitted.

4. *What is the best material to use in the sprays before the blossoming period?*

Liquid lime-sulphur 1 or 1¼ gallons and lead arsenate 1 pound in 50 gallons of spray. Dry lime-sulphur 4 to 5 pounds in 50 gal-

lons has about the same efficiency as the liquid, but costs more.

5. *What is the minimum pressure which can be used in spraying apple trees and still get a good coverage of the leaves?*

Good coverage can be obtained, even with low pressures, if the parts to be covered are near enough the spray outlet. It is, of course, necessary with low pressure to use a smaller aperture than with high pressure. One of the main reasons for high pressure in spraying operations is to get better projection of the spray to the inner parts and the tops of the trees. The minimum pressures that can be used satisfactorily will therefore vary with the equipment, the size of the trees, and the conditions of spraying.

## Mild Type Sulphur

6. *Can I control scab successfully by using some of the milder types of sulphur? What can I use and in what sprays must I use lime-sulphur?*

On severely scabbing varieties in wet years lime-sulphur has given best results in Wisconsin. However, lime-sulphur is likely to cause some injury to foliage and fruit if the weather is very hot at the time of application or soon after it. In hot weather, if scab has been well controlled, a milder sulphur spray may be substituted for lime-sulphur at the strength recommended by the manufacturer. The milder sulphur sprays will not give as long a period of protection against scab per application as lime-sulphur, and have to be applied somewhat more frequently to maintain protection. There are many of the milder sulphur sprays on the market. The more finely particulate ones have the higher fungicidal value, and are preferred. Lime-sulphur is recommended for all sprays before bloom, and usually for the August spray.



## Ten Reasons Why You Should Use Kolofog

1 **EFFECTIVE**—An efficient fungicide for Apple Scab, Brown Rot and similar plant diseases. Usage shows Kolofog to be toxic to certain fungi where ordinary Sulphur materials fail to control; i.e., Cedar Rust and Peach Canker.

2 **SAFE**—Non-caustic, permits leaves to function normally.

3 **PERSISTENT**—Adheres and furnishes protection under adverse conditions when protection is most needed.

4 **COMPATIBLE**—May be combined in the same application with practically all commonly used spray materials. No objectionable black sludge results when used with Lead Arsenate.

5 **LOW SULPHUR CONTENT**—A desirable factor that reduces possibility of injury during hot weather when a Sulphur fungicide is required.

6 **CARRYING AGENT**—Kolofog imparts sticking and suspending properties to other materials, such as Lead Arsenate, when used with them.

7 **DISPERSIBLE**—Readily disperses in any kind of water, and remains in suspension.

8 **A FIXATOR**—No other material containing Sulphur has the property of acting as a fixator for Nicotine Sulphate.

9 **CONVENIENT**—Packed in handy six-pound bags, eight to the carton. Does not deteriorate in storage.

10 **RE-ENFORCEMENT AGENT**—Kolofog plus Lead Arsenate and Nicotine is the ideal non-caustic combination for use against heavy Codling Moth infestations during peak brood sprays, because it improves the adherence of Lead Arsenate, and "fixes" and prevents quick liberation of Nicotine. **NO OTHER SULPHUR SPRAY OFFERS THIS DISTINCT ADVANTAGE.**

NIAGARA SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO., Inc.  
J. Henry Smith, State Representative  
Waupaca, Wis.

# NEW APPLE VARIETIES

## What Kinds Shall We Plant

**S**INCE the Wisconsin Horticultural Society adopted in 1931, as one of its important projects the testing of new varieties of fruits throughout the state, considerable progress has been made. As a matter of fact, the variety list has almost completely changed in Wisconsin. Of about 65 varieties being sold by nurseries in the state ten years ago, less than a dozen are popular today. A number of the new varieties have taken their place.

The testing project began very conservatively. Growers planted only a few trees of the new varieties. Today, however, plantings of new varieties are increasing because of the experience and knowledge gained during the past ten years.

### Varieties Vary According to Locality

As is to be expected, northern Wisconsin will plant different varieties from southern Wisconsin, so we find that at Bayfield and in other northern sections the more hardy kinds are being planted. Haralson is popular in the North because of its productivity, hardiness and red color. It takes the place of the N. W. Greening as a cooking apple.

Wealthy and McIntosh are still popular there. Lobo and Hume, new McIntosh crosses from the Ottawa, Ontario, Station are being tested and look promising.

### The Melba

The Melba apple, a McIntosh cross from the Ottawa Experiment Station has been widely tested. Many growers have praised the variety for home and roadside market use. For the commercial grower it is rather tender. However, commercial growers in Wisconsin are not growing early varieties because they are all perishable and do not stand up under shipment or slow sales. For those who have use for it, Melba is now considered one of the best early varieties.

### Milton

The Milton apple, a cross between McIntosh and Yellow Trans-

parent, developed by the New York Experiment Station, is becoming popular for the roadside market and home use. It matures just before Wealthy, is a good dessert or cooking apple, has excellent color and quality. In some sections it is replacing Wealthy because of better quality. It ripens slowly and therefore can be used for the roadside market. It does not handle well for commercial use.

### Cortland

Cortland has come into its own in many sections. When commercial growers set new orchards they plant as many McIntosh as they can handle well. For the next variety of importance, they use Cortland. It hangs to the tree well, has good color and quality, and handles better than McIntosh. In the opinion of many growers, Cortland may never be quite as good a money maker as McIntosh because it may not bring as high a price, but it is well worth planting because an orchard must have varieties in addition to McIntosh.

### Macoun

The Macoun apple is becoming increasingly popular. It is a late McIntosh cross by the Geneva Experiment Station. Many growers consider it superior in flavor to McIntosh. Its high quality is making it popular in the East. Where Delicious cannot be grown, Macoun is no doubt the best variety in quality that can be grown. We would not hesitate to recommend to growers, especially in the southern half of the state that they plant a few Macoun. In the early part of the test it looked as if it would lack flavor because it is a shy bearer when young. However, as the tree gets older it seems to become a good producer.

### Other Varieties

Kendall is still on test and until we have more definite information about it, the committee feels it best

not to recommend it for increased planting.

Secor is an excellent late keeping apple. It will keep until April in good condition. It has good quality and we still believe it should be more popular than it seems to be.

Orleans seems to be losing in favor in Wisconsin. Its quality is not as good as Delicious. Where Red Delicious can be grown both Orleans and Newfane will not be favored.

Sweet Delicious has been voted in New York as the best winter sweet apple. It is large and attractive in shape, color and size, with a sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. However, there seems to be little demand for a sweet apple. For those who like this type, however, we do not hesitate to recommend Sweet Delicious.

Joan may become popular some day as a baking apple because of its heavy crops and attractive red color.

Most of these varieties can now be obtained from local nurseries. Those not obtainable locally can be purchased from the New York State Cooperative Association, Geneva, New York.

## APPLE CONSUMPTION DECLINES

**H**OW does the consumption of apples today compare to that of 20 and 30 years ago?

The per capita consumption of apples as fresh fruit in the United States has decreased very sharply. The present consumption is about 25 pounds per person per year as compared to 45 pounds in 1920 and 51 pounds per person in 1910. At the present rate about 400,000 bushels of apples are consumed annually in the Twin Cities. Consumption of the 13 major fruits has increased from 176 to 210 pounds per capita during the last 15 years.

—J. D. Winter in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

**STICKERS AND SPREADERS**

**John A. Callenbach**

**T**HE question is frequently asked, "Should I use a spreader or sticker and if so what is the best material to use?" No definite answer can be given to that question as there are too many variable factors that must be considered. The spray materials being used, the hardness of the water, the equipment, the fruit varieties and the purpose for which the spray is being applied must all be considered. There are, however, several materials of a more or less general purpose type. If a good fresh supply of a well standardized dried skim milk can be obtained, this material serves as well as any we now have. It should be used at approximately 1/2 to 1 pound to 100 gallons, depending upon the hardness of the water. Unfortunately, the commercially available dried skim milks are extremely variable and there is always the possibility of getting a poor grade which gives very inferior results. The combination of 1/3 pound dried skim milk and 2/3 pound soybean

flour to 300 gallons has been used quite successfully at Gays Mills. Grasselli Spreader-Sticker is another good material, particularly as a spreader. Care should be taken not to use more than recommended or excessive run-off will occur. Goulac is popular in the north-eastern counties. It is an excellent spreader but weathers rapidly. This may be of advantage when protection for a limited time only is desired such as late season codling moth sprays. Orthex spreader-adhesive is a good material where flotation sulfur is used and a heavy persistent residue is desired.

**CORRECTION**

**I**N the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture the article entitled "Further Experiments With Ground Spraying as an Aid in Apple Scab Control" gave Dr. G. W. Keitt and J. G. Moore as the authors.

The name should have been J. D. Moore, who is Assistant in Plant Pathology to Dr. Keitt and carried on work along this line in Door County this past season.

**CRAB APPLE PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN**

**A**FIELD study of crab apple production in the Fennville area shows that approximately three-fourths of the fruit growers produce crab apples in commercial quantities, though the industry is not expanding. Average yields during the 1931-36 period ranged from slightly less than a bushel per tree per year to 4.6 bushels, with trees planted at approximately 100 to the acre. The average annual yield was 2.6 bushels. For the most part crab apples grade out well, 72.5 per cent of the total production classifying as U. S. No. 1 during that period. During this period prices ranged from an average of \$0.70 per bushel in 1935 to \$1.30 per bushel in 1934. Returns to the producers, after deducting package, packing and selling costs, of fruits marketed through the Fennville Fruit Exchange, have ranged from \$45 to \$111 per acre.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.

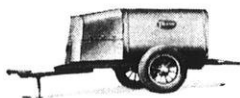
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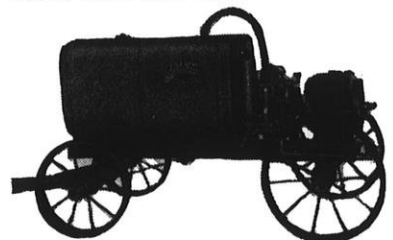
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**Route 3**

# Strawberry Planting

Questions Answered By  
H. H. Harris, Warrens

*Q. What is the best planting distance for Strawberries?*

A. We have adopted the following distance between plants; rows 4 feet apart, extending the long way of the field. Varieties, such as the Premier usually do not have long runners and plants on the runners grow closer to each other than on Beaver or Dunlap. We set these 24 inches apart along the row. For the Beaver and all those varieties which may make more and longer runners than the Premier we plant 32 inches apart.

*Q. How should the field be marked for planting?*

A. For ease in spacing, we usually mark the field both ways, with the same marker. We usually divide into two sections, setting the Beaver and like varieties on one end of the field, and Premier and like growers on the other end. With a little thought and care in the spacing the rows will be quite accurate across the field. We seldom fail to get a good stand when set at these distances and it takes less plants to set an acre, less work in setting and less plants to hoe around—than where plants are set closer together. We are also not so apt to have them too thick at fruiting time.

*Q. What is the easiest way to set strawberry plants?*

A. We set plants with a spade, usually two persons working together. The spade is pushed deep in the ground at an angle and pulled forward to an upright position and held there until the plant is placed in the opening—by the man handling the plants. The spade is then withdrawn and the soil pressed firmly against the roots.

Most of the roots of a strawberry plant are on one side of the crown of the plant forming a slight bend or heel to the plant. This heel should be held firmly against the slanting side of the opening until the soil is pressed against the roots

using care to have the crown of the plants even.

*Q. How early should strawberries be planted?*

A. Use the best plants you can get, and plant them early—as soon as the soil is fit to handle. The earlier the plants get to growing the earlier the new plants will form on the runners.

As soon as the planting is finished cultivation should begin, as the ground will be more or less packed by the feet of the planters.

## NEW RED RASPBERRIES

**A**MONG raspberry growers much interest centers in the two new varieties Newburgh and Taylor. Both these varieties brought a premium of 50 cents per crate during much of the season on the Minneapolis market. Around Minnetonka some who have grown the Newburgh believe it is not a good shipping variety because of its large core which leaves a large cavity that is likely to collapse in shipment. In the Duluth area growers do not seem to share this view. Evidence continues to accumulate that the Newburgh is slightly less hardy than Latham.

The Taylor seems to be the leading contender among the new red raspberries although it is still very much on trial. It is a firm, attractive berry that ships exceptionally well. Some growers think it is better in quality than Latham and others do not consider it as good. Much depends, I believe, on the degree of ripeness when it is sampled. It picks easily when pink-ripe and at that stage it has little quality, but later it develops quality that seems to be about equal to Latham. The season is about the same.

The behavior of Marcy and Indian Summer has been very disappointing in Minnesota.

—J. D. Winter in *The Minnesota Fruit Grower*.

## GOOD STAND OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS IMPORTANT

**R**ECOMMENDATIONS found in the literature relating to strawberry growing are very contradictory and confusing. For instance, some recommend rather heavy fertilizer applications, some suggest only light applications, still others advise against the use of any fertilizer. Those who recommend fertilizers do not agree as to kinds, amounts or time of application. Opinions on other matters pertaining to strawberry culture show just as great diversity.

### Good Early Care Necessary

During the period 1929-36 a field survey was conducted to determine how closely some of the many recommendations checked with the experience of producers and this field survey was supplemented with an extensive series of plot tests. No one factor was found to be of first importance under all conditions, though character of soil was of much importance in most cases. Cultivation, fertilization, kind of plants, mulching, and the like, were sometimes limiting factors, but if a good stand of plants was obtained the production problem was half solved. Beneficial effects of proper preparation of the plant bed, careful setting and early care are evident as long as the plantation remains; conversely, no amount of subsequent attention will compensate for lack of those things before, at and immediately after planting.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.

“So you don’t want the green dress?” asked the clerk.

“No, ma’am,” replied the large woman of dark complexion. “Ah suttiny don’t. Honey, Ah’d look too much like a ton o’ coal in a lettuce patch.”



**REPORT ON SMALL FRUIT VARIETIES**

**H. B. Blackman, Richland Center**

**B**OTH the Taylor and Marcy raspberries are healthy and vigorous growers. We had practically no winter injury so far. The Taylor produced some very fine fruit. The berries are bright red, thimble shaped and very good quality.

Latham and Newburg rows side by side with the Taylor produced more fruit than the Taylor. A fault of the Taylor is that the berries grow on the tip end of the fruiting spurs, and they hang down somewhat hidden from view. You can pick Latham twice as fast as Taylor.

Marcy will not stand up in dry, hot weather. The berries are very large; quality only fair.

The *Sodus* is a wonderful new purple raspberry—very productive, and not as dark as other purple caps. It will produce lots of fruit from the second year's planting. Canes are vigorous with no winter injury. Where markets will take this type of fruit it is an extra good variety. We have no trouble here in selling it.

The Boysenberry has not proven to be of much value here as it is not productive enough to be worth while.

**Best Plums**

The best varieties of plums of the many varieties we are growing, are Underwood, Superior and Monitor. We have never been able to supply the demand for these three.

The Wayzata Everbearing strawberry is the best everbearing we have ever grown, and we have grown nearly all of the varieties including the old Pam American and Autumn.

Wife (to late returning husband)  
—“Is that you, John?”  
John—“It'd better be.”

**Spray for Raspberry Anthracnose**



**Figure 2. Fruit development of Cumberland Raspberries. Above unsprayed showing shriveled seedy fruit and loss of leaves. Below: Sprayed and healthy plant.**

**A**NTHRACNOSE is a very serious disease of raspberries, especially of the black raspberry.

There are two methods of control, first, by pruning. All dead and badly infested canes should be removed and burned. Prune before growth starts and again after harvest.

**Spraying**

Liquid lime sulphur spray with a spreader or sticker added should be used. The first should be a dormant spray applied after a few new leaves have unfolded. At this time, lime sulphur at the rate of one part to ten parts of water should be used. This is a dormant

spray and should not be used when the leaves are out.

The second spray should be applied a week before blooming, using one part of lime sulphur and forty parts of water, the same as for spraying apple trees.

Anthracnose is one reason why black raspberries have not always been profitable for the grower.

Flossie: “You’ll never catch me going out to dinner with an editor again.”

Girl Friend: “Why? Was he broke?”

Flossie: “I don’t know about that, but he put a blue pencil through about half my order.”

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# The Strawberry Outlook

## Growers Report on Conditions and Variety Preference

**T**HE condition of strawberry plants on our farm is good and they are coming through the winter in fine shape. Fields have not been without a snow cover since November. The snows came so early that many growers did not get the fields covered with straw, and they are planning on mulching between the rows this spring as soon as the plants show up. I spread most of my straw on top of the snow, and I think it is going to be all right.

New fields made satisfactory growth last fall. There should be no winter injury even in the old beds as there was very little frost in the rows at any time.

I am disappointed in the yield of Catskill as compared to Beaver and Premier. The berries are beautiful, but they are hard to harvest as too many green berries snap off with the ripe ones.

I will set a large percentage of Improved Beaver this year. The balance of the bed will be Premier.

I expect to have my berry field covered with manure by the time the snow is off. A mhauling every day right from the barn and spreading as I haul.

—Roy H. Kunzelman.

### From Elmwood

There has been no winter injury to strawberries here. In general there is no frost in the ground. There has been a good covering of snow throughout the winter. We continue to plant Beaver and Premier as our main crop. We will plant Catskill for mid-season, and Grand Champion to fill out the latter part of the season. We will also have a limited amount of Dresden, Cresco, Dorsett and Fairfax.

Gem will be the main everbearer for us.

We grow Senator Dunlap for plants only. As far as we can see it has no value as a commercial variety, and we feel that the straw-

berry market would be improved if growers would discontinue the Dunlap altogether. Growers should confine their commercial plantings to as few varieties as possible to save both handling and marketing expense.

—Stanley Hall, Elmwood, Pierce Co.

### From Dodgeville

The strawberries here are a healthy green under the straw. We think there is no injury as we covered after the sub-zero spell of Armistice Day. The thick stand of leaves filled in with an inch of snow must have protected them against serious injury.

On our soil the Premier is by far the most profitable for local market. For table use we find people are willing to pay 5c per quart more for Premier.

Pickers, packers and other people turned thumbs down on all other varieties last year.

The problem of getting well developed and well spaced plants without excessive cost interests me greatly. We have in the past put a lot of time on the strawberry patch, but lower prices now do not warrant much expense. With the uncertainty of winter conditions—that is, possibilities of hail storms, heavy losses of blossoms from frost or even a spell of bad weather such as last fall, we can never be sure that a well thinned strawberry bed will be the most productive.

—Virgil Fieldhouse.

### From Sturgeon Bay

Strawberries here look good. There is apparently no injury.

We will plant Premier and Beaver next year. One of the problems of the strawberry industry is to find ways to reduce hand labor costs during the next few years while labor rates are increasing.

—D. W. Reynolds.

### From Alma Center

Strawberry beds look fine at the present time. I can see no winter injury and the stands are better than last year. The plants are larger and

the whole bed much better.

I will plant Beaver and Premier this year. Catskill seems to be fair in some sections, but I have not had success with them.

My observation was that the best quality berries come from growers who plow under a green manure crop the year before.

—E. J. Randles.

### From Menomonie

Strawberry plants at Menomonie have been deeply covered with snow since November 11th, so there should be no winter injury.

We intend to plant Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Dunlap, Gem, and a few Wayzata and Dresden this year.

In my opinion, Catskill shows considerable promise, but have not grown them long enough to say definitely.

The stand of Catskill and Premier is better than last year, but Beaver is not so good. The stand of Wayzata is very poor, although the plants are nice. They sent out few runner plants last year.

—Alfred Isaacson.

### From Kenosha

The strawberry plants around Kenosha are wintering fine. The stand is the best we have ever had.

We are planning on planting Premier this spring. We are testing several new varieties, but are unable to give any definite statements as yet.

—R. L. Marken.

### From Door County

The stand of strawberry plants in Door County is fair to good, which is about the same as a year ago. Plants should have wintered well so far because conditions have been favorable.

We will plant mostly Beaver again this coming spring. Of the new varieties the Dresden seems to be the most promising.

—N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay.

### From Eau Claire

Condition of strawberry plants around Eau Claire should be good as we still have the first snow on the ground which fell last November.

Beaver is our leading commercial variety, and Gem the leading everbearer.

Catskill is the most promising of the new varieties, but is rather late in maturing, as it competes with the raspberries.

—C. H. Beaver.

**From Warrens**

Condition of strawberry plants here is good.

We will plant Beaver, Catskill, Dorsett and Fairfax and a few Premier this spring.

Catskill looked the best to me last fall of the new varieties.

We feel that one way to increase profits on berries is to plant smaller acreage and grow better berries.

—Fred Steele, Warrens.

**From Warrens**

Our strawberry plants came through the winter in fine condition. We put on a heavy mulch early in the season.

We will plant Beaver, Catskill and Premier this year. One of the troubles with strawberry growing is that we are growing too many acres. The Government pays for not raising corn, hogs, etc. Why not pay us for not raising berries?

—Victor Orcharl.

**From Taylor**

The strawberry plants here are in fine condition. There is no winter injury. The stand is heavier than last year.

This spring we will plant Beaver, Premier, Catskill and Dresden. In our opinion, the new variety that shows the most promise is the Catskill.

We think it is important that growers keep their plants in the rows from becoming too crowded.

—Relyea Dahlia Gardens.

**From Bayfield**

Our fields are covered with snow yet and we can't tell much about the condition of the strawberry plants.

I will plant all Beaver this coming spring. I haven't seen any new varieties that are as good as Beaver or Premier.

—Ben Lennertz.

**From Bayfield**

We still have two feet of snow here on the strawberry bed (March 17th) and there is no frost so it all depends upon the weather from now on.

We will plant Beaver, Premier and Catskill with perhaps a few Dresden this year. In my opinion, Catskill shows the most promise but I don't think they compare with Beaver.

—Wm. Shuga.

Minnesota Strawberry growers are working on plans for a state-wide Strawberry Growers Selling organization.

# Strawberry Plant Market Place

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Premier, Catskill, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, and Gem strawberry plants raised on new ground. State inspected and heavily mulched.

Fred E. Steele, Warrens, Wisconsin.

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### Use a Sprayer and the Direct-Release Method

**D**URING the past few years a number of Wisconsin's leading beekeepers have adopted the sprayer and direct queen-release method of installing package bees suggested by Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central States Bee Laboratory, and have found it very successful.

In fact, we consider it the best method we have ever seen or used, for the following reasons: (1) as is shown by tests with a great many colonies by the Central States Bee Laboratory, the queen starts egg-laying much sooner by this method than where the cage is placed in the hive; (2) if the queen is not released at once when left in the queen cage, there is considerable danger of drifting of bees. Packages which are slow to organize their brood rearing usually have bees drifting to packages which have organized brood rearing. Such drifting causes weakened packages which sometimes fail to release their queen.

#### Sprayer a Necessity

Once we know how to use this method, it is the most convenient, the quickest, and the most thorough of any method we have seen. The sprayer is really a necessity for anyone who buys many packages. The bees can be gorged with syrup much better than by the brushing or dipping method. Gorged bees are in an ideal condition to accept queens. If the queen is released at once to such bees she may often start laying within one day. The results of

experiments testing the two methods: direct-release of the queen, and leaving the queen in the cage to be released by the bees, are stated in Circular E-427 by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, "There was a reduction of approximately 50% in the number of queens lost during introduction, and an approximate saving of 3½ days in egg-laying time of queens introduced by the spray and direct-release method as compared to the customary method where the bees release the queen."

#### The Pictures Show How

Reading downward in the first column of pictures we have:

B. The bees are gorged by spraying sugar syrup through the screens. Use a coarse spray with low pressure. Spray on all sides of the package several times. It is not harmful to wet the bees thoroughly with syrup. Feed as much as they will clean up.

D. Prepare the hive in the yard by setting out five combs to allow space for shaking the bees. If possible, give combs containing honey and pollen; otherwise feed must be provided. Use the regular deep bottom-board to allow room for the bees spreading under the frames, but reduce the entrance to the smallest opening which should be plugged loosely with green grass or thin paper.

To avoid robbing when installing in an old yard, wait until evening when the bees are not flying.

E. Spray the package thoroughly to quiet the bees and prevent them from flying when they are taken into a hive.

F. Jar the bees into one end of the package. Then cut the screen on the upper end with a knife on three sides. Remove the queen cage and also any cluster strips.

G. and H. The mass of bees is poured from the cage into the open hive. Dislodge remaining bees with a blow of a mallet or the fist.

I. If the bees have been thoroughly sprayed they will not fly and they can then be spread out over the bottom-board with a hive tool so that the frames can be put back without mashing bees.

J. Spray the queen with sugar syrup to prevent her from flying. Carefully rip off the screen and slowly shake the queen onto the clustered bees, preferably near a side comb so that she can crawl onto or under a frame. Watch her so that when the frames are put back she is not injured.

If combs of honey and pollen have been given, nothing more need be done, and in two days time the queen will have started egg-laying. If the empty combs were given, of course then feeding must be continued until nectar is available from the field.

#### Precautions

The feeding must be done thoroughly. With the sprayer feeding can be done in the shortest possible



time, but each package must be sprayed so thoroughly that all the bees are gorged with food. It will require about one-half pound or more of syrup for each package.

If a sprayer cannot be obtained, a fruit jar with holes in the cap may be used to shake syrup onto the package, but it is not as convenient and takes much longer. Dipping the package into syrup is a very messy job.

The trouble with some people is not that they only believe half what they hear, but that that half is the wrong half.

**WATCH FOR NOSEMA**

**D**O you have any colonies this spring showing spotting which you think is dysentery? The bees are sluggish and act as if they are sick. It is probably Nosema, which is a disease becoming important enough for us to study.

**The Customer is Right**

Lady—"You look strong enough to work and earn your living."

Tramp—"Yes, madam, I know it, and you are beautiful enough to go on the stage, but we both prefer a quiet, happy home life."

**PARTIAL STARVATION IN THE WINTER COLONY A PROBLEM**

**I**T is possible for an overwintering colony to only partially starve. This has been observed a number of times in apiaries, and is one of the causes for weak colonies in the spring.

Perhaps you have noticed a large number of dead bees on one side or other of a hive when examining the bees in the early spring. There would be dead bees between two or three frames—quite a large number of them. The colony, however, was still alive, but weak.

Obviously, during a period of cold weather, one side of the cluster ran out of stores. There is but little movement within the cluster and eventually the bees in this side of the cluster die.

We must make a careful study of this problem in order to determine just how to arrange the stores to prevent the loss. Obviously the honey must be well distributed in the hive so that it will be available to all parts of the cluster.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BEE INSPECTION APPOINTED**

**T**HE State Board of Agriculture has appointed an advisory committee to work with Mr. James Gwin, Chief of the Division of Bees and Honey, on inspection work.

The committee consists of the following: Leonard Otto, Forest Junction; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; W. E. Rice, Delavan; Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Conrad Kruse, Loganville.

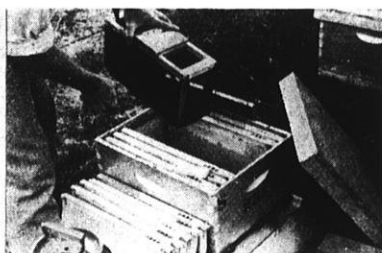
The committee met for the first time on March 12th to consider problems confronting the inspection service. Many policies were established to regulate the work for the coming year.

**ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADVERTISING FUND**

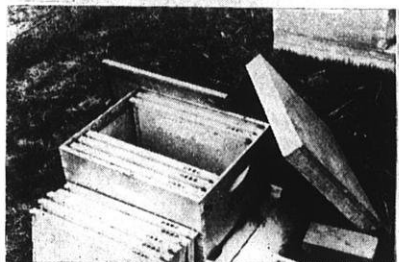
A. W. Perlick, Suring, \$1; Wm. Procknow, Gillett, \$1; Sylvester Claas, Menomonee Falls, \$1.



B



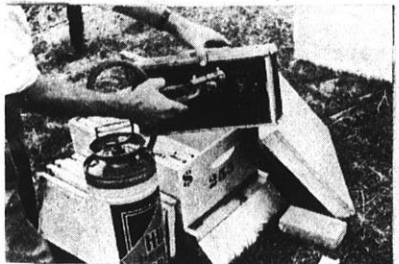
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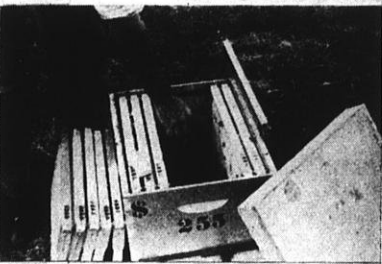
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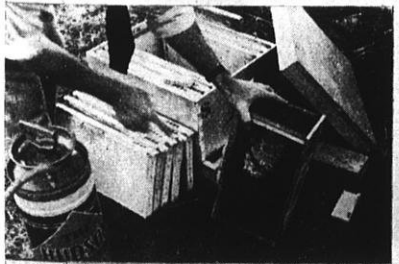
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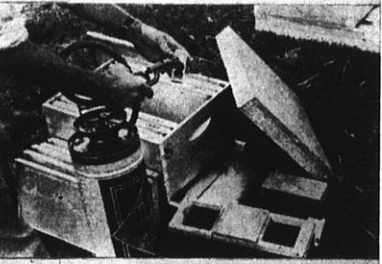
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J

Steps in Introducing Package Bees by Spray and Direct-Release Method.

## POLLEN STUDIES

**A** CORRELATION of the annual brood-rearing cycle of a colony of honey-bees with pollen income has shown that the *peak of egg laying occurs during the peak of pollen income*. The spring peak of colony population was found to occur 5 weeks after the maximum pollen income. An ample supply of pollen during the 5-week period prior to the honey flow is therefore essential to maximum colony strength for honey production.

### Enormous Pollen Service

Experimental colonies equipped with pollen traps gathered 1 pound or more of pollen per day on several occasions during fruit bloom. The largest daily yield was 1 pound and 11 ounces, estimated to be equivalent to the loads of 128,665 bees. One colony produced 42.7 pounds of pollen during the active season, an amount that would require the labor of 1,767,665 bees making single trips. Since one bee visits from 80 to several hundred blossoms to obtain a load of pollen, the pollination service of a colony is enormous.

### Why Feed Sirup

The feeding of sirup containing no pollen to colonies having ample pollen reserves did not stimulate egg laying whereas after the addition of pollen to the sirup expansion in egg laying was noted within 24 hours. The pollen suspended in nectar and honey unquestionably influences brood rearing, for normal brood rearing requires both pure pollen and pollen suspended in the liquid food.

Soybean flour supplemented by 25 per cent of pollen stimulated brood production during February, March, and April. The overwintered bees were replaced by young bees to such an extent that approximately 3½ pounds of young bees could have been removed for packages during the last week in April. —From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1940.

## TESTS OF COMMERCIAL STOCK

**T**ESTS of 13 lines of commercial stock showed pronounced differences in production efficiency and queen losses, and indicate that the hereditary background of the stock is largely responsible for its performance. Honey yields for the different lines ranged from 60 to 160 pounds per colony above winter requirements. Colony yields ranged from 17 to 262 pounds for colonies that did not supersede their queens. The stock giving highest production was from the same source as the best stock tested in 1938. Seven of the thirteen lines were also compared in 1938 and, for the most part, the performances were similar during the two seasons. Queen losses amounted to 38 per cent, the greatest loss occurring in those lines in which surviving queens headed medium to poor producing colonies. Four of the thirteen lines lost or superseded from 50 to 60 per cent of their queens, whereas two lines had no loss.

—From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1940.

## EFFECT OF FEEDING ON WEIGHT OF QUEENS

**I**N a study of the effect of various factors upon the weight of the queen larva and the production of royal jelly, it was found that the weight of the larva was not correlated with the amount of food. It appears, therefore, that the prevailing effort among queen breeders to insure that the queen larvae be copiously supplied with larval food does not necessarily increase the weight of adult queens. Increasing the number of bees in a swarm box did not insure a proportionate increase in the amount of larval food, or an increase in the weight of the larvae.

—From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1940.

## WHY FEED SUGAR SYRUP IN SPRING

**F**EEDING sugar syrup to stimulate brood rearing in spring is an old established custom among many beekeepers. It was no doubt noted that when the weather was warm enough for bees to fly and if then thin sugar syrup was fed, brood rearing increased rapidly.

What these beekeepers overlooked was that at that same time bees were getting pollen from the field which in reality was the cause of the expanding brood nest.

In the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology on pollen studies in this issue, the statement is made, "The feeding of syrup containing no pollen to colonies having ample pollen reserves *did not stimulate egg laying.*"

Here in Wisconsin on April 1st there is very little pollen left in the hives. This has been noticed many times. By April 1st all normal colonies with good queens will have used up their pollen reserves, and unless some comes in from the field, brood rearing slows down or stops completely. Feeding syrup without pollen being available will then have no effect.

However, the report of the Bureau of Entomology continues, "After the addition of pollen to the syrup, expansion in egg laying was noted in 24 hours."

If there is plenty of honey or syrup in the hive, and also plenty of pollen, brood rearing will no doubt go on at a satisfactory rate without the beekeepers feeding additional syrup for stimulation.

## Observing Rules

An old Scot was smoking in the waiting room of a railway station. A porter said to him:

"Don't you see that notice on the wall—'No Smoking Allowed'?"

"Yes, I do," said the Scot. "But how can I keep all your rules? There's another one on the wall that says 'Wear Spirella Corsets.'"

**BEEKEEPERS MEETING  
NORTHERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT**

**Barron, Wednesday, May 7th  
Barron Sales Pavilion**

**PROGRAM**

- 10 a.m.—Call to order. Announcements. Management of Bees in the Spring. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, District Chairman.
- 10:30 a.m.—New Discoveries in Beekeeping Methods. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.
- 11:15 a.m.—Plans for A.F.B. Control for 1941. James Gwin, Chief, Division Bees and Honey, and Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison.
- 12:00 M.—Luncheon. Served at Pavilion.
- 1:15 p.m.—Business meeting. Election of officers.
- 1:45 p.m.—Clovers and How to Grow Them in the Northern Counties. County Agent I. O. Hembre, Barron.
- 2:15 p.m.—Colony Management, illustrated with **colored motion pictures**. Swarm Control Methods; Clipping and Painting Queens; Removing Honey; How Bees Should Look in January; prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Discussion by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.
- 3:30 p.m.—Grading and Marketing of Honey. James Gwin, Madison .

One trouble with many of us white folks is that we haven't developed a working philosophy like that of the fat negro cook down in Houston, Texas.

She was asked what was the secret of her calmness and freedom from care. Her reply was thorough and complete:

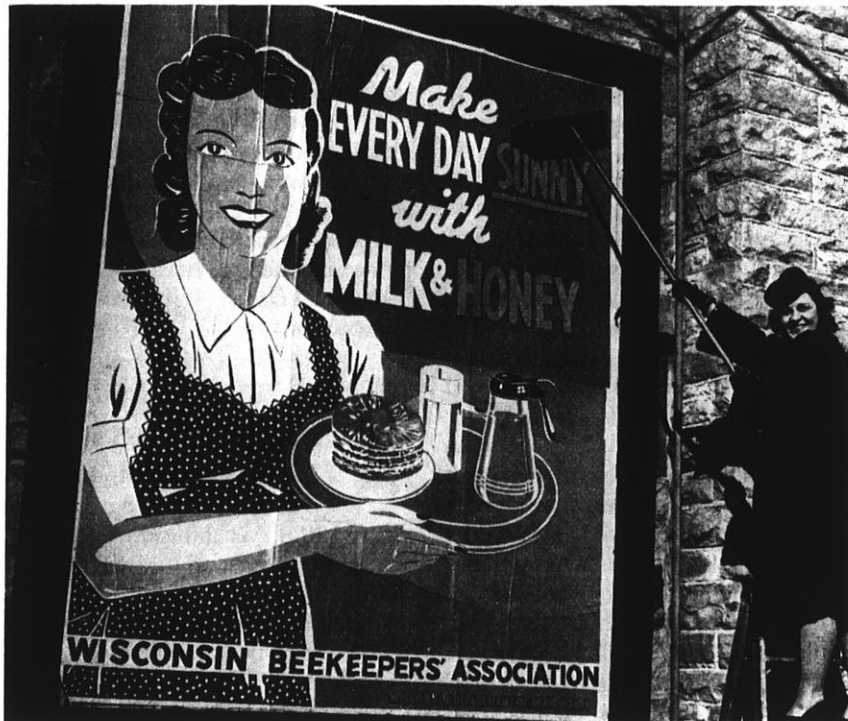
"Well, h'its disaway. When I sits I sits loose. An' when Ah stah'ts to worry, I falls asleep."

**HONEY WANTED**

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

**HONEY WANTED**

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



**THE HONEY ADVERTISING POSTER**

Miss Dorothy Brahm of the State Fair Office, West Allis, is shown putting the finishing touches to the large poster advertising milk and honey. A total of 350 of the posters were prepared by the State Department of Agriculture. Of these, 165 were put up by the Department and 40 were sent to beekeepers on request. The balance will be used in the future. Beekeepers may still obtain the signs free by writing the Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison. They are 7x9 feet in size.

**LOTZ QUALITY SECTIONS!**

**The Best Money Can Buy—**

**W H Y ?**

... Because through 43 years of successful experience they have been perfected in every possible way.

... Because they are made of the finest quality material available.

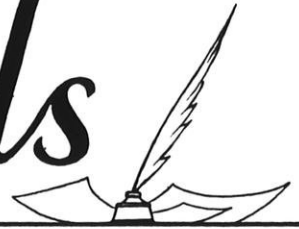
... Because, regardless of their quality, they are reasonably priced.

**SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW**

A complete line of other bee supplies will be found in our 1941 catalog. Write for your free copy.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY  
BOYD, WISCONSIN**

# Editorials



## NOVEMBER FREEZE A MISFORTUNE TO IOWA ORCHARDISTS

**P**ROF. H. L. LANTZ of the Horticulture Department, Iowa State College, writes:

"The November freeze was so severe in Iowa that we believe most of the commercial orchards in the western half of the state will be completely wiped out. Dr. S. W. Edgecombe and I made a trip to western Iowa this week and the condition of the trees is such that we do not feel there is any possibility of even a small portion of the trees surviving the injury due to the freeze."

## LIKES THE MACOUN APPLE

**M**R. A. K. BASSETT of Baraboo, well known fruit grower, still had on March 13th some Macoun apples in very good condition. They had been kept in his outdoor storage without refrigeration, and were in much better condition than his McIntosh.

Mr. Bassett is very much interested in the Macoun and stated he thought it was one of the best of the new varieties. The apples had very good color and quality.

It was noted in Mr. Bassett's apple storage house that varieties which have colored well had kept much better than those which had not colored well, or had been picked a little immature. Apples must be in good condition when picked in order to keep well.



## HOW BIG SHOULD A FARM BE

**M**OST Wisconsin farms are too small, says Prof. F. W. Duffee, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Prof. Don Anderson of the Economics Department states that in England the Government is forced to consolidate farms into larger units.

We know that these men can give facts to prove that larger farms can be operated more efficiently with modern machinery, but perhaps that isn't the whole story. We have been watching this particularly in the orchard business. About five years ago a successful orchardist operating about 40 acres of apples made this statement: "From my observation, it seems that when an orchard gets to be over 100 acres it doesn't make any profit."

Over a ten or twenty year period, how many orchards do you know of over 100 acres that have made money for their owners?

Yet we can point out small orchards of 20 or 40 acres operated by a family, growing a diversification of crops, that are now and have been making money.

A fair sized farm unit can make a good living for a farm family.

We need a lot of those units to take care of the unemployment situation.

Of course a farm can be too small, and if not well managed will place the farm family on partial relief.

Premier DeValera of Ireland said that when he became Premier he thought all he had to do was to make Ireland efficient. He said, "I have since found out that if Ireland were organized on the basis of 100% efficiency, half our people would be out of a job."

Just another thing to worry about.

## THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

**T**HE American Horticultural Society, 821 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C., invites our members to join the Society. They issue a very fine publication, the National Horticultural Magazine. Dues are \$3.00 per year. Mr. B. Y. Morrison is Secretary.

The magazine contains many excellent pictures of horticultural plants. Our cover picture this month was loaned us by the Society.

The Society is making an effort to organize a great National Society that shall serve as an ever-growing center for the dissemination of the common knowledge of its members.



# Best Size of Fruit Trees

## Small Trees Due to Poor Parentage

**F**RUIT growers intending to set out an orchard are always faced with the question of grade of nursery stock to obtain. Is it best to plant trees of the larger sizes for which the higher prices are paid? or is it just as well to plant medium-sized ones that may be purchased at a somewhat lower cost? or is it safe to plant the small sizes that are obtainable at still lower prices? In the case of apple trees these price differentials may amount to as much as \$10 per acre in cost of nursery stock; in more closely-planted fruits such as peaches and cherries they may sometimes amount to \$20 or even \$30 per acre.

### Small Seedlings Inferior

Nursery investigations at the Michigan Station show that there is a high degree of correlation between the size of the seedling at the time it is budded in the nursery row and the amount of growth made by the budding the first and the second subsequent years. In general, the small nursery seedling is at the same time inferior, yielding only medium-sized or small nursery trees. This is due in large part to differences in the parent stock of the seedlings, those of certain varieties (notably triploids, such as Baldwin) being characteristically small and weak while those of certain other varieties are much stronger growers. Some seedlings of the varieties that normally produce large, vigorous nursery plants will be small because of crowding or other unfavorable environment and they usually catch up in size when given a favorable environment later, but much of the inferiority of small nursery seedlings is due to poor parentage and consequently they are inherently weak.

When these inherently weak trees are set in the orchard they continue to grow slowly, are later in coming into bearing and are less productive than trees of the same age growing on better seedlings and

otherwise cared for in the same way. In brief, differences in tree size are more likely to become accentuated with the passage of time than they are to become obliterated, and even though there is a considerable price differential between the best and the poorest grades of nursery stock, the better stock is usually the more economical in the end.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.

## REMOVAL OF UNPOPULAR APPLE VARIETIES IMPORTANT

**T**HERE is definitely an overproduction of apples throughout the United States under the present rate of consumption.

We are told, however, that the rate of consumption of other fruit, especially oranges, has greatly increased—to the detriment of apples.

What can be done about it? Many growers are finding apple growing unprofitable. Wisconsin growers are fortunate in that we produce less apples than we use in this state. Consequently our growers have a slight advantage on our markets.

Removal of unpopular and poor quality varieties is the first step in solving the problem.

Unpopular varieties are largely to blame for the reduction in use of apples. Consumers have found other fruits to be of better quality, and have turned to them.

If a family buys apples of poor quality, they will not use them at a very fast rate. Result—a few apples last them a long time.

Poor quality varieties will continue to bring a low price on the market for the simple reason that good quality fruit is available everywhere at reasonable prices.

Growers all over the United States are beginning to preach: "Cut down the poor varieties."

## ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

**M**EMBERS of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society who are interested in growing gourds should write for the circular and price list of "The Gourd-Vine, Vernon, Connecticut. This circular lists a great many varieties of gourds which it will be interesting to grow, especially for the Wisconsin Gourd Show which will again be held in Radio Hall, WHA, Madison, next October.

## SWAMP FLOWERS

*Pink and white flowers  
Blooming in the marsh,  
Coming soon as winter's gone  
And winds are not too harsh.*

Marion F. Haugseth  
Hayward

# Get More FOR YOUR PLANT- FOOD DOLLAR

Grass needs one combination of plant foods; flowers and vegetables another. That's why Agrico comes in TWO special grades. Agrico for Lawns, Trees and Shrubs is higher in nitrogen, properly balanced with ALL the other needed plant foods, to make rich green growth. Agrico for Flowers and Vegetables has less nitrogen but more phosphorus, plus ALL needed plant foods to promote beautiful bloom and fine fruit. Get more for your plant-food dollar—use BOTH.



See your local Agrico Dealer or write Agrico, 615 Drake Street, St. Paul



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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# Gladiolus Variety Ratings

J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois, Rates His Varieties

**M**AKING observations in his own and in his neighbors' gardens during the 1940 season, Mr. J. R. Hopkins of Deerfield has rated some 390 varieties and publishes the results in "The Gladiolus," annual of the New England Gladiolus Society for 1941.

We are giving Mr. Hopkins ratings on his best varieties in each of the different color classes. He states that all ratings are made according to figures by Prof. Bailey in the 1937 annual of the N.E.G.S. So many varieties were rated that we can publish only those having the highest ratings which may be considered the best.

## Whites

*Without Markings:* Star of Bethlehem 84; Geheimrat Duisberg 80; Mammoth White 80; Snow White 80.

Nana had a better spike, more open and better florets than any other pure white.

*White with Conspicuous Markings:* Margaret Beaton 85; Solveig 84; Euides (pink edges), 82.

## Creams

Myrna 82; Shirley Temple 82; Rose Marie Pfitzer 82.

Myrna, a dream of cream, ruffled, many-opened beauty.

## Yellows

Ruffled Beauty 80; Royal Gold 80; Miss Bloomington 79; Amber Glow 79; Golden Chimes 79.

Ruffled Beauty is queen—a big, ruffled yellow with large florets and a nice light color.

## Orange

Betty Humphries 81; Barcarole 80; Orange Sovereign 79; Grand Slam 79.

Thought Barcarole best of this color until I saw Palmer 32201—an orange buff—6 inch florets and a wonder for beauty.

## Bufs

Paradise 79; Duna 78.

## Salmon and Light Salmon

Picardy 92; Wings of Song 90; Conquest 84; Miss New Zealand 84; Colossus 83; Aladdin 82; Smiling Maestro 82; Maytime 80; Mrs. Leon Douglas 80; Dr. Dentz 80.

## Scarlet

Regent 83; Firefly 81; Beacon 81; Tip Top 80; Aflame 79; J. S. Bach 79; Dr. F. E. Bennett 79.

## Light Pink

Laddie 90; Legend 82; New Era 80; Rosa Van Lima 80; Awatea 80; Merry Widow 80.

Laddie will compete for grand champion if you get a good spike; a creamier, pinker, more ruffled Picardy.

## Deep Pink

Frank J. McCoy 83; Carillon 83; Phyllis McQuiston 80; Mrs. C. P. Worley 80; Heritage 79; Serenade 79; Peggy Lou 79.

## Light Red

Flaming Meteor 81; Del Ray 81; Vernita 80; Algonquin 80; Lucifer 80; Recovery 79; Chief Red Bird 79.

## Deep Red, Black Red, Rose Red

Com. Koehl 82; Timbuctoo (R. R.) 80; Rewi Fallu 79.

## Rose—Light and Deep

Cherokee 80; Trevonian 80; Leona 79.

## Lavender

Gertrude Swenson 80; Isola Bella 80; Walkurie 80; King Arthur 79.

Gertrude Swenson, marvelous spikes and straight, with many open. Isola Bella opened 8 to 10 big florets of great beauty.

## Light and Medium Violet

Milford 80; Grafyn Livia Chotek 79; Jeannie James 79; Edward Grieg 79.

## Deep Violet (Deep Blue)

Blue Admiral 79; Readington 78; Robert Burns 77.

## Purple

King Lear 80; Chas. Dickens 78. King Lear is an exciting beauty—tall, perfect spike, and marvelous color. Damaris is fine blush red, like purple wine.

## Smokies

Mother Machree 86; Marmora 80; Bagdad 79; Emile Aubrun 79; Chief Multnomah 79; Zuni 79.

## GLADIOLUS BULBS

Picardy, Salmon pink, 30c dozen; Gold Eagle, early yellow, 25c dozen; Pride of Wanakah, dark rose, 30c dozen; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, early pink, 30c dozen. 30 other varieties, all number one size, prepaid. Wholesale prices on request. H. & M. Gardens, 1558 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin.

## METHYL BROMIDE LOOKS PROMISING FOR FUMIGATING BULBS

**M**ETHYL BROMIDE looks promising as a fumigant for gladiolus bulbs. It is manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, and was discussed at the two-day school for gladiolus growers by Michigan State College.

Methyl bromide is non-inflammable and nonexplosive. It has a high penetrating power and kills insects that are secluded in cracks and crevices, and penetrates the husks and kills the insects as well as the eggs on gladiolus bulbs.

Fumigation must be done in a prepared box which must be kept at a constant temperature at around 70 degrees F. The methyl bromide which comes in liquid form changes to gas at 40 degrees F, when exposed to the air. It is used at the rate of 1½ pounds per thousand cubic feet for 5 hours. Further instructions may be obtained from the Dow Chemical Company.

If any of our members use the material we will be glad to hear from them.

## GLADIOLUS VARIETIES FOR THE FLORIST TRADE

A. S. Haugen, Stoughton

**T**HE increased demand for gladiolus at the florist shops in the last few years is due to the fact that new varieties have been propagated in sufficient quantity to supply the trade.

By early and late planting the blooming season can be prolonged considerably. Last year we sold blooms for nearly three months. The early glads always bring the best price. In the latter part of the season usually the demand is for the largest quantities.

### Varieties

The colors used by the florist are pink, lavender, white, and red. Maid of Orleans (white) is their

favorite color. Picardy, Minuet, King Arthur, Smiling Maestro, La Fiesta, Jonquil, Rewi Fallu, Tip-Top, and Shirley Temple are all good commercial varieties.

## GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

### The State Show

**T**HE State Gladiolus Society held its spring meeting at Hartford on Sunday, March 30th. About forty-five members and friends were in attendance. The society selected Manitowoc as the site for its 1941 show. This will be staged in the Armory Saturday and Sunday, August 30th and 31st, provided that the building is available. This is labor day weekend.

### The Midwest Gladiolus Show

Mr. Lins and Mr. Harrison talked a little about the Midwest Gladiolus Show, and then Mr. J. R. Hopkins, who is directing it, spoke. He said the Midwest Gladiolus Show which will be held in Chicago in the Garfield Park Conservatory August 9th and 10th was not sponsored by any national group, but just grew as a result of the demand by midwest growers. It has received the endorsement of the Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin societies, and also of the New England Gladiolus Society. Exhibits are expected from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Hopkins also gave a partial list of the judges for the Midwest Gladiolus Show. Among these will be three from Wisconsin: Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie, Mr. Arthur Strobel of Hartford, and Mrs. Ben Robinson of Kenosha.

Mr. Walter Krueger gave an interesting discussion of new varieties pointing out that various groups had different requirements, and that a variety which would be satisfactory for a florist might not be the best show glad, nor the most

desirable for the home garden. In buying a new variety, therefore, the purchaser should determine what standards the originator had in mind when introducing it. Otherwise, disappointments are sure to follow.

Mr. Noel F. Thompson described the Methyl Bromide fumigation for insects. Mrs. George Scheer showed a large collection of colored slides of gladiolus. Most of the slides were from the New England Gladiolus Society and they evoked considerable interest.

—N. F. T.

## GLADIOLUS

Our 1941 Gladiolus catalog has been mailed. If you have not received a copy, a postal card will bring you one.

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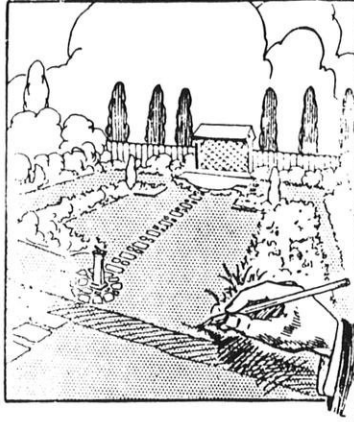
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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

"Whoever makes a garden  
Has, oh, so many friends—  
The glory of the morning,  
The dew when daylight ends.  
The wind, and rain, and sunshine,  
And dew, and fertile sod,  
And he who makes a garden  
Works hand in hand with God."  
From—Who Makes a Garden  
By Douglas Malloch.



**P**LANNING a garden is almost as much fun as planting one—and the really nice thing about most of our gardens, is we never quite get them finished. There is always something that **MUST** be moved to a better place and those fascinating catalogs show something every season that we just must have. And somehow we manage to find a place to put them. One garden club member, speaking of some plants that had winterkilled said, "Well, I just wondered where on earth I would put those new plants I had ordered. Now there is room."

Have you been reading about those new Avalon double flowering Columbine, red, pink, white, rose, and violet? Double as roses—without a hint of a spur, long blooming. We wonder why we have neglected planting more of them in our borders.

## Monarda

If you have liked the old red Monarda in your border, try adding the pink, lavender and white varieties. There is also a buff spotted purple flowering variety (Monarda Punctata) that has leaves with a shading of rose-crimson on white. This variety dotes on poor, dry, soil. The description of foliage sounds interesting. We can always remove the flowers if the combination proves too intense.

Did you know that the Japanese Morning Glory could be used as a pot plant? They must be pruned back severely; also disbudded. Then the remaining blossoms grow to almost unbelievable size.

## Eremurus

If you do not have a speaking acquaintance with the Eremurus or Foxtail Lily, do make a special effort to meet the family when in bloom. There are some beautiful specimens in a Fox Lake, Wisconsin, show garden (M. L. Cady Nursery).

Did you know there were at least sixty varieties of Alliums, all good in the rock garden—many in the border? Alliums in variety, mean that you will have blossoms from April until late October. Foliage is usually fresh and green, plants and blooms vary from a few inches to two or three feet. Colors white, lavender through purple and violet, rose, red, buff, and yellow. Plants may be grown from seeds quite readily and they usually bloom the second season.

## Linarias

All the Linarias are charming, especially when sown in a bit of woodland, or in the rock garden.

Linaria triornithophora (isn't that a tongue twister) said to mean "three birds" because the large purple flowers with orange lip, grow in whorls of three, tier above tier—and look like birds apering.

There is also Linaria Tristis Hybrida from the Canary Islands. Has grey frosted foliage, flowers in varied colors—white, smoky rose, mahogany, gold, orange, each with a blotch of ochre, crimson or purple.

## Would You Mind Telling Me

*Question:* Why are we told to use a cold frame to sow our seeds? Why not sow directly in the garden; it would be much less work? I want to raise quite a few varieties of perennials and feel I should do this in the best and easiest way.

*Answer:* We sow seeds in a cold frame because with the frame placed in a sheltered position, with a glass or cloth covering and a good depth of mellow soil in which to sow the seeds, we are much more apt to get good germination, and raise more of the plants. The seed can be sown earlier. Heavy rains do not wash out the seed nor cover it so deeply that it fails to come up. Then too, some perennial seeds take a longer period of time before germinating. If there have been sown directly in the border we are quite apt to think they will not come and dig up the spot for other plants. Then too, there is an advantage in transplanting just the right number of plants you need in each spot. There is much satisfaction in having a frame filled with nice sturdy plants, that may be moved to the border at your pleasure. Of course I am supposing your border has been well prepared, so these little plants will have a chance to develop properly.



### Sowing Dahlia Seeds

*Question:* Can I sow the seeds of single Dahlias about the first of May and still get blooms in early fall? Am making a perennial border and my plants are quite small. I want to plant tulips and other bulbs late in the fall where the Dahlias were. I admire the single Dahlias very much. Do I have to pot the Dahlias before placing in the border?

*Answer:* March sown Dahlia seed will give a better display of fall flowers—but you can sow seed much later and still be quite sure of having bloom. The Unwin Hybrids bloom when very small. Of course they do not make the showing that larger plants give. Potted Dahlia plants are much easier to handle and can be set out without wilting. Water well before transplanting and keep moist in pots. In the border they will also appreciate moisture and repay with abundant bloom.

*Question:* I am never successful with the annual larkspur, unless the seed is sown very early in the spring when the soil is cool. Then the flower spikes are beautiful. But I would like them later in the season to exhibit at Fairs. Can you help me?

*Answer:* Try this. When your early sown larkspur has started to bloom, take your shears and CUT OFF EVERY FLOWER AND BUD. Do not leave one. Work up the ground as deeply as possible without disturbing the roots—on either side of the row. Then water thoroughly. The next day water in the same way with a weak manure water—about the color of weak coffee. Do this regularly every week, working the ground and watering. Should the weather be very hot and dry soak the ground twice a week. Soon your plants will send out new shoots and flower stems, almost as fine as the first ones. Am sure you will be satisfied with your exhibit of annual larkspur.

### THE EARTH WORM RACKET

**T**HE tall stories being circulated and published in widely read national magazines on the value of earth worms, borders closely on being a racket. When we read of wealthy people paying as high as \$10,000 to have their grounds planted to earth worms because the worms are claimed to produce marvelous results, we think that Barnum was right.

Why do we think so? There is nothing new about earth worms and what they do to the soil. They feed upon humus and in their burrowings they will loosen and aerate the soil. The food in the humus material, after having passed through the body of the worm may be somewhat more available to the plant roots than formerly, but nevertheless in most soils humus decomposes rapidly enough for plant use.

Here are some of the facts. Earth worms can live only in soil containing humus material and moisture. Obviously plants also do well on such soil. Earth worms *do not add any type of plant food* to the soil. Rather, in their life processes, they feed on humus, digest it and take from the humus some of the minerals contained in it. In other words, they actually use some of the plant food elements. Of course, if they die in the soil then nothing is lost.

Earth worms aerate the soil, but so does the hoe. The gardener can easily aerate the soil without earth worms.

Most of us are more concerned about the humus decomposing too rapidly—at least in our lighter soils, than we are concerned about it not decomposing fast enough.

There may be soils in which the humus does not decompose rapidly and which are not aerated. In such soils earth worms are of value. But such conditions can be corrected by the gardener if he so desires.

Earth worms are all right and we have nothing against them, but don't become too enthusiastic about their value. Remember that soils in

which earth worms do well will produce plants well without them. We suspect that before planting a field with worms it must be treated with food for worms which is also good for plants. In this State good soils will have plenty of worms without any effort on our part.

We have a nice lot of

### JAPANESE YEW

and other dwarf evergreens

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### FOUNDATION PLANTING

You are welcome to look over our nursery any time. Consult us for planting plans.

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**WHY NOT PLAN TO USE NATIVE AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS** that were used by the Indians? The cream of this knowledge will go to those who have their landscape plans made early.

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# Gardening in April

**R**EAD the article "Wanted: Jaunty Bouquet" by E. I. Farrington, editor of Horticulture. We think Mr. Farrington is right. America will some day decide upon its own individual type of flower arrangements. At present, each lecturer has a different style and there is much confusion. The person who develops something new and different is popular for the moment. Let us watch for something good, and when we find it cling to it.

*Divide Perennials This Month.* Many perennials can be divided in the spring. If the plant has become overly large, examine to see if it can be divided without impairing the beauty of the plant. Perennial Phlox that is four or five years old can easily be divided. With a good trowel simply remove a section from one side of the plant without disturbing the rest of the clump.

Iris can be divided in the same way in the spring. Do not dig up the entire clump, but simply remove that portion which can be spared. Dig down deeply, leaving as much dirt as possible adhering to the roots.

*Thinning.* Plants which send up too many shoots should be thinned. This applies especially to Delphinium and Peonies. An old, well established Delphinium plant may send up 15 or 20 shoots. Only four to six should be allowed to remain. Pinch out all the smallest shoots as soon as they are two or three inches tall.

Whether or not to thin peony shoots depends upon the vigor of the plant which in turn depends upon the richness of the soil, and growing conditions. If there is competition from shrub or tree roots, or if the plant is in partial shade, it may not be vigorous. In that case, the fewer stems which are allowed to remain, the larger and more beautiful will be the blossoms.

Remember we cannot have a beautiful garden without beautiful and thrifty plants.

*Dusting* should begin this month. All plants that are troubled with any type of insect or disease should be dusted as soon as the first leaves are formed. Remember diseases cannot be cured. They can only be prevented. The infection starts as soon as the weather warms up and plant growth begins. At that time the diseased spores from old overwintering leaves or stems are cast into the air to re-infect the young plants.

We still feel that the easiest and most successful all-around method for insect and disease control is to dust them with a sulphur-rottenone mixture. Sulphur will control most diseases, and rotenone will control many kinds of insects. Dust once each week and after every heavy rain. If you are unable to buy a good duster locally, notice the ads in this issue by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company.

*Miss Kenosha Phlox.* We have mentioned the salmon-pink phlox Miss Kenosha several times as being a very vigorous and beautiful plant. Mr. Oscar Hoefer of Kenosha deserves a great deal of credit for originating this fine variety. His ad in this issue offers plants at very reasonable prices. We hope that many gardeners will try this fine variety.

*Annuals necessary in the beginners garden.* Amateurs are usually dissatisfied with the results of their gardening efforts the first few years. Peonies, Iris, Delphinium, perennial Phlox, and many other perennials which increase in size, must be planted at least three feet apart. The first few years such plants are small and not at all showy. A beginners garden of perennials will therefore have many vacant spaces and will not be attractive. Annuals should be used to

fill in the vacant spaces and will give the garden a mass of color during much of the season. Tall, medium sized and low varieties can be selected for good design. In this issue is an article by Prof. G. Wm. Longenecker giving the names of varieties which were found to be desirable in the Horticultural gardens of the College of Agriculture. —H. J. Rahmlow.

## PRUNE ROSES IN SPRING

**T**HE new school of thought on rose pruning recommends higher trimming than has been the custom in the past, six to eight inches instead of the whacking four inches formerly so popular. We know there is considerable amount of food stored in the stems which is a help toward feeding the new shoots. These taller branches break more quickly and with this new foliage the manufacture of new food is speeded with subsequent increase in the speed of spring growth.

In actual practice those tops injured by winter are cut off at the first trimming below the evident signs of injury, and the thin wood is removed. After the buds start, any branches which still show injury below the first cut are re-trimmed to a healthy shoot.

—By E. S. Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Company.

## GREEN ASPARAGUS VS. WHITE

**I**S it desirable to blanch asparagus for the fresh market?

Very little white or blanched asparagus is sold fresh at the present time and the proportion of green to blanched canned asparagus is much higher than it used to be. It has been shown in recent years that green asparagus is somewhat more valuable in the diet than white, due largely to the fact that it contains more vitamins.

—A. E. Hutchins in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

# GARDEN NOTES

## TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

### Growers Questions Answered

Answers Supplied by Frank Reinelt  
of Vetterle & Reinelt,  
Capitola, Calif.

*Q. Should tubers used in baskets be pinched back to make more attractive? If so, when should this be done.*

A. When the first bud shows, pinch the heart out only to make them branch.

*Q. How much sun should tuberous begonias get to produce many flowers?*

A. None directly, but as much light as possible without burning.

*Q. How should they be fed?*

A. Either weak liquid manure or mix cottonseed meal in the soil which goes in the bottom of pot. They will reach it in time when necessary. Feed sparingly at all times.

*Q. Can I still take tip cuttings from my tuberous begonias?*

A. You can anytime if growth is not too far advanced. When sprouts from tubers reach three to four or more inches they can be directly cut off at the base and rooted in sand. Cuttings without basal ring will not root nor form tubers.

*Q. Should we re-pot our tuberous begonias after they are in bloom?*

A. Yes, if necessary.

*Q. How do you divide a tuber to get more of the same plant?*

A. Either cut tuber in half if sufficiently large early in Spring when it starts showing life. Charcoal the cuts and expose to sun for few days to heal for planting. Better method is to take cuttings from large tubers.

*Q. Are tubers only good for one year?*

A. Tubers are good for as long as you keep them healthy. There are tubers in existence over twenty-five years old, reaching enormous size and still growing as strong as ever.

—In *The Begonian*, July, 1940.

## HOW TO PLANT ROSES

**A**FTER the rose bed is prepared down to a depth of at least two feet, we face the problem of how close to plant. We can't just plant hybrid teas 18 inches and polyanthas 12 inches apart because in each group the habit of individual varieties varies. For example, the beautiful single, Dainty Bess, is very upright in growth and although one of the most vigorous hybrid teas can be planted 12 inches apart and will thus make a much more beautiful bed or border than when planted further apart. Crimson Glory, the new superb red hybrid tea, one of the best, is a dwarf wide plant with abundant foliage and should be given at least 18 inches and will do better with 24. Hoover is a vigorous plant but grows upright and can be planted 18 inches or closer, while Mrs. E. P. Thom, equally vigorous, branches out and wants more room. Gruss an Teplitz should be given at least 24 inches.

In the polyanthas we can plant the Poulsen roses quite close, not over 18 inches, because they grow upright, but the two Prior roses, Donald and Betty, like more room, and should be planted at least 24 inches apart. Peach Blossom needs 30 inches.

—By Richard S. Wilcox, in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

## THE BROWNELL ROSES

**V**ERY favorable comments have been received on the quality and desirability of the Brownell roses. They are called Sub-zero Hybrid Teas, and are said to bloom more freely and constantly on sturdy plants.

In *The American Rose Magazine*, it was reported that in Ontario, Canada, the Brownell variety Lily Pons was considered "The best all-around rose."

Some growers consider Pink Princess as the best rose to date,

and to be the first to be free from defoliation by black spot.

Another variety, Break O' Day, was said by two rose authorities to have more bloom than they had ever seen on roses before.

These roses were originated by the Brownell Rose Research Gardens, Little Compton, Rhode Island. A price list may be obtained from them, free.

## APRIL GARDENING

**T**HERE'S still time to have a class in flower arrangement before entering in the different classes at the State Flower Show in May.

A branch of Forsythia, cut during the first week of last October because it was in bloom, was placed in water on an enclosed front porch. It has been in bloom continuously ever since. Today, March 15th, it has thirty yellow bells open, and numerous buds showing color.

This is the time to prune buddleias, hydrangeas, roses, lespedeza, and other late blooming shrubs. Twiggy branches form excellent supports for perennial asters and chrysanthemums.

Heavenly Blue morning glories started in egg shells, 1 to 2 seeds to a shell, will keep right on growing when transplanted. Crush the shell when setting out the plants.

Poppies sown now among the iris which do not have to be transplanted this year, will give a second flower show in the same place later in the season. They will not shade the iris too much for their development, and may be pulled up when their flowering season is over.

—Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Garden Club News Chm., Milwaukee.

## MRS. TOOLE'S SALAD HERBS

This combination of Herbs adds that tantalizing flavor to fruit or vegetable salad that will win the approval of your family. Trial jar 25c.

Write for free catalog of Herb seeds and plants, and prepared Herbs of many kinds.

If interested in Wild Flowers, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants, we will include a catalog of these also.

**THE TOOLES of Garry-nee-Dule Baraboo, Wisconsin**

# Principles of Home Landscape

How to Use Plants Properly

R. W. Curtis, Ithaca, N. Y.

**T**HE greatest difficulties and the saddest results in landscape plantings come from the thoughtless use of decorative plants, i.e., plants that are definite, positive or peculiar in appearance. No landscape planting is good unless it is appropriate and the more peculiar a plant is, the more inappropriate it may be. In fact when we begin to talk about decorative plants, i.e., plants that are positive and peculiar in appearance, we can not talk very profitably without asking the question—what are the things that make a plant positive?

## Positive Plants

A plant may be positive in form or color or in any other way that makes it look strikingly different. We all know that the vertical line is much stronger, more positive than the horizontal line. It arrests the attention. It is exclamatory. Lombardy poplars and narrow red cedars are like exclamation points in the landscape. They catch the eye and easily distract the attention from other things.

If we pepper the landscape with too many of these things, our surroundings become too exclamatory just as our conversation may become too exclamatory if we are not careful. The good writer uses his exclamation points with care. They are like accent points. He realizes they are strong. He uses only a few of them and he places them where accent and emphasis are desired. The painter of good pictures does the same and the planter of good landscapes should do the same. One can be loud in landscape planting just as in dress or language and the time will come when the public will recognize both equally well.

## Use of Blue Spruce

Form and color may make a plant positive. We all recognize that pointed plants and all extremes in form whether very regular or very irregular are unusual and therefore

positive. If too unusual form we add unusual color, we make the plant doubly positive. A blue spruce is about the most positive of all landscape plants. Normally it should be one of the most difficult plants to use and yet how carelessly we see it set about both in dooryards and in parks.

There is no quicker way for a community to proclaim its crudeness than to plant blue spruces and golden retinosporas all around the public square.

If we need a helpful comparison, go back to New England with its restful pictures of elm trees on the village green. And if the simple combination of sunshine and shadow and grass and elm trees is too severe then some hemlocks and mountain laurels may be added for winter interest or even a few red berries for color against the snow. Simple things are always better and those that are the most enduring and the most satisfying are the most simple.

Less than a year ago I was talking with a landscape friend just returned from a fortunate visit to some of the landscape treasures of the Old World. I asked him, "What is the one impression that stands out more than anything else after your trip abroad?" He replied—"It is the great simplicity of the really enduring things."

And I will add that a place does not need to be monumental to be enduring. A simple niche in the wall, a little fountain with English ivy running over it or even the clump of gray lavender against the dark bushy hemlock at my doorstep may be very enduring. And yet, I know another man (not a landscape architect) who has planted blue spruces all along his entrance drive on the theory that if one blue spruce is a fine thing, 100 blue spruces must be 100 times finer!

—From *New York Nursery Notes*.

## ALL-AMERICA VEGETABLE SELECTIONS

By The Master Gardener

**V**EGETABLES are not being neglected in the All-America test gardens. Hybridists and growers are constantly working to perfect new varieties and strains, and we should try these new introductions if we wish to enjoy gardening to the utmost. Here they are—the debs of the vegetable garden, 1941 vintage:

### Bronze Medals

*Pepper, Sweet Banana*—Very early, a heavy cropper, yellow in color, with thick flesh and very sweet. Turns bright red at maturity. Reported to be a very heavy bearer under adverse conditions.

*Squash, Hybrid Straightneck*—Very early, vigorous growth, uniform production.

*Tomato, Victor*—A cross between Redskin and Break O'Day. Vigorous, extra early, uniform scarlet coloring and even-ripening, early variety with smooth skin. Smoother and without the cracks of Earlhana and almost as early.

*Pea, Progress N. 9*—Earlier and more productive than Laxton's Progress. Resistant to fusarium wilt. Early, dwarf vine, wrinkled seeds. Recommended to replace Laxton's Progress.

*Corn, Hybrid Sweet, Allegheny*—New, medium late variety, with large ears and deep, very narrow kernels. Ears 18-22 rows, well filled at tip, and medium yellow color.

*Bean, Bush Snap, Tender Pod*—High yielding, sturdy, medium plant. Medium early, medium length, round, medium dark green stringless pods at all stages. Tender and of fine quality.

### Honorable Mention

*Cantaloupe, Honey Gold*—Honey Dew type of flesh, doing especially well in northern sections on strong, fairly heavy land. Round to oval shape. Very early and very sweet.

*Endive, Cos Type, Batavian*—New broadleaf escarolle type with upright growth. Leaves are longer and wider than Full Heart, growing erect and folding in at the top like a Cos lettuce. Hearts are full and well blanched. Distinct.

*Corn, Hybrid Sweet, Spancross*—Extra early, resistant to bacterial wilt; cold hardy for early spring planting.



**HOW MUCH SEED FOR THE LAWN**

**Rate of Seeding and Fertilizing Important**

**R**ECENTLY the United States Golf Association Green Section, which maintains extensive turf test gardens, released data on experiments on the rate of seeding and fertilizing.

At the time results were reported on, the test had been running for slightly more than a year. The best plots were those which had been seeded at the rate of 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. of grass seed to 1,000 square feet, with plant food applied at the rate of 40 lbs. per 1,000 square feet (total cost of plant food and seed used was \$47 and \$57 an acre respectively).

Plots which had been seeded at the rate of 15 lbs. of grass seed per 1,000 square feet, with no plant food applied, were very poor, the turf being thin and weedy, yet the cost for this was \$145 per acre.

However, in justice to both sides of the question, it must be said that even where plant food was applied, with heavy seeding results were less favorable than where plots were seeded at the 2 lb. and 3 lb. rate and plant food applied.

It's very evident that not only will you have poor turf if you do not feed your lawn, but you must also be cautious about seeding too heavily. Too heavy a rate of seeding will not produce a good turf, with or without plant food.

**IT'S "TOMAYTO" GIVE CONGRESS FULL CREDIT**

**J**UST why a tomato should be a "tomahto" to some folks, while a potato is never a "potahto," has never been explained. At a committee meeting of congressmen at Washington, a member from Massachusetts (probably from near Boston), raised a real issue by giving the pronunciation "tomahto." A colleague chimed in to ask if he didn't mean "tomayto," whereupon the easterner stood out for "tomahto." The upshot was that the

congressmen took a vote on the pronunciation and with practically a single voice declared for the long "a," or "tomayto." Congressmen receive a good many cuffs off and on, so let's give them a pat on the back for this particular action.

—From *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

**IS BRAN A GOOD FERTILIZER FOR THE GARDEN?**

**A**GARDEN club member went to a supply dealer and asked for some wheat bran for fertilizing the garden. The dealer was not only surprised but quite hostile to the idea. He maintained that nowhere had there ever been anything written to the effect that bran could be used as a fertilizer, or that it had any value. The garden club member was not to be put in the wrong so she wrote asking for information and any literature stating that bran could be used as a fertilizer.

We sent her a copy of the bulletin "Fertilizers for Lawns and Gardens" Circular No. 92 by the Soils Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, which states relative to bran as follows: "Bran makes a good garden fertilizer. It is fairly well balanced; 100 pounds of bran contains about 2.5% of nitrogen, 3% of phosphoric acid, and 1.5% of potash. When the price of bran is less than \$20 per ton, it can be economically used as a garden fertilizer."

**WHY DON'T OUR FLOWERS BLOOM?**

**W**HY doesn't my Amaryllis bloom is a question often asked. Or it may be, "Why don't my peonies bloom? The plants are small, the buds reach about half size and then wither away.

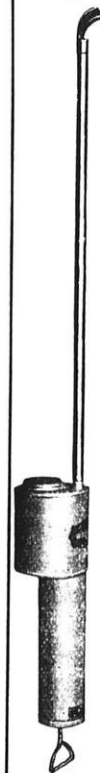
Usually in such cases we find that all the conditions seem to be favorable during the blooming season, and no obvious reason for the plants not blooming can be seen.

Obviously we must go back to the year before for the cause. Did the plants have favorable growing

conditions during the preceding summer and fall so that the leaves could produce food to be stored in the bulbs or rhizomes, or the large roots, as in the case of the peony. This food is used by the plant for rapid growth in the spring and for blooming.

There are several essentials if we are to have vigorous plants and good bloom. During the summer and fall the plant must have plenty of sunshine, moisture and a good soil. Furthermore, the leaves must be in a healthy condition. If after such plants are through blooming, the bulbs cannot store up a new supply of food naturally they will be in a weakened condition and will not bloom the next year.

**Protect Your Plants With Niagara Dusts and Duster**



Use

**KOLO-ROTENONE DUST**

for control of many insects and diseases on shrubs, flowers and vegetable plants.

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it is a combination of Niagara Rotenone and Sulphur Dust containing Fused - Bentonite Sulphur. This is best described as an activated rotenone dust resulting from these added ingredients.

Use a Niagara Dust Gun for even distribution.

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## THE GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM

### Discussion of Programs, Dues and Food

"THE program is the thing," writes Edna Waldo, Bismarck, North Dakota, lecturer and author of the Department "You and Your Club" found in many daily papers including the Milwaukee State Journal.

Relative to the program, Mrs. Waldo states. "Solve that and you solve many other problems, too. I know that I keep harping on program interest, but, after all, isn't the program what you do at club? Some women are concerned about the business session, but all of us want a program that gives us something. Or we don't come to club. If the meetings are carelessly planned, the numbers indifferently presented, if there is monotonous mediocrity about the whole thing, you know what happens. You lose members; attendance hits a new low.

"Even the dues problem may be wrapped up in this program business. Depressions may come and go, but women seem to manage to pay for what they want most."

### Refreshments

Many garden club program committees too are debating the problem of refreshments at meetings. Here is what Mrs. Waldo says about that:

"About the serving of refreshments—women *should* be able to attend a club meeting without having food. But they *won't*. I've seen it work out successfully for a time, but in the end tea or a dessert



## SHOWERS

*It rained last night  
April showers here at last.  
It brought the buds,  
And made the grass green;  
It made the earth  
So fresh and clean.  
And in every little drop of rain  
Were spring flowers,  
Too numerous to name.*

Marion F. Haugseth  
Hayward G. C.

luncheon triumphed. So many women write me, 'Whenever we have a gala affair, with special program and elaborate refreshments, everyone comes.' Well, discard theory and wishful thinking. If the pill needs sugar coating, do a good job on it. That is—if having a club means more to you than carrying on by yourself."

## REAL GARDEN INTEREST

THE Duluth Garden Flower Society reports that for 1940 they had 717 members in 27 groups. That is a real membership for a city of that size. The folks up north are good gardeners.

## STATE FLOWER SHOW

Recreational Center, Wauwatosa  
May 23-24-25

THE State Flower Show under the auspices of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will be held in the same place as last year, the Recreational Center in Wauwatosa on May 23-25.

The show will be open to the public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday; from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday; and 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday.

### The Show Classes

Premium schedules have been prepared and are available from Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 2418 No. 65th Street, Milwaukee.

The classes are very interesting, and the theme of this year's show will be America.

There will be six small gardens, size 8x12, 2 Colonial, 2 Formal, a Cutting and a Kitchen garden.

There will be four windows, size 4x6 feet. They will illustrate plantings around a basement window above the ground, and another for windows below the ground protected by grilles.

Two indoor window gardens will also be shown, size 7 feet wide.

### Tables

There will be four breakfast tables, size 48x48 inches, a porch table, a bridge breakfast, a Bachelor Girl, and a Bachelor table.

Six luncheon tables will be shown. Two will be Engagement announcement tables, and four spring luncheon tables.

Six informal dinner tables. Two will be speakers tables stressing plant conservation and bird conservation; and four will be period tables illustrating (1) Victorian, (2) Gay Nineties, (3) Modern, and (4) Modern guest table.

There will be four buffet tables, an outdoor garden party, a Woman's Club tea, a Debutante presentation, and a Fiesta—with South American influence.

Another table will be a small occasional table.

**Still Life Pictures**

Two large arrangements in recesses suitable for stage or entrance hall will be shown. Also four still life pictures depicting the four corners of the United States—New England, Florida, California, and Washington.

**Niches**

Six niches or boxes with a patriotic theme will be shown. Two will be red, two white, and two blue. There will be six boxes "South of the Border" showing influence of Mexico or some South American country.

There will be four Spring Lyric boxes, two with complementary colors, and two with monochromatic colors.

Screens will show (1) Pedestal arrangement of foliage or flowering shrubs; (2) arrangement of flowering shrubs and flowers; (3) Foliage and Fruit; (4) flower arrangement using a garden book; (5) flower arrangement showing influence of American Indian Art; and (6) Daffodils in a basket.

In addition there will be artistic arrangements of various kinds including Buxom bouquets.

A new feature will be Charm Strings, one illustrating May Day using fresh flowers, and the other Typical of South America or Mexico.

Specimen bloom classes for iris, tulips, daffodils and other flowers are included, as well as hobbies.

There will be a separate section for juniors of Marine material, seed pods, insects, bark and woods, and nuts.

An important class will be Dioramas, showing the activity of a garden club in boxes.

All in all, it will be a most interesting show. All garden clubs should sell tickets, exhibit at the show and attend.

**IMPORTANT COMING EVENTS**

**Wisconsin Garden Club Federation**

**MAY 23-24-25. State Federation Flower Show. Recreational Center, Wauwatosa.**

**June 4. Garden Design School, Kohler.**

**June 5. Garden Design School, Menasha.**

**July 26-27. Annual summer convention, Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park.**

**October 2-3. Annual convention of the Federation, Fond du Lac.**

# Junior Garden Club Programs

**I**F you haven't a Junior Garden Club in your city, try to organize one this year.

Appoint as Counsellor, someone who is capable and interested in children.

Clubs should be organized according to age. Perhaps one group up to ten years, another group over ten years. It might even be well to divide the groups into girls' clubs and boys' clubs, this to suit your own community, or leader.

Officers should be chosen. This may be done by the ballot method, or any method to suit the club.

Meetings should be held every two weeks during the spring and summer. Short meetings are better than long ones, and should be conducted very informally. Let the youngsters feel free to discuss anything pertaining to gardens or nature.

**Suggestions for Junior Club Meetings**

Study the protected wild flowers of Wisconsin. Cover but one flower at a meeting and show pictures of that flower, colored ones if possible.

A trip to a nursery or greenhouse will long be remembered.

Bird housing and bird feeding.

Urge each member to plant a small garden and advise planting the flowers or vegetables he is certain to succeed with.

A planting around a bird bath will interest every child.

Encourage visiting gardens of members, noting the arrangement of plantings; the various kinds of flowers and the healthy condition of gardens.

A picnic meeting in some nearby woods, equipped with flower and bird books or bulletins.

Make plans to hold a flower and vegetable show in September.

Please let me have your suggestions and write me if I can be of help to you.

Would you like a different name for Junior Garden Clubs? Send in your name suggestions.

—Mrs. Charles L. Barthels, Junior Chairman, 115 Eau Claire Blvd., Wausau.

**GARDEN DESIGN SCHOOLS**

**June 4, at Kohler**

**June 5, at Menasha**

**W**ATCH the May issue for complete program of the Garden Design Schools to be held this year. Here is something new and valuable to all garden club members. An entire day will be spent in the study of design of the small garden; modern trends in garden design; and plant material and its adaptation to the garden.

The speakers will be Prof. Franz Aust of the Horticulture Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture; Mr. Kenneth Bangs, landscape architect, Waukesha; and H. J. Rahmlow of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

All garden club members are invited. Registration fees will be only 25c per person to cover expenses.

**Planning Ahead**

Mrs.—"Gracious, Henry, what are you spanking Junior for?"

Mr.—"You forget, dear, he gets his school report tomorrow and I have to leave on this trip tonight."

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# District Committee Chairmen

## WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

### Fox River Valley District

*Conservation:* Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Iola  
*Flower Judging School:* Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, 529 Woodside Ave., Ripon  
*Garden Centers:* Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, 649 Broad St., Menasha; Miss Velma Kaufman, Oak Center  
*Horticulture:* H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth St., Oshkosh  
*Membership and Organization:* H. J. Sonn., Oakfield; Mrs. Tom Browne, Berlin Rd., Waupaca  
*Pilgrimage:* Maude Russell, 320 Thorn St., Ripon  
*Roadside Development:* Miss Sarah Morrissey, Omro  
*Roadside Parks:* Mrs. E. J. Wells, Oakfield  
*Visiting Gardens:* President of each garden club.

### Madison District

*Conservation:* E. N. Hein, 3200 Oakridge Ave., Madison  
*Flower Judging School:* Mrs. Sam Post, Shorewood Hills, Madison  
*Garden Centers:* Mrs. Freas M. Long, 206 Virginia Terrace, Madison  
*Historian:* Mrs. J. A. Connaughton, 705 Riverside Dr., Madison  
*Junior Garden Clubs:* Mrs. Frank R. Horner, Shorewood Hills, Madison  
*Legislation:* Mrs. Lindley V. Sprague, Maple Bluff, Madison  
*Membership and Organization:* Mrs. R. E. Kartack, 115-10th St., Baraboo  
*Pilgrimage:* Mrs. F. A. Robertson, Lodi  
*Program and Lecture:* Mrs. E. N. Hein, 3200 Oakridge Ave., Madison  
*Radio:* Mrs. Gladys G. Jerome, 4218 Mandan Crescent, Madison  
*Record Books:* Mrs. Mayme Dymnick, Lodi  
*Roadside Development:* E. N. Hein, 3200 Oakridge Ave., Madison  
*Roadside Parks:* Mrs. Albert Steckelberg, Lodi  
*Rural Clubs:* Mrs. Arthur O. Collentine, 1113 Vilas Ave., Madison  
*Show at State Fair:* Harry J. Ploog, 621 Emerson St., Madison  
*State Flower Show:* Mrs. Hans Reese, Shorewood Hills, Madison

### Milwaukee District

*Conservation:* Mrs. Max Schmitt, 1912 N. 84th St., Wauwatosa  
*Junior Garden Clubs:* Mrs. Roy Sewell, 957 N. 70th St., Wauwatosa  
*Roadside Development:* Mrs. Wm. Roecker, 3319 N. 14th St., Milwaukee  
*Membership:* Mrs. Thornton Hardy, 7521 N. Beach Dr., Milwaukee  
*Visiting Gardens:* Each garden club president.

### Sheboygan District

*General Committee Chairman:* Mrs. G. E. Snell, 414 Erie Ave., Sheboygan  
*Conservation:* Mrs. Henry Gritt, R. 1, Plymouth  
*Horticulture:* Jos. L. Morawetz, R. 4, West Bend  
*Flower Shows:* Miss Lillie B. Kohler, 606 New York Ave., Sheboygan  
*Garden Centers:* Mrs. Fred Epling, 238 E. Park Lane Ave., Kohler  
*Judging:* Mrs. L. E. Larson, 2037 N. 6th St., Sheboygan  
*Junior Garden Clubs:* Mrs. Albert Treick, 435 Church St., Kohler  
*Legislation:* Mrs. J. Evans, 622 Ontario Ave., Sheboygan  
*Membership and Organization:* Francis X. Schmidmeyer, 2220 N. 11th St., Sheboygan  
*Programs and Lectures:* Mrs. Ida Wiebe, 324 N. 8th Ave., West Bend  
*Proposed Changes in Constitution:* Mrs. Austin Hancock, 146 Wilson Ave., West Bend  
*Publicity:* Rev. George B. McCreary, 1821 N. 5th St., Sheboygan  
*Record Books:* Mrs. A. Piepkorn, 613 N. Milwaukee St., Plymouth  
*Visiting Gardens:* Mrs. A. J. Radloff, 129 Division St., Plymouth

### South Central District

*Conservation:* Miss Alice Ward, 202 Cottage St., Whitewater  
*Flower Judging School:* Mrs. Everett Ravn, Edgerton  
*Flower Show:* Mrs. O. E. Moe, 433 Adams St., Fort Atkinson  
*Garden Centers:* Miss Emeline Church, Walworth  
*Junior Clubs:* Mrs. Boyd Dickinson, Lake Geneva  
*Membership:* Mrs. Neal Thayer, 629 N. Broad St., Elkhorn  
*Pilgrimage:* Mrs. Theo. Ward, R. 1, Ft. Atkinson  
*Plant Testing:* E. L. White, Box 334, Ft. Atkinson  
*Publicity:* Mrs. Oscar Longhoff, 418 Sherman Ave. E., Ft. Atkinson  
*Roadside Development and Roadside Parks:* Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch, Jefferson

## WANTED: JAUNTY BOUQUETS

**N**EVER was there a group of flower arrangements which scored higher than one which I saw just before I started to write these words. These arrangements were subtle and original. They were designed and executed with a full appreciation of the principles laid down by the best instructors. Yet they failed to move me. Why? I think it was because of the hour—the tense, critical hour which calls for something different, something braver, perhaps, something more debonair and jocund.

Arrangement modes in other countries are settled and permanent. Europe had its buxom bouquets long before Mr. Richardson Wright suggested that mellifluous term. Mrs. Constance Spry told us about them a few years ago. Attenuated bouquets, evolved from Japan's mysticism and nature worship, are centuries old and have made a wide appeal to Occidentals, although we are learning that a leaf and a stick mean little without the symbolism which they interpret to the Oriental mind.

Unlike these older lands, America takes its arrangements as changing fashions. Of late the aesthetic, the bizarre, the ethereal have held the center of the stage. Is it not time now for arrangements which tug at the heart, brighten the eyes, relax the tension of the mind? Heaven knows there was never a greater need for them.

Do not ask me how to make them. I do not know; and yet I make a plea for them. If we can't be gay, let us at least be jaunty! —E. I. Farrington in *Horticulture*, February 15, 1941.

## NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

### April 14-19

## RADIO PROGRAM, WTMJ

### 3:45 p.m.

April 19. Dahlias. Mrs. Josephine Derse, Oconomowoc.

## NATIONAL DELPHINIUM MEETING AND SHOW

**J**ULY 5-6 are the dates for the annual meeting of the American Delphinium Society and Delphinium Show at Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago.



### STATE FAIR FLOWER SHOW

**W**HEN your garden club is making plans for picnics, flower shows, etc., for the summer, we hope that the thought of the State Fair Flower Show will be among the first considerations. The schedule which has gone to the printer, includes among other items, three small gardens. The knot or maze garden which was so much discussed last year has been retained. This year it is to be planted with red and yellow flowers. We know that no matter which club decides to present this garden, it will be interesting and lovely.

The other two gardens are a formal planting around a small pool, and a backdoor planting. In the small place allotted to these gardens, a very colorful arrangement is the best solution.

The premiums are attractive, and with the cooperation of the members of the competing club, should furnish a nice beginning for next year's budget. So garden clubbers—**PLAN, PLANT NOW!**

—Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Garden Club News Chm., Milwaukee.

### FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT HOLDS MEETING

**T**HE Fox River Valley District of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held its spring meeting at Stein's at Oshkosh on March 11th. There were about 40 members present.

Plans were made for judging schools to be held at Ripon and Waupaca in the month of June.

Brief talks were given by the following: Mrs. Chas. Braman, State President; Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, on Garden Centers; Mrs. Clarence Schultz, Neenah, on Legislation and Conservation; Mrs. Gilbert Snell, Sheboygan, Garden Pilgrimages; Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh on Programs and Lectures; Mrs. Chas. Barthels, Wausau, on Junior Garden Clubs.

Considering the bad weather there was a good crowd and much interest.

—Mrs. F. E. Willard, Oakfield, Chairman.

## Our Wild Flowers

**H**ERE in Wisconsin along about the first of April comes the desire to get out into the woods and look for wild flowers. In the spring time Nature is lavish and her beauties are very enticing.

Even the earliest of all flowers, skunk's cabbage, has beauty all of its own and it will not try to defend itself if left alone.

On a sheltered hillside taking on its dress of green you will find hepaticas. Along the lowlands, there will be spring beauties, wind flowers and the "cowslips" with their glossy green leaves.

Think of the beauty of those green seminary graduates, Jack in the pulpits, the many varieties of violets, trilliums and hosts of other flowers.

When these beauties of Nature are torn from the earth, roots and all, they make sad little bouquets that soon wilt and are thrown away. Many are never placed in a flower holder but are cast away because they wilt in the hand.

If better conservation is not given our wild flowers in years to come many will be extinct. In this part of Wisconsin, such has been the case of *Blitum Capitatum*, or Strawberry blite. In early times, children used the red berries which it bore, and made ink of them. Now it is extinct.

Wild flowers can be divided in three different classes or groups. Those of the woods, the swamp or bogland, and the prairie. The flowers of the woods are disappearing because of the clearing of the land and the grazing of stock.

Grazing, cutting of grass and fire hurts the prairie ones and drainage and also grazing will kill those of the bog varieties.

So you see there must be more means of preserving them than just legislation if we want to keep our wild flowers. Wild Flower Preserves should be established.

Much can be done to preserve them by planting them in state parks.

From time to time we should have articles on conservation of wild flowers printed in our local papers, for as the saying goes "out of sight out of mind."

—Mrs. H. Gritt, Plymouth Garden Club.

### PILGRIMAGES

**H**OW many would like to go to Holland, Michigan, to see the tulips the week of May 17 to 24?

For several years we had bus tours leaving Milwaukee 8 a.m. one day, returning the next day 8:30 p.m. Round trip \$13.25, all expense, transportation, hotel rooms and three meals—including trip to the tulip farms and attending the Pageant.

Probable date Monday, May 19th.

How about bus trips to the state Flower show?

Please write to me about these and other tours planned and please give me your suggestion.

—Mrs. G. E. Snell, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Chm. Pilgrimages Committee.

### TRUCK CROP INSECT CONTROL

**New Bulletin Just Published on Cabbage, Cucumber and Other Crop Insects**

**A** NEW bulletin is just off the press by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, entitled "The Control of Insects of Cabbage, Cucumbers and Other Crops," circular No. 314. It is available free of charge to anyone interested.

The bulletin gives the result of experiments with various types of material on the control of insects on many important truck crops, and should be of value to all growers of these crops.

## ROADSIDE PARKS

**T**HE state departments through whom the work is directed have planned 176 sites for immediate development and have 433 sites surveyed and found desirable.

On March 11, a bill was introduced by the speaker of the assembly that proposes a 10 year rational plan for construction or reconstruction of 1,775 miles of state highways.

Our best opportunity for roadside parks comes where a road is relocated, often in straightening the old road, an area develops which can be made into a roadside park or wayside.

The Highway Bill introduced by Mr. Vernon W. Thompson should be read and there is a list of Projects scheduled for work on Highways 2-8-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-18-22-23-27-30-32-33-35-37-41-42-45-47-50-51 and 53.

Garden Club members might write a letter to Mr. Thompson or their assemblyman and get a list of the counties affected by the plan. It would be most helpful to do this. It would show our interest.

Here is our opportunity! While we approach the subject from the standpoint of roadside parks and we know we can have them, and help in removing the hazards which are taking serious toll of lives. Have roads of tomorrow instead of the lanes of our forefathers' horse and buggy needs.

Let it be known that we approve. The roadsides concern us all—their beauty and their safety are a major interest.

—Mrs. G. E. Snell, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Chm. Pilgrimages Com.

# Roadside Committee Plans

**T**HE aim of the Roadside Committee is to place before each garden club, information regarding roadside improvement.

In January, 1940, the *Wisconsin Roadside Development Council* was organized to bring about a closer coordination of the work of several state organizations endeavoring to create a more beautiful system of highways in the state.

The Charter Members are: The American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, The American Legion Auxiliary, The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, Friends of Our Native Landscape, and the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Each of these organizations has as one of its principal projects some form of roadside improvement.

The Committee has prepared articles written by authorities on highway development subjects, which will be in the hands of each garden club president about the first of each month which we hope will be read and discussed at meetings. The reading will take between ten and fifteen minutes of program time. Or, if it will work out to better advantage, two or three of the papers may be used to form a complete program.

The papers should be filed for further reference. If there is some special subject desired which we do not send you, it might be possible to have it prepared.

We have a very fine system of highways in this country and there is a great advance from the corduroy roads which perhaps some of you remember, but when we read the history of roads and roadside development we find we have a long way to go to equal the roads of centuries ago.

There is much to be done in every community to add to its beauty. The most expensive and treasured jewel in the world would lose its luster and brilliance in a

setting of filth and ugliness. The homes of America are its most treasured possessions and we should build up a beautiful setting in which to place them. This plan would connect one home with another, one farm with its neighbor and thus one community to another and on and on until before long a complete picture is made. We have our homes, we have developed our gardens to a high degree, now it is time to mould our cities into the proper settings to hold them. This program would include good streets and highways, planting trees, controlling junk yards, hot-dog stands, and billboards, and generally cleaning up the city.

Let us get acquainted with the several departments of our State Government and learn how each one is working to make our state a beautiful place, to preserve the beauty of the landscape and to restore what has been destroyed, and building good highways on which we and our thousands of summer guests can travel to enjoy every part of its thousands of square miles.

—Mrs. C. L. Dean, Madison, Chairman Roadside Development Committee.

## CUCUMBERS AND WATERMELONS WITHOUT SEEDS

**S**EEDLESS oranges, bananas, and pineapples have been known for centuries and in most instances the seedless character is valued commercially. Considerable effort has been devoted to developing seedless fruits of many other kinds. Seedlessness in the watermelon, black raspberry or even the tomato would be a distinct asset; in certain others it would do little to enhance their value. Successful attempts to induce the development of seedless fruits in some of these forms have been made during recent years. At the Michigan Station in

(Continued on page 223)

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# Good Annuals of 1940

By G. Wm. Longenecker

**N**INETY-SIX of newer and less known annuals were grown in the test garden of the Horticultural Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, in 1940. The list included the all America annuals of the past year and most of the novelties that were advertised by seedsmen.

The object of these trials is to get first-hand information as to the proper value of these new materials for Wisconsin conditions. Some of the novelties that come onto the market are worth growing and are a real addition to our Wisconsin gardens. Many of them, however, due to the public demand for something new and the seedsmen's hurry to reap extra profits, come onto the market before they should. As a result, there is often too much variation in size of plants, habit of growth, color and form of flowers, and freedom from disease, making them practically worthless from the garden standpoint.

Our trials also often show considerable variation in supposedly fixed varieties. This variation is undoubtedly due to the seed stock being grown too close to other varieties, thus permitting natural crossing. Because of this neglect on the part of growers and lack of adequate checking by firms handling seed, the same varieties purchased from different firms often show much variation. The indications are that this is the case with the average petunia and zinnia seed that reaches the market.

The following list contains the varieties found best in these trials.

## Plants Especially Worth Growing

*Ageratum*, Riverside.

### Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

*Antirrhinum*, White Spire; Golden Rod; Indian Summer; Rosalie; Snowflake; Swingtime; The Rose.

*Balsam*, Dbl. Bush Rose.

*Cosmos*, Sensation Purity; Sensation Pink.

*Dahlberg Daisy*, *Thymophila tenuioloaba*.

*Dianthus*, Salmon Queen.

*Lobelia*, Opal.

### Marigolds

*Marigold*, Ferdinand; Golden Ball; Harmony; Limelight; *Sig-nata pumila* Little Giant; Spotlight; Tom Thumb or Golden Crown; Yellow Pygmy.

*Nicotiana*, Miniature White Orange Blossom.

*Nierembergia* *hippomanica*.

*Pentstemon*, Sensation Pink Shades.

### Petunia

*Petunia*, Black Prince; Celestial Rose Impr.; Elks Pride Dwarf; Glow; Lady Bird; Salmon Supreme; White Perfection; White Queen.

### Phlox Drummondii

*Phlox drummondii*, Coccinea; Salmon Glory; Stellata Splendens.

### Rudbeckia

*Rudbeckia*, Dwarf Sun; Kelvendon Star; My Joy.

*Salvia*, Blaze of Fire.

*Thunbergia* *alata*, Black-eyed Susan.

### Verbena

*Verbena* *bonariensis*; Floridale Beauty (our selection); Lavender (our selection); Mayflower; White (our selection).

*Vinca* *Rosea*.

*Xanthisma* *Texanum*, Star of Texas.

### Zinnia

*Zinnia*, Fantasy—Orange Lady; Fantasy—Rosalie; Dahlia Flowered—Polar Bear; Dahlia Flowered—Canary Bird—Dahlia Flowered—Scarlet Flame; Gaillardia—Navajo; Gracillima (Red Riding Hood); Haageana; Pumila—Canary Yellow; Pumila—Salmon Rose.

### Worthless Varieties

The following varieties were found to have no merit and to be worthless in their present condition:

*Ageratum*—Dwarf Blue Ball and Midget Blue.

*Zinnia* Cupid Mixed.

## GARDEN CENTER PLAN

**T**HE Menasha Garden Center plans the following program for this season:

1. A spring opening the second week in May. Florists will exhibit potted plants. The Garden Center will sell plants.

2. New scrapbooks will be made on the following subjects: Wisconsin orchards; Iris; 1941 Annuals and perennials; Flowering shrubs; Wild flowers; Table arrangements; Lilies; Vines, clippings; Birds, with pictures and clippings; Gourds, and Herbs.

3. A display of seeds which will be given to school children gratis. School children will exhibit the blooms at the Garden Center flower show in the fall.

4. We will exhibit catalogs from seed houses; have a guest book for registration, and have a problem box where the public may place questions which will be answered in local newspapers.

A poster concerning the Garden Center will be placed in the Library window.

5. The publicity chairman will publish a monthly Garden Center bulletin mentioning the most important garden tasks.

6. The Garden Center will sponsor a planting of a small garden at the library.

7. In the fall we will sponsor a chrysanthemum show and a bulb exchange.

—Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, State Garden Center Chairman.

## MELONS WITHOUT SEEDS

(Continued from page 222)

1938 and 1939 seedless watermelons, cucumbers and peppers were obtained by treating the pistils of the flowers with proper concentrations of certain growth-promoting substances or hormones, such as naphthalene acetic acid. Whether the process may have commercial applications will have to be determined by further study.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.

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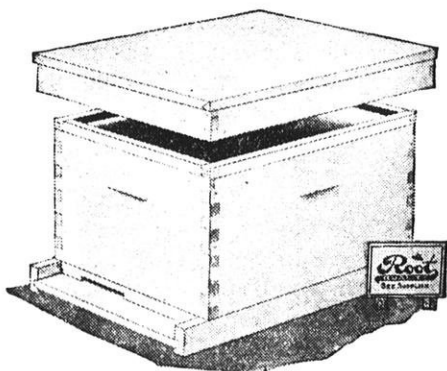
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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

DEPARTMENT  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Photograph by C. H. GEERLINGS

*May, 1941*

**GARDEN FERTILIZER TABLE**

**T**HE standard application of a balanced plant food is 4 pounds per 100 square feet (a space 10 x 10 feet square). You may figure one pound per pint, so an area 10 by 10 ft. requires two quarts. One quart will feed 50 square feet and one pint 25 square feet.

Where smaller quantities are required, use a rounded tablespoon per square foot. For convenience, here is a table showing some common areas and the standard balanced plant food application for each.

5'x5' equals 25 sq. ft.—requires 1 lb. (or 1 pint).

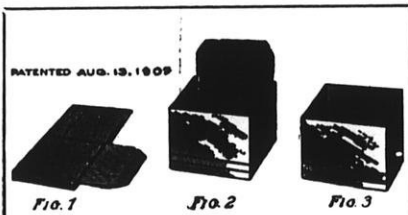
5'x10' equals 50 sq. ft.—requires 2 lbs. (or 1 quart).

10'x10' equals 100 sq. ft.—requires 4 lbs. (or 2 quarts).

20'x30' equals 600 sq. ft.—requires 24 lbs.

25'x100' equals 2,500 sq. ft.—requires 100 lbs.

—National Garden Bureau.



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**Wisconsin Horticulture**

*The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society*

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**PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS**

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Effective Spray Coverage

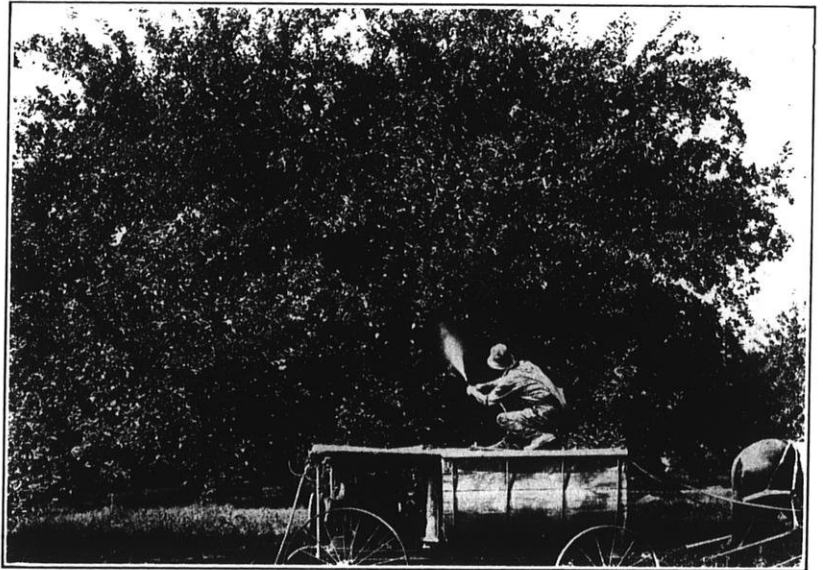
Experiences in Indiana. Convention Paper

Monroe McCown, Purdue

**N**OT so long ago I visited two neighboring orchards on the same day. The trees in the first orchard were about 18 years of age and not quite up to normal in size for their age. The orchard was bearing a fair crop of apples when viewed from the standpoint of total bushels per tree, but the crop was very scabby. The varieties were standard for that area—Golden Delicious, Delicious, Rome, Stayman and Winesap.

From this orchard I went directly to orchard number two. There I saw trees approximately 22 years of age of the same varieties as those seen in the first orchard, but free of apple scab.

I checked the spray equipment in each case and found both orchards equipped with good power sprayers, not of the very latest model but of sufficient capacity and power to spray the trees thoroughly from top to bottom. I checked the spray schedules. They were the same even to materials used and time of application of sprays. As a matter of fact, orchardist No. 1 always depends upon orchardist No. 2 to time his spray applications. Orchardist No. 1 began his spray application as soon as he heard the sprayer engine running in orchard number two.



Covering the inside of a large apple tree for better scab and worm control.

Why then did orchardist No. 1 obtain excellent control of apple scab while his neighbor produced a crop which was extremely scabby even though both orchards had been sprayed with the same material and just about the same date? According to the estimates of orchardist No. 1, his 18-year old trees had received spray applications averaging only about three gallons per tree at each application during the season of greatest scab activity. Orchardist No. 2 applied approximately ten gallons of spray per

tree during this same period at each application. The amount of spray used in orchard No. 1 was much too low to allow a thorough coverage of the tree.

### Scab In the Tops

In June as I was entering an orchard, the grower was telling me how proud he was of his control of apple scab. Apple scab was difficult to find on foliage or fruit as I walked around the trees. I climbed a few trees, however, and the orchardist did the same and found

a rather heavy infection in the top and center. Secondary spread from this nest of infection resulted in a heavy loss to the grower by harvest time. This grower had failed to apply a sufficient amount of spray to the tops of these trees.

### Top Is Trouble Spot

The top of the tree is always a trouble spot. In the first place, it is somewhat more difficult to apply spray to this portion of the tree than to portions closer to the ground. In the second place, the top of the tree is more exposed to the elements and spray residues are washed and brushed from surfaces in the top by action of rain and wind. Some of the material which is weathered from the top portion of the tree is redeposited in the lower sections of the tree. Residue samples show consistently lower deposits of spray material in tops of trees than in the lower areas for these reasons. Workers have consistently pointed out the fact also that, particularly when the spraying is done entirely from the ground, the operator may underestimate the degree of bending of the spray stream and actually direct the spray below the extreme top, thinking that he is spraying the top thoroughly because he himself is looking through this stream of spray. For this reason many growers still use a tower in order to facilitate the spraying of the top of larger trees.

Some growers use so-called "top-off" sprays; that is, special applications spotted in between regular covers, only to the top third of the tree. In Indiana an increasing number of growers are putting on a special top-off immediately after the regular calyx spray. It is used not alone because the grower recognizes the difficulty in attempting to spray the top thoroughly but because the little apples point in all directions and an increased amount of material is necessary if one is to deposit spray in all of the calyx cups.

### Use Good Spray Gun

One grower may say, "Well, it was just too windy and I couldn't cover the top of the tree." The improved spray guns now on the market are designed to combat windy conditions and the higher pressure utilized by the present day grower increases the range of the spray gun.

In any case this fact must be recognized—that in order to apply spray to the top portion of the tree it is necessary that conditions be such as to allow the spray stream to reach that portion of the tree.

### Relation of Pruning to Adequate Spray Coverage

This introduces another operation—pruning—and we might add at this time that the inner portion of the tree may prove to be as much a trouble spot as the top. If sufficient pressure is available in the spray equipment, it may be possible to spray the top portion of the tree from beneath. This presupposes, however, that the tree is sufficiently open that it is possible for the operator to walk underneath the tree.

### The Brush Wall

As a tree begins bearing fruit, the branches are spread and weighted down and begin to pile one on the other in the lower portion of the tree. As the years go by, this "brush wall" which is first built in the lower part of the tree, climbs toward the top. Allowed to remain in this condition it is not only impossible to spray through to cover the inside cheek of the apples hanging on the other side of the tree but it is even more difficult to direct spray into the trouble spot in the top.

I have seen such trees sprayed sufficiently well that good control of insects and diseases resulted, but under Indiana conditions the amount of material required was so great that rather severe injury frequently resulted to say nothing of the cost of the added gallons of material required. In any case, it was evident that it would be

much cheaper in the long run to prune this tree sufficiently so a certain amount of the spray could be directed through it and the operator could, with ease, go underneath the tree to apply a portion of the application.

If all of the spray is applied by an operator or operators who ride the sprayer, a general pruning is even more essential to thorough coverage.

(To be continued)

### EXPLANATION FOR POOR PERFORMANCE OF "THIN WOOD" OF APPLE TREES

**I**N 1935 the Michigan Station published the results of a pruning investigation under the title of "The 'Thin Wood' Method of Pruning Bearing Apple Trees." The method calls for the removal of only the weak, slender growth, which is found principally in the lower and interior parts of the tree, and the retention of all that which is relatively stocky and vigorous. The practice is based on the finding that the so-called "thin wood" produces few flower buds, has a low percentage of fruit set and such fruits as do develop on it are small, poorly colored and poorly flavored. This pruning method has found wide acceptance.

In an effort to determine the reason for a difference in the performance of "thin wood" as compared with that of stocky wood it has been found that the thick wood leaves are more efficient manufacturers of food than are those of thin wood. This difference, in turn, was found to be closely associated with differences in the amount of light ordinarily reaching the leaves in those parts of the tree where the two types of wood are found.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.

The apple-tree buds were as tightly, rosily clenched as a baby's fist. (Jan Struther)



# Apple Scab Control

When to Use the Milder Type Fungicides

Questions Answered by

J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology

*Q. When can we begin using milder types of sulfur fungicides for apple scab control?*

A. All the pre-blossom sprays should be made with lime sulfur, and no milder fungicides should be used before petal fall. In extremely wet seasons the change to these milder sulfurs should not be made before the 10-day application. It must be remembered that the milder sulfurs also can cause injury if applied when the temperature is above 85 degrees F. In general lime sulfur is effective for a longer time than the milder wettable sulfurs, and where these substitutes are used it may become necessary to make an additional application.

years the 10-day spray as well as any other spray may not be very important. The unfortunate thing is that its importance cannot be told beforehand for certain. For that reason the 10-day spray should be applied to insure adequate protection. Depending upon the situation and climatic conditions, some milder sulfur may be used in place of lime sulfur in this spray. If lime sulfur is used, it should be used at the rate of 1 gallon in 50 gallons of water. If a milder sulfur is used, the manufacturers recommendations should be followed. Arsenate of lead should be used according to the recommendations of the Department of Entomology.

## FINDS MACOUN KEEPS WELL

MR. RALPH IRWIN of Lancaster, well known fruit grower, writes that last fall he set away a part of a crate of Macoun apples to see how long they would keep. They have kept as well as Greenings, and those he had left on April 7th were crisp and of fine flavor.

He states that he has not been growing the variety long enough to be sure of their bearing habits, but they look so promising they seem like the greatest discovery since we found the McIntosh.

Mr. Irwin is of the opinion that there is a great deal to the matter of hardy rootstocks. He has lost trees for no other apparent reason than that the roots were dead. He has also grafted cions of Starking onto hardy sprouts which made a surprisingly vigorous growth.

### Why Did We Have Scab

*Q. Last year I sprayed my McIntosh seven times and I still had scab. What is the reason?*

A. Control of scab depends upon a number of factors, and the number of spray applications is only one of these factors. The number of ascospores present in the leaves on the ground may have been very high. This would have made control more difficult. The timing of the sprays in relation to the frequent rains during last season may have been bad, with a result that protection did not hold up from one application to the next. The sprays may not have been applied thoroughly enough, and scab spores may have fallen on those parts of leaves and fruit that were not covered by the spray. If scab was very bad, it may have been due to any of the above reasons.

*Q. Is the spray 10 days after petal fall important for scab control? What shall we use?*

A. All protectant spraying is a matter of insurance, and in some

# 95% U. S. No. 1! 25 Bushels A Tree!

## ●WHAT A RECORD . . . .

Earl Byers of Vincennes, Indiana used **KOLOFOG** and **KOLODUST** to produce this crop of Golden Delicious apples which won first prize for him in the 1939 Indiana Quality-Plus Apple Contest.

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# Apply Insect Sprays for May and June

John A. Callenbach

**A**PPLÉ growers can be roughly grouped into two classifications: The first is the commercial orchardist who derives the greater portion of his income from the sale of fruit products. The second group includes the farmer or home owner whose orchard, consisting of from one to several hundred trees, is designed to supply fruit for home consumption or at the most to supply a limited market demand. Since the income of the commercial grower is almost entirely derived from the sale of quality fruit (under present economic conditions of supply and demand, quality fruits are the only ones which can be sold profitably) this grower exerts his greatest effort to obtain the highest possible percent of clean fruit.

On the other hand the farm or home orchard is a side line designed to furnish the home with sufficient fresh fruit for its needs and perhaps a small surplus. The operators of this type of orchard can hardly be expected to practice the exacting procedures used by the commercial grower. Rather his tendency is to see how few sprays he can get away with and still get a fair degree of control. Accordingly an effort will be made here to suggest a few practices for both types of orchards.

## Why Apply a Calyx Spray

A question frequently asked is, "Why is the calyx spray so important for codling moth control?" When the fruits are small, less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, the cheek surface of most varieties is covered with a heavy pubescence, or covering of short soft hairs. These hairs form a mechanical barrier to the very small larva and prevent its reaching the front surface. The most favorable point of entry is through the calyx end and a large proportion of first brood entries are made through this part of the

apple. Because of these characteristics a very vulnerable point in the life cycle of the codling moth can be successfully utilized in its control. A good calyx spray is applied at the time the cups are beginning to close and with sufficient force so that a quantity of the spray is applied *within* the calyx cup. Since the cup closes soon after application of the spray the spray residue is retained within the cup free from weathering and other external influences and being but slightly affected by the fruit it forms a permanent protection against successful worm entries through that part of the fruit. From the standpoint of codling moth control no other single spray application has the importance of the calyx spray. *All fruit growers should apply this spray and apply it thoroughly.*

## HOW MUCH LEAD ARSENATE

Another question frequently raised is, "How much lead arsenate should I use for effective codling moth control?" A categorical reply to this question is impossible. Remember there are two other factors of equal importance with the material used. These are *thoroughness of application and proper timing*. In the calyx spray 2 to 4 pounds of lead arsenate per 100 gallons of spray plus a suitable fungicide is suggested. In later cover sprays, 2 to 3 pounds of lead arsenate per 100 gallons plus a suitable fungicide is suggested.

A grower states, "I spray as directed but still get codling moth damage, why?" The previous question probably answers this in part. No doubt the grower used the right materials. But did he apply them properly and at the right time?

## HOW TO APPLY SPRAY

Perhaps the weakest point in codling moth control is not the material used but how it was ap-

plied. All the fruit must be completely covered—that means the fruit in the top of the tree as well as in the bottom, it means the surface towards the inside of the tree as well as that to the outside. Most sprayers fail to get adequate coverage in the *top and inside of the tree*. A little judicious pruning in the tops may be necessary in order to open up the tree enough to enable the sprayer to get the spray into this part of the tree.

"How many cover sprays shall I apply?" For the commercial grower the answer is, "As many as are necessary to maintain adequate spray coverage during the periods of codling moth activity." For the farm orchard probably 2 first brood and 1 second brood spray. The first brood sprays should be applied approximately 10 and 25-30 days following the calyx spray. However, it is advisable to obtain more definite dates by writing to the University Extension Service or by contacting local commercial growers who are running bait pans for the proper timing of their own sprays.

## Derris not Recommended

With the advent of derris or rotenone into prominence as a general horticultural insect spray the question is asked, "Can I use derris for codling moth control?" Two years' tests in this state have demonstrated derris to be inferior as a codling moth insecticide and it is not recommended.

A Hollywood hostess, giving instructions to a new maid just before a party, cautioned: "Now remember, Marie, when you serve my guests, don't wear any jewelry."

"I haven't anything valuable, madam," answered the maid, "but thanks for the warning just the same."—Peggy McEvoy.

# Thinning the Apple Crop by Blossom Spraying

R. E. Marshall, Michigan

**A**S you know, it is almost impossible to get growers to thin apples on trees of mature size. Perhaps, in years of heavy bloom, if we could reduce the set by this method of spraying, it would help the situation considerably.

We undertook this work last year and tried out some 70 different materials in the laboratory. Those that looked promising we used later in the orchard, spraying with a power spray at 500 pounds pressure. The varieties worked with last year were Duchess, Wealthy, and Ontario. The most promising of chemicals tried was the Dow Dormant spray material. It was used at concentrations of one per cent, three-fourths of one per cent, one-half of one per cent, and one-fourth of one per cent. Where we used this material at a concentration of one per cent in 1939 it resulted in some injury. All concentrations tried reduced the set materially. The effectiveness of the materials were increased by adding a spreader, the

most satisfactory being Dowax. It was used at dilutions of 1 to 16 and as dilute as 1 to 50, the latter apparently giving as satisfactory results as higher concentrations.

The materials that proved most promising in 1939 were repeated in 1940 along with some additional ones. The varieties used in 1940 were Duchess, Jonathan, Wealthy, Delicious and McIntosh. The blooming season was very unsatisfactory this year, and the only worth while results were with the Duchess. There was some apparent injury from concentrations at three-fourths of one per cent and at one per cent; but only where Elgetol or Rico were used was the injury sufficient to check the growth. Both of these materials will be disregarded in future tests. The Dow Dormant with the Dowax spreader again was among the best materials.

Summarizing this year's experiments, out of the 24 non-injurious treatments that were used in the orchard, non-injurious treatments re-

duced the set to less than two per cent. The percentage of set on the check trees was seven. Several of the materials have been very effective in reducing the percentage of set, and we believe this problem is getting well along towards a solution. Some of our growers are planning to use these materials on their biannual bearing varieties. —Presented before the Virginia Horticultural Society.

"Do you suggest he is a thief?" asked the counsel.

"I couldn't say he's a thief, suh," said the witness. "But if I was a chicken, I'd sure roost high!"—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

A seven-year-old with his teeth parted in the middle.

Politicians talking themselves red, white, and blue in the face. (Clare Booth)

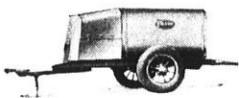
## SAVE DOLLARS ON

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Route 3

## ORCHARDISTS SHOULD DIVERSIFY

### One Crop Farming Doesn't Pay

H. B. Tukey, New York

**T**HE trend towards diversification among orchardists was evidenced at the Annual Convention of the New York Horticultural Society in January.

If one uses the word in its broad sense as someone said, "Just to use one's brains is often a form of diversification!" and "A full utilization of marketing opportunities is a form of diversification," then the bulk of the program centered around diversification. First of all came the suggestions of crops and of varieties. The one-crop farmer, it was pointed out, suffered most in the depression. Opportunities still exist with dairy cattle, with beef cattle, with poultry and with vegetables; yet one need not step out of the fruit industry to diversify. Still diversification does not mean a dab of this and a dab of that, on the contrary it means that the grower must be a specialist in every crop in which he diversifies. If he chooses poultry to supplement fruit, he must be a poultry specialist as well as a fruit specialist.

Diversification favors easy adjustment to trends by permitting gradual expansion in one line and drawing in on another. Crops should be judged from both the long-range view and the short or spot view. Some crops, as apples and cherries, are long-range crops, whereas tomatoes, cauliflower, and corn are short-range crops.

The Montmorency cherry has doubled in production in recent years, yet the consumer has absorbed the increase. Production is only one pound per person but is likely to increase. A national organization of cherry growers is needed to anticipate cherry marketing problems; and since no government aid is in sight for cherry growers, they, more than apple growers, must act to "do it ourselves."

—From *The Rural New-Yorker*.

## Varieties of Fruits and Vegetables Suitable for Freezing

Department of Horticulture, U. W.

**P**ENDING completion of freezing trials now underway, the following varieties of fruits and vegetables are suggested for Wisconsin gardeners who plan to use refrigerated locker plants or home freezing units for the preservation of home grown fruits and vegetables.

Although only a limited number of varieties have been tested for freezing qualities by the writers, all of those listed are known to be adapted to one or more sections of the state and all have been reported as satisfactory for freezing by other workers. Various tests indicate that many additional varieties may be frozen satisfactorily but those listed are considered more suitable for our soil and climatic conditions.

It should be remembered that the appearance and eating quality of the frozen product will be no better than that of the original raw fruit or vegetable used. In addition to the careful choice of varieties, therefore, due consideration must be given to such questions as stage of maturity at harvest, cleanliness, and proper handling from the garden to the freezing room. In all cases the product should be harvested and frozen at the stage of maturity considered most suitable for immediate table use.

### Fruits

Native wild blackberries, blueberries, cranberries and raspberries may be frozen but because of the natural variation in quality of the raw fruit, similar variation must also be expected in the frozen product.

Blackberries: Eldorado.

Cranberries: Searl, McFarlin.

Raspberries, Black: Cumberland, Logan.

Raspberries, Red: Latham, Chief (widely adapted); Cuthbert, June, Ontario (less widely adapted).

Strawberries: Premier, Dunlap, Beaver.

Cherries, sour: Early Richmond, Montmorency.

### Vegetables

Asparagus: Mary Washington, Martha Washington.

Beans, dwarf, green snap: Giant Stringless Green Pod, Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, Tendergreen, Stringless Green Refugee.

Beans, dwarf, wax snap: Round Pod Kidney Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax.

Beans, pole, green snap: Kentucky Wonder.

Beans, dwarf, lima: Baby Potato, Baby Fordhook, Henderson.

Broccoli: Italian Green Sprouting.

Corn, yellow, sweet: Seneca Golden, Golden Bantam, Tendergold, Topcross Bantam, Golden Cross Bantam.

Corn, white, sweet: Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentleman.

Peas, dwarf: Thomas Laxton, World's Record, Little Marvel.

Peas, tall: Telephone, Alderman.

Rhubarb: MacDonald, Strawberry, Ruby, Victoria, Linnaeus.

Soybeans, edible: Giant Green, Bansei.

Spinach: Nobel, Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark.

Swiss Chard: Lucullus, Large Ribbed White.

—By O. B. Combs, Vegetable Specialist.

### HOW MANY APPLE BLOSSOMS DOES A COLONY OF BEES VISIT

**O**NE of our bee specialists kept records with pollen traps and discovered that during one day of peak bloom last spring, a strong colony of bees brought in 29,000 loads of pollen. To gather this quantity would call for visits to roughly 2½ million blossoms. During this process, of course, the blossoms are pollinated by the bees.



**CHERRY LEAF SPOT CONTROL**

**Bordeaux Considered Best.**

**Questions Answered by  
J. D. Moore,  
Dept. of Plant Pathology**

*Q. What is the best material for cherry leaf spot control?*

A. The experimental work in Door County, which has been carried on for many years, has shown Bordeaux mixture to be the most dependable material for leaf spot control in Wisconsin.

*Q. When and how often shall we spray for cherry leaf spot control?*

A. The number of applications depends upon the Bordeaux formula used. If the 6-8-100 formula (6 pounds of copper sulfate and 8 pounds of lime in 100 gallons of spray) is used, the general recommendation is for two sprays before harvest, and one immediately following harvest. The two pre-harvest applications should be made: (1) when three-fourths of the petals have fallen; and (2) two weeks after the first. If the 3-4-100 formula is used, three sprays should be applied before harvest and one spray of the 6-8-100 formula immediately after harvest. The three pre-harvest sprays should be made: (1) when three-fourths of the petals have fallen; (2) two weeks after the first, and (3) two weeks after the second.

*Q. In a small farm orchard can I control cherry leaf spot with lime sulfur?*

A. In some years lime sulfur may give an adequate control of cherry leaf spot. Lime sulfur is not nearly as dependable as Bordeaux mixture, since it weathers off much more quickly than does Bordeaux. For best control, especially in wet seasons, Bordeaux should be used.

**PROTECT AGAINST SCAB NOW**

*with these*

**TESTED DUPONT  
SPRAYS**



**N**OW is the time for Wisconsin growers to combat apple scab. First get the advice of your local Experiment Station. Then see your Du Pont Dealer—he can fill any recommendation with top-quality sprays that bring results.

**FOR SCAB CONTROL**

—you'll find DU PONT LIME-SULFUR solution a uniform, sludge-free product, with just the right amount of polysulfides for best results. And with DU PONT FLOTATION SULFUR PASTE you get an extremely fine particle size that assures excellent coverage and adherence.

**FOR PETAL FALL SPRAYS**

—don't forget to include NuREXFORM Lead Arsenate with your fungicide for codling moth control. NuREXFORM mixes readily with lime and lime-sulfur without sludge formation—permitting a complete spray—out of the tank. And its fine particles won't clog screens and nozzles.

*Use this list as your guide to better crop protection—*

- |                            |                          |
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| * NuREXFORM Lead Arsenate  | * PARAPONT Paradichloro- |
| * GRASSELLI Lead Arsenate  | benzene                  |
| Calcium Arsenate           | Bordeaux Mixture         |
| Lime-Sulfur Solution       | * PARMONE Hormone Spray  |
| Dry Lime-Sulfur            | Zinc Sulfate—Flake and   |
| * SULFORON Wettable Sulfur | Crystal                  |
| COPPER—A Compound          | * BLACK LEAF "40"        |
| * GRASSELLI Spreader       | * BLACK LEAF "155"       |
| —Sticker                   | Du Pont Spray Oils       |
| Flotation Sulfur Paste     | * Trade Mark             |

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**Grasselli Chemical Department**

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2303 Hampden Avenue, ST. PAUL, MINN.



**DU PONT INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES**

# SUNRIDGE ORCHARDS

**T**HE Sunridge Orchard near Menomonie, Wisconsin, was started by the late Wm. J. Starr of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and his associates, who formed a company known at first as The Starr Orchard and later called The Weston Orchard, and at present is known as The Sunridge Orchard.

For many years this orchard was managed by Paul Grant and upon his death in 1938, the Regional Agricultural Corporation took over and harvested the crop of 1938 and 1939. In the fall of 1939 we purchased the orchard and have operated it since.

The orchard covers about 120 acres, of which about 15 acres are ten-year olds. There are many missing spaces in the orchard. Due to the severe drought in these parts from 1931 to 1935 many trees died off, numbering into the hundreds. That was followed by mouse infestation which took well over a thousand trees. This, of course, could have been prevented by a small amount of caution. At present we are replanting in large quantities to get the orchard back into shape. The principal varieties in the orchard are: Northwestern Greening, McIntosh, Wealthy, and Duchess, of which we have too many. There has been as many as 6,000 bushels of Duchess harvested in one year, which is two or three times as many as any commercial orchard should have. The total crop has run as high as 35,000 bushels in one year.

For replanting we are using McIntosh, Cortland, some Macoun and also trying a few Melba and Dolgo crab. Delicious have not proved to be very hardy so far and I doubt if they can be grown here very successfully, unless top-worked to some hardy tree.

Because of the fact that we are located in the northern part of the state our troubles with codling moth are somewhat reduced, which helps cut down our spraying cost.

Our sprayer is mounted on a truck chassis and has proved to be a very good way of getting around the orchard.

We have bought our apple trees and our spray materials together with a group of orchardists near Chippewa Falls and in that way we have made some substantial savings for all concerned.

—By Wm. F. Connell, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED

**Q**UESTION: *Can a Wealthy tree be pruned so that it will become an annual bearer?*

The answer is yes and no. The question of annual bearing is a matter of tree vigor. If 20 per cent of the shoots on a tree are over ten inches in length, regular bearing generally follows. Few Wealthy trees make this much growth after having borne their first to third crop. If the trees are near this level of vigor, pruning away of the older weak wood which is less vegetative may give regular bearing. With poorly vegetative trees, pruning would have too little effect to induce regularity of flowering and fruiting.

### How Much Fertilizer

*Question: My orchard is about 15 years old. How can I tell how much nitrogen fertilizer to apply to each tree?*

The amount of nitrogen which a tree needs depends upon its vigor as indicated by fruit size and color, foliage color, as well as the color of the bark. If the fruit is small and red and the foliage is yellowish, then the fertilizer application should be increased. If the foliage is over-green and tends to be small, particularly on spurs, less nitrogen fertilizer should be applied. The problem is more often one of the individual tree differences and of the amount of fertilizer per acre or per orchard. An average amount of

quickly available nitrogen on 15-year old trees would probably be somewhere from 2 to 3 lbs. per tree. The exact amount to use should be based upon the present usage as indicated by the tree reaction.

### Winter Injury

*Question: Is there any danger of winter injury if the soil is bare around the trunks of the young apple trees?*

Some cases have been recorded of root injury where the ground was bare and not covered with snow at the time of deep cold. It would seem a better practice in trying to avoid mouse injury to put protectors on the trees than to depend upon bare ground to keep mice away.

—R. H. Roberts, Professor of Horticulture.

## FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

**T**HE Experiment Stations continue to test fertilizers for strawberries, but so far recommendations on commercial fertilizers are not definite.

Ammonium sulfate applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, about one month after the plants are set, was found by the Ohio Experiment Station to have value in some locations especially where humus was lacking. Where manures had been applied and the soil was in good condition, even this fertilizer was of no added value.

The conclusion is still, therefore, that manures and green crops plowed under are the best for building up soils for strawberries.

However, if your soil is somewhat poor, you might try 200 pounds of ammonium sulfate about one month after the plants are set.

**CATSKILL STANDS WET WEATHER**

**T**HE Catskill strawberry made a fine record for itself this year in Minnesota as a berry that would stand wet weather. Truckers on the Minneapolis market got wise and took it in preference to Premier. Beaver held up well too, but Premier was pale in color and quickly developed a rot at the top under and around the calyx. Sometimes the consumer did not learn to watch for and discard berries showing this rot because it easily escapes detection. However, it produces a very unpleasant flavor and a number of complaints were heard that some lots of jam and preserves made this year had a peculiar, unpleasant flavor.

A few weeks ago I saw an item in the Chicago Packer stating that the variety Dresden had largely superseded the Catskill in one of the commercial producing areas of New York state. I saw the Dresden fruiting in Wisconsin this year and it certainly appeared very promising, with extremely heavy crops of large, well formed fruit. In quality it was nothing to brag about.

—J. D. Winter in *The Minnesota Fruit Grower*.

**MULCH VALUABLE FOR RASPBERRIES**

**S**TRAW or other types of mulches at the rate of about three to five tons per acre are of value in growing raspberries on light or shallow soil. During the hot weather of summer it keeps the soil cool, and it has several other advantages. The fruit is less likely to come in contact with the soil, weeds are less troublesome, cultivation is not necessary. The mulch also helps to protect the roots and crowns from winter injury.

The decomposing mulch also provides the lighter soils with humus which it often needs badly and prevents such soils from drying out.

**SPECIAL NOTE TO FRUIT GROWERS**

**T**HE Gays Mills laboratory of the Department of Economic Entomology is maintained for the benefit of apple growers in the south and central parts of the State. It is suggested that growers in these areas submit their insect problems to the laboratory for advice. Dr. John Callenbach is located at the laboratory from the first part of May until late September and growers are cordially invited to visit the laboratory and see the experimental work in progress. All communications should be addressed to the University of Wisconsin, Entomology Laboratory, G a y s Mills, Wisconsin.

**STRAWBERRY LEAF ROLLER**

**R**ECOMMENDATIONS for the control of the strawberry leaf roller seem to be "up in the air." No satisfactory spray or dust seems to have been found. Some of our leading growers who have had severe infestations seem to have come to the plan of plowing under the entire field as soon as they are through picking in order to destroy the insects, and starting a new field in a different location.

Fortunately, the insect is not serious in most parts of Wisconsin. Arsenate of lead might kill them, but it is dangerous to apply this poison when the berries have not been picked, and that's the time the leaf roller is most active.

Perhaps Pyrocyde dust is the best material, but it is quite expensive to use. Rotenone would not be poisonous if applied on the green berries at least four days before picking, but it is still a question whether it will effectively control the insects.

Whatever control method is used, it must be used early enough so that the insects are hit before the leaves are curled up. Experiment Stations are still working on the problem and we hope they find a solution.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE**

Freshly dug, well rooted plants. Guaranteed satisfactory delivery. Carefully graded. Beaver, Premier, Catskill, and Dresden. Relyea Dahlia Gardens, Taylor, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE**

Premier, Catskill, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, and Gem strawberry plants raised on new ground. State inspected and heavily mulched.

Fred E. Steele, Warrens, Wisconsin.

**SWEDBERG NURSERY**  
 Otter Tail County  
**BATTLE LAKE, MINNESOTA**

We are Featuring  
**Minnesota New Fruit Trees, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.**

NEW CATALOG FREE  
 OFFERING—10 Gold Medal Hybrid  
 Delphiniums, 2 year roots, \$1.00  
 8 Hardy Phlox, 5 colors, \$1.00

*Get extra savings on*  
**Sheboygan**  
 fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes — boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan Prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## NECTAR-SECRETION STUDIES

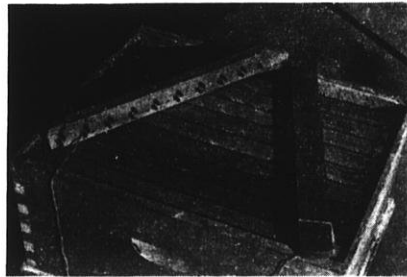
By the U. S. Bureau of Entomology

**L**IGHT, atmospheric pressure, and temperature influenced nectar secretion in greenhouse poinsettias. The sugar content of the nectar varied inversely with the relative humidity but directly with the amount of air movement, when the temperature remained constant. Tests indicate that the shape of blossoms, in addition to weather factors and differences in species of plants, may also contribute to differences in nectar concentration. In a saturated atmosphere sirups containing more than 38 per cent of invert sugar tended to become more dilute, while those of lower sugar concentration tended to become more concentrated.

Laboratory studies on nectar secretion in alfalfa indicate that length of exposure to light influences the time of blossoming. The average raceme contains 16 blossoms, those at the distal end blooming about 4 days later than those at the base. The blossoms wither in about 7 days. The mature blossoms have richer nectar than the immature. The alfalfa blossoms yielded from 0.82 to 2.4 microliters of nectar, and from 15 to 45 blossoms were required to furnish one bee load. In contrast, orange blossoms yielded a bee load. The nectar in the unopened orange buds contained 16 per cent of sugar and that in open blossoms from 16 to 50 per cent.

—From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1940.

## FRAME SPACERS DO SAVE TIME



### THE SCHAEFER TIME SAVER FOR SPACING FRAMES

**O**NE of the best inventions in recent years to save time in the apiary during the rush season of putting on supers is the Schaefer Time Saver. Those who have used and become accustomed to them would not be without them.

The picture shows how they are made and used. The frames are simply pushed forward with the hive tool, and the spacers placed over them as shown. The spacer on the left shows the pegs which fit in between the frames. The operation consists simply of taking hold of the top of each of the spacers and pulling outward. When the spacers are vertical, the two pegs shown have correctly spaced each of the frames. The body is then placed on the colony and the spacer is removed, which completes the job. The string as shown can be used to keep the two spacers together, or to carry them by throwing over the shoulder. Further description may be obtained from Henry Schaefer, Osseo, Wisconsin.

## THE BEE TAX

How Much Did Your County Send In?

**A** NUMBER of years ago beekeepers of Wisconsin submitted to an occupational bee tax. The purpose was to provide money for carrying on disease control work. At first the money all went to the state, but later the law was so amended that 50% now stays in the local taxing unit. The other half is sent to the State Treasurer where it becomes available to the Division of Bees and Honey for disease control work.

Beekeepers pay the tax without any opposition, expecting that it will help the industry. However, very little money has come in to the state from the tax. In fact in 1939 only \$962.19 came to the State Treasurer.

What happened to the rest of it?

Look over the following list and see if you think your county sent in as much as the beekeepers paid. It would help the disease control work a great deal if beekeepers would ask their town and county treasurers why the money is not being sent in so it can be used to help beekeeping.

### STATE TREASURER'S REPORT OF BEE TAX MONEY RECEIVED DURING 1939

Adams \$12.77; Ashland none; Barron \$37.91; Bayfield \$14.81; Brown none; Buffalo none; Burnett \$1.87; Calumet \$34.81; Chipewa \$6.32; Clark none; Columbia none; Crawford none; Dane \$36.80; Dodge \$4.55; Door none; Douglas none; Dunn \$49.60; Eau Claire none; Florence none; Fond du Lac \$72.66; Forest none.



Grant \$39.53; Green none; Green Lake none; Iowa \$23.39; Iron none; Jackson none; Jefferson none; Juneau none; Kenosha none; Kewaunee none; La Crosse \$73.99; Lafayette none; Langlade 43c; Lincoln none; Manitowoc \$68.25; Marathon none; Marinette none; Marquette \$29.12; Milwaukee \$72.57; Monroe \$21.68; Oconto \$43.34; Oneida none; Outagamie \$45.95; Ozaukee \$37.21.

Pepin none; Pierce \$76.71; Polk none; Portage \$14.92; Price none; Racine \$8.74; Richland none; Rock none; Rush none; St. Croix \$19.73; Sauk \$93.48; Sawyer none; Shawano none; Sheboygan none; Taylor \$1.33; Trempealeau none; Vernon none; Vilas none; Walworth \$8.70; Washburn \$1.20; Washington 96.90; Waukesha none; Waupaca none; Waushara \$77.05; Winnebago none; Wood \$5.40.

NOTE: In some cases the County Treasurer may have sent the money without stating it was bee tax in which case it was not credited to the fund. This was the case in Washington County.

## HOW TO MAKE QUEEN PAINT

**P**AIN'T for painting queens can be made as follows:

From the drug store obtain some pure acetone. Only a small amount is needed. Then from Sears Roebuck Company or perhaps a garage, obtain some pure celluloid. Fill a pill vial about three-fourths full of acetone and then put into it some small strips of the celluloid. Shake well for some little time and it will dissolve slowly. When about the thickness of thin soup, add to it some yellow or red paint powder which may be obtained from a paint store.

Mix up only a little at a time as it may require some experimenting to get it just right.

Shove into the cork on the pill vial containing the paint, a match stick to serve as a dauber to apply the paint to the queen's thorax.

# Fox River Valley Beekeepers Have Good Meeting

**A**S usual, a large attendance featured the annual meeting of the Fox River Valley Beekeepers Association at Appleton on April 3.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Cornelius Meyer, Appleton; Vice-Chairmen, Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville; Secretary - Treasurer, Mr. Leonard Otto, Forest Junction.

## State Association Summer Meeting At Appleton

It was voted to extend an invitation to the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association to have the summer meeting for Eastern Wisconsin at Appleton. The meeting will be held in Pierce Park, with the forenoon devoted to visiting neighboring bee yards and equipment.

The program was excellent. Mr. Cornelius Meyer opened by explaining his method of extracting. He has installed a number of labor saving devices. He highly recommended the Brand Capping Melter, likes the uncapping plane, and feels that every beekeeper with a hundred colonies or more should have a honey pump.

Mr. Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville, next outlined spring work in the bee yard. Mr. Hassinger emphasized that a large brood chamber enabled the colony to have a large population in the fall which will winter well. Mr. Hassinger has for years practiced placing pollen in the brood nest in the late fall which has no doubt stimulated brood rearing. This means that his bees come out strong in the spring with many young bees.

## Inspection Plans Outlined

Mr. James Gwin, Chief of the Division of Bees and Honey, outlined plans for A.F.B. eradication. He read the plans adopted by the

Advisory Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Agriculture which are published in this issue.

Mr. Gwin read the list of counties and the amount that has been sent in for each county to the state on the bee tax. Fifty percent of the money paid by beekeepers remains in the local community, but fifty percent is required to be sent in to the State Treasurer, where it becomes available to the Division of Bees and Honey for A.F.B. control work. Several counties having members present had not sent in any money at all. It was readily seen that if all the money were sent in, it would greatly increase the amount available for disease eradication.

H. J. Rahmlow showed moving pictures on work in the bee yard, and also a picture of Dr. Farrar examining bees on January 31, showing large colonies and as much as three frames of brood at that time. These bees have been wintered out-of-doors without any packing.

Mr. Rahmlow made the point: One cannot have strong colonies in spring from weak colonies in the fall.

Weak colonies are the result of (1) a poor or failing queen; (2) swarming or division of a colony during summer; (3) a small brood nest so that the queen is limited in egg laying, and unable to build up a strong colony.

He pointed out that strong colonies can winter well whether or not they are packed, but weak colonies had better be packed, and even then will not be at their best in the spring.

He stated that there were still too many weak colonies in Wisconsin to make any recommendations about leaving them unpacked, although a number of beekeepers are doing it successfully.

### COLD WEATHER DELAYS QUEEN REARING OPER- ATIONS IN SOUTH

THE exceptionally late spring with cold weather and lack of pollen has caused bees in the South to build up slowly and queen rearing operations are behind normal, was the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Service, on April 1.

Orders for package bees were reported as slow due partly to the lateness of the season and also partly to the low prices at which honey is selling. Shortage of winter stores in some states were worse than anticipated and heavy feeding was necessary. However, colonies came through the winter fairly strong.

Demands for large lots of honey was showing some improvement during April. However, the tendency of certain chain stores to feature sales of 5-lb. pails as low as 34 cents had a depressing effect on the wholesale market. It contributed to curbing what appeared a slight upward trend in prices in sympathy with higher prices of other food products, according to the marketing service.

### CAN BEES BE WINTERED IN AN OBSERVATION HIVE

IN recent years schools have purchased observation hives of bees. Mr. G. M. Ranum, Mount Horeb, well known beekeeper, wishes to know if anyone has ever been successful in wintering an observation hive with one or two frames of bees successfully. He has found that all the schools in his neighborhood that purchased observation hives lost the bees during the winter.

### BEE SUPPLIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Three-frame extractor, 12 in. baskets—8½ in. plain uncapping knife, 2 Lewis wire and wood bound queen excluders, M. D. size 7 Brother Adam's feeders, M. D. size. All equipment guaranteed disease free and very little used Price 1/3 off. Gilbert Pieper, Oakfield, Wis.

### WHY THOSE HEAVY WIN- TER LOSSES

"MANY colonies have been removed from the cellars showing losses heavier than usual" is the April 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Service, for Wisconsin. The report continues: "This is due to the spring-like weather that prevailed in October and November, causing broodrearing to begin again."

At the spring meetings of district Beekeepers Associations reports from leading beekeepers were that wintering was exceptionally good this year. Colonies are stronger than usual, and many reported very little loss.

Why do some beekeepers have heavy losses and others none, even in the same neighborhood?

Certainly it is not due to broodrearing in October and November, because that would have happened to everyone. Except for using up stores rapidly we can find no evidence it is not beneficial.

Early in April we examined the colonies of a beekeeper who reported about an 80% loss-wintering outdoors.

We discovered that unless colonies are examined carefully it is often difficult to tell why they died.

In this case the colonies were wintered in two hive bodies and some of them had 60 to 70 pounds of honey left, the first week in April.

They were "honey bound" as some express it. Here is what happened. Last summer this beekeeper did not give his colonies enough supers to take care of the honey flow. They crowded honey into the brood chamber. Even in April they only had about four empty combs in the lower hive body. This resulted in swarming which first brought about weak colonies. There may have been after-swarms. Then the small colonies did not have room enough in the broodnest for maximum broodrearing, resulting in

still weaker colonies in fall with a small percentage of young bees.

These weak clusters evidently wanted to get to the top of the hive directly under the cover where it was warmest. They crowded to the front, the South side, and perhaps the warmest when the sun was shining, and worked their way up to the top of the combs. During a period of cold weather they starved to death with honey all around them.

It is possible for weak colonies to starve to death surrounded by honey.

Starvation and weak colonies have been the only reason for winter losses we could find.

The old narrow trails where two carts could barely pass without colliding are happily being replaced by splendid wide highways on which six or eight cars can collide at one time. (The Wood-Worker)

### BE PREPARED

*Our foundation is made by a process all our own.* The heavy cell base gives combs which will be of service for many years to come. This also gives it the quality of non-stretching which is the only assurance of straight combs that every beekeeper admires.

Our "thin super" is made from the whitest wax obtainable. Give it a trial and you will be surprised how the bees take to it.

Write for our price list today.

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

Augusta, Wisconsin

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE BEE AND HONEY DIVISION**

**Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture**

1. It is recommended that a spring check-up be made about April 1 to remove any dead colonies in yards known to have been diseased the previous year.

The regular clean-up program should start about May 1 and continue to September 1. All inspections made after September 1 are to be considered emergencies.

2. No inspections are to be made in cities and villages except under favorable weather and nectar secretion conditions. The inspectors are cautioned to use extreme care when inspecting in cities and villages to prevent the causes of cross bees which would result in the stinging of close neighbors.

3. The Committee feels that the movement of bees and used bee supplies without a permit should be prosecuted without fear or favor, and that permits for the sale and movement of bees and used bee equipment should be issued from the office.

4. A blanket permit should be given beekeepers having regular established out-yards to use when moving their equipment from these outyards to home yards during the honey season if the outyards are free from disease. When an out-yard is diseased, the equipment in that yard should be kept separate from the equipment in other clean yards. This blanket permit does not permit the establishment of new yards. If a new yard is to be established a separate permit must be secured before bees or equipment can be moved to the new yard.

5. Only in rare and extreme cases shall the Chief of the Section of Bees and Honey permit the movement of bees and bee equipment subject to a later inspection.

6. Pure bees wax showing no trace of impurities can be shipped at any time of the year without a permit, the same as honey. All honey comb, slumgum, bees wax,

etc., showing impurities can not be moved without a permit and this permit can be given only for the shipment of said honey comb, slumgum, and bees wax during the time between November 1 and April 1.

7. We favor the issuance of permits for the movement of bees and equipment without an inspection only if the records show that the yard has been free from American foulbrood for the past two years.

8. The Committee believes that the Chief of the Section of Bees and Honey should investigate causes for some counties not forwarding the bee taxes to the State Treasurer. We favor the plan the Chief of this Section is using to inform the assessor of the known beekeepers in his assessment district.

9. The Committee favors the plan whereby the inspectors report the condition of the honey house along with the condition of the bee yard during his regular inspection work. No great amount of time should be used making this honey house inspection.

**SWARMING**

**S**WARMING will be both early and serious this year unless we "watch out." At Madison we reversed the two brood chambers May 1-3 and added a deep super, as nectar was coming in.

The principal reason for swarming is not relieving *crowding in the brood nest in time.*

Child's Review: This book tells more about penguins than I am interested in knowing.

**BEEES FOR SALE**

47 colonies in 10-frame hives with packing cases and supers for sale. Gustav Gust, Kaukauna. 3 miles north of Kaukauna on Highway 55.

**POLLEN TRAPS**

Use the DeKoeper pollen trap made according to specifications by the Central States Bee Laboratory. Save pollen this summer for fall or spring feeding.

**Association price \$2.00, post-paid. (Regular price \$2.25).**

Send orders to Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Louise Diehnelt, Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Menomonee Falls.

**HONEY WANTED**

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

**HONEY WANTED**

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**LOTZ QUALITY SECTIONS!**

**The Best Money Can Buy—  
W H Y ?**

... Because through 43 years of successful experience they have been perfected in every possible way.

... Because they are made of the finest quality material available.

... Because, regardless of their quality, they are reasonably priced.

**SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW**

A complete line of other bee supplies will be found in our 1941 catalog. Write for your free copy.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY  
BOYD, WISCONSIN**

# Editorials



## APPLE MARKETING AND ADVERTISING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

**M**R. S. S. TELFER, President of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, has just appointed an apple advertising and marketing committee. Members are as follows: Mr. R. L. Marken, Kenosha, Chairman; Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Mr. Elroy Honadel, Hales Corners. The duty of this committee will be to investigate and study all methods of apple marketing and advertising being carried on in various parts of the United States, and report the possibilities of carrying on a program in Wisconsin. The committee will no doubt make a complete report at the annual convention and from time to time may publish recommendations in Wisconsin Horticulture.

Members who have ideas on the subject of apple marketing and advertising should contact committee members.

## CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME IN DOOR COUNTY

**F**ROM about May 20th to May 25th will be a good time to visit Door County as the cherry trees will no doubt be in bloom.

According to a letter received from Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, the regular Cherry Blossom Festival will not be held in Sturgeon Bay this spring due to the people being so busily engaged in defense activities. There are four shipyards operating in Sturgeon Bay at the present time.

However, a trip to Door County during cherry blossom time will be well worth while.



WHEN REMOVING SEEDLING FROM FLAT AVOID DISTURBING ROOTS BY TAKING PLENTY SOIL WITH IT.

## WISCONSIN GOURD CLUB ORGANIZED

**Annual Show Planned for November. Choice Varieties To Be Grown By Members**

**T**HE Wisconsin Gourd Club was organized during April, as the result of a radio broadcast by Mr. Harold A. Engel, Program Director, WHA, stating the plans for the club over the Home-maker's Hour broadcast.

The Club is a joint project of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and Radio Station WHA. An excellent show was held last October and the interest manifested at that time encouraged the promoters to plan for a Gourd Club and a larger show for this coming November.

Membership dues were set at 10c each for which the members received a bulletin on how to grow gourds, and also a few seeds each of 22 choice varieties of gourds.

Within one week after the broadcast was made, 325 applications for membership had been received.

## OUTDOOR GARDEN SCHOOL BOTANICAL GARDENS—CHARLES B. WHITNALL PARK

Hales Corners, Wisconsin  
**Wednesday—June 25**  
 Sponsored by the  
**Wisconsin State Horticultural Society**  
 Facilities provided by the  
**Milwaukee County Park Commission**

**B**E sure to mark June 25th as a **MUST** meeting. All members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society who are interested in beautiful gardens and in growing beautiful flowers should be sure to attend this outdoor garden school.

It will be a four-ring circus. The group will be divided into at least four parts. One will listen to a lecture in the Auditorium which is a part of the Botanical Gardens, while three other groups will be in various parts of the garden listening to discussion by experts on their particular line. There will be an expert on roses who will describe the newer varieties, their culture and winter protection; there will be an expert on perennials; another on garden design and rock gardening. Complete plans for these will be announced in the June issue.

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. Visitors can bring their own luncheon to be eaten in the park, but a trailer will be brought down to sell refreshments during the day. Sandwiches and other refreshments may be purchased.

The Whitnall Park Botanical Gardens are Wisconsin's finest flower gardens to date. Therefore this will be a real treat.



### HOW TO BE BORED WITH PICTURES

DO you remember way back when entertaining visitors by showing them the family album was a favorite method of entertainment?

The modern version of this is to show colored lantern slides.

It's an excellent idea if it is done right. It can also be used to put an audience or guests to sleep.

The way to put our friends to sleep is to show them picture after picture of scenes that are of interest to us but not to them. Showing them pictures of flowers and plants or scenes that they see very commonly, is also a good method.

At a meeting not long ago, 200 Kodachrome slides of common varieties of one flower were shown to an audience. The time was limited so the pictures had to be run as fast as one man could shove them through the lantern. There was not time for comment about them, and since most of the varieties were very ordinary, we could understand why the audience was glad when it was over.

There are two important requirements which everyone showing slides should observe. First, a slide should not be shown unless it means something and has a story to tell or will illustrate a point which the speaker wishes to bring out. Second, unless they are scenes in which every one present is especially interested, it is advisable never to show more than about 40 to 50 slides at a meeting on one subject. Third, each slide should be described and its story told if it is to have value.

We wish to emphasize however, that slides are very valuable for use by lecturers. Recently we heard a man give a lecture on iris varieties. He attempted to describe about 20 or 30 varieties without a single picture using only words for illustrating color, form, etc. It can't be done. In this case colored slides would have been invaluable and would have put his message across.

### TULIP TIME HOLLAND, MICHIGAN May 17-24

IF you are interested in tulips, visit Holland, Michigan, May 17-24 for the annual Tulip Festival. There is an interesting program each day during this time, and complete schedule may be obtained by writing Tulip Time, Holland, Michigan.

We would like to suggest Wednesday, May 21 as a good day to visit the Festival. At 3 p.m. the

school children's parade of 1,500 costumed children will be held. Also visit the tulip nurseries outside the city.

### AN INVITATION

*Burr Oak Flower Gardens* will be open to visitors who desire to see Iris and Peonies when in full bloom. Come in late May or early June. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on highways 26-89 at north city limits. E. L. White, Proprietor.



## MILL ROAD GARDENS SPRING FLOWER FESTIVAL

Under Auspices of the University of Chicago

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TULIPS . . . and pansies . . . see thousands of them blooming in colorful beds and borders. Wild flowers and other spring flowers—row on row of fragrant apple and pear trees—all in the matchless setting of this magnificent estate. Seventy-five acres of beautifully landscaped grounds and gardens, at the peak of their Spring splendor, surrounding an imposing French Provincial Manor House.

<b>May 17 to May 25</b>	<b>ADMISSION</b>
(inclusive)	Estate Gardens.....\$.50
9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Children under 12......25

(For those who wish to go through the Manor House there will be an additional charge of fifty cents.)

**Free Parking**





# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## WHEN TO PLANT GLADIOLUS

### Chester Harrison

**A**T this time of year our thoughts turn to planting, and sometimes we start before we should. Of course, last year was an exceptionally cold spring, but I couldn't wait and planted about 2,000 bulbs on April 25th, and on May 2nd I planted some more. The surprising thing was that the ones which I planted May 9th bloomed the same time as those I planted in April.

The ground was too cold at the early planting. So wait until the weather gets warm, even though your neighbor does have some planted before you.

The later varieties can all be planted at about the same time but the early and mid-season should be planted about ten days apart in three plantings. The blooming time will not be that much apart as those planted later will mature faster, but it would extend your blooming season about three weeks. If the soil has been well prepared they will need no treatment until the spikes begin to appear.

### Weeds

To avoid a lot of hard hoeing later, we can eliminate a lot of weeds early. When planting the bulbs cover them with ground higher than necessary. This will make the row higher than the ground between. At this time of the year weeds grow fast, and at the end of a week level off the rows with a rake until the ground is level. This will kill most of the weeds. When the glads are about

a foot high I hill up the rows again. This not only smothers any weeds in the row but will help support the stalk.

### Thrips

If there are signs of thrips or not, after the glads get their fourth leaf they should be sprayed or dusted once a week. Prevention is much easier than cure.

To me the spring growing season is the most interesting part of the season.

## HOW TO GROW PRIZE WINNING SPIKES

### Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

**T**HE specimen spikes that will win awards in the major shows during the months of August and September are the ones that are given much attention in July and August after building the real foundation during the months of May and June.

It is true that water, available fertilizer and cultivation in July and August will make for better substance, finer color, a few more open florets, slightly larger florets, and a somewhat longer flowerhead. Experts tell us that the bud forms very early. The number of buds, etc., is already established after approximately four to six weeks of growth. Hence the culture of July and August can only help or harm the foundation of the ultimate specimen spike.

In order to win, a proper foundation must be built into the specimen spike. This statement does not mean that a premature harvested bulb, or one improperly stored, or one ravaged by disease, can be

converted into a champion spike. The month of May is at hand to plant healthy bulbs.

If I knew how to get a healthy bulb to have its leaves out of the ground in seven days under field conditions, I would keep it a dark secret. I do know that such a plant, however, has made a proper beginning for show success. Fertilizer must be available in June for winning spikes. If you did not care for this condition of soil in the fall, do it now. Remember that all fertilizers are not available to plants as soon as they are put into the ground. Watch your fertilizer available date with the appearance of the plant above the ground.

Some people use too much fertilizer and not enough water to realize the gains.

How to get a spreading root system that will help out for August fertilization, and still get the maximum potential spike with available foods and water in May and June has not been solved by me, because a field garden is not controlled to exclude excessive rain etc., but if you, through good fortune or hard work get the right combination, and if you persevere through July and August yours will be the winning spikes at some Gladiolus Show.

## MANITOWOC CHAPTER MEETS

**T**HE Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society held a meeting on March 26.

A Bulb show proved very interesting for the members. Minuet won as the largest bulb on display and Early Dawn was the winner as the largest Bulblet.

Dr. George H. Scheer gave a very interesting talk on the breeding of gladiolus and his experience in hybridizing gladiolus. He traced the history of gladiolus culture from about 1840 to the present date, and answered many questions relative to the actual pollination and culture of the seeds.

He was very generous in donating several bulbs for the bulb auction, which netted over \$9.00 for the treasury.

H. H. Groth, Secretary

**THE WISCONSIN  
GLADIOLUS SHOW  
MANITOWOC, AUGUST 30-31**

**T**HIS year's Wisconsin Gladiolus Show will be held in the Army at Manitowoc on August 30-31.

Personally, I am looking forward to one of the best shows held by the Society. For the past several years the show has been held early and the public has not had the opportunity to see many of the beautiful later blooming varieties in competition with the medium-late blooms.

The records kept by the Gladiolus growers for the past few years on the blooming dates of the different varieties now make it possible for us to plant bulbs to have them bloom as we wish. While we cannot always get them to bloom real early, we can plant them to have them bloom as late as we wish.

I am hoping that all of the exhibitors will do this for we will have a wonderful large exhibit building.

A list of all of the committees will be printed in the next issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. We expect to hold a meeting of all of these committees some time in June in Manitowoc.

—Chester Harrison

The optimist is as often wrong as the pessimist, but he is far happier.

**FAVORITE GLADIOLUS  
VARIETIES**

**James I. Malott, River Falls**

**W**HEN one undertakes to select his favorite gladiolus varieties, he finds it rather hard to do, because with the opening of each spike there is so much beauty in it, regardless of the variety or color.

Among the reds last year, *Commander Koehl* was a favorite. It is one of the best performers I have in the garden. The spikes are always long and straight. *Dr. C. Hoeg* was excellent last summer and one of the varieties that lasted for a long time. Another red that does well for me, and one of my favorites, is *Southern Cross*.

The *Maid of Orleans* was the best performing white I had last year. It is a beautiful flower and does well in this section. But my favorite is still *Mammoth White*, which in spite of its tendency to crook is a magnificent gladiolus. I couldn't have a garden without *Mammoth White*. I had my first experience last summer with *Margaret Beaton*. I am a little adverse to mixed colors, yet this gladiolus is very striking. It was one of the most striking spikes I had. It was straight and the pure white with the pink in the throat made it a favorite.

Among the pinks, I prefer *Phyllis McQuiston*. It has been an outstanding variety in my garden for the past three years. Another pink that did well and was one of the most attractive flowers last summer was *New Era*. It was my first year with this variety and I was very much pleased with how it behaved. It produced long straight spikes of delicate pink with uniform frilling, (Mrs. Malott calls it "sweetheart all dressed up.")

In the salmon-pinks (so-called), there is nothing more attractive or a better performer than *Picardy*. Last summer it was at its best.

My favorite yellow is still *Golden Dream* and I had stalks 52 to 54 inches tall with 25 inch spikes

*Continued on Page 255*

**GLADIOLUS BULBS**

*Picardy*, Salmon pink, 30c dozen; *Gold Eagle*, early yellow, 25c dozen; *Pride of Wanakah*, dark rose, 30c dozen; *Mrs. Calvin Coolidge*, early pink, 30c dozen. 30 other varieties, all number one size, prepaid. Wholesale prices on request. H. & M. Gardens, 1558 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin.

Recipe for having friends: Be one. (Elbert Hubbard)

**GLADIOLUS**

Our 1941 Gladiolus catalog has been mailed. If you have not received a copy, a postal card will bring you one.

Introductory offer—100 blooming sized bulbs, including *Picardy*, the world's finest Glad, sent to you postpaid for only \$1.00.

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*"Gladiolus Specialists"*

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**Use Proven Safe Insecticides  
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**Controlling Garden  
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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

"If you once loved a garden  
That love will stay with you.  
In April I remember  
The smell of earth, and how  
Like folded hands in prayer,  
Holding a scented heart,  
The Hyacinths come pushing  
The loose brown soil apart.  
You can't forget a garden  
Where you have planted seed,  
Where you have watched the  
weather  
And known the role's need.  
When you go away from it,  
However long or far,  
You leave your heart behind you  
Where roots and tendrils are."  
From *Lost Gardens*, by Louise  
Driscoll, 1875.

## The Garden We Loved

Because, as this poet so aptly tells us, "We can't forget a garden we have loved," we consider it of great importance that children be given the opportunity of having such memories. They should have the pleasure of planting seeds, pulling up some of the tiny plants to see how they grow, learning how and when to transplant and how to care for them and feed them. Let them have a Geranium and a Rose bush all their own. Children need memories of mother and father who took time to both play and work with them until there was difficulty in separating the two—for both work and play had so much of pleasure.

## Memories

There were so many interesting things about a garden — every flower plant and tree had a name. We became acquainted with them just as with folks. We learned that some plants and trees liked to live in a dry place—others in damp spots. Some lived a long, long time. Others, while very beautiful,

did not live when the frost came. But, and this was a great surprise, in the spring sometimes rather a long way from the old plants, we would find tiny plants that mother said were seedlings. We thought it was very wonderful that the tiny seeds would live in the cold and snow, and we wondered too, how some of the seeds got so far away. Mother had a way of letting us find out some things for ourselves, so her answer to that question was—"Watch the birds." It took long and patient watching, but one day we saw a bird tear a part of a seed pod from a plant, fly with it to the other side of the yard, and after eating some of the seeds let the rest fall to the ground. We learned many things about birds that summer and why they love a garden. There were so many things to study about and so many new things to be interested in there was really no time to work in a garden.

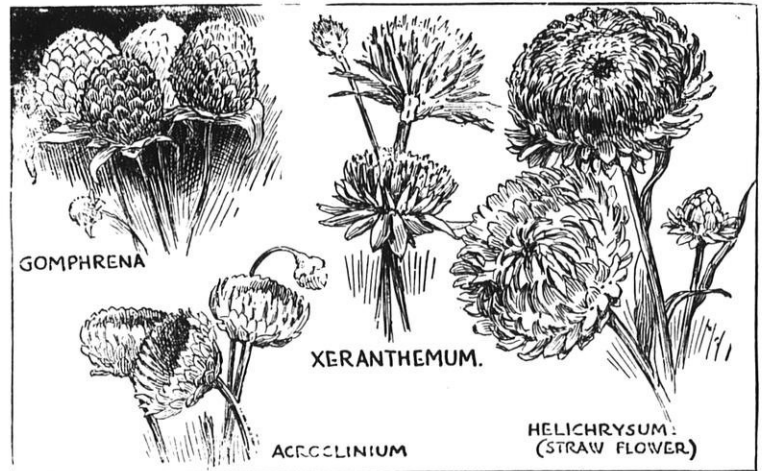
## Need For A Garden

The years went by and there came suddenly a spring morning

when it seemed as though there was nothing quite so important as to dig in the brown earth—to plant seeds and a rose bush. There was a need in your soul that nothing could satisfy but a garden. One felt that the things that worried or made us unhappy, could be straightened out if we could once more work in and plant a garden. And peace did come, as one by one the lessons learned, as mother had played with us in the garden came back. Carefully, thoroughly, patiently, lovingly, we must plan and plant your garden.

## Have You Grown:

Have you grown the *Agapanthus* or *African Lily* as a pot plant, or in your borders? Its tall stems of blue lily-like flowers are very effective and the foliage is very attractive. Because the bulbs are not hardy the pot or tub can be sunk in the ground after danger of frost is over. Whether grown as a pot plant, or as an accent in the border it will need plenty of water in order to grow and bloom



A Few of the Many Annual Everlastings Which Can Be Grown in Home Garden.



as it should. Agapanthus can be grown from seeds sown outside in the spring, or indoors in pots.

Have you grown all the *Zephyranthes*? They bloom all summer after every shower, (or soaking with the sprinkler)—Ajax, lemon primrose; Candida, glossy white; Robusta, shell pink; Citrina, citron yellow, coppery reverse; Carinata, very large rose-pink; not hardy, but bulbs can also be planted in pots and sunk in the ground for easy removal before hard frosts come.

For the dry sunny spots have you tried Yuccas? There are a number of hardy varieties—baccata, concava, flaccida, the one we usually see—glauca, gloriosa. This one in time will grow a trunk like a small tree, and blooms at times in October.

*Digitalis Orientalis* is one Fox-glove that asks but little petting—grows very tall and branching; blossoms white with an overlay of golden chestnut netting. Long season of bloom.

Do you grow *Baptisia australis* and enjoy it? Then why not try *Baptisia bracteata*, with Wisteria-like clusters of cream-yellow in early spring. *Baptisia villosa*, with golden yellow pea-like flowers. *Baptisia leucantha*, long spires of cream white flowers, and silver blue foliage.

Have you enjoyed the sweet scented *Nicotianas* in both white and colors? Then try *Nicotiana glauca*. This plant is silver-blue, with clusters of tubular yellow flowers. It is said they will grow to twelve feet in height if started very early in pots under glass.

*Vlex nanus*. This flowering Gorse is said to be a really root hardy perennial with curious, dark green needle fur-like branchings. Both in spring and fall a wealth of golden flowers.

In that shaded spot where Tuberous Begonias do so well, try out *Begonia evansiana*, that winter hardy begonia. Give it a covering of straw or leaves and do not disturb the ground in early spring. You will be pleased with its good looking foliage and dainty pink blossoms. Give plenty of moisture in hot weather, just as you do the tuberous rooted.

If you grow Four-O-Clocks in your garden this summer just because they are so sweet scented, try digging up the roots before the ground freezes, then packing in sand in a box. Next year you will have blossoms very much earlier and much larger plants.

Afternoon Snack: The pause that refreshes. (Mary B. Michael).

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over forty varieties to choose from including Colorado, Silverton, Snowcap.

**Trial Garden Perennials  
Evergreens**

for foundation and general planting

**TREES SHRUBS ROSES  
VINES**

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Hartland, Wis.

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**NURSERYMEN'S SUMMER  
MEETING**

**McKay Nursery to Entertain  
Association Members On  
August 19**

**T**HE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association voted at their annual meeting to accept the invitation of the McKay Nursery Company to hold their annual summer meeting in the Fireman's Park, Waterloo, on August 19th.

The McKay Nursery Company will act as hosts, and all nurserymen are looking forward to a good time as well as some interesting discussions and the visit to the nursery.

**7th ANNUAL IRIS SHOW  
WISCONSIN IRIS SOCIETY  
GIMBEL'S STORE,  
MILWAUKEE**

**June 6-7**

**T**HE Wisconsin Iris Society will hold its 7th Annual Iris Show on June 6-7 at the Gimbel's Store, Milwaukee, on the third floor, which is the same place as last year. The show will open on Friday from 1-10 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission will be 15c.

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FOOD DOLLAR**

Grass needs one combination of plant foods; flowers and vegetables another. That's why Agrico comes in TWO special grades. Agrico for Lawns, Trees and Shrubs is higher in nitrogen, properly balanced with ALL the other needed plant foods, to make rich green growth. Agrico for Flowers and Vegetables has less nitrogen but more phosphorus, plus ALL needed plant foods to promote beautiful bloom and fine fruit. Get more for your plant-food dollar—use BOTH.



**See your local Agrico Dealer or  
write Agrico, 615 Drake Street,  
St. Paul**

# Gardening in May

Some perennials winterkilled during past winter. Reports are that certain perennials have been winterkilled during the past winter in spite of the mild temperature. The reason for this is no doubt that they were frozen during the November cold spell, or what we have called the Armistice Day freeze. We know of instances where Hybrid Tea Roses were killed at that time because they had not been covered, the cold coming unexpectedly following a rather mild spell.

Where snow fell when the cold came, as it did in many places, there was no winter loss, showing the value of good covering. The time to cover then, is just before the first severe cold spell.

**ROSES.** The statement has been made that the new *Floribunda* roses will revolutionize interest in rose growing in Wisconsin. That seems to be the case. Many garden club members are purchasing new roses of the hardier kinds, and we should have a widespread test this coming season.

There seems to be some controversy as to the best soil for roses, but after reading leading authorities on the subject, one comes to this conclusion: (1) roses do not need lime. In fact, while roses are somewhat tolerant of acidity, as well as a slight amount of lime, they seem to prefer soil slightly on the acid side, or at pH6. (2) It is always best to prepare the soil deeply, and so for roses we should dig down ten or twelve inches deep and mix fertilizer with the soil at that depth. (3) Organic matter of the decomposed type is quite valuable to be mixed with the soil. In planting our roses this year we are planning on obtaining several bushel baskets of leaf mold from the forest and mixing it deeply with the soil. (4) The Cornell University test garden states that "The time and frequency of application are closely related to



efficiency in the use of fertilizers." In experiments carried on at the Cornell test gardens under the auspices of the American Rose Society, it was noticed that on well prepared soil in a normal season, one application of a 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer at the time the new growth was four to six inches long in spring gave the best results.

**DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL.** Don't forget to use the duster at least once each week during May and the first half of June to keep diseases and insects out of the garden.

We recommend the duster because it is the easiest to use, and the best material is a combination of sulfur and rotenone. If you cannot get this combination with the mild type of sulfur which does not burn during hot weather, see the ad in this issue by the Niagara Chemical Company, J. Henry Smith, Agent, Waupaca. Their material called Kolo-Rotenone, a combination of sulfur and rotenone, will do the job well. The frequency and timeliness of application is most important. This applies especially to roses to control black spot. Never leave any of the leaves uncovered with a light coating of sulfur dust throughout the entire season. The sulfur in the dust protects the leaves from

infection with black spot, while the rotenone controls insects.

**FERTILIZERS.** The longer we have a garden the more necessary it is to add plant food or we will not be able to produce attractive plants.

Wheat bran is in excellent fertilizer to be dug into the soil around the plants. It is a complete fertilizer fully available, but will not injure the plants, and contains 20 parts of Vitamin B1 per million. A good fertilizer for the lawn is ammonium sulphate which is soluble in water and therefore should be broadcast over the lawn in the rain or immediately watered down if spread on when it is not raining. Two light applications, one in the spring and one in mid-summer, are valuable for any lawn. We use about 10 pounds per thousand square feet per application.

—H. J. Rahlflow.

## IRIS ROOT ROT AND THE IRIS BORER

**E**XPERIENCE would indicate that most iris root rot is caused by the iris borer. The borers feed in the rhizome leaving a cavity into which soil bacteria enter causing the rot.

Eggs from which the iris borers hatch are laid on the old rhizomes and leaves in the fall. They hatch during the first warm weather of spring. At that time they can be controlled with rotenone dust, by dusting frequently. Dust the iris once each week from the time the tops are six inches tall until blossoming with a mixture of sulfur and rotenone. The sulfur will control iris leaf spot.

Every great scientific truth goes through three stages. First people say it conflicts with the Bible. Next, they say it has been discovered before. Lastly, they say they have always believed it.—Louis Agassiz.

# GARDEN NOTES

## GARDENIAS IN THE GARDEN

**G**ARDENIA plants may be set out in the garden for the summer. Plant them in a large pot and cut them back. The soil in the pot should be about one-half acid peat and one-half good garden soil.

The soil should be kept acid and it is said that the yellow foliage which sometimes comes is due to the lack of iron. Give them a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. That creates soil acidity and may be good for all acid soil loving plants.

## HOW DO YOU SPRAY OR DUST?

**H**OW many in your locality follow the modern trend in preparedness for the pest war, with set schedules for certain crops?

Here is the idea as Dick Sams, prominent Georgia grower, experienced it. He says:

"I tried to work out a schedule for my tomatoes—spray at a certain stage of growth of the plant, instead of waiting for the appearance of insects and disease. I believe this is the way it should be done. Last year I waited till the insects appeared on my collards and they were almost ruined. This year I took it for granted that the insects would be there and dusted early; and have had some nice, worm-free collards."

Among the crops for which regular schedules of spraying or dusting are practiced are cabbage, canteloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, lima beans, potatoes, spinach, squash, tomatoes. Most other crops are sprayed or dusted according to the grower's judgment as to necessity or in compliance with warnings that the "enemy" has invaded his locality. Very few crops are overlooked in the program, and these because cost would exceed value of the crop—as in radishes—or the trouble is incurable.

But probably *more regular schedules for prevention* are practiced than those designed to combat the pest when it first appears.—From Market Growers Journal.

## FACTS THAT ARE NOT SO

"SPRAYING THE SOIL WILL CONTROL FUNGUS DISEASES." There is no value in spraying the soil with either strong or weak lime sulfur or Bordeaux mixture to control diseases. These materials will not penetrate and kill the dormant fungi on old dead leaves or stems in the garden. Furthermore, it would be a practical impossibility to cover all of the soil in a neighborhood so that these spores would not be present when the leaves of the plant come out.

A penetrating material called Elgetol has been found successful for the control of diseases including apple scab. It is, however, still in the experimental stage and not readily available.

"PRUNING WILL SET BACK THE PLANT." It is not true that pruning must be done at a certain time or it will "set back" the plants. In the spring all plants may be pruned. They may also be pruned at any other time. We do not know of any practical reason why it will do harm to cut a branch at any time of the year excepting that in a very cold climate they should not be cut in late fall as there may be winter injury to the cut surface.

ALTERNATE FREEZING AND THAWING, is *not* the main reason for winterkilling of plants in Wisconsin. The principal reasons are: (1) if the plants are not covered early enough in the fall and extremely cold weather hits them as was the case last November, and (2) semi-hardy plants are killed by extreme cold during the winter if they are not covered. Protection means that they be on the ground and covered with something that will keep them warm.

They must, however, be kept dry. Wet covering may smother plants in the spring when growth starts. Plants should be uncovered early enough in the spring so there is no danger of growth starting under the cover.

The above conclusions are based on reports of most recent research work along that line.

## HOW TO GROW GOURDS

**A**FTER danger of frost is over, plant gourd seed in open ground, depth twice length of seed, the hills 3 or 4 feet apart. (Seeds may be started much earlier under proper protection.) Gourds are lovers of heat and light. Give full sunshine if possible. Preferably rich soil, deeply dug and fertilized. Thin seedlings to three sturdiest plants. May be planted beside fence, trellis, arbor or may be trained to form flower bed on ground. Growing time 3 to 5½ months, according to species and climate.

From The Gourd-Vine.

For years a maker of birdhouses had eked out a bare living with an occasional sale. Then a friend suggested that he carve some words on the little houses, and soon he had to hire a helper to fill his orders. The magic words were: To let—for a song.—Walter A. Lowen in This Week.

## MRS. TOOLE'S SALAD HERBS

This combination of Herbs adds that tantalizing flavor to fruit or vegetable salad that will win the approval of your family. Trial jar 25c.

Write for free catalog of Herb seeds and plants, and prepared Herbs of many kinds.

If interested in Wild Flowers, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants, we will include a catalog of these also.

**THE TOOLES of Garry-nee-Dule Baraboo, Wisconsin**

## PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

IT is important to remember that few plants will grow in dense shade; sun for a part of the day at least seems necessary for flowering plants.

If the shade is caused by trees or shrubs very often we have the additional problem of the roots of these plants taking up every drop of available moisture. Surface rooting trees as Beech, Elm, and Maple are the worst offenders. Oak and Hickory have roots which penetrate deeply and usually give less trouble.

Surface roots should be removed if you wish to grow flowers near trees or shrubs.

### Perennials For Partial Shade

Tuberous Rooted Begonia  
Hardy Asters  
Japanese Anemone  
Balloon flower  
Hardy Asters  
Monarda, Candytuft  
Primula  
Daylilies or Hemerocallis  
Evening Primrose  
Perennial Pea  
Plantainlily or Hosta (Funkia)  
Rose-mallow (Hibiscus moscheutos)  
Torchlily (Kniphofia aloides)  
Trillium, Violet  
Virginia Bluebells  
Sweet Woodruff, (Asperula odorata)

### Annuals For Shade

In general, it may be said that annuals are not lovers of shade. Some succeed in partial shade in which class the following may be recommended:

Sweet Alyssum  
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)  
Centaurea (Sweet-sultan) (Cornflower)  
China-Aster, Clarkia  
Cynoglossum (Houndstongue)  
Eschscholtzia (California-Poppy)  
Godetia  
Impatiens (Balsam)  
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)  
Nicotiana (Ornamental Tobacco)  
Pansy, Petunia

## NEW PETUNIA CHAMPION BRED BY SECRET METHOD



**Petunia All Double Blue Brocade Won Silver Medal in 1941 All America Contest.**

ALL-double dark blue petunia Blue Brocade, which won the silver medal in the All-America contest for new flowers for 1941, was produced by a secret process which plant breeders throughout the world have been trying for years to discover.

The secret is, how to make a double petunia bear seed. Breeders in this country have never done it, so far as is known. To produce seeds they take pollen from double flowers, to fertilize semi-double flowers, which become the seed parents, but the resulting seeds never produce 100% double flowering plants. Only a certain portion, up to forty per cent, are double.

A Japanese breeder astonished the experts several years ago by announcing that he had solved the problem and bred an all-double petunia strain, since when he has selected ten different colors. He has kept his secret well. Blue Brocade is a rich deep violet, with flowers of medium size, fully double, borne on dwarf plants.

American breeders claim to be making headway in solving the secret of all-double petunias, and promise to have seed in another four years.

Three other awards were won by petunias this year. First Lady, silver medal, is considered to be the

clearest pink yet produced. The flowers are of medium size, on bushy dwarf plants, and the sun does not fade the color.

## WIREWORMS

### Control Measures

IF a long-standing sod or other field known to be infested with wireworms is to be planted to vegetables, it should be plowed in mid-summer and thoroughly cultivated until cold weather to destroy the pupae and adults. Some crops not seriously injured by wireworms, such as rape, buckwheat, or clover, should be planted in the soil for two years following the sod.

### In The Garden

In small gardens, and in other cases where the value of the crop and the labor costs do not make it prohibitive, wireworms may be trapped by baits made of germinating seeds, such as peas, beans, or corn, of graham or rice flour made into a stiff dough; or of slices of fresh vegetables or bunches of fresh clover or cabbage leaves. These are placed under boards or tiles or buried in the soil 2 to 4 inches deep, at intervals of 3 to 10 feet over the field, the spots being marked with wires or stakes. Cull potatoes cut in two and pressed into furrows 2 or 3 inches deep, at distances of 3 feet apart each way, attract great numbers of wireworms. They should be dug up and the worms destroyed a week after planting, and a second set of baits may be set. Baits may be drilled into the soil to a depth of three inches and the wireworms that collect about them killed by drilling calcium cyanide into the same rows ten days to two weeks later, to a depth of five inches. These treatments should be made about the time early garden vegetables are germinating, on soil plowed the preceding summer or fall and kept free of vegetation. Such fields should not be planted to any crop until the wireworms have been destroyed.

E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.



**BENEFIT GARDEN TOUR  
LAYTON ART LEAGUE,  
MILWAUKEE  
May 23-24 and June 27-28**

THE 6th annual Layton Art League Benefit Garden Tour will be held in Milwaukee and its suburbs May 23-24 and June 27-28. Proceeds go to the scholarship fund for needy students at the Layton School of Art.

For the May tour twelve Wauwatosa gardens will be visited.

For the June tour 28 small city gardens in Milwaukee and several country estates will be shown. Both afford an opportunity to study the work of the finest landscape architects.

Combination tickets for both tours are \$1.50, single tickets for either tour are \$1.00. This does not include transportation.

Garden club members are invited to attend. Tickets on sale at the Layton School of Art, 758 No. Jefferson Street, or at the various gardens on the days of the tours. For more information write the Layton School of Art, Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee.

**ROSES DO BEST IN WELL  
AERATED SOIL**

STUDIES at Cornell University, reported at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December, indicated that plenty of air in the soil is essential for the best growth of roses.

In a clay soil the total linear growth was 37 inches. When oxygen was forced through the soil through passages of tile and glass wool, total linear growth was 68 inches. By mixing one part of peat moss with two parts of clay soil, 81 inches of growth was obtained. Forcing oxygen through this latter soil mixture increased the growth to 156 inches.

This experiment indicates that the desirable effects often obtained by the addition of peat to the soil is in part at least due to better aeration.

**"GREEN THUMBS"**

*The seasons brought to her full many a spring,*

*But now the cycled years are near their close,*

*The summer's gone; the autumn's here. She knows*

*That all succeeding years are apt to bring*

*Their toll of pain. She cannot always sing,*

*Weeding a loamy place when spring wind blows.*

*They say of her—"How green her garden grows"—*

*It must be alchemy. If she but fling Her seeds about they find the soil and live.*

*Oh, may she never be too old to bend Above a piece of ground, and, yes, please grant*

*Agility of mind that she may give And share her joy; to tend*

*A tiny plot of ground—to prune, to plant.*

—Lois M. Pennie,  
Superior Garden Club.

**VISIT THE RIDGES SANCTUARY IN DOOR COUNTY**

WHEN horticulturists of Minnesota begin to recommend a beauty spot in Wisconsin as worth visiting, it is high time for the folks of Wisconsin to take more of an interest in it.

We find in the January issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist an item by a member of the St. Paul Garden Club urging members to visit the Ridges Sanctuary at Bailey's Harbor, Door County, Wisconsin. She says the following of it:

"The Ridges take their name from 13 long parallel ridge-like formations running east and west several miles. These were made by the recession of the lake through the years. The central portion of each ridge is high and sandy; between the ridges are sloughs literally covered with a thick growth of acid loving plants—great masses of dwarf iris, lilies and lady slippers, to mention only a few of the rare plants so beautifully planted and landscaped in Nature's way in this wonderful garden."

The state owns a small part of the Ridges and an effort is now being made to raise funds for pur-

chasing the remainder, about 400 acres. This has all the earmarks of a very worthy purpose and it ought to succeed.

**CUT WORM CONTROL**

CUT worms are best controlled with poison bait prepared as follows: Bran--3 lbs.; Paris Green—1. oz.; Blackstrap molasses—1/2 cup; water—about 3 pints, to moisten the bran.

Avoid soaking the bran so that it can be spread easily and apply very thinly at the rate of a handful to about fifty square feet of area.

The ingredients should be stirred and mixed thoroughly. For best results apply in the evening.

**Protect Your Plants With  
Niagara Dusts and Duster**



Use

**KOLO-ROTENONE  
DUST**

for control of many insects and diseases on shrubs, flowers and vegetable plants.

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it is a combination of Niagara Rotenone and Sulphur Dust containing Fused - Bentonite Sulphur. This is best described as an activated rotenone dust resulting from these added ingredients.

Use a Niagara Dust Gun for even distribution.

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# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

## OFFICERS

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Box 147, Waupaca  
Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, Hon. President,  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 1st Vice-Pres.,  
1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine  
Mrs. H. S. Bostock, 2nd Vice-Pres.,  
15 W. Main St., Madison  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary  
Madison

## News

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Mrs. F. E. Willard, Oakfield  
Fox River Valley District  
Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise, Madison  
Madison District  
Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 260 No. Main St.,  
Oconomowoc—Milwaukee District  
Rev. A. H. Otto, 210 S. 7th St., West Bend  
Sheboygan District  
Mrs. Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson  
South Central District

## OUR JUDGING SCHOOLS

**T**HE Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will feature this year, in the various districts a new type of workshop consisting of FLOWER ARRANGING AND JUDGING. This should be greatly beneficial not only to those interested in becoming judges but for everyone interested in making better flower arrangements in their homes.

Everyone attending this Workshop will be privileged to make arrangements and join in all discussions, without having to take part in the judging, if they do not desire.

Members will be graded according to ability shown in judging and scoring, but all grades will be kept confidential. Records will be kept on file by the Committee for those wishing to work towards their judging certificate in the future.

Please bring container and flowers you wish to work with. There will also be extra containers and flowers on hand, supplied by the committee.

A small fee of 25c will be charged to help defray expenses of these workshops.

Any district wanting any details about a school of this nature please write to Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, State Judging School Chairman, 2418 No. 65th Street, Wauwatosa.

—Mrs. E. A. St. Clair,  
Wauwatosa,  
Chm. Judging Schools.



## MY GARDEN ALL DAY

*Me for the garden when the sun is up,—  
Where are my rake and hoe?*

*In tune to Robin's bright "Cheer-up"  
I hum and quickly go.*

*On lead and flower and tare, alike  
Bright dew-drops are agleam;  
It's then each little upright plant  
An optimist doth seem.*

*At noon it is too warm to work;  
I cannot weed and hoe.*

*In lazy mood I sit and watch  
The California poppies glow.*

*At evening when the sun is down  
And bees have ceased their work,  
I get my little weeder out and  
Loosen up the dirt.*

*But soon a guest comes flitting by,  
His little lantern lit;  
My garden smiles "good-night" to me,  
And I nod back at it.*

—Alvina A. Floistad,  
Scandinavia Garden Club.

## DOROTHY BIDDLE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT LECTURES

Wausau, July 21  
Waupaca, July 22

**D**OROTHY BIDDLE of Pleasantville, New York, has made a fine reputation among Wisconsin Garden Club members as a lecturer on the subject of flower arrangement.

We may safely say that no lecturer on this subject has so universally pleased audiences in Wisconsin as has Miss Biddle. All our garden club members are welcome to attend the lectures at Wausau and Waupaca.

## FLOWER SHOWS

May 17-24. Thirteenth Annual Tulip Time, Holland, Michigan.

May 23-24-25. State Federation Flower Show. Recreational Center, Wauwatosa.

May 24-25. Lake Geneva Flower Show by the Town and Country Garden Club, Lake Geneva. Mrs. H. L. Burdick, Chm.

June 6-7. Seventh Annual Iris Show Wisconsin Iris Society, at Gimbel's Store, Milwaukee.

June 20-21. National Peony Show, Horticultural Bldg., New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York.

August 16-18. Garden Club Flower Show at Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis.

August 30-31. Wisconsin Glad-iolus Society Annual Show, Manitowoc.

# The Spring Flower Show

**U**NUSUAL interest is being shown by garden club members in our Spring Flower Show. Hardly had the schedules been received by the garden club presidents when entries started coming in. This shows that the members were anticipating the schedules, and had already planned to exhibit.

At this time (April 16th) our little garden classes are all filled, which certainly is gratifying to the committee. In fact, we had a request for a garden beyond what we had planned, from Kenosha, so we are making room for it. We are especially pleased to have clubs coming from a distance to put on one of the gardens. We will have at least seven little gardens as follows:

## Show Entries

- 2 Formal by Kenosha, and the Blue Mound and Wauwatosa Clubs.
- 2 Colonials, one by the four Madison clubs, and one by West Bend.
- 1 Kitchen by Hawthorne club from Hales Corners.
- 1 Cutting by Blue Beech.
- 1 Garden by the West Allis Club.

## TABLES

Breakfast: Porch Table, Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. H. Bast. Bridge, Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. L. J. Beckwith. Bachelor Girl, Ravenswood and Hales Corners G. C. Bachelor, Ravenswood and Hales Corners G. C.

Engagement Announcement: Ravenswood.

Luncheon Tables: Pink spring luncheon: Blue Beech. Yellow, Menomonee Falls, Mrs. W. Poepp. Green, Ravenswood. Lavender, Galecrest.

Informal Dinner tables: Speakers, Bird Conservation, Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. Max Schmitt.

Period Tables-Victorian (Civil War) Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. W. Poepp. Modern (1940) Hales Corners G. C.

Buffet Tables: Outdoor Garden Party, Hales Corners G. C. Fiesta—S. Am. Influence—Galecrest G. C.

Small Occasional Tables: Wauwatosa G. C., Ravenswood and City Club.

Large Recesses: Blue Beech, Mrs. Arthur Leidiger.

Still Life Pictures: New England—Sugar Camp—Galecrest.

Niches: Spring Lyric—Wauwatosa, Mrs. W. Poepp; Ravenswood, Mrs. Wm. Armitage; Milwaukee Co. Hort. Socy., Miss Celia Dix; Hales Corners G. C.

## Screens

Flowering Shrub Arrangement for Chancel, Blue Mound, Mrs. Roy Sewell.

Foliage and Fruit, Blue-green background, Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. Max Schmitt.

Yellow-green background, Menomonee Falls G. C.

Influence of Am. Indian Art, Countryside and City Club.

Cup and Saucer: Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. Wm. Poepp; Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. Howard Bast; Galecrest G. C.; Hales Corners G. C. 2.

Charm Strings: Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. Roy Sewell; Blue Mound G. C., Mrs. E. A. St. Clair.

We will have a very attractive staging for the show—but don't want to tell you everything, as we want to leave something for you to anticipate. Just a hint—the Milwaukee County Park Board is helping us. Mr. Alfred Boerner, the landscape architect for the Board is planning it, so you must come and see it. Bring your members and friends to see the show. Organize tours, which is one of the best ways of doing it.

Be sure to send in your specimen blooms of spring flowers and flowering shrubs. The public wants to see lots of flowers. Here's hoping I will see you all at the show. Come let's have a grand party.

—Dr. Carl M. Schwendener,  
Flower Show Chairman.

## OUTDOOR GARDEN SCHOOL

**D**O NOT fail to read the announcement about the Outdoor Garden School to be held in the Botanical Gardens, Charles B. Whitnall Park, Hales Corners, on Wednesday, June 25. Garden Club members are especially invited.

## FOX RIVER VALLEY FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND JUDGING SCHOOLS

Ripon—June 10  
Wauwaca—June 19

8 to 10 a. m. Arrangements made by members. Bring own containers and flowers. (Showing all classes usually exhibited in Flower Shows).

10 to 10:30 a.m. Lecture: "Relationship Between Judge and Exhibitor." Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa.

10:30 to 10:45 a.m. Questions.

10:45 to 11:15 a.m. Lecture: "Judging Horticultural Material." Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh. (Demonstrating the use of the scale of points outlined by organized groups—Iris, Peony, Rose, etc.)

Questions.

11:30 a.m. Workshop. Making of arrangements by members participating in the school.

12:00 m. Lunch.

1:00 p.m. Discussion and judging own arrangements (made in workshop). (Under supervision of an accredited judge) Mrs. Roy Sewell, Wauwatosa.

2:30 p. m. Audible judging and scoring of prepared arrangements in flower show classes and of horticulture exhibits. Under supervision of an accredited judge). Mrs. Roy Sewell, Mrs. E. A. St. Clair.

4:00 p.m. "Judging Quiz."

—Mrs. J. Martin Johnson, Ripon, Chm. Fox River Valley District Judging School.

## WILD FLOWERS

*A wild flower*

*Is God's greatest gift to man,  
Enjoy its untamed beauty*

*While the seasons say you can.*

MARION F. HAUGSETH  
Hayward Garden Club

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## REPORT OF RURAL CLUB CHAIRMAN

As the result of a meeting held March, 1940, in the office of Miss Blanche Lee, State Home Demonstration Leader, and attended by Mr. W McNeel, Mr. L G. Holmes, and myself, the following plans were formulated, and work was started last year.

(1) To cooperate and help in flower shows at County Fairs, such as furnishing judges, helping in the classification and arrangement of flowers; (2) Provide speakers for Rural Garden Club meetings; (3) Invite Rural garden clubs to attend neighboring Federated club meetings and flower shows; (4) Furnish surplus garden material of good healthy, strong stock to 4-H clubs and junior groups, whose ages are from 10 to 18 years. The contact to be made through the county agent and no material to be furnished until a request has been made for it.

As a result of this plan we have the following report. Mr. McNeel filled his car five times with plant material donated by the various club members in and around Madison and distributed this in the northern counties where there was a scarcity of material. He reports that more than 100 families have received help in this way and hopes that we will continue the program which has been so much appreciated by the rural folks.

One 4-H club camp, called Trail's End, comprising 86 acres of land on the banks of the Chippewa River were very appreciative of this help. A letter was received from the county agent telling of the thrill it was to receive this material and that they used it in landscaping the camp ground. We were assured that it would be well taken care of.

We are continuing the program this year and look forward to many requests for material, and ask cooperation of our garden club members in furnishing surplus material from their gardens.

—Mrs. George F. Harbort, Rural Club Chairman.

## WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZED 25 YEARS AGO

ON May 21st, 1941, at the home of Mrs. Peter Cooper, President of the Club, the West Allis Garden Club, will celebrate their 25th year as an organized Club. The Club was organized in February of 1916, by a group of women interested in gardening—who had been meeting rather informally and irregularly for a number of years. They visited each other's gardens when they were at their best, exchanged plants and seeds, as well as buying seeds and plants as a group.

They decided to form a real Garden Club, with a limit of Twenty members and hold regular meetings. Meeting at the home of Mrs. C. E. Strong, at this February meeting were Mrs. J. H. Cooper, Mabel Cooper, Mrs. Mary Lindauer, Jennie Lindauer, Mrs. David Birch, Ellenor Birch, Mrs. C. E. Harrington, Mrs. Walter Brubaker, Mrs. William Barnes, Mrs. C. E. Strong was elected President, and Mrs. C Harrington, Secretary.

Shortly after the club was organized, two more members were admitted, Mrs. P. B. Stratton of West Allis, and Mrs. Charles Estabrook of Milwaukee. The latter was even then widely known for her interest in gardening and brought to us from her visits in California and New York Flower Shows and Nurseries, many new ideas and much useful information. The Club met on alternate Wednesdays. The object—Better Gardens, and the testing of new plants and seeds.

We wish we might say that all our original members would be present on May 21—but—Mrs. Lindauer, Mrs. Estabrook, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Birch, and Mrs. Cooper, have passed on. But there will be 20 members we hope, at the Silver Luncheon on the Cooper Farm, and still 20 members to celebrate the Golden meeting when it comes.

## GARDEN CENTER NEWS

OUR Garden Center Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, has received many favorable responses in answer to her plea for more Garden Centers. Here are some of them.

The Brandon Garden Club writes that the garden club voted to establish a Garden Center in the Library. They have books and magazines available, and plan to expand the project as the demand increases.

The Wausau Garden Club appointed a committee of three to have charge of the Garden Center, and members of the club will be there each Thursday afternoon during the coming season.

The Lodi Garden Club appointed a Garden Center Chairman and will carry on the project.

The Lake Geneva Garden Club has appointed a Garden Center Chairman.

The Waupaca Garden Club has had a Garden Center at the Public Library since 1933. On the Garden Center table they have 23 garden books. Each spring they add a collection of new catalogs and this year a question box is added with a bulletin board.

## VISIT TULIP SHOW

WHAT is perhaps the Midwest's largest tulip show will be staged under the auspices of the University of Chicago. It is the Old Mill Road Gardens Tulip Show on the old Mill road, one mile west of the Waukegan Road. Highway 42A. It is on the former Albert D. Lasker estate.

The show will be held May 24 to June 1, and will be open from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

See the ad in this issue for more details.

In addition to the tulip show, certain beautiful estate gardens will be open. Admission will be 50c for adults, and 25c for children. All Wisconsin garden club members are urged to attend.



## ANNUAL SUMMER CONVENTION WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

Baraboo, July 26-27

ON Saturday and Sunday, July 26-27, the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will hold its annual summer convention at Baraboo.

The program the first day will be held entirely at Devil's Lake Park. The Baraboo Garden Club will act as hosts.

Saturday forenoon will be devoted to visiting points of interest in the park informally. At noon there will be a picnic luncheon, all members bringing their own luncheon. The Baraboo Garden Club members will furnish liquid refreshments. A refreshment stand for ice cream, etc., is on the grounds.

The afternoon will open with a 1:30 business meeting of the Federation followed by planned tours with guides through the park. In the evening is the banquet in Baraboo, and on Sunday there will be morning services in the Baraboo Park followed by visits to points of interest in the vicinity.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING, ASHVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

May 27-30, 1941

THE National Council of State Garden Clubs will meet in the George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina, on May 27-30. This will be the annual meeting of the organization.

In addition to the business meeting, meetings of committees and boards, there will be some interesting visits to lovely gardens and entertainment. Many historical spots in the vicinity will be visited.

Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca, President of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, is planning to attend the meeting to represent Wisconsin. Any other members or officers who may find it possible to attend should get in touch with Mrs. Braman for proper registration blank and information.

## THE ELKHORN GARDEN CENTER

Mrs. Charles Jahr

THE Elkhorn Garden Center was established in the spring of 1935 under the sole leadership of Mrs. Harry Howe. It is in the Board Room of the Matheson Memorial Library. Our librarian Miss Bray, permits anyone interested to use it.

Two large bulletin boards, seed catalogs, plans for gardens, information on the selection and cultivation of flowers and shrubs, pamphlets covering the control of garden pests and diseases, samples of various commercial fertilizers and various pictures, booklets, magazines and garden tips that have been donated by members comprise our equipment.

Each year a committee of two keep it up-to-date with new catalogs and timely information of all kinds needed in the planning and caring for a real garden and lawn.

They keep the two large bulletin boards full of the latest information clipped from newspapers magazines and catalogs. At times they are ablaze with gorgeous pictures of old favorites and new All-Americans. Now the clippings concern the things to be chosen for planting this spring.

At times papers prepared for our club meetings have been requested to be placed in the Center for reference.

I noticed our club's Certificate of Award for selling wildlife stamps on the bulletin board at a recent visit there.

Miss Viola Bussy and Miss Josephine Turner are in charge of the Center this year.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

THE Board of Directors of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. met at the Navy Pier, Chicago, on March 31. Seven officers and eleven state presidents were present or represented.

Among the important matters of business transacted were the following:

Approval was given to the project of honoring Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, the great American Horticulturist and Botanist, by developing the "Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade" in the Fairchild Tropical Gardens.

On the question of extended financial aid to the Royal Horticultural Society of England, the discussion brought forth the following opinion, "That the National Council should not at this time go in for British War Relief, as so many organizations are already working for this and our members assisting in so many ways." According to Secretary Cordell Hull, there are already more than 300 organizations soliciting funds for British and other War Reliefs.

A motion was carried that the Council have printed a booklet upon the Seven Points of Junior Activities, such copies to be on sale at National Headquarters at a nominal price so that Junior Chairmen can obtain them.

## RADIO GARDEN PROGRAMS State-Owned Station WHA and WLBL

Homemakers' Hour,  
10-10:45 a.m.

Tuesday, May 13. Through the New Home Management House. Frances Zuill and group.

Tuesday, May 20. Summer Work in the Garden. H. J. Rahmlow.

Tuesday, May 27. The Early Flowers (remote broadcast) Mrs. R. C. Klussendorf, Madison.

Tuesday, June 3. Flagstones for the Garden Path. Marvel Ings.

Tuesday, June 10. We'll Build an Outdoor Fireplace. Walter Rowlands.

Tuesday, June 17. Gardens that are New. Sunset Village Garden Club, Madison.

Tuesday, June 24. Roadsides in Wisconsin. The Roadside Council.

# How Plants Get Their Names

Wilfred Newell, Madison

ONCE we know what a name means and why it was given, it is easier to remember it. Many garden lovers are satisfied with the common names of flowers, such as pansy, daffodil or rose, if they are not very far advanced horticulturally, but as their interest widens they will be growing plants that have no common names and it will be necessary to memorize difficult and strange botanical names. When this has been accomplished they begin to discard the old names and are proud to be able to tell their friends that a Forget-me-not is *Myosotis* and a Wallflower is *Cheiranthus*.

## What Names Mean

Botanical names are not only interesting, but they are also instructive, as they tend to tell something either of their origin or their habitat, which is invaluable in that it helps the garden lover to provide conditions most suitable for a particular plant's success; for instance, when he finds a plant described as *caucasicus*, *alpinus* or *montanus*, he knows that the plant likes high elevations; or if it is called *canadensis*, *sibericus* or *arcticus*, he realizes it will stand severe winters. If it is named *chinesis* or *mexicanus*, it requires a warm, sheltered location; or again, if it is called *aquaticus* or *lacustris*, he will know that it will thrive best on swampy ground or in or near a pond.

A great many of our Anglo-Saxon popular names are of Teutonic stock: those ending in *lick* or *lock*, such as *Garlick* and *Charlock*. *Gar* means a spear or sharp point. Also, a vast number of names come from the French, German, and Latin, such as *Dent-dé-lion*, meaning *Dandelion*, which means *lion's tooth*. *Mushroom* comes from the French word *mousseron*, which came from the Latin *muscus*, from which *moss* is de-

rived. The word relates to a moorland, referring to the natural home of mosses.

## Annuals

**Amaranthus.** From *A*, meaning *not*, and *mairaino*, to *wither*; *unfading*, or referring to the everlasting character of the flowers.

**Antirrhinum.** (*Snapdragon*) From the Greek, like a nose; refers to form of flower.

**Arctotis.** (*Blue-eyed African Daisy*) Named from *arktos*, a bear, and *ous* an ear.

**Browallia.** It is written that Linnaeus was pleased and elated with Bishop Browall as a botanist, therefore named a species for him, *Browallia elata*, but later he changed his opinion of the bishop and also the name of the plant to *Browallia demissia*. This is a very satisfactory plant for shade.

**Calendula.** From *calandae*, the first day of the month; meaning that flowers can be produced every month of the year, under correct conditions.

**Clarkia.** This is a native of the Western states and was first found by members of the Lewis-Clark Expedition. It was supposedly named for Captain Wm. Clark.

**Convolvulus.** (*Morning Glory*) From the latin meaning to *twine*.

**Cosmos.** From the Greek, meaning *orderliness*; hence a beautiful ornamental plant.

**Dianthus.** (*Pink*) The name is derived from *Dios*, *Jove*, and *anthos*, flower; *divine flower*.

**Edelweiss.** The Swiss national flower; from two German words, meaning *noble* and *white*. The home of this plant is high in the Swiss Alps.

**Lobelia.** Named for Mon. L'Obel, botanist and physician to King James I.

**Mesembrianthemum.** From *mesos*, the middle, *Hemera*, the day, and *anthos*, the midday flower, because the flowers open in full sunlight.

**Lychnis.** (*Rose of Heaven*) From *lychnos*, a lamp, alluding to bright flowers.

**Mistletoe.** From the Anglo-Saxon word *mist*, *glue*, and *tan*, a twig; alluding to its sticky berries. This is a parasite; prefers old apple trees as a host.

**Mimulus.** (*Monkey-flower*) From the word *mimo*, an ape; alluding to gaping mouth of flower.

**Humulus.** (*Hop*) From *humus*, the ground. Runs along the ground if not supported.

**Nicotiana.** (*Tobacco*) Named for Jean Nicot, French consul to Portugal who first presented tobacco to the courts of Portugal and France.

**Pansy.** The English have given this plant many nicknames such as *call-me-to-you*, *love-true*, *three-faces-under-a-hood*, *pink-eyed John*, *tickle-my-fancy*, *jump-up-an-kiss me*, *bird's eye*, *godfather*, *godmother*, *love-idleness*, *kiss-me-in-the-buttery* and *heartsease*. The French word is *pençe*, thought.

**Salpiglossis.** Taken from the words *salpinx*, a trumpet, and *glossa*, a tongue.

**Saponaria.** From the *sapo*, meaning soap; bruised leaves form a lather like soap.

## Perennials

**Achillea.** (*Yarrow*, or *Milfoil*) Achilles first used it in medicine.

**Ajuga.** (*Bugle plant*) From *A*, *not*, and *zugon*, a yoke; with reference to the one-leaved calyx. Excellent creeping plant for shady location.

**Althaea.** (*Hollyhock*) From *altheo*, to cure; referring to healing qualities.

**Alyssum.** (*Golden Tuft*) From *A*, meaning *not*, and *hyssa*, *rage*; referring to a legend that the plant always anger.

**Anemone.** (*Windflower*) From *anemos*, the wind; referring to the fact that many varieties grow in windy, exposed places.

**Aruncus.** The Greek word for a goat's beard.

**Aster.** From the Greek *aster*; meaning a star.

**Baptisia.** (*False Indigo*) From *bapto*, to dye; some sorts are used for dyeing.

**Bellis Perennis.** (*English Daisy*) From *Bellus*, meaning pretty.

**Caltha.** (*Cowslip*) From *kalathos*, a goblet; meaning cup-shaped flowers.

**Centaurea.** (*Cornflower*) A name given to a plant said to have cured the wound on the foot of Chiron, one of the centaurs.

**Centranthus.** (*Valeriana* or *Garden Heliotrope*) From the word *kentron*, a spur, and *anthos*, a flower; because the flowers have a spur at the base.

**Cheiranthus.** *Wallflower*, from *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower; from the custom of carrying the wallflower in the hand as a nosegay.

**Convallaria.** (*Lily of the Valley*) From the Latin *convallis*, a valley, and *nica*, a mantle; from the fact that

the leaves make a mantle over the flowers.

**Coreopsis.** (Tickseed) From Koris, a bug, and opsis meaning like; bearing in mind the appearance of the seeds.

**Delphinium.** From delphin, a dolphin; from resemblance of buds to a dolphin.

**Dictamnus Fraxinella.** (Gas Plant) Adopted from Virgil; Fraxinella is practically a small fracinus or ash; alluding to its ashlike leaves.

**Digitalis.** (Foxglove) From the Latin digitale; meaning a finger.

**Echinacea.** (Purple Cone Flower) From echinos, a hedgehog; alluding to bristly bracts.

**Gentiana.** (Gentian) Named for Gentius, king of Illyria, who first discovered the virtue of Gentian. The blue gentian is appreciated by tourists in the Alps.

**Geum.** (Avens) From geyo, to stimulate; the roots of some sorts have the same properties as Peruvian bark.

**Pennisetum.** (Fountain Grass) From penna, a feather, and setas, a bristle; the hairs surrounding the flowers are feathery.

**Helianthus.** (Sunflower) From Helios, the sun, and anthos, a flower.

References from PLANT NAMES by T. S. Lindsay, and NAMING OF PLANTS by Vera Higgins.

## LAWN MIXTURES FOR SHADE

PREPARED lawn mixtures obtainable at seed stores, are not always composed of the best varieties for shade. Be sure to ask for the formula in the shade mixture before purchasing. According to the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Horticulture Department, the following mixture is a good one for shade:

- 50% Chewings Fescue
- 25% Rough Stalk Meadow Grass
- 25% Red Top or Perennial Rye Grass

In place of the 25% Red Top the following may be used;

- 15% Red Top
- 10% Creeping or Astoria Bent

The above purchased separately and mixed will make a very high quality mixture for shady spots.

Remember, however, that there is no grass which will do well in dense shade. It does not do any good to apply lime to lawns that have moss on them. The moss is not necessarily an indication of acid or sour soil, but an indication of too much shade.

The above mixture should be seeded on the lawn at the rate of 2½ to 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet of lawn.

## For The Lawn In Sunshine

On good soils Kentucky Blue Grass seed is the best for the lawn. If purchased as pure Kentucky Blue Grass seed we often get the best results. Two pounds per thousand square feet will be enough.

## On Sandy Or Poor Soil

The following mixture is a good one when the soil is sandy or poor, or when there is considerable tree competition:

- Chewings Fescue, 4 parts
- Colonial Bent, 1 part
- Red Top, 1 part

However, the lawn will not do well without plant food.

## FAVORITE GLADIOLUS

*Continued from Page 243*

of 17 to 19 blossoms to the spike.

*Aflame* and *Dr. F. E. Bennett* are still my favorites in the scarlets. They both do well in this section. *Blue Admiral* is my choice of the blues and violets. It blooms with me rather mid-season to late, performs well and lasts for a long time.

Of the smokies, I prefer *Vagabond Prince*. I had nothing in the gladiolus bed last year that gave more satisfaction than did this variety. The stalks were tall, the spikes long, straight and perfect.

A few of the other varieties that I enjoy very much and which add much to my garden each year are *Shirley Temple*, *Barcarole*, *Gunvar*, *Lotus*, *Heritage*, *Symphony*, *Sweetheart*, and *Rosalie*.

## GOOD BULBS AND SOIL NEEDED TO GROW GOOD GLADIOLUS

HAVE you ever noticed the vast difference in quality between the best gladiolus blooms exhibited at a gladiolus show, and the poorest? Not only are the best blooms superior in color, size and beauty, but they seem to last a great deal longer.

There are two essential requirements to grow good blooms. First, is to have good quality corms to start with. Medium sized, high crowned corms will give the best blooms. The large, four inch, flat shaped corms often displayed for sale in stores are not necessarily the best, though they attract attention by their enormous size. They are usually old and worn out.

The second requirement is to have good soil, and it must be prepared well before planting the corms. One good way of preparing a good soil for the small glad patch is to get a few bushels of leaf mold from the forest. This rich humus material is mixed well with the soil to a depth of about six or eight inches. If enough of it is put on, no additional fertilizer is needed.

Peat moss, plus a fertilizer high in phosphate and potash, but low in nitrogen, is also good if dug into the soil deeply. Even in larger fields this peat moss can be obtained locally, it would be well to put on a liberal dressing of peat moss on the gladiolus field and disc it in well. This humus material stimulates root growth and helps to conserve moisture in the soil. It also furnishes some nitrogen fertilizer.

Many larger growers grow a green manure crop on one field to be plowed under in the fall for next year's gladiolus planting. In addition to a green manure crop, which is certainly excellent to provide organic matter, a dressing of commercial fertilizer should also be used.



## June Is The Peony Month

Our Peonies begin to bloom the last of May—probably second week in June at their best.

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If in Canada, we have a Memorial Garden of over 300 varieties at Soper Park, Galt, Ontario.

Garden Clubs are especially invited. If desired Mr. Sisson or assistant will give a short or long talk and demonstrations of roots and flowers.

**THIS WILL BE THE TIME TO SELECT A LIST OF VARIETIES FROM YOUR GARDEN BY SEEING THEM IN BLOOM.**

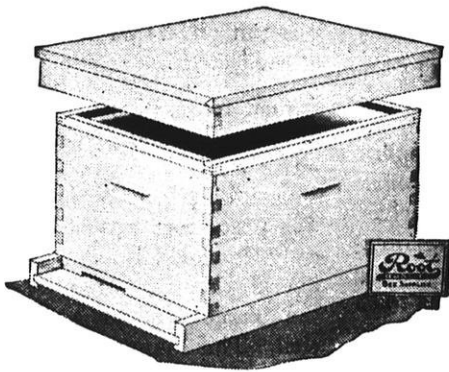
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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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WILD RICE, *Zizania aquatica*, an ornamental annual grass furnishing food and protection for water fowl. Cut Courtesy Morton Arboretum

*June, 1941*

**Enough is Enough**

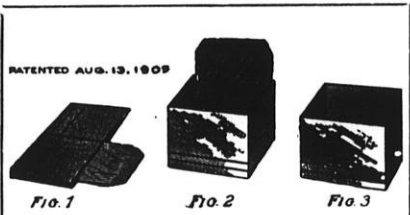
**E**LMER, age 13, was puzzled over the girl problem and discussed it with his pal, Joe.

"I've walked to school with her three times," he told Joe, "and carried her books. I bought her ice-cream sodas twice. Now do you think I ought to kiss her?"

"Naw, you don't need to," Joe decided, after a moment of deep thought. "You've done enough for that girl already."

**O**LD Rastus settled himself in his chair and addressed his wife: "Yes, sah, Gal, dat boss done cut wages half in two again. Some ob de boys is kickin' might pow'ful 'about it. But I ain't goin' to kick none. Way I figgers it—half of sumpin' is better'n all of nuffin'."

Marjoram is one of the annual garden herbs still popular. Dried leaves are used for poultry dressings. Sweet basil is good for flavoring soups and stews. Both grow easily from seed.



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**Wisconsin Horticulture**

*The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society*

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**PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS**

# Wisconsin *Horticulture*

## Codling Moth Control

How to Use Bait Pans

John A. Callenbach

**D**URING the past several years we have been emphasizing the need for accurate timing of cover sprays to obtain successful codling moth control. As a result of this emphasis there seems to be developing in the minds of some growers the thought that accurate timing is all that is necessary to obtain first-class codling moth control. This is decidedly untrue and it seems advisable at this time to emphasize the essentials of good spray practice.

Good spray practice consists of the choice of the right insecticide and fungicide, the thorough application of these materials and the correct timing of these applications. Negligence in any of these essentials voids much of the benefit gained from proper use of the others.

### Choose the Right Material

Choice of the material to use should be a relatively simple task but as one grower said about a neighboring grower, "In his spray dope he puts a little of this and a little of that and is never sure of what he is doing or why he is doing it." I am afraid this same statement holds true for too many of our own growers. Select the material recommended by your Ex-



Adult Codling Moth

periment Station to control the insect pests you must combat. Remember your State Experiment Station has tested these materials under Wisconsin conditions and is in the best position to evaluate the various spray materials commercially available. The best material for New York or Michigan may not be the best material for Wisconsin.

### Bait Pans Valuable

Timing has been repeatedly emphasized and there is little to add to what has already been suggested. Bait pans are the best available means for timing codling moth cover sprays. These pans are constructed from ordinary 8-inch sauce pans, or No. 10 tin cans provided with a cover of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wire cloth to keep out larger moths and beetles. The pans are suspended by rope and pulleys in the tops of the trees, preferably the top outside of

the tree where the tree foliage does not hinder flight of the moths to the bait pan.

### How to Prepare Bait

The solution used can be made from either 1 part of black strap molasses, 1 part of malt and 9 parts of water, or 1 part molasses, 1 part honey and 9 parts water. Bait pans are used from petal fall until harvest. A daily record of the codling moth flight is recorded on graph paper which shows at a glance the trend in codling moth activity. In first brood control the first codling moth cover spray should be applied within 2 weeks after the beginning of the flight. A second spray should be applied within 10 days after the biggest flight and a third spray about 10 days later. Under most Wisconsin conditions this is adequate but additional sprays may be necessary if the first brood flight continues in numbers for more than two weeks after this third spray. For second brood control usually one spray applied at the time of the biggest flight is sufficient for commercial control. If this flight continues over a period of three weeks or more, a second spray may be needed on late susceptible varieties.

### Thoroughness Important

It can be said without fear of contradiction that poor application accounts for much of the failure to successfully control the codling moth under Wisconsin conditions. Thorough coverage cannot be applied by sitting comfortably on the spray rig and waving the spray gun at the tree as you ride by—nevertheless that is the practice of many growers. To do a thorough job of spraying, the tree should be sprayed from the inside out as well as the outside in. Go to the trunk and spray the tree from the inside paying particular attention to the top center of the tree, then go around the tree and spray it from all angles. Be sure all of the fruit, for codling moth control, and all of the leaves and fruit, for scab control, are thoroughly covered. *Don't be afraid of overspraying!* The tree should be dripping when you finish with it. If there is ever the necessity of choosing between applying two *poor* sprays or one *thorough* spray—apply the one thorough spray. A thoroughly applied spray is a profitable spray, a poorly applied spray is a costly spray.

### GOOD APPLE ADVERTISING

**M**R. ARNO MEYER of Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Vice-president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, writes that on Sunday, May 10th, they had open house in their orchard. About 400 visitors walked through the orchard which was in full bloom and seemed to get a real thrill out of it. Mr. Meyer feels that it was good advertising and that many of them will be interested in coming here for apples next fall. A bushel of best McIntosh apples was offered to the lucky person whose name was drawn from the list of those who registered. The apples will be delivered on October 1. An invitation in the Sheboygan Press brought the crowd.

We think this is excellent advertising.



The Codling Moth Bait Trap is Essential for Proper Spray Timing

### OHIO CONSIDERS APPLE ADVERTISING BILL

**T**HE Ohio Legislature is working on a bill sponsored by Ohio apple interests which would set up an apple commission of five experienced Ohio apple growers to levy and collect an assessment of 1c per bushel, or 2c per 100 wt. on all Ohio grown apples offered on the fresh fruit market with an exception of 250 bushels for each grower. The Ohio Horticultural Society is behind the bill.

Ohio growers attending meetings on the bill felt that markets for Ohio apples can be greatly improved with the help of this legislation which provides the fairest way for all Ohio grown apples to share in participation of sales promotion and advertising. After several years of experience with a voluntary program, the growers were unanimously of the opinion that more and better work can be done under the compulsory program of raising money.

### SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

#### Questions Answered at N. Y. Horticultural Society Convention

#### Answers by Growers

*Q. Has anybody made any commercial plantings of semi-dwarf stocks?*

A. I planted 100 in the fall about six years ago this fall. They were four-year-old trees purchased here in Rochester. They have been bearing ever since they were set.

A. The problem now seems to be not to grow the greatest tonnage of apples, but to grow the greatest possible volume of fancy fruit, that is, fruit with the sizes that the public will pay the most for, and of course, with the color and quality they demand. It would be a great blessing for the country if two-thirds as many apples were grown, and if they were all just what the people wanted. It is very possible that the tree which never grows over fifteen feet high, and planted not over twenty-feet apart, and which gets good sunlight right through the tree, and ripens a little early, would give the right sort of fruit. Such a tree is easy to spray, easy to pick and easy to prune. It is very interesting from that point of view. It is also interesting from the earlier harvesting point of view. It is successful in England. We are going to try some and find out all we can about them.

Dr. Tukey: The whole thing is experimental. It is all right to try some in a small way but I do not think I would want to recommend a commercial planting and stake everything on it. On purely theoretical grounds the general idea of a slightly smaller tree sounds good. There are several growers in the State who are making commercial planting in a limited way to see how the trees behave before going further. We should begin hearing from them before long.



# Cherry Leaf Spot Control

Convention Paper by  
C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio

IT may be of interest to outline some recent work on the control of cherry leaf spot in Ohio where Bordeaux is being employed to some extent. We are making no prophecy, but the successful use of weak solutions of Bordeaux in the control of leaf spot makes one wonder whether all the possibilities in using it for apple scab have yet been exhausted.

## Cherry Leaf Spot Spraying in Ohio

Perhaps it may not be amiss to discuss very briefly some of the more important results secured by Dr. H. C. Young and his associates of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology of the Ohio Experiment Station working on the control of cherry leaf spot. These experiments are rather extensive and have been carried on in a large sour cherry orchard near Bellevue, Ohio, for the past three

years. A large number of sulfur and copper sprays have been used during the three years. We shall only summarize here.

The best results have been secured from the use of the following formula: Four applications of fixed copper used at the rate of 3 pounds fixed copper based on 25 per cent metallic copper plus 3 pounds of hydrated lime to 100 gallons of solution. The four applications were made as follows:

1. Late shucks fall.

2-3. At varying intervals before picking so as to provide good coverage.

4. After harvest.

While the foregoing formula gave good results in all three years it should be noted that Bordeaux 1-2-100 gave good control of leaf spot in 1938 and 1939 but did not give as good results in 1940 as the fixed copper sprays. The fruit and

leaves from the Bordeaux sprayed trees have been somewhat smaller than from the fixed copper plots. A number of sulfur combinations both lime sulfur and wettable sulfurs have been used. It can be said that neither lime sulfur nor the wettable sulfurs gave as satisfactory control as the fixed coppers or Bordeaux.

We should emphasize that we consider thorough coverage necessary in any spray program and when these dilute sprays are used then coverage becomes an extremely important factor. In this work from 7 to 8 gallons for 12 year old trees were used. In the work of 1940 Dr. Young found that the addition of small amounts of spreaders to the fixed copper sprays apparently increased the efficiency to a point where weaker solutions than those previously used would be possible.

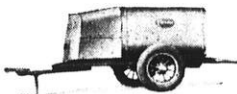
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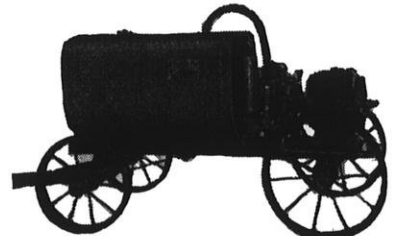
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Route 3

# The Use of Dilute Sprays in Ohio

Convention Paper

C. W. Ellenwood

**W**E want to make it clear that in discussing Ohio spray practices we are certainly not attempting to even suggest a spray program for Wisconsin. It is difficult enough to advise Ohio growers how to spray and what materials to use. We leave it to your Station and College workers of Wisconsin to advise you as to the best formulae for Wisconsin.

It is always well to keep in mind that such variable factors as temperature, rainfall, varieties, the relative importance of particular disease and insect pests and many other factors must be considered in establishing a good spray program. A hard and fast schedule cannot be recommended because the factors mentioned are by no means constant. All we wish to do here is to point out some general trends in spraying in Ohio. If there are any suggestions made which may lead you to modify your spray program, we suggest that you proceed with caution.

## Spray Schedule

The recommendations of our Station for scab control is 3 or 4 pre-blossom sprays of liquid lime sulfur beginning with 2 gallons to 100 and reducing this until the late pink or early bloom spray when 1½ gallons per 100 of solution is recommended.

Where dry lime sulfur is used 4 pounds is substituted for each gallon of liquid. In the after blossom sprays flotation sulfur 10 to 12 pounds per 100 gallons, or lime sulfur 1½ gallons to 100 is recommended. The foregoing is substantially the program recommended.

There are about as many variations from this as there are growers. Some use lime sulfur throughout; others use flotation during the entire season, and still others combine liquid lime sulfur with flotation for the after bloom sprays.

## Damage to Foliage

Lime sulfur used at the rates suggested by our Station has generally controlled scab, but along with the control of the disease the damage to foliage and the finish of the fruit has frequently been the source of great financial loss. Certain varieties will stand the schedule as recommended, but others will not. Then when the application is made during or just preceding periods of high temperature and high humidity, foliage injury and russeted fruit nearly always follow.

## A Spray Program in Favor

A program something like the following is meeting with a good deal of favor:

For the first and second pre-bloom scab sprays liquid lime sulfur 1½ to 100 gallons, then drop the strength to 1 gallon per 100 for the remaining sprays required before bloom or perhaps extending up into the early bloom period. In the after bloom sprays where a fungicide is used about 2/3 gallon of liquid lime sulfur for 100 gallons of solution. Naturally, wherever lead arsenate is used hydrated lime is also used.

## Dilute Sprays Give Good Results

In a block of trees at the Wooster Station where we have always used liquid lime sulfur, since we began reducing the strength of the solution to somewhere around 1 gallon to 100 for the early foliage sprays and then to about 2/3 gallon per 100 for the summer sprays we have been able to continue the sprays straight through the summer with no appreciable impairment to the foliage. We have also gotten good results from correspondingly dilute strengths of dry lime sulfur. And, of course, we have generally gotten good results with flotation sulfur and always good foliage.

The advantages in using the

weak lime sulfur solutions are mainly in cost of materials. There is a constant shifting back and forth from wettable sulfur to lime sulfur among our growers. This shifting is partly due to lack of consistency in application. We shall not press this phase of the matter further than to say any spray program which is to be satisfactory must first be predicted on *good timing and certainly thorough coverage*.

## APPLE-RASPBERRY JUICE PROVES FAVORITE

**A**PPLE-RASPBERRY juice drew the greatest number of favorable comments of any fruit juice tested at meetings of the New York Horticultural Society last January.

The apple-raspberry juice is a blend of juices from fully ripe apples plus Bristol black and Sodus purple raspberries. The juices were packed by a method recommended by the Experiment Station in cooperation with the Food Research Unit of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Of 711 replies, 99 per cent stated that they liked the blend and 97 per cent of 659 who replied said they would buy such juice if offered for sale. Thirteen individuals felt that the juice was too sweet, but most of the others were very enthusiastic about it.

## Cherry Cocktail

Cherry cocktail was the favorite of the boys, 97.5 per cent stating they liked the juice. The cherry cocktail was prepared from the juice of tree ripened Montmorency and English Morello cherries blended with sugar syrup.

A full report is given in Farm Research by the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, for April.

**MORE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES NEEDED IN DIET FOR NATIONAL HEALTH**

**T**OO many of the young men examined for the Selective Service by the Army are found to be *below par in physical condition* as result of inadequate nutrition; and many of the new workers being hired in defense industries *lack the vitality for a good day's work*, for the same reason. Authorities such as Surgeon General Parran say at least 40 million of the population need to consume more of the protective foods, such as milk, fruit and vegetables, to attain a good state of health. While low buying power is partially responsible for inadequate diets, these authorities believe lack of knowledge as to the body's food requirements is equally responsible.

"Hence the government has decided to embark on a wide-scale campaign to educate the public as to what should be eaten each day for better health."

*Truman Nold, Manager National Apple Institute.*

**MORE APPLES FOR THE ARMY**

**W**E are informed by the National Apple Institute, Columbus, Ohio, that an effort has been made to induce those in charge of army menus to use more apples, especially where they are locally available. Each post determines what shall be fed its men. On looking over some of the menus for the first half of May, it was found that some were out of line with available supplies. For example, in Washington State no apples or asparagus (locally available) were included, but citrus fruits and tons of fresh tomatoes (from the South at high prices) were requested.

The National Apple Institute is of considerable service in various ways increasing the use of apples.



**S**URE you want *effective* insecticides and fungicides. But in these days of national defense—when hired help is hard to get—growers need more than that, they must have sprays that are *easier and quicker to apply!*

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| *DUTOX Fluorine Insecticide | Copper Sulfate   | PARAPONT Paradichlorobenzene |
| Flotation Sulfur Paste      | Sulfur           | Zinc Sulfate Flake           |
| *LORD Contact Insecticide   | Paris Green      | PARMONE Hormone Spray        |
| Copper-A Compound           | *BLACK LEAF "40" | Cryolite precipitated        |

## CHANGES IN FRUIT GROWING

**W**HAT changes have occurred in Fruit Growing? I well remember as a boy selling Seekno-further apples, packed one and a half bushels in a grain bag, peddling from door to door for forty cents per bag. The codling moth was held in check by pasturing orchard with hogs or sheep. Surplus apples were dried by coring and quartering and then dried behind the kitchen stove.

Changes of method have been rapid. First cultivation had its in-nings. Some early saw its limitations. Then the so-called sod mulch was adopted carefully at first but now recognized as a soil builder and quite generally adopted. The advancement in the control of plant diseases and insect pests has been marvelous. Thanks to our Experiment Stations and Colleges, we now rely on their findings. Cold storage has helped to control our crop and now the new method of control will still further help especially here in the Northeast.

The fly in the ointment is the fact that if we produce as well as we know the cost will exceed the selling price. In the future, we must demand that buyers of our product must give cost of production consideration, or we will be compelled to ask the government to name minimum prices for us the same as it does for labor hours.—Grant G. Hitchings, New York, in *New York State Fruit News*.

## ORIGINAL GRIMES GOLDEN APPLE TREE

**A**PICTURE taken in 1905 of the original Grimes Golden apple tree, near Wheeling, W. Va., was accepted by the State Horticultural Society at their February convention. The tree was found in 1807 and from it have come all the trees of that variety, so numerous throughout the country, one of our finest flavored apple varieties.

—By F. X. Wallner in *North and South Dakota Horticulture*.

## The Apple Maggot a Serious Pest in Wisconsin



**Above:** The mother of the apple maggot. **Below:** The work of the maggot, showing why it is sometimes called the Railroad worm.

**D**ID you find apples last fall with small brownish burrows below the skin of the apple? If you did, your fruit is probably infested with the apple maggot, also sometimes called the railroad worm. After harvest these small brown burrows start to decay. Sometimes the skin remains intact, but the flesh is so decayed that the apple is really only a shell.

In small orchards that have not been sprayed late in July, the trouble is often more serious than in commercial orchards. We often find considerable trouble in small farm orchards.

### Life History of Apple Maggot

When the infested fruit fell from the tree last fall, the maggot emerged and burrowed into the ground an inch or two. The maggot is a very small grayish worm. It pupates in the soil and the adult fly emerges about the last part of July in southern Wisconsin, or the first part of August in northern Wisconsin.

The fly is smaller than the com-

mon house fly—black with white stripes across the body, and on each wing is a gray or blue-black pattern shaped like the letter "F".

The fly lays eggs by stinging the apple and depositing them beneath the skin. The little maggots then feed on the flesh, gradually working their way toward the core, whence they get the name railroad worm.

### Control

Control consists of spraying with arsenate of lead, one pound to 50 gallons of water, in southern Wisconsin usually about April 25th, in northern Wisconsin possibly August 1 to 10. If you aren't sure just when to spray, we suggest you write to the Entomology Department, College of Agriculture, Madison, about the middle of July to get their opinion as to when the flies will emerge to begin laying eggs, as it will depend somewhat upon the season. This season is much earlier than usual so the moths may come out early as well. Ask your County Agent to write for advice.

## INFLUENCE OF COPPER SPRAYS ON LEAF ACTIVITY

**D**URING recent years several proprietary copper-containing, relatively insoluble spray materials have been placed on the market. Some of these have proved very effective in controlling leaf spot on the cherry and have been widely adopted. A study was made of the influence of these materials, as compared with that of the standard lime sulphur, on the rate at which the sprayed leaves manufacture the food materials that go into the development of the wood, leaves and fruits. It was found that Cupro K and Coposil, as well as bordeaux mixture, afford less of a check to food manufacture than does lime sulphur.

—From Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Report—1940.



## A HALF CENTURY OF STRAWBERRY TESTING



**Mr. H. H. Harris, Warrens, in His Strawberry Test Plot. He Has Tested 175 Varieties.**

**T**HIS issue is dedicated to Wisconsin's oldest strawberry variety tester, Mr. H. H. Harris of Warrens, who is in his 90th year.

In his article in this issue he states that he has on trial this year a total of 18 varieties. Furthermore, he can tell about the performance of most of the 175 varieties he has tested during the past 50 years.

Mr. H. H. Harris was born on September 24th, 1851. He planted his first strawberry bed 56 years ago this spring, and has grown them ever since that time. For the past 50 years he has set a new patch every spring, or helped with it, on the present home farm, Oak Hill Farm, near Warrens.

Few men are privileged to have such a long and useful life.

### TESTING STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

**H. H. Harris**

**D**URING the past 55 years we have tested about 175 different named varieties. A new name did not always mean a different berry from some former variety.

Some failures I remember were the Vandeman which proved a failure on account of the blighting of the blossoms. Minnesota No. 3

was ruined by what was called the Yellows.

The standard here at Warrens, from 1891 until the arrival of Premier (and later the Beaver) was the Warfield. The Warfield has a pistillate blossom making it necessary to have a staminate variety to furnish pollen to fertilize the Warfield blossoms. Enhance was used for that purpose for many years but it did not look real good with the Warfield and when Dunlap was introduced that was used. Today Beaver is planted more than any other variety for shipping. Some do not like the eating qualities of Beaver. Therefore we are still looking for the introduction of that "Perfect Strawberry."

### Varieties on Trial This Year

For 1941 we have the following varieties on trial:

Everbearers: Mastodon, Wayzata, Green Mountain and Schwab.

We have about 200 plants of Dresden and 400 of Catskill.

Our main field is Beaver and Premier.

In the small test plots we have the following varieties: Mackenzie, Claribel, Starbright, Red Star, Maytime, Redheart, North Star, Wisconsin No. 537, U. S. No. 125, and Minnesota No. 1192.

### SEEK BEST STRAWBERRY- GROWING METHODS FOR THE BAYFIELD AREA

**A**MONG the practices which strawberry growers of the Bayfield area can use to increase yields, apparently late fall mulching is most important.

In 1940, Edward Heller and R. H. Roberts found that plots mulched in early to mid-November the preceding year yielded 200 quarts in comparison with 131 from unmulched plots. This is an increase of about one-half.

As in past experiments, applying mulch late in the fall, just before the first hard freeze, gave better results than early mulching about the middle of October. Removing mulch early in the spring brought about higher yields than did the practice of leaving it on late.

The three strawberry varieties most commonly grown in Bayfield county out-yielded 11 other varieties and strains by wide margins. There were no important differences in the yields of the three leaders, Premier, Beaver and Dunlap.

Regardless of the variety, it is important to use vigorous plants which have been grown on fertile, moist soil. Roberts and Heller found that in a field planted in the spring of 1940, by fall those rows set with plants from a good field showed much better vigor and survival than did rows of the same variety set with plants from a dry, winter-injured field.

The best spacing for strawberry plants apparently depends on the variety. A close planting of 12 inches brought about highest yields with Premier. But Beaver, which puts out more runners, became crowded at 12 inches, yielding slightly more with an 18-inch spacing.

On the sandy loam soil used in these trials, fertilizer did not increase yields to any great extent, possibly because it caused some burning of the plants. Such yield

increases as occurred were most marked where 350 lbs. per acre of 20% superphosphate was used either alone or with 250 lbs. of nitrogen fertilizer.

—From What's New In Farm Science.

### EARLY RED RASPBERRIES GIVE BEST RETURNS

**R**ECORDS over an eight-year period have shown clearly that those who grow red raspberries for market will be wise to plant some earlier variety than Latham.

Latham, the old standby, is an excellent variety for home use, but the trouble with it from a market standpoint is that it matures too late to command the high prices of the early season.

Equal-sized plots of six varieties have brought these total returns during the eight years of trial: June, \$101.91; Ontario, \$97.86; Chief, \$76.22; Latham, \$62.35; and Cuthbert, \$35.52.

Results in 1940 were more favorable to Latham than the average, since in this excellent berry season it out-yielded the new varieties. The returns were Chief, \$16.78; Latham, \$16.42; Ontario, \$14.48; June, 13.77; Cuthbert, \$9.35. Yields in pints were Latham, 171; Chief, 154; Ontario, 119; June, 109; Cuthbert, 94.

—From What's New In Farm Science, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

### APPLE JUICE

**I**N 1938, Canada consumed 20,000 cases of canned apple juice. By a vigorous campaign of advertising, the consumption jumped to 300,000 cases in 1939. It is estimated that if the United States carried a campaign like this in proportion to our population, about 10 to 12 million more bushels of apples would go into juice.

—From New York State Fruit News.

## Raspberries Winter-Killed in Southern Wisconsin

**R**ED raspberries suffered considerable injury in southern Wisconsin this past winter. Obviously it was not due to the cold weather because temperatures were relatively mild as compared to some winters we have had.

Most of the winter injury was no doubt caused by the so-called "Armistice Day Freeze" in November. In northern Wisconsin we observed very little winter killing. No doubt the plants in northern Wisconsin were more matured or dormant and withstood the low temperature.

It might also be observed that the plantings we observed that were not injured were on sandy soil, while those that were injured were on relatively heavy and richer soil. On the richer soils the plants continued growing later in the fall than they did on the dry sand.

We well remember a good illustration of this point at LaCrescent, Minnesota. One grower on rich bottom land on which raspberries grew to an excellent size found it necessary to cover his plants in the fall. A neighbor only a mile away, but on a higher elevation and on lighter soil found protection unnecessary. Prof. W. H. Alderman expressed the opinion that on the lower richer ground the raspberry plants did not become dormant early in the fall, and therefore suffered winter injury.

Growers, therefore, are faced with the problem of working out some program to promote early dormancy. One method has been to sow oats in the raspberry field in September to take up some of the available nitrogen and moisture to hasten maturity.

### Varieties

The variety June suffered the least winter injury in plots we observed, while Latham and Chief

were next. It was interesting to know that Taylor was the next best variety—better than Viking and Ontario.

The fact that June is an early variety may mean that it hardens off earlier in the fall.

### WARRENS FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED

**T**HE Warrens Fruit Growers Association has recently been reorganized and an Association was formed at both Warrens and Alma Center, with a central sales association to handle the berries for both groups.

#### Officers

The following are the officers of the organizations and the Exchange

#### WARRENS CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS ASSN.

Warrens

Pres.: R. H. Eberdt

Vice-Pres.: R. E. Harris

Secy.: Mrs. Minnie Steele

#### ALMA CENTER FRUIT GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.

Alma Center

Pres.: Earl Randles

Vice-Pres.: Irving Bowen

Secy.: Roy Kudzelman

#### WISCONSIN STRAWBERRY GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

Warrens

Pres. R. H. Eberdt

Vice-Pres.: Earl Randles

Secy.: Mrs. Minnie Steele

### Strawberry Brands

Instead of Fancy and Standard grades of strawberries, the Exchange has adopted BRANDS.

Warrens brands are: CARDINAL AND ROYAL.

Alma Center brands are: BARE-FOOT BOY AND ARBUTUS.

### APPLE RASPBERRY JUICE

**S**OMETHING new in the way of a fruit beverage has just been introduced to the public by the New York Experiment Station. It is called "Apple Raspberry Juice" and is a blend of the juice of black and purple raspberries with apple juice.

Sound, hand-picked, and washed Baldwin and Cortland apples were used in preparing this mixture in the Station fruit juice laboratories, and the resulting beverage is described as something entirely new in the way of a delightful appetizer or cocktail.

Apple Raspberry Juice has a deep purple color and full rich raspberry flavor blending with the flavor of the apple juice. Nothing is taken out of the juices of the fruits used in preparing this blend. It is made up wholly of the pure juices of raspberries and apples. A method of processing developed in the Station laboratories insures the good keeping qualities of the product.

—From *Farm Research*, Geneva, N. Y.

### HOW TO SPRAY GRAPES FOR DISEASES

**B**LACK-ROT, probably the most important disease of grapes in New York causes brown spots on the leaves and a rotting of the berries in the bunches. The use of a proper spray schedule coupled with sanitation in the vineyard should control this disease. Considering the sanitation angle, shriveled diseased berries should be removed from the trellis at pruning time and the vineyard should be plowed in the spring. This plowing will cover most of the mummified berries with 3 or 4 inches of soil so that the spores produced in these diseased berries cannot get out to infect the leaves and fruit. This will reduce the disease carry-over so that spraying will give better results.

The spray schedule for black-

rot control should allow for three or four applications, depending upon the severity of the disease during the past year. These applications are as follows: (1) Just before bloom; (2) after bloom; (3) two weeks after bloom; and (4) if the disease was severe the past year, four weeks after bloom. The usual fungicide is bordeaux mixture 8-8-100 (8 pounds copper sulfate and 8 pounds lime to 100 gallons of water).

From *April Farm Research*, N. Y. Experiment Station, Geneva.

### SEEK CONTROL FOR INSECTS OF CUCUMBERS, MELONS AND SQUASH

**F**OR a number of years T. C. Allen and J. W. Brooks have sought improved methods of controlling insect pests of the cucurbit crops, which include cucumbers, melons and squash.

There is little doubt now that rotenone-bearing dust is the best available insecticide for the striped cucumber beetle. A mixture made up of 12 lbs. ground derris root and 88 lbs. dusting sulphur consistently has given better results than any other combination tested.

Unfortunately, the cucumber beetle attacks melons as well as cucumbers, and it does not seem to be safe to use a derris-sulphur mixture on melons. A 1940 trial with Bender melons showed that four applications of this insecticide caused "burning" of the plants, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

Apparently if derris is to be used on melons, it is safest to use talc as the carrier. A mixture of 12 lbs. derris and 88 lbs. talc has controlled the cucumber beetle more effectively than any other insecticide except derris-sulphur combinations.

The squash bug remains largely an unsolved problem. No insecticide tested during the past five years has been entirely satisfactory. A complication is that the

insect lays its eggs on the under side of squash leaves, where they are not easily noticed and are hard to reach with contact sprays.

Last year Allen and Brooks tried a number of dusts instead of sprays for the squash bug. They included such poisons as nicotine, rotenone and pyrethrum. A mixture containing 10% pyrethrum was better than the other dusts, although even this was not especially effective. A derris dust, containing rotenone, had practically no effect on these insects.

(Works Projects Administration assistance.)

—From *What's New In Farm Science*.

Mrs. Smythe was making final arrangements for an elaborate reception. "Nora," she said to her veteran servant, "for the first half-hour I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they arrive."

Nora's face lit up. "Thank you ma'am," she replied. "I've been wanting to do that to some of your friends for the last 20 years."—Neal O'Hara in *N. Y. Post*.

### Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes — boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan Prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

**Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.**  
651 CT Sheboygan, Wis.



# Wisconsin Beekeeping

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

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## QUEENS NEED WATER WHEN IN MAILING CAGES

### Experiments Indicate Length of Life Increased If Water Is Available

**T**HE length of life of queens with attendants in mailing cages was rather short when they were fed on queen candy alone, in experiments conducted by the U. S. Division of Bee Culture in a new bulletin, E-529, by A. W. Woodrow.

The following are some of Mr. Woodrow's conclusions of the result of the experiment:

When water was available to queens, the length of life was enormously increased under most environmental conditions tested. Only 10 per cent of queens fed candy alone were able to live more than 5 days at temperatures of 85 to 99.5 degrees F. (The most favorable temperatures).

All queens fed *candy and water* lived more than 5 days, and 93 per cent lived more than two weeks. No queen lived more than 10 days when fed candy alone.

#### Best Temperatures

Temperatures of between 85 and 99.5 degrees F. seemed to be favorable for queens fed candy and water. They lived, however, only a few hours at 111 degrees F. At 108 degrees F. the queens lived 3 days, and at 104 degrees F. 7 days.

One queen was confined to a mailing cage for 50 days, fed candy and water, and maintained a

good broodnest following this treatment. The confinement of queens under good conditions did not delay egg laying after introduction or increase supersedure after introduction.

Queens without attendant bees were able to live for as long as 52 days in mailing cages when fed queen candy and water.

As yet, no satisfactory method of supplying water during shipment has been devised. Queens should, however, be provided with water in a suitable container before shipment and between the time they are received from the mails and the time they are introduced into the colonies. The place of storage should be warm and dry, temperature 85 to 95 degrees F.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing any of the field laboratories, as the Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison, or the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Ask for Circular E. 529.

## BEEES UNUSUALLY STRONG THIS SEASON

**R**EPORTS from leading beekeepers throughout the state indicate that colonies came through the winter this year exceptionally well, the best in years in fact.

Mr. Ivan Whiting, Chairman of the Southern Wisconsin District states, "I can never remember of having bees built up so fast in April or average so strong at that time of year. Most colonies have

more than six frames of brood."

However, he continues, "Not all beekeepers have strong colonies this spring. I looked at one beekeeper's yard and found a third of the bees dead, and only two or three colonies had brood in even six frames."

What is the reason? Again, it is starvation and weak colonies last fall.

If you wish to have your bees winter well next winter, start in worrying about it in August and September. See that all colonies have a good queen, give the queens plenty of room to lay eggs right up until early winter, and see that they do not swarm this summer. Then if you leave them plenty of honey, they are bound to come through.

#### From Chippewa Falls

Mr. E. A. Duax of Chippewa Falls writes that his bees wintered outdoors came through 100 per cent. He used a center entrance which he liked very much.

On May 1st his bees were a month ahead of season, outdoor colonies being in three stories, and cellar wintered colonies in two stories.

These results show again that plenty of pollen last fall resulting in heavy brood rearing, produced strong colonies which wintered well. Surplus pollen no doubt stimulated winter brood rearing so that the colonies had young bees this spring which enabled them to build up fast.

During May Nosema and old bees dying prevented many colonies gaining as expected.



## ANNUAL SUMMER MEETINGS WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

July 22—A. M. Ranum Apiary, Mount Horeb.  
P. M. Blue Mounds Park, Blue Mounds.

July 23—A. M. Meeting in Cornelius Meyer Apiary, County Trunk E,  
Northeast of Appleton.  
P. M. Appleton, Pierce Park, Highway 125.

July 24—A. M. Meeting S. P. Elliott Apiary, 2206 Fifth St., So. Menomonic.  
P. M. Menomonie. Wakanda Park.

### PROGRAM

10 a. m. to 12 M. Assemble at places stated or in park. Forenoon will be devoted to inspection of honey extracting equipment and beekeeping methods in the apiaries. Questions will be answered and equipment explained by the owners. Discussion led by H. J. Rahmlow Madison.

12 M. Pot luck luncheon. Everybody bring some dish, the amount in proportion to the number in the family. Suggestions: Cake, Pie, Baked Beans, Potato Salad, Sandwiches and, similar dishes.

Coffee and lemonade will be furnished by the State and District Association free. Each person however, should bring plates, knives, forks, spoons, glass or cup. We will eat together, cafeteria style, excepting at Blue Mounds Park. (See special notice.)

Luncheon tickets at 25c each may be obtained by those unable to bring food.

### AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:15 p. m. Honey Publicity. Plans for the Future. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, American Honey Institute, Madison.

2:15 p. m. Information Please Hour. Beekeepers and visiting experts will compose the group to answer questions.

3:00 p. m. Talks by members of the staff of the bee supply companies—A. I. Root Company, Dadant and Sons, Walter T. Kelley Company.

3:30 p. m. Progress in disease control work, Mr. James Gwin, Madison.

In case of rain, arrangements have been made for indoor sessions. Don't let the rain keep you away.

### MEETING CHAIRMEN

Newton Boggs, Southwestern District chairman, at Blue Mounds.

Cornelius Meyer, Fox River Valley District chairman, Appleton.

S. P. Elliott, Vice-President State Association, Menomonie.

W. A. Diehnelt, State President, General Chairman.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

10:00 a. m. to 12 M. Assemble at places stated in men's program. Take part in program or help with luncheon.

12:00 M. Pot luck luncheon. Help committee serve.

1:15 p. m. Attend men's program.

3:00 p. m. Special meeting for women. Talk by Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, Madison.

## PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICTS, JULY 22 Ranum's Apiary, Mt. Horeb, and Blue Mounds Park

### PROGRAM

9:30 a.m. Assemble at G. M. Ranum & Son Apiary, Mt. Horeb. Apiary is 8 miles south of Mt. Horeb on County Trunk H, which leads off of State Highway 78. Signs will be placed on the inter-sections.

10:30 a.m. Leave home apiary for outyard. Discussion of location, watering and other features.

11:30 a.m. To Blue Mounds Park on U. S. Highway 151 and 18, 25 miles west of Madison. Watch for signs to Park in Village.

Blue Mounds is privately owned. Regular charges per automobile 50 cents. Arrangements have been made to provide all cars at Ranum's Apiary with a card giving admission at 30 cents per car, including all passengers. Fireplaces, tables, swimming pool, and spring water available. Free honey lemonade will be furnished by the State Association and Ranum's Apiary. Pool and bath houses free. One of the most beautiful views in Wisconsin. 1,760 feet high. Buildings available in case of rain.

### Luncheon on Blue Mounds

12.00 M. Bring your own lunch. Because of the scattered accommodations we will not attempt to have a cafeteria lunch at this

meeting but will scatter through the park where there are tables and fireplaces. Bring cups and containers for free lemonade.

## NEW USE FOR BEESWAX FOUND

**B**Y using beeswax supplied from the experimental apiary at University Farm, Professor R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist at the University of Minnesota, has developed a new use for this bee product which may create a much greater demand in the future. He has found that the addition of a certain percentage of beeswax to paraffin adds greatly to its value for waxing fruits and vegetables. By using his method these products may be kept fresh and firm for many months instead of becoming withered in a few weeks. Directions for using his method of home waxing of fruits and vegetables may be obtained by writing University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

—By M. C. Tanquary, in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

## COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR BEE DISEASE CONTROL

**T**WENTY-FIVE counties have reported appropriations totaling \$4,000 for bee disease control in 1941, according to Ralph E. Ammon, director of the state department of agriculture.

With appropriations of \$300 each, Dane, Dodge, and Wood counties have reported the largest sums available for that purpose thus far, Ammon said.

Counties reporting appropriations of \$200 each were Barron, Brown, Clark, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Rock.

Counties appropriating \$100 each for bee disease control were Buffalo, Green, Marathon, Monroe, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Vernon, Washington, Waupaca, and Wau-shara.

Dunn and Taylor counties each appropriated \$50 for that purpose.

Funds raised by the counties are matched by the state department of agriculture dollar for dollar.

### NEGATIVE HONEY ADVERTISING

**W**E can't lift ourselves up by pulling down the other fellow. To boost our own product by knocking someone else's, is very poor advertising.

Often at beekeepers meetings we have heard reference to "cheap, poor flavored honey" produced by someone else. Just because honey may be offered at low prices does not necessarily mean that it is poor. In fact, we have seen very little poor honey offered for sale, though of course there may be plenty of it.

The Michigan Beekeeper, a nice magazine published at Route 3, Lansing, Michigan, calls attention to an attempt by a packer to slander the fair name of honey to promote his own brand, and gives the following illustration, which appeared on honey labels:

"IMPORTANT. Nearly all pure honey will granulate in time. To delay this granulation, many honey packers remove all the health giving minerals which nature places in pure honey. The honey in this jar has not been so treated.

"This package contains whole honey—just as it comes from the bee hive. Nothing added, nothing removed. To be sure you are not buying 'skimmed' honey, always insist on \* \* \*

The editor continues:

"Aside from the danger of thus sticking their necks out by publishing statements that are absolutely false in fact and in inference, these packers ought to realize that what hurts confidence in honey in general hurts them also. It is easy to convince the public your competitors are crooks, but when they believe that, they are not likely to believe that you alone are OK.

"Honey needs much more of constructive advertising, but of ballyhoo it has too much already."

### IMPROPER QUEEN PAINT CAUSES BEES TO KILL QUEENS

**B**EESKEEPERS should be cautious as to the type of paint used to paint queens. Recently, we heard of a young beginner beekeeper who painted his queens with model airplane paint. The queens were immediately balled and killed.

The reason probably is that this type of paint has a strong odor and so, no doubt, the bees thought that there was a strange queen present.

The paint described in the May issue of this magazine, composed of acetone in which celluloid has been dissolved and then paint powder added, is perfectly safe.

### OLD FAVORITE HONEY RECIPES

**A**N attractive new bulletin, the best ever put out, we believe, on the subject of honey recipes, has just been issued by the American Honey Institute, Madison. Price 10c. It contains chapters as follows: Honey Hints; Beverages; Breads; Cakes; Candy; Confitures; Cookies; Desserts; Salads; Sandwiches; and Vegetables.

The bulletin contains 40 pages is attractively illustrated, and the recipes are so well arranged that they are easily found. We congratulate the American Honey Institute on this fine bulletin.

### EARLY AMERICAN BEEKEEPING

Edward D. Wirth

**T**HE first keepers of bees in this country continued with methods that they knew. Apparently they were so busy building up the country that they gave very little thought to improvement of their methods. In any event, there is little record of improvements, either in beekeeping or in results. Probably then as always, individuals gave some thought to the subject, but they left no evidence of deep thinking.

From time to time small pamphlets or articles in the current agricultural literature repeated the superstitions and misinformation of the day. Among the first of these was a small volume published by John M. Weeks of Salisbury, Vermont in 1936. He called it "A Manual: Or An Easy Method of Managing Bees In The Most Profitable Manner To Their Owner. With Infallible Rules To Prevent Their Destruction By The Moth."

This gem of conciseness is the title of a book that takes about an hour to read.

Weeks had a pretty good system of management, considering that he did not have any of our present day knowledge or equipment. He had a patented hive that completely eliminated the moth with him, but others thought differently.

### IMPROVING OUR HIVE COVERS

G. M. Ranum and Sons,  
Mount Horeb

**W**E are adopting the million dollar idea given in Wisconsin Beekeeping of lining flat hive covers with paper padding raised in the middle under the sheet iron. This will not only provide insulation against heat or cold, but will give drainage of water from the top of the hive.

We are getting quite an accumulation of old magazines and will use them. At the same time we are using instead of the one-half inch nails for the metal cover, one and one-fourth inch galvanized shingle nails which we hope will stay put instead of being drawn out by the action of the weather.

A negro woman was standing on the street watching a circus parade. One of the pickaninnies looked up and said: "Mammy, your mouf's open." To which she replied: "Yas, I know it. I left it open myself."

## Old Time Beekeeping

In 1843, Edward Townley wrote a small volume of about the same size, with a title even longer than that of Week's book. This was a sensible little book. There are a few practical hints on management but most of the book is devoted to bee behavior and a discussion of the anatomy of the bee. Probably Townley's discussion did some good, for one thing that the average beekeeper of that time did not know was the why and whereof of keeping bees. He strongly urged adequate ventilation at all times, and gave a true analysis of the evils of improper ventilation in both summer and winter. An interesting sidelight in this volume tells of the time when he kept bees at 73 Spring Street, in New York City. If any of the readers of this article ever get the chance, they should see that location now.

### Patent Hives

He was the inventor and patentee of "Townley's Patent Premium Bee Hives." Plans for this secret hive could be obtained by the payment of \$5.00. If you wanted bees taken out of hollow trees, walls or any other places you should write to Edward Townley at 74 Thompson St., New York City.

Then in 1849 came Mr. T. B. Miner. His book was a full sized duodecimo (12 mo) volume of 350 pages. This book really is a prize. Miner knew all about bees. What he did not know, never would be known. He uses up a whole chapter to prove that Huber was wrong when he said that propolis was gathered from trees and shrubs, even though Huber describes in detail an actual observation of the bees in the act of gathering it. He says in this chapter "The bees produce it when it is required, but where they obtain it, or how they make it, must be a secret not for man to unfold, Huber's assertion to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Miner was most contemptuous of, and disagreed with Huber (and

all other writers) on nearly every count, even if he had to end up with the same result. He believed in small hives, and was the inventor of "Miner's Patent Equilateral Bee Hive" the drawings of which would be furnished for the sum of \$2.00. An illustration (but not a description) indicates that this hive resembled a square urn for a crematory niche.

### Bee Moth

In all of the early books, the discussion of disease occupy very little space. Miner devotes one paragraph to it. The thing that worried all of the early beekeepers was the bee moth. They knew that strong colonies were not troubled, yet they spent much time inventing ways and means to prevent their entry. Their inventions had all kinds of devices to prevent the entry of the moth, but did not prevent it.

All of these things had one very important bearing on beekeeping. They irritated Moses Quinby so much that he wrote a book himself, the express purpose of which was to debunk the mystery of beekeeping. How well he succeeded can be proved by the name that he made for himself, without the aid of "patent" hives.

From The Beekeepers Item.

### PEARL KLEEBER

**P**EARL KLEEBER, daughter of A. L. Kleeber, prominent beekeeper at Reedsburg passed away on Friday, April 11. Miss Kleeber assisted her father with his bee work for many years.

Beekeepers extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

### HONEY FOR SALE

100 cases of comb honey. Also extracted honey. Vernon Homer, Route 5, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

### POLLEN TRAPS

Use the DeKoeyer pollen trap made according to specifications by the Central States Bee Laboratory. Save pollen this summer for fall or spring feeding.

**Association price \$2.00, post-paid. (Regular price \$2.25).**

Send orders to Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Louise Diehnelt, Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Menomonee Falls.

### HONEY WANTED

Cash price for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

### HONEY WANTED

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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... Because they are made of the finest quality material available.

... Because, regardless of their quality, they are reasonably priced.

**SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW**

A complete line of other bee supplies will be found in our 1941 catalog. Write for your free copy.

**AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY  
BOYD, WISCONSIN**

# Editorials



## NO JULY ISSUE

Remember—there will be no issue of Wisconsin Horticulture in July. The July and August issues are combined. This has been our practice for a number of years. The next issue will reach you about August 1st.

## APPLE MODELS IN WAX PREPARED

**W**AX models of many varieties of Wisconsin apples have been prepared by the Wisconsin Statewide Museum Project, 191 North Broadway, Milwaukee, and a number of the varieties are now available to public agencies, such as schools, libraries, county agents etc.

The project of making these apple models was started at the suggestion of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Typical specimens were selected last fall and are being painted by the artist of the Museum Project, according to samples submitted and Kodachrome slides made by the Botany Department of the Milwaukee Museum.

Smith-Hughes Agricultural teachers and county agents wishing to have on display models of Wisconsin apple varieties should write the Museum.

## MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA CONVENTION Important Flower Shows

Syracuse, New York, June 19-21

**D**URING the annual convention of the Men's Garden Club of America at Syracuse, New York, on June 19-21, will be held as well, three important flower shows



—that of the American Peony Society, the 32nd Annual Rose Show of Syracuse Rose Society, and the Syracuse Flower Festival of the Garden Club Federation.

## GROWS TULIPS FROM SEED SUCCESSFULLY

**S**EVERAL blooms of tulips were brought to the editor on May 14th by Mr. O. J. Thompson, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Madison, which he had grown himself from seed.

In 1932 Mr. Thompson stated he found a ripe seed pod late in the summer in a tulip bed. He sowed the seed about one-half inch deep in the fall near a Privet hedge. The next spring the seedlings came up nicely and he continued to grow them there. Occasionally he said, his wife dug up some of the bulbs and set them in the garden where they subsequently bloomed. The remaining plants were left in the same place and bloomed nicely this season.

The stems were long and the flowers of good color, each one, of course, being different.

## WISCONSIN NEEDS A FLOWER FESTIVAL

**H**OLLAND, Michigan, has its Tulip Festival; Portland, Oregon, is known as the Rose City and has a Rose Festival.

Wisconsin needs a flower festival, and we hope some city will have the ambition to make such a project a success before many years have passed.

Successful flower festivals appear to have several requirements for success. They may be summed up as follows:

(1) A flower must be chosen which is popular and is loved by many people. It must be a flower that can be grown by everyone in the community successfully.

(2) The flower selected must be such that will be of easy culture, either be winter hardy, or an annual or a bulb that is not too difficult to propagate.

(3) The flower must bloom at a time of year when people travel a good deal through that community, and will attend in large numbers from considerable distances because the Festival requires considerable funds for its operation.

(4) The community must be large enough so that money can be raised for entertainment, parades, etc., without too much difficulty.

Of course any community can choose any flower as its city flower and make the community more attractive, but the publicity of the Festival seems to be important in really putting the project across.



**OUTDOOR GARDEN SCHOOL  
BOTANICAL GARDENS, CHARLES B. WHITNALL PARK  
Hales Corners, Wisconsin — Wednesday, June 25**

Sponsored By The  
**Wisconsin State Horticultural Society**  
Facilities provided by the Milwaukee  
County Park Commission

**PROGRAM**

10:00 a. m. Assignment to Sections.  
10:30 a. m. Meetings in four sections begin.  
**Section 1.** Meet in Lecture Room, Administration Bldg. Illustrated lecture by Mr. Alfred Boerner, Milwaukee County Landscape Architect.  
**Section 2.** Meet in Perennial Garden. Leaders: Prof. L. G. Holmes, and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, assisted by Mr. Russell Kaylor of the Botanical Gardens.  
**Section 3.** Meet in the Rose Garden. Leader: Mr. August Peter, Wauwatosa, assisted by Mr. Edward Braun of the Botanical Garden.  
**Section 4.** Meet in the Rock Garden. Study Shrubs and trees. Leader: Mr. C. J. Matthys of the Botanical Garden.  
The groups will spend 30 minutes with each leader. Sessions will be as follows:  
10:30 to 11 a. m.; 11:15 to 11:45 a. m.; 1:45 to 2:15 p. m.; 2:30 to 3:00 p. m.

**LUNCHEON**

Bring your own luncheon. Excellent picnic area with tables available. The County Lunch Wagon will be brought in and refreshments and sandwiches will be sold.

Luncheon reservations for groups may be made at the Whitnall Park Golf Club House. Address: Hales Corners. Telephone: Hales Corners 919. Regular meals served on reservation only.

**FACTS THAT AREN'T TRUE**

**I**F our flowering plants or even apple trees have yellowish foliage, it is due to lack of iron in the soil, so bury some nails around the roots, or pound nails into the trunks of the trees. This is one of the most absurd recommendations that was ever advocated, and of course is practiced very little at this time. The amount of iron available to plants from nails would be very negligible. Furthermore, practically all Wisconsin soils would have enough iron for the needs of our plants in available form.

Bonemeal is the best fertilizer. This is another one of the fallacies that have come down to us from olden days. Bonemeal contains a little nitrogen, but considerable phosphorous. However, it must go through a process of decomposition before phosphorous is available to the plant roots. The same is true of the nitrogen. It contains considerable lime and some plants, especially roses, would not prefer to have this lime. So bonemeal is not a complete fertilizer and is not

readily available and there are today more complete and more readily available plant foods on the market.

**NURSERYMEN'S  
SUMMER MEETING**

**T**HE summer meeting of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will be held at the *Firemen's Park at Waterloo, Wisconsin, on Saturday, August 9.*

The Nurserymen and other invited guests will be entertained by the McKay Nursery Co. Refreshments and luncheon will be served at noon by the McKay Co.

The meeting will be very informal without any set program. Subjects of importance to the nursery industry will be open for discussion by the Nurserymen and other guests.

Members of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association should reserve this day for a real get together meeting in the beautiful Firemen's Park where plenty of shelter is available in case of rain.

**MORTON ARBORETUM OFFERS MANY ATTRACTIONS**

**T**HE Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois, offers many attractions to the visitor interested in horticulture. Everyone is welcome to this Arboretum which is the largest in the middle-West.

During April and May, Spring Wild Flowers, Redbud, Flowering Crabapples, Hawthorns and Lilacs are of greatest interest.

From now on the following schedule of seasonal attractions will interest the visitor.

Roses, Old Fashioned, June.

Summer Wild Flowers, June-August.

Fruit Displays, August, September and October.

Fall Wild Flowers, September and October.

Fall Foliage Coloring, September (late) and October.

Evergreens, throughout the year.

Hedges (158 types), throughout the year.

Ground covers (72 types), throughout the year.

Nature Trails, one for each season.

Mr. C. E. Godshalk is Director of the Arboretum and inquiries may be addressed to him.

**NEW FANGLED NOTIONS**

**S**OME folks are sot in their ways! When a fellow a few miles from my place put in forty acres of apples—Cortlands, they are—they said he'd lose his shirt; and when he started in to spray his trees, they laughed fit to kill, for they dun't hold with sprayin'—a new-fangled notion without no sense to't. But a lot of them now are glad to pick up some cash money working for him when picking time comes; and he is sitting pretty.

—W. A. Simmons in North and South Dakota Horticulture.



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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## Hybridizing Gladiolus

By L. G. Downs

**T**HE greatest single factor of successful hybridizing is the selection of parents. All types of glads transmit certain characteristics and these should be known before an attempt is made to use them, such as crooked stems, poor propagation, unhealthy growth.

Methods used vary, but my method is very simple: Select your female parent first, using the best spike of the variety possible to get, and cut off all but four or six buds; remove the male (or anthers) before bloom fully opens and pin the female (or stigma) up into the top of the blossom with a long piece of straw or grass. Watch the stigma to see when it is ready to receive the pollen, usually from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, as different varieties vary. The variety Black Opal is receptive before it opens.

Take the (male) anther to be used and put the pollen directly on the (female) stigma. I always cut the spike or male parent to be used and take it into the house, so that the bees cannot contaminate the pollen.

Using this method, it is not necessary to hood the spike at all. Seeds are ripe when pod starts to crack open. If it is too late in the season, and you want to avoid frosts, it is possible to complete the ripening off process in the house. Cut spikes as long as possible and keep in water until pods are developed. Extract seeds and keep in a cool, dry place. Seeds can be planted any time after they

are dry. I have planted seeds in two or three weeks after picking.

*From the Maine Gladiolus Society Year Book.*

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

Manitowoc, August 30-31

**M**R. CHESTER HARRISON, President of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, announces the appointment of the following committee for the 1941 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show.

*Executive Committee:* Rev. August G. Dusold, Manitowoc, Chairman; Mrs. John D. West, G. H. Thompson, Henry Groth, Joseph Pitsch, Manitowoc; Otto Hagedorn, Fred Hagedorn, Dr. Geo. Scheer, O. A. Kapschitzke, Sheboygan; W. A. Kurtz, Chilton; Chester Harrison, Waldo.

*General Chairman:* H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

*Floor Manager:* Noel Thompson, Madison.

*Supervisor of Judges:* A. S. Haugen, Stoughton.

*Publicity:* G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc.

*Premium List:* Walter Krueger, Harvey Kiel, Chester Harrison, Fred Hagedorn, Oconomowoc.

*Finance:* O. A. Kapschitzke, Sheboygan; Henry Groth, Manitowoc.

*Tickets and Entries:* Mrs. John D. West, Manitowoc.

*Classification:* Fred Hagedorn,

Sheboygan; Henry A. Balz, Chilton; E. A. Lins, Spring Green; Joseph Pitsch, Manitowoc; W. H. Sprangers, Waldo; Geo. Morris, Madison.

*Judges:* Ben Robinson, Frank Thomas, Kenosha; Fred Hagedorn, Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan; Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc; E. A. Lins, Spring Green; Walter Menge, Fond du Lac; G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie.

## THE GLADIOLUS

### A Few Copies of the Deluxe Edition Still Available

The New England Gladiolus Society states that 3,500 copies of the 1941 edition of *The Gladiolus* have been sold on membership. About 200 copies of the Deluxe Edition are still available with a regular \$2.00 membership. This membership, however, is available to members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at \$1.15. Such members would receive the July and October Supplements in addition to the books and also the three 1942 Supplements. This offer terminates on August 31st.

Non-members can join the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society and the New England Gladiolus Society, receiving the annual year book *The Gladiolus* plus the supplement for the rest of 1941 and all of 1942 for the price of \$2.15. Send same to Mr. Otto Kapschitzke, 1710 Illinois Avenue, Sheboygan, Recording Secretary. This includes membership in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and this magazine.

## SURPRISING RESULTS

**T**ALK about surprising results from crossing similar varieties. Dr. Geo. H. Scheer is introducing a variety called "Marseillaise," (Aida x Pelegrina—Pfitzer), both of which are dark violet. This one is a rich, glowing, velvety Scarlet, narrow cream lines on throat petals. Don't you remember the red in the throat of Aida? It has been said that it is one of the parents of Pelegrina. Have you had similar results?

—From *Glad-Winnings* by Iowa Gladiolus Society.

## TEST NEW FORMULAS FOR GLADIOLUS THRIPS SPRAY

**T**WO pounds of tartar emetic and four pounds of brown sugar in 100 gallons of water are just as effective in controlling gladiolus thrips as the standard formula formerly recommended of 4-16-100, according to recent tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In its latest report which the U.S.D.A. has furnished the New England Gladiolus Society, it was stated that a large number of tests were carried on to determine the smallest quantity of tartar emetic and brown sugar that would be effective in controlling thrips. A formula of 2-4-100 gave good control, equal to that of the mixture formerly recommended. In all, 16 mixtures with a wide range of strength were tried.

## MAINE GLADIOLUS SOCIETY PUBLISHES YEAR BOOK

**T**HE Year Book for 1941 of the Maine Gladiolus society is a very interesting bulletin and contains a number of timely articles by leading gladiolus growers in the state of Maine, covering varieties, culture, and pest control as well as hybridizing and comments by officers.

Mrs. M. J. Walenta, South China, Maine, is Secretary.

Remember there will be no issue of Wisconsin Horticulture in July. The next issue will reach you about August 1st.

## MID-WEST GLADIOLUS SHOW NEWS

**Garfield Park Conservatory,  
Chicago  
August 9-10**

**S**CHEDULES for the Mid-West Gladiolus Show at Garfield Park, Chicago, August 9-10, are available at this time. Write to J. R. Hopkins, Deerfield, Illinois, for a copy.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has given \$25.00 towards the Mid-West Show. Mr. J. R. Hopkins reports that the total receipts in May were \$390.00. The sum of \$240 was received from the sale of space, and the balance from the various societies.

Admission to the show will be free, which should make it a good place to advertise as the attendance should be large.

## TEST PICARDY SPORTS

**S**PORTS of the gladiolus variety Picardy which have been released or are expected to be released will be tested by the Maryland Gladiolus Society trial gardens this year.

Fourteen Picardy sports have already been submitted. These include Bingo, Golden Age, Gunpowder, Jeanel, Moonstone, Roanoke and Seabrook Beauty, according to Mr. James Odell of the N.E.G.S.

## THE AMERICAN HOME ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

**T**HE American Home magazine New York, offers each year beautiful achievement medals as recognition for outstanding new varieties of some of the most popular garden flowers.

Last year it was awarded in Wisconsin on Gladiolus to Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, on White Gold, a large Picardy seedling, cream with golden throat, one of his new seedlings.

The medal goes only to the originator of a winning variety, not to the exhibitor if it is a different individual. The award is to be withheld if there is doubt.

The American Home reports that in 1940, 61 large shows requested the medal and 40 were awarded.

Last year four new dahlias won the medal. Twelve gladiolus organizations requested it. However, the dahlia for which the medal was originally established still leads with 27 achievement medals given in 1940.

## GLADIOLUS SHOW DATES

The following are some of the dates of the leading gladiolus shows in the United States in which our members may be interested:

August 2 and 3, Waterloo Gladiolus Society, Waterloo, Iowa.

August 9, Ames Gladiolus Society, Ames, Ia.

August 9 and 10, Southern Minnesota Gladiolus Society, Albert Lea, Minn.

August 9-10, Cedar Rapids Gladiolus Society, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

August 9-10, Midwest Gladiolus Show, Chicago, Ill.

August 9-10, Gladiolus Society of Marion County, Indianapolis, Ind.

August 15-16, Michigan Gladiolus Society, Kalamazoo, Mich.

August 15-17, Winona County Fair Association, St. Charles, Minn.

August 16-17, Southeastern Michigan Gladiolus Society, Detroit, Mich.

August 16-17, Iowa Gladiolus Society, Algona, Ia.

August 16-17, Indiana Gladiolus Society, Wabash, Ind.

August 18-19, Minnesota Gladiolus Society, Minneapolis, Minn.

August 20-21, New England Gladiolus Society, Boston, Mass.

August 22-23, Canadian Gladiolus Society, Toronto, Can.

August 22-29, Iowa Gladiolus Society, Des Moines, Ia.

August 23-24, Ohio State Gladiolus Society, Cedar Point, O.

August 25, Empire State Gladiolus Society, Syracuse, N. Y.

August 30-31, Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society, Manitowoc, Wis.

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

## WE VISIT THE MORTON ARBORETUM

**W**E have looked forward for some time to a visit to the Morton Arboretum, at Lisle, Ill., but really had no idea of seeing such wonderful groups of trees. It would take days to really see them all, so we spent our time amongst the flowering Crabs, and they were glorious. You need to see some of the newer varieties, some of the Japanese types to realize how lovely they are in coloring, size of flower, with quantity of bloom.

In the building were great jars filled with branches of a number of varieties, showing how attractive they are when used for decorative effect. It would be worth while to study this collection before planting varieties in your garden. There is such a difference in growth, as well as size and coloring.

### Red Bud

The groupings of Red Bud and the wild or native cherries against the evergreens and oaks were very attractive. We really should try to grow more Red Buds. Even the scraggiest of small trees were so attractive, and after blooming the foliage is very good.

We who think there is but one color of flowering Quince—the scarlet—should see the rose, pink, pure white and yellow shown in groups at the Arboretum. Their bloom had not been injured by the heavy frosts that seared even the lilac buds and bloom, and blackened the blooms of Magnolias much more than in Wisconsin.

### Gardens to Visit

Numerous Viburnums were in full flower, their delicious scent reached you long before you knew exactly where they were growing.



## THE LADY SLIPPER

Dainty little thing like Cinderella wore,  
Swaying in the Summer breeze near the marshy shore.

Dancing ever gently in the wind so gay,  
Blossoming just a fortnight then quickly blowing away.

Marion F. Haugseth,  
Hayward.

Because we had decided to see the lilacs at Lombard, Ill., and tulips at Western Springs, we left the Arboretum regretfully, and went to Lombard where 1,500 lilac bushes comprising more than 400 distinct varieties and species were enough to interest one for many hours. But add 50,000 tulips, 280 varieties, also an attractive rock garden and almost six acres of grounds—well you just wondered where you would look first, and hoped you were not missing anything. Besides there was a Gingko tree so large, so very beautiful that it was worth driving miles to see. Because many of the lilacs were not in bloom, we felt we might come another time, but Lombard as we visited it the first time will always be a beautiful picture on memory's wall.

### Tulips

There was just time enough to

see the wonderful new tulips at Western Springs, Ill. in the Vaughan's Nursery. Wonderful is the only word that seems fit to describe these tulips—every color and shade, single and double, with not just one large flower to a stem, but two, three, four, sometimes even five flowers on the central strong stem. Double tulips almost as large as peonies, with from two to four blossoms on each stem. You just wondered if you were really seeing them or dreaming. We did not, unfortunately, find out whether these bulbs are on the market yet, but they were labeled.

### Good Varieties

Those we thought most beautiful, and with the most flowers, were Double-Snowball, pure white; Allegro, pink; Mount Tacoma, dark red; Livingstone, bright red; Eros, odd shade of pink; Golden Harvest. Single—Advance, very tall bright red; Sunburst, yellow shaded red; Yellow Marvel, looks like a very fine Hemerocallis; Amases, pale pink shaded deeper; Sardouyx, lavender; Baby Love, creamy white, shaded rose; Gold Rush, deep gold; Tubergens Glory, rose; Jersey, pale pink; Sudan; Magnolia; Yellow Arethusia; Albino, pure white.

Not all of the tulips were open. Some groups with many buds were evidently of a later variety, but they belong to an outstanding race of tulips, of that there is no doubt. Little did we think, sixteen years ago, or around that time, when we were delighted to see a small red tulip with two blossoms on a stem, that we would see such large, perfect flowers in every shade one could think of, each stem a bouquet in itself.



**GARDEN NOTES**

**A** LAWNMOWER set two inches above ground seems to give better turf than a "short cut."

Prune long stems on *Daphne cneorum* after blooming season to keep the shrub compact, and encourage summer bloom. Bone meal is relished by my plants.

Corn, beans and other vegetables planted "when the leaves of the white oak are the size of squirrels ears," often produce crops as early as those planted during earlier, cooler weather.

Time out for half an hour of admiration of your own garden. Of course it's not perfect, but it is a pretty nice place. Now isn't it?

When *Narcissus* and *Daffodils* are through blooming, the leaves may be braided close to the ground and then pegged down with twigs. In this way they will look ornamental in the garden.

—Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Garden Club News Chairman, Milwaukee.

**PIGGY-BACK IS POPULAR HOUSE PLANT**

**A** POPULAR new house plant has the odd name of Piggy-Back. Its correct name is *Tolmiea Menziesii*. The plant came to us from Scotland. It is unique in that it reproduces itself by actually growing young plants at the base of the old leaf.

The plant can be grown outdoors in a shady place.

It has a colorful past. It was found by Dr. Archibald Menzies when accompanying Captain Vancouver on the voyage of the "Discovery" in the 1790's. It has been known by such names as "Mother of Millions", and "Friendship Plant." To propagate it, simply remove a leaf with its plant and place in a rooting medium such as soil or sand. Equal parts of leaf mold, peat moss and garden soil is good.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never hath turned his head and said, "Hmmm, not bad!"

**SWEET PEAS**

Sweet and simple flower with your colors gay,  
Fragrant, gentle, lovely all the live-long day.

Climbing up a trellis by my garden gate,  
You nod "hello" to everyone no matter how early or late.

Marion F. Haugseth,  
Hayward.

**TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS PROPAGATED BY CUTTINGS**

**I**N European countries almost all double varieties of Tuberous Rooted Begonias are propagated from cuttings. This assures the same character, color and size as the parent plant. The female flowers of double varieties must be pollinated from the male flowers which are single with the result that young plants will resemble the character of either plant, some single and some double.

When the shoots are from five to six inches long, they may be cut. Care must be taken that at least two eyes are left below the cut so the shoots will form again.

Cuttings are made with a sharp knife right under a leaf. On either side of the stem where the leaves are growing are two small wing-like growths acting as protection to the new leaf. These should be carefully removed or they may decay.

Cuttings should be planted in a peat or sand mixture of equal proportions. Sixty-five to seventy degrees F. is about the right temperature. Glass may be placed over the cuttings and the soil kept moderately moist and ventilated during the day.

As soon as well rooted, they may be lifted from the cutting bed and planted either in small pots or set in the window box on the north side of the house.

**MILL ROAD GARDENS SUMMER FLOWER SHOW**

July 19 to 27

**CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW**

Sept. 27 to Oct. 19

**T**HE Mill Road Gardens, under the auspices of the University of Chicago announces two important flower shows, the Summer Flower Show from July 19 to 27, and the Chrysanthemum Show from September 27 to October 19.

The Mill Road Gardens are located one mile west of Waukegan on 42-A, the former estate of Albert D. Lasker on Old Mill Road.

Admission to the estate gardens is 50c. Free parking.

**COAL ASHES OF LITTLE VALUE TO THE SOIL**

**A**NSWERING the question of a grower as to the value of mulching rose beds with soft coal ashes or cinders, Prof. Kenneth Post makes the following reply in the May 8 issue of the *Florists' Review*:

"Sifted coal ashes may be detrimental to rose plants unless they are thoroughly leached before using in order to rid them of possible sulphur dioxide fumes and to rid them of some of the possible excess of boron, the latter being of minor importance in the soil. I doubt much if this grower will find much benefit through the coal ashes put on top of the soil. If they could be worked into the soil they might have some slight loosening effect at first.

"However, our experience has been that coal ashes usually become filled and surrounded by the smaller particles of the soil; consequently they soon lose their loosening effect. Likewise, they disintegrate in soil. I should suggest the grower use peat moss in the soil to loosen it rather than cinders."

# Gardening in June

**DON'T FAIL TO DISBUD PEONIES.** While it may be a little late now, it is, however, good advice to remember to disbud peonies just as soon as the side buds can be pinched off. There are usually three or four buds on each stem. Pick off all but the central or largest bud. Clusters of bloom are never satisfactory.



**DON'T CUT DOWN THE LEAVES OF YOUR IRIS OR PEONIES.** Because some gardeners have had the leaves, especially of iris, become covered with leaf spot, they cut them down in mid-summer. We cannot hope to have good flowers next year if we do this. Remember that plants with large fleshy rootstocks such as the peony, or with rhizomes such as the iris, or bulbs, such as tulips, must replenish the food supply in their roots so that they can bloom the next season, using the food stored the season before. This food is produced by the leaf of the plant. Leaves may be cut off just as soon as they begin naturally to turn yellow, which indicates that their work is done.

**PEONIES ARE NOT HIGH PRICED** considering the difficulty of propagating them. The grower must grow peonies three or four years before the roots can be divided, and then they can be cut into only a few divisions and to do this, the entire plant must be dug up. How much more difficult this is than producing plants that can be grown from seed or cuttings. Then too, a peony plant is perfectly hardy and will be with us for many years. So buy a good one when you make your selection this month.

Be sure to visit the Sisson Peony Gardens at Rosendale, and the Walter Miller Gardens at Sun Prairie to see peonies.

**JUNE IS THE MONTH OF ROSES.** Visit a rose garden this month and become acquainted especially with the new Floribundas. Perhaps the best place to study roses would be to attend the Outdoor Garden School at the Botanical Gardens, Whitnall Park, Hales Corners, on Wednesday, June 25. Also one of the test gardens established by the Garden Club Federation and the Horticultural Society. Four good Floribundas will be found in these gardens, namely, World's Fair, Betty Prior, Donald Prior, and Summer Snow.

**DIVIDE IRIS THIS MONTH.** The latter part of June is a good time to divide large clumps of iris which are becoming crowded for room. Perhaps the best way is to dig up the entire clump, leaving as much soil adhere to the roots as possible. Break away or trim out all the weaker rhizomes and then put the strongest portion of the clump right back in the garden. Fertilizer should be dug in the soil first of course. Dig it down deeply. Not more than 5 or 6 rhizomes should be used, however, in any one clump. Allowing iris to develop a very large clump is like trying to grow many stalks of corn in a hill—we can expect very few ears from such a hill. In replanting, the leaves need not

be trimmed back if the roots have not been destroyed.

**BLACK SPOT OF ROSES.** If the season is dry, we will have little trouble with plant diseases, but if it is wet and rainy control becomes difficult. This is especially true with black spot of roses. Remember that sulfur dust—the most common fungicide we use—must be kept on the leaves all the time because we must protect our roses. We cannot cure the disease. New leaves must be covered as soon as they appear. If the rain washes off the dust it must be applied again. Either the sulfur rotenone or the sulfur arsenate of lead mixture may be used.

Fertilizer and water will keep the plants vigorous and help resistance to disease. Dusting the soil has little value.

**TULIPS.** Do not cut down the tulip leaves until they begin to turn yellow. Remember, the deeper tulip bulbs are planted the less they split up. Planting six inches deep is about right for light soil. If the tulips seem to be doing well, it may be best to leave them alone. If they are not doing well, dig them up, discard the weak bulbs and replant the larger bulbs for next year's bloom.

**PRUNE EVERGREENS.** Be sure to cut back the new growth on Mugho Pine in order that it may become bushy and not grow leggy. Junipers, Yews, and Arbor Vitae should be pruned lightly as soon as the new growth has reached its full size. Prune them so they will look nice and have the shape you desire for their particular location.

**PRUNE PERENNIALS.** Many perennials as well as annuals can be pruned to make them grow bushy. Hardy Chrysanthemums

should be pinched back to prevent some varieties from becoming tall and spindly. The same applies to many annuals.

Whether or not you prune or pinch back either annuals or perennials depends upon the type of plant you desire. Pinch back if you want a bushy plant; let them grow if you wish a tall, straight stem.

**VISIT GARDENS.** June is the time to visit gardens, nurseries or parks to study trees, shrubs and flowers. By visiting gardens we can become acquainted with and learn how to select plants for our own gardens.

We have noticed two kinds of garden club members. One kind is out in the garden writing down names of plants, asking questions about their culture, planning how to improve their own gardens. The other kind prefers to attend an indoor meeting, listen to a polite lecture, enjoys a social chat and a cup of tea afterwards—never bothering to partake in the strenuous exercise of walking around the garden to study the plant material or garden design.

A good gardener must occasionally get his hands dirty.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

### WATCH THESE IRIS Varieties Eligible for Dykes Medal

**T**HE varieties listed below introduced in 1937 have received Honorable Mention Awards and are eligible for the Dykes Medal Award which is the highest award given in the iris world.

Angelus Bronzino, Casque D'Or, Chosen, City of Lincoln, E. B. Williamson, Frank Adams, Jelloway, Manchu Prince, Midwest Gem, Miss California, Monadnock, Morocco Rose, Mountain Snow, Mount Washington, Mrs. Silas Waters, Nada, Orloff, Ormohr, Selerno, Song of Gold, The Bishop, The Red Douglas, Treasure Island.

—From the Bulletin of the American Iris Society.

### TO A ROSE

Deep in a rose I see  
More than life's sweet mystery.

Hidden deep there is a look  
Never written in a book.

Blooming sedately and so fair  
Amid June's warm and fragrant  
air.

Marion F. Haugseth,  
Hayward.

### MY BEST HYBRID TEA ROSES

Red — Chas. K. Douglas, E. G. Hill, Francis Scott Key, Sensation, Etoile de Holland, Red Radiance.

Most Vigorous—Chas. K. Douglas.

Best Rose—Francis Scott Key.

Pink — Willowmere, Briarcliff, Mme. Butterfly, Dame Edith Helen, Lady Ashtown, Editor McFarland, Mme. Chambard.

Most Vigorous — Mme. Chambard.

Best Rose — Lady Ashtown.

White — Mme. Jules Bouche, Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria, Caledonia, Edel, White Radiance.

Most Vigorous — Mme. Jules Bouche.

Best Rose — Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria.

Yellow — Mrs. E. P. Thom, Joanna Hill, Mme. Joseph Peraud, Sunkist, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Rosyln.

Most Vigorous — Joanna Hill.

Best Rose — Mrs. E. P. Thom.

Bi-Colors — Talisman, Heinrich Gaede, Autumn, Duquesa de Panaranda, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Olypiad.

Most Vigorous — Talisman.

Best Rose — Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.

By I. C. Heckel, White Bear, Minnesota, in *The Minnesota Horticulturist*.

### LIME UNNECESSARY FOR GROWING FLOWERS

#### New Michigan Bulletin Valuable

**M**OST garden flowers prefer a soil that is slightly acid or neutral rather than one that is "sweet" or slightly alkaline.

This is indicated in a special bulletin issued by the Michigan State College entitled "Soil Reaction (pH) Preferences of Plants," by C. H. Spurway.

The bulletin contains a list of 29 pages of plants of all kinds with their soil reaction preferences. On looking down the list we find that most flowers and shrubs are listed as preferring slightly acid soil ranging from pH 6 to 7, and many having a range of 5 to 7. (pH 7 is neutral. Numbers lower than 7 indicate acidity).

Here are some examples: Hybrid Tea roses pH 5.5 to 7; Peonies 6 to 7.5; Common Lilac 6 to 7.5; German Iris 6.5 to 7.5; Japanese Iris 5.5 to 6.5; Low Bush Blueberry 4.5 to 6.0; Zinnia 5.5 to 7.5.

Acid loving plants such as the blueberry cannot be grown if there is too much lime in the soil. Many plants, being tolerant of acidity, will grow in most Wisconsin soils without any additional lime. It is always well, however, to test the soil to be sure what its reaction is. It is also well to know the requirements of a plant.

In fact, since so many garden flowers seem to prefer slightly acid or neutral soils it is advisable not to add much if any lime to our soils.

### AN INVITATION

*Burr Oak Flower Gardens* will be open to visitors who desire to see Iris and Peonies when in full bloom. Come in early June. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on highways 26-89 at north city limits. E. L. White, Proprietor.

## ROVING WITH ROSES

By **Richard S. Wilcox, Chairman**  
**Test Garden Committee, Minnesota Rose Society**

**D**R. J. H. VOGEL of New Ulm, Minnesota has found it possible to winter practically all varieties of hybrid teas by merely banking with earth, which, however, is not taken from between the plants but is brought in in the fall and hauled away in the spring. Hay or evergreens are placed between the roses after hilling. Another thing Dr. Vogel does is to cover his beds during the hot summer from 10 a. m. to mid-afternoon with a cheesecloth netting attached to a light frame. This shades the roses, improving their color and form.

### New Roses

The most important development in more vigorous and hardier roses, is the new sub-zero type, a result of long line-breeding of the Wichuriana climbers and the hybrid teas, to fix certain characteristics and then the recombining of them, representing 35 years' work by Walter D. Brownell of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Besides their increased vigor, they are much more free-blooming, especially in summer and fall, than the ordinary hybrid teas.

Dr. Vogel is enthusiastic over the new sub-zero type, especially because of its freedom of bloom, late blooming and resistance to disease. He has Lily Pons, yellow shading to white; Break O'Day, salmon, orange, and pink, and Pink Princess, the wonderful pink. He wears a rose in his buttonhole every day summer and winter and his favorite rose for this is Pink Princess.

### Best Hybrid Teas

These are the regular hybrid teas which he places at the top of their class: Yellow-Eclipse, Joanna Hill, Twotone - Edith, Nellie Perkins, Betty Uprichard, and California, Red Grenoble, Crimson Glory, and Poinsettia, Pink - Miss Rowena Thom and the Doctor, White—Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria.

New Brownell roses are Red Robin, King Boreas, Anne Vanderbilt, and two unnamed yellows.

The tea roses are of no value here, being too tender and lacking in vigor. The polyantha roses are of much value in this climate. They are hardier than the hybrid teas and bloom much more freely. They are of two types, small-flowered (hardest) like Baby Rambler, Ideal, and Dick and Margo Koster, and the large-flowered (growing taller and frequently single or semi-double) like Elsie Poulsen, Peach Blossom, Donald Prior, Betty Prior, LaFayette, and the extra good new Jackson & Perkins introduction, A. Grille, (also called Floribunda).

From The Minnesota Horticulturist.

## SENSIBLE GARDENING

**I**T is gratifying to note that the hysteria for the type of defense gardens planned in the World War is subsiding.

Writes Paul H. Jones in the Garden Digest: "People are more garden-minded than in World War time, and also more aware that it would be poor business to plow up good lawns to grow poor potatoes."

With a little encouragement such as fair prices, the farmers and gardeners of this country are able to grow more vegetables than can be consumed which is shown by the tremendous surpluses of canned vegetables such as peas, beans, etc., produced during past years.

Let us leave the growing of vegetables to those who know how and have the soil for it—the gardeners and growers. Should they be unable to produce enough, we can then promote an increase in vegetable growing by urging folks

in the cities to help. Until that time, however, let us keep our flower gardens. We really need beauty during these troubled times.

## LEADING IRIS VARIETIES

### An Unofficial Iris Symposium

**A**N unofficial Iris Symposium was undertaken by Mr. Kenneth D. Smith of the American Iris Society this year when he sent to all accredited judges of the Society, 200 of them, ballots and asked them to vote what they considered the 50 best tall bearded iris, having received awards from the American Iris Society.

This list should be helpful to anyone who desires the worth while varieties, as it reflects the opinions of 73 judges of the Society.

The varieties received the highest number of votes in the following order: (We give only the first 25 of the 99 varieties listed).

1. Wabash '36; 2. Amigo '34;
3. China Maid '36; 4. City of Lincoln '37; 5. Golden Treasure '36;
6. The Red Douglas '37; 7. Sable '38; 8. Naranja '35; 9. Great Lakes '38; 10. Junaluska '34; 11. Fair Elaine '38; 12. E. B. Williamson '37; 13. Angelus '37; 14. Christobel '36; 15. Golden Majesty '38.
16. Prairie Sunset '40; 17. California Gold '33; 18. Matterhorn '38; 19. Shining Waters '33; 20. Mount Washington '38; 21. Glorioso '33; 22. Copper Lustre '34; 23. Lighthouse '36; 24. Missouri '33; 25. Garden Magic '36.

—From Bulletin of the American Iris Society.

## GLADIOLUS BULBS

Picardy, Salmon pink, 30c dozen; Gold Eagle, early yellow, 25c dozen; Pride of Wanakah, dark rose, 30c dozen; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, early pink, 30c dozen. 30 other varieties, all number one size, prepaid. Wholesale prices on request. H. & M. Gardens, 1558 Packard Avenue, Racine Wisconsin.



# Indian Garden Plants

Mrs. Dorothy Moulding Brown,  
Madison

The father of the Indian garden project idea in the United States was undoubtedly the late Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore of Lincoln, Nebraska, in his day the leading Indian ethno-botanist in this country. He published many papers and articles on this subject.

Dr. Gilmore encouraged many others to study Indian plants and to undertake the planting of Indian gardens. One of his earliest disciples was Mr. Charles E. Brown, Director of the State Historical Museum. In the years 1913 to 1915 Mr. Brown made a collection of gourds, squashes, melons, and pumpkins, also of the sweet, pop, and flour corns, grown by Indian tribes in all parts of the United States. These he planted in his own garden and in the gardens of friends.

In the year 1935 Mr. Brown succeeded in interesting the teachers and mothers of the pupils of Madison's Lakewood School and an Indian garden came into being. A small plot of ground near the school was selected, the children preparing the ground and planting the Indian seeds and tubers which Mr. Brown furnished. A rustic fence made of sticks and twigs surrounded the garden. A gateway at the entrance bore the sign "Indian Garden."

In this garden were grown corn of several kinds, tomatoes, potatoes, garden beans, lima beans, peppers, onions, cucumbers, gourds, squashes, pumpkins, melons, artichokes, sunflowers, tobacco and other plants of Indian origin. During the spring and summer the school children cultivated and tended the garden which many of the parents came to see. As they matured the crops were harvested by the children and later were exhibited at the school.

Indian seeds may be purchased from Mr. George Well, Well Seed Company, Bismark, North Dakota.

## Indian Vegetables

Our modern vegetables known by the same names, are cultured results of years of experimenting. Their Indian ancestors will be of interest in comparison. The Indian native wild bean, "bean of the earth," grows in dense masses over shrubbery and over vegetation. It forms two kinds of branches, bearing two forms of flower, producing two forms of fruit. Leafy branches climb up and over vegetation, but under these in the shade, prostrate on the earth are leafless, colorless branches forming a network on the ground. The tiny inconspicuous blossoms borne on these prostrate branches are self-pollinated and push into the soft earth, and there each produces a single large bean closely wrapped in a husk. They are about the size of Lima beans. Upon the upper branches are borne showy, purplish flowers appearing like small bean blossoms. From these are produced small bean pods containing four or five hard tiny beans.

The large earth beans are desirable for food, and have a good flavor when cooked. The small beans are also good, but so hard to harvest that little use was made of them.

## An Indian Garden

In appreciation of the Indian garden project carried on by the Lakewood school, "Big White Owl," a Delaware Indian, wrote a letter to Mrs. L. V. Sprague, Maple Bluff. I take the liberty to quote his words concerning the Indian ways of gardening.

"Several varieties of Indian corn

**WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS  
SHOW—MANITOWOC,  
AUGUST 30-31**

Auspices

**WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY  
COOPERATING WITH  
MANITOWOC CHAPTER**

## TO A TRILLIUM

(WAKE ROBIN)

*Wake Robin, wake  
And hear the song of spring.  
Wake Robin, wake  
Soft rains all buds will bring.*

*Wake Robin, wake  
And sprinkle white the sod,  
Wake Robin, wake  
And make a path for God.*  
MARION F. HAUGSETH, Hayward  
In American Poetry

"Why are you running a steam roller over that field?" asked the stranger.

"I'm trying to raise mashed potatoes," explained the farmer.

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### KOLO-ROTENONE DUST

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# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

## OFFICERS

Mrs. C. H. Braman, President  
Box 147, Waupaca  
Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, Hon. President,  
247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc  
Mrs. Frank Quimby, 1st Vice-Pres.,  
1422 Blaine Blvd., Racine  
Mrs. H. S. Bostock, 2nd Vice-Pres.,  
15 W. Main St., Madison  
H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Secretary  
Madison

## News

Mrs. E. L. White, Rec. Secretary  
Box 334, Fort Atkinson

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Mrs. F. E. Willard, Oakfield  
Fox River Valley District  
Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise, Madison  
Madison District  
Mrs. J. C. Stevens, 260 No. Main St.,  
Oconomowoc—Milwaukee District  
Rev. A. H. Otto, 210 S. 7th St., West Bend  
Sheboygan District  
Mrs. Theo. Ward, Fort Atkinson  
South Central District

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**T**HE Wisconsin Garden Club Federation has made many plans for aiding gardeners and providing an interesting and helpful program of work for this season. Early in the year the districts held interesting meetings, making plans for the year. Each meeting was well planned and indicated an understanding of the purpose of the organization.

On March 21st the Federation sponsored a Flower Arrangement Clinic, featuring Mrs. Eunice Morris Curtis of Seattle, Washington. We were greatly benefited.

### Trial Gardens

Cooperating with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, eight trial gardens have been established in various parts of the state to test some promising perennials and roses. The Horticultural Society paid for one-half the cost of the plants. Much enthusiasm is being shown and we urge you to visit these gardens and inspect the new varieties recommended by our plant testing committee.

As I write this message, members of our State Flower Show Committee are completing plans for what promises to be the best State Flower Show yet held.

### Garden Design Schools

The Garden Design Schools planned for Kohler and Menasha on June 4 and 5, also promise to be very interesting and helpful. We hope that most of our members took advantage of the opportunity by attending.



The Federation will hold in the various districts a new type of workshop consisting of flower arrangements and judging. This should be very beneficial, not only to those interested in becoming judges, but for everyone interested in making better flower arrangements in their homes. The first school will be held at Ripon on June 10, and at Waupaca on June 19.

Then there is the outdoor garden school in the Botanical Gardens, Whitnall Park, on June 25th, a joint project of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the Milwaukee County Park Board to which all members are invited.

The Horticultural Society has again made it possible for the Secretary to lecture to sixty-seven clubs throughout the state, his lectures being stimulating as well as highly educational. The Society also prepared nine sets of lantern slides available free to all our garden clubs, a lecture accompanying each set of slides.

## Summer Meeting

Plans are practically complete for our summer meeting which will be held at Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park, July 26-27. An outstanding program is being planned, offering a wide variety of interesting and educational features, and the Baraboo Club will do its utmost to make every minute enjoyable and profitable. This gathering is a privilege we look forward to with pleasure, as it affords great happiness to meet so many old and new gardening friends.

Wisconsin is truly a beautiful state and as spring again approaches, "let's go adventuring" in other people's gardens as well as our own.

If any club wishes to visit a garden, contact the club president and she will make arrangements for the visit.

Plans and preparations are under way for our State Fair Flower Show. The schedule will soon be available and we urge you to exhibit and help to raise the standard of horticulture and education in flower beauty.

## Annual Convention

Two days—October 2-3, will be filled with activities which will be educational, entertaining and wholly delightful, when we gather at Fond du Lac for our annual convention as guests of the Ledgeview and Fond du Lac Garden Clubs of Fond du Lac.

And, as we read the reports of the many different committee chairmen, we cannot help being impressed by their accomplishments.

Your Board of Directors have been untiring in their efforts to help you who have been so faithful to the Federation.

May you be inspired to make this the best of all your gardening years.

—Rose E. Braman.

**IMPORTANT COMING EVENTS**

**July 5-6. Annual meeting American Delphinium Society and Show, Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, Illinois.**

**July 26-27. Annual summer convention, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Baraboo and Devil's Lake Park.**

**August 16-17-18. Garden Club Flower Show at Wisconsin State Fair.**

**August 30-31. Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Armory, County Fair Park, Manitowoc.**

**October 2-3. Annual convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Fond du Lac.**

**COMING FLOWER SHOWS**

**June 13-14. Southern District Flower Show, Municipal Building, Fort Atkinson.**

**June 14-15. Madison Garden Club Peony and Iris Show. Woman's Building, 240 W. Gilman St., Madison. Admission 25c.**

**June 19. Brandon Community Garden Club. Flower Show, afternoon and evening. High School Gymnasium. Admission 10c.**

**June 21-22. Racine Garden Club Flower Show, Wustum Museum of Fine Arts, Racine.**

**August 24-25. Edgerton Garden Club Annual Flower Show, Edgerton.**

**NO MAGAZINE IN JULY**

As has been customary for the past few years, the July-August issues will be combined.

The next issue will therefore reach you about August 1.

**ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING  
WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION  
DEVIL'S LAKE, BARABOO  
Saturday and Sunday, July 26-27**

**PROGRAM**

**Saturday, July 26**

10-11 a. m. Registration and room assignment on **South Shore** (Kirkland Shore), Devil's Lake. Registration fee 10c.

11:00 a. m. Business meeting Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

12:00 M. Picnic luncheon. Bring your own luncheon and cups. Coffee and lemonade will be furnished free by Baraboo Garden Club.

1:30 p. m. The Story of Devil's Lake. Prof. W. H. Twenhofel, chairman, Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin.

2:15 p. m. Trips through Devil's Lake Park with guides. Lectures by guides, to be followed by swimming, horse back riding, and recreation.

6:30 p. m. Banquet in the Pine Room, Warren Hotel, Baraboo. Advance reservations required. Limit of 180 persons. Price 85c.

Illustrated lecture with colored movies by Col. H. C. Muhlenberg, U. S. Army Air Corps, Columbus, Ohio, on the Hawaiian Islands. Airplane views, gardens and the people of the Islands. (Highly recommended).

**Sunday, July 27**

9:30 a. m. Outdoor church services, Ochsner's Park, Baraboo.

10:15 a. m. Visit to gardens and points of interest near Baraboo and Wisconsin Dells, including Parfrey's Glen, Durward's Glen, Schoenenger's Gardens at Wisconsin Dells, and river trip at the Dells.

**COMMITTEES**

General Chairman: Mrs. R. E. Kartack.

Housing and Reservation: Mrs. Chas. H. True.

Hospitality and Program: Mrs. R. J. Kasiska.

Refreshments: Miss Della Payne.

Registration: Mrs. O. F. Isenberg.

Table Decorations: The Flower Show Committee.

Publicity: Mrs. A. K. Bassett.

**NOTICE**

Devil's Lake Park is usually crowded during the summer. Therefore room reservations and dinner reservations should be made well in advance. Unless this is done the committee cannot promise comfortable quarters.

Cabin rooms 50c to \$2.00 per person; rooms in homes in Baraboo, 75c to \$1 per person; Warren Hotel rooms, \$1.50 to \$2.00 single.

Write Mrs. Chas. H. True, 217 Second Street, Baraboo, stating type of accommodations desired, number in party and make banquet reservations.

To reach the south shore of Devil's Lake, members coming on Hy. 12 should turn in on road to Ski-Hi Fruit Farm.

**AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSED**

**T**HE committee on revision of the constitution and the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, have approved a revision to the constitution to be brought up at the business session at the annual summer meeting at Devil's Lake Park, Baraboo, on July 26.

It is proposed to amend Article V, Section 1, to read as follows:

"The officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation shall be: President, 1st Vice-President, District Presidents who shall act as Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary-Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary." This suggested change drops the retiring President and the Second Vice-President.

There are several changes involved in this proposal which will be discussed at the business meeting.

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## GARDEN CENTER NEWS

**T**HE Menasha Garden Club exhibited Avacado pears at the Garden Center in the Library during May. The exhibit consisted of fruits, seeds, one and two year old plants, and a grapefruit grown from seed.

The club carries on regular publicity through their local paper, inviting interested persons to visit the Garden Center.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club is establishing a Garden Center in their library. Books, magazines and scrap books made by members, flowers and a question box have been placed in the Center.

The Neenah Garden Club has a Center in the library. Books, magazines, etc., are available to the public.

Several garden clubs, including Fond du Lac, Ripon and Berlin are planning on establishing Centers.

Another good suggestion is to supply school children with seeds through the Garden Center.

—Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, Garden Center Chairman.

## VISIT THE TRIAL GARDENS THIS SUMMER

**G**ARDEN club members wherever possible, should visit the test gardens of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and Horticultural Society this season to see the plants being tested, especially the four Floribunda roses — World's Fair, Betty Prior, Donald Prior, and Summer Snow.

The location of the test gardens is as follows:

Elkhorn: Mrs. Harry Howe, W. Walworth Street.

Fort Atkinson: Mr. E. L. White Box 334.

Fox River Valley: Jos. Steiner, Box 243, Oakfield.

Madison: H. J. Rahmlow, 2315 Regent St.

Sheboygan: Earl F. Wedepohl, 1015 No. Sixth St.

Superior: Mrs. Herbert A. Juneau, 810 E. Fourth St.

Waupaca: Mrs. Theo. J. Peterson, 319 Harrison Street.

Wausau: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, 3114 Seventh Street.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR ON A GARDEN TOUR

1. The degree of restfulness a place possesses.

2. Where would you have located the house?

3. The organization of the drive and walks in their relation to the house and garage and to each other.

4. The main views from the house and other points, both into the property and toward distant objects.

5. The forms and sizes of the principal lawn areas and their relations to the house and planting masses.

6. The general ground formation and any fine naturalistic shapings of grades.

7. Is shade amply provided without interfering with views?

8. The locations, forms and compositions of the shrubbery masses.

9. Fine proportions in any of the above. Fine proportions between any of the above.

10. The designs and characters of flower borders and gardens and their relations with the house.

11. Fine trees and specimen shrubs, well designed groups of planting, hedges and individual flowers.

12. Interesting garden furniture garden houses, walls and rock design.

—Phelps Wyman, Landscape Architect, Milwaukee.

## SEND IN YOUR FLOWER SHOW DATES

**A**LL garden club secretaries should send to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for publication, the dates for flower shows to be held in their community.

However, the next issue will not come out until August 1. Therefore send in the dates for all shows during August and September.

## SHEBOYGAN DISTRICT FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND JUDGING SCHOOL

Plymouth, June 26  
Dining Room, Congregational Church

### PROGRAM

9:00 a. m. Arrangements made by members (Showing all classes usually exhibited in flower shows)

10:00 a. m. Lecture: Relationship Between Judge and Exhibitor. Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Wauwatosa.

10:30 a. m. Workshop: Making of arrangements under supervision.

11:30 a. m. Discussing and Judging own arrangements (made in workshop) using new accredited score card. Mrs. L. E. Larson, Sheboygan.

12:00 m. Lunch. Price 50c. Served by the Congregational Church.

1:00 p. m. Flower Arrangement Lecture, Mrs. Roy Sewell, Wauwatosa.

2:30 p. m. Audible Judging and scoring of prepared arrangements made by Mrs. Roy Sewell and Mrs. E. A. St. Clair by the class.

Everyone attending the workshop may make an arrangement and join in all discussions without taking part in the judging.

A fee of 25c will be charged to help defray expenses.

—Alfred H. Otto, Chairman, Sheboygan District, West Bend.

### By Comparison

"I can hardly wait for the Fourth of July."

"How so?"

"We have these safe and sane Fourth's these days, and it's the only day I can see that is."

Farmer Giles: "What be ailing that old hen of yours?"

Farmer Wiles: "Shell shock. Ducks came out of the eggs she'd been sitting on."



**FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND JUDGING SCHOOLS WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION**

June 10. Ripon  
 June 19. Waupaca  
 June 26. Sheboygan District, Plymouth.  
 August 5. Madison

The program as outlined on page 251 of the May issue of Wisconsin Horticulture will be followed with some variation in various districts. Mrs. E. A. StClair and Mrs. Roy Sewell of the committee, plan to make all the schools practical, and we may be sure they will be very educational.

**THE STATE FAIR FLOWER SHOW**

**P**RIZE ribbons won at the State Flower Show have been duly admired and filed for future reference; exhibitors have had time to relax; gardens have taken a turn for the better; garden visits have become a part of our daily routine. Treasuries of clubs need replenishing; new ideas for arrangements are popping up.

So remember that you can show all of the new plants, and try all these new arrangements and ideas at the

**State Fair Flower Show  
 August 16-17-18**

Send your entries promptly when the schedule arrives.  
 Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Chairman, Milwaukee.

**BORERS IN OUR PLANTS**

**B**ORERS often attack Columbine, Lupine, Bleeding Hearts, etc. There isn't much we can do about it once the borer has eaten its way into the stem of the plants. However, we should watch our plants carefully, and when there are signs of borers we could go after them and kill them. Either cut off and burn the infected parts, or with a wire or needle kill the insect.

Large insects of this kind in the small garden can be best controlled by watching and killing them as we find them.

**RECENT FINDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF TULIP AND NARCISSUS BULBS**

By the Master Gardener

**D**R. R. C. ALLEN of Cornell University has conducted some experiments on tulip and narcissus bulbs which will interest gardeners very much.

**Date of Planting Has Effect on Length of Stem of Flower**

Dr. Allen found that the date of planting tulips has a decided effect on the length of stem of the flower. Bulbs planted January 1 and later, produced flowers with stems progressively two inches shorter for each planting. Bulbs planted March 1 had flowers with stems approximately six inches shorter than flowers produced from bulbs planted October 1.

**Effect of Lifting Bulbs at Different Dates**

Even though you seldom dig your bulbs, this phase of Dr. Allen's work definitely shows the wisdom of allowing foliage to ripen thoroughly before removing it. Bulb lifted on May 1 and replanted in fall produced no flowers.

Of the bulbs lifted on May 15, about 20% produced flowers.

Bulbs dug June 1 bloomed normally.

**Effect of Plant Food**

Both tulips and narcissus responded to an application of plant food, a complete plant food resulting in the greatest increase in the weight of the bulbs.

**OTHAKE SPHACELATUM**

**A**LITTLE-USED garden annual *Othake sphacelatum* was reported by Prof. Holley of New Hampshire, as being desirable for eastern gardening conditions, at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December. It is tolerant of acidity and alkalinity, is resistant to drought and heat and will flower five weeks from the date of sowing seed. The color of the flower is pink and it has good keeping qualities.

**TEN WAYS TO RUIN A GARDEN CLUB**

(This was handed out at a recent garden school in Mechanicsburg, Ohio)

1. Always arrive late; preferably after roll call. It makes your secretary of some use.

2. Carry on a whispering conversation during meeting, in that way you miss the dull business session.

3. Never express an opinion when asked to do so, always wait until after the meeting is over.

4. Tell members of other clubs how you envy them their leaders as your club is run by a certain clique.

5. Always refuse to hold office when asked to do so.

6. When Mrs. Smith's petunias win a blue ribbon and yours a red one, explain how the judge showed favoritism and was really incompetent.

7. Find fault with the program, it's nothing at all to plan just one program each month.

8. When asked to be hostess to your club always clean house or have paper hangers or painters or plan to go south that month.

9. Never volunteer to take charge of any club work, it spoils your officers.

10. Tell members of other clubs how splendid their officers are and how poorly the ones of your club manage your affairs.

From Farm and Home Garden Club News Letter by Victor H. Ries, Ohio.

The quickest annual flower to bloom is leptosyne stillmanii, which will bear flowers in five weeks from seed. The plant grows eighteen inches tall and the flowers are yellow daisies, borne for a long season.

. . . The preacher finished his sermon with "All liquor should be thrown in the river," and the choir ended by singing "Shall We Gather at the River?"

# Our Beautiful State Flower Show

**T**HE State Flower Show at the Wauwatosa Recreation Building, May 23-25, was outstanding in its beauty. The quality of the flowers, arrangements and gardens was equal to any we have ever seen. Wisconsin garden club members are becoming recognized for their ability in arranging flowers, and in creating beautiful settings.

## Little Gardens

The little gardens were especially well done. At one end of the hall was a home entrance with a landscaped front yard built by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation under the direction of Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee. On each side was a garden, one an Herb and Kitchen Garden by the Hawthorn Garden Club of Hales Corners. This was very well done with a wagon wheel in the center for the planting of various herbs, and a formal design for vegetables with a path of brick. A rating of excellent was given this garden.

On the other side of the entrance was a Colonial Garden by the four garden clubs of Madison. The design was formal with flowers typical of Colonial times. Award, excellent.

The Blue Beech Garden Club of Milwaukee exhibited a cutting garden. It had an interesting design with brick enclosure. The flowers were for cutting purposes and vegetables suitable for the home garden. The gardener, carved from wood, dressed in garden clothes, was leaning over the gate. Rating, excellent.

The Wauwatosa and Blue Mound Garden Clubs exhibited a formal garden featuring a beautiful variety of pink geraniums, and a center pool. Rating, very good.

The West Allis Garden Club exhibited a Colonial Salem Door-yard garden. In front was an attractive white fence in the Williamsburg style, with a gate. Award, good.

## THANKS

The officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation wish to express their appreciation and thanks to the show management, committees and exhibitors for their splendid efforts in staging a beautiful flower show.

A formal garden with an interesting pool and a border of yellow Pansies and Ageratum was shown by the Kenosha Garden Club. In the pool was an interesting metal bird bath. Rating, very good.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the show was the early Colonial Garden by the West Bend Garden Club. The flowers were authentic Colonial flowers, and surrounding the garden was a miniature old rail fence. In the garden was a sun dial and a Washington cherry tree. Rating, excellent.

## Entrance Exhibit by Milwaukee Park Board

The feature of the show was the wild life natural planting at the entrance to the hall, built by the Milwaukee County Park Board and planned by Mr. Alfred Boerner, County landscape architect. In it were many of our most attractive native shrubs and flowers, and an interesting pool.

## Junior Exhibits

This year additional rooms were used for junior and commercial exhibits. Many interesting scrap books and study material were shown by junior garden club members.

There was an interesting exhibit by the Garden Center committee, and by the State-wide Museum Project of Milwaukee. The latter exhibited some of the valuable material available to public institutions for study aids.

Commercial exhibits included a very attractive exhibit by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole, Baraboo, of herbs and herb products. Exhibits of bird houses, ev-

ergreens by the White Elm Nursery, and a pottery exhibit made this section interesting. The Milwaukee District displayed and sold flower holders, garden gloves and other accessories.

## Basement Windows

*Excellent:* Menomonee Falls G. C.; *Very Good:* Blue Mound G. C.; Waukesha Town G. C.

## Tables

*Breakfast Tables.* Porch, *Very Good:* Hales Corners G. C.; *Good:* Wauwatosa.

*Bridge, Very Good:* Wauwatosa G. C.; *Good:* Baraboo G. C.

*Bachelor Girl, Excellent:* Ravenswood G. C.; *Good:* Hales Corners G. C.

*Bachelor, Excellent:* Hales Corners G. C.; *Very Good:* Ravenswood G. C.

## Luncheon Tables

*Lavender, Excellent:* Gale Crest G. C.; *Pale Green, Very Good:* Ravenswood; *Pale Yellow, Good:* Menomonee Falls G. C.

*Engagement Announcement, Excellent:* Ravenswood G. C.; *Very Good:* Art Institute G. C.

## Informal Dinner Tables

*Speakers, Plant Conservation, Excellent:* La Belle G. C.; *Bird Conservation, Very Good:* Mrs. Max Schmitt, Wis. Garden Club Federation.

*Excellent:* West Allis G. C., Modern; *Very Good:* Wauwatosa G. C., Victorian; Neenah G. C., Gay Nineties. *Good:* Elkhorn, Modern.

*Buffet Tables, Excellent:* Green Tree G. C., Debutante Presentation; Gale Crest G. C., Fiesta-South American. *Very Good:* Hales Corners G. C., Outdoor Garden Party; *Good:* Kohler G. C., Woman's Club Tea.

*Occasional Tables, Excellent:* Elm Grove G. C.; *Very Good:* Hillcrest G. C.; *Good:* Green Tree G. C.; Ravenswood G. C., Blue Mound G. C.

## Still Life Pictures

For stage or entrance hall. *Excellent:* Racine G. C.; *Good:* Blue Beech G. C.

Four Corners of United States. *Excellent:* Blue Mound Garden Club, California; *Very Good:* Hales Corners G. C., Florida; *Good:* Cedarburg G. C., Vermont sugar camp; Racine G. C., Washington Horticulture.

## Niches

*Patriotic, Excellent:* Blue Mound G. C.; *Very Good:* Countryside G. C.; *Good:* Art Institute G. C.

*South of the Border, Excellent:* Elm Grove G. C.; *Very Good:* Menomonee Falls G. C.; *Good:* Racine G. C.

*Spring Lyric, Excellent:* Hales Corners G. C.; *Good:* Milwaukee County Horticultural Society; Ravenswood G. C.

*Complementary Colors. Very Good:* Oakfield G. C.

*Monochromatic. Excellent:* Art Institute G. C.

#### Screens

*Pedestal Arrangement. Very Good:*

Baraboo G. C.; *Good:* Elkhorn G. C.

*Shrubs. Excellent:* Art Institute G. C.

*Yellow-green background. Very Good:*

Hillcrest G. C.; *Good:* Menomonee Falls G. C.

*American Indian Art. Good:* LaBelle G. C.

#### Artistic Arrangements

*Bottle. Very Good:* City Club G. C.

*Arrangement in square or rectangular container. Excellent:* Art Institute G. C.;

Menomonee Falls G. C.; *Very Good:* Hawthorn G. C., Art Institute G. C.;

*Good:* Blue Mound G. C., Menomonee Falls G. C.

*Flowers only. Excellent:* Menomonee Falls G. C.;

*Very Good:* Blue Beech G. C.;

*Good:* Art Institute G. C.

*Large open container, dramatizing water. Excellent:* Art Institute G. C., Blue Beech G. C., Gale Crest G. C., Elm Grove G. C.;

*Very Good:* Wauwatosa G. C., Fort Atkinson G. C.;

*Good:* Blue Mound G. C.

*Arrangement tall shrubs. Very Good:* Art Institute G. C., West Bend G. C.;

*Good:* Tess Corners G. C., Post Office G. C.

*Buxom bouquet. Good:* Tess Corners G. C.

#### Specimen Bloom

Lack of space prevents us from publishing the winners in the specimen bloom classes. The largest exhibitors were: Dr. Carl Schwendener, Milwaukee; Mrs. Wm. Poepp, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Chas. Fickau, Hales Corners.

Some confusion resulted due to the premium list not being clear.

#### Proud of Show

Dr. Carl Schwendener, chairman of the show, states, "I am proud of the show in every respect. Again credit for planning and staging it goes to the executive committee, Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Mrs. W. F. Roecker and Mrs. R. R. Hibbard. The clubs responded nobly.

"The total attendance was 1710, a little better than last year. The show will show a small profit but the cost was higher than last year.

"The show committees were: Mr. R. Ferge and Mrs. O. J. Reuss, who ably handled the tickets; Mrs. Wm. Armitage, Mrs. J. C. Stevens and Mrs. E. E. Kraus, hostesses; Mrs. J. Livingstone, Mrs. F. Courtney, Mrs. E. Rohan, Mrs. C. Leidgen and Mrs. A. Wuchterl composed the floor and placement committee.

"On the entry committee were Mrs. W. F. Roecker, Mrs. Krautschneider and Mrs. S. Hirsh.

"The museum project was under direction of Mr. Fred Robbins. Mrs.

Roy Sewell and Mrs. M. Schmitt had charge of the large junior exhibit.

"The judges were Mrs. David Weart, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. B. McCloud, Mrs. M. Bradley, Mr. Alfred Boerner, Mr. John Forrer, Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. White and Miss Mary Lowerre.

"To all who helped make the show a success I give my personal thanks."

EDITOR'S NOTE: I am sure the entire Garden Club membership joins in thanking Dr. Schwendener for his untiring efforts.

#### ANT CONTROL

**C**ALCIUM cyanide in granular form is now sold in special metal cans equipped with a spout, and is one of the most effective ant exterminators yet found.

In using it, the nests should be probed with a thin stick to a depth of eight inches so that the Queen ant may be eliminated. Then the granules are injected into the hole or nest, and the opening closed with soil. In a few seconds all the ants will be killed as this material forms what is known as lethal gas.

The soil should be dry, as burning of grass would otherwise result.

Since the cyanide is placed in the soil and covered over with soil, there is no hazard to animals. It may now be purchased in most drug or seed stores.

When working with the powder be careful not to breath any of the gas as it is very poisonous.

#### GREEN LETTUCE RICH IN VITAMIN A

**N**OT long ago home gardeners took pride in their ability to grow tight heading lettuce. This was a real test of skill in hot-summer sections, requiring the sowing of seeds indoors, setting them out in early spring, and constant watering and feeding in order to mature heads before summer sent the plants up to seed.

But as the knowledge of vitamins increases, tight-heading lettuce is now seldom sought by home

gardeners. The reason is two-fold. For one thing, authorities on vitamins compare the vitamin content of green and bleached lettuce leaves as follows: Green, 4,000 international units of Vitamin A, 25 of B1, 200 of C, and 71 micrograms of Vitamin G (riboflavin), White (bleached), 100 international Units of Vitamin A, 29 of B1 and 48 micrograms of Vitamin G (riboflavin).

In addition to having forty times as much Vitamin A as the bleached leaves of head lettuce, green lettuce leaves are the only kind real bowl salad enthusiasts will use. They consider tight bleached heads to be lacking in flavor, and poor mediums for spreading the delicious dressing which, of course, is the soul of a bowl salad.

#### CURE ASTER YELLOWS BY HEAT

**P**REVIOUS reports have recorded the cure of four virus diseases of peach and two of sugar cane by heat treatments. To this list may now be added aster yellows in the periwinkle, *Vinca rosea*. The plants have been cured by treatments in which temperatures of from 32 degrees to 42 degrees centigrade (89 to 108 degrees F.) were employed.

In some treatments potted plants were submerged in a water bath, while in others they were incubated in a hot room. Neither method of treatment caused serious injury. Both methods were effective.

Growth produced after the cure was normal in every respect. Cured plants were as susceptible to a second or a third attack of the disease as were plants that had never had yellows. Since no virus could be obtained from plants that had received adequate treatments, the cures were believed to have resulted from heat inactivation of yellows virus. Aster yellows probably can be cured in all species capable of enduring moderately severe heat treatments.

—L. O. Kunkel in *The Florist's Review*.



## June Is The Peony Month

Our Peonies begin to bloom the last of May—probably second week in June at their best.

ROSENDALE INVITES PEONY LOVERS FROM COAST TO COAST TO SEE 1,500 VARIETIES OF THESE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

If in Canada, we have a Memorial Garden of over 300 varieties at Soper Park, Galt, Ontario.

Garden Clubs are especially invited. If desired Mr. Sisson or assistant will give a short or long talk and demonstrations of roots and flowers.

**THIS WILL BE THE TIME TO SELECT A LIST OF VARIETIES FROM YOUR GARDEN BY SEEING THEM IN BLOOM.**

# SISSON'S

ROSENDALE, WISCONSIN

Hi-ways 23-26 Intersection

Village park across the street

## Three-Ply Foundation and Triple Locked Corner Frames

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# Wisconsin *Horticulture*



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Hooked Rug at Flower Show—Story Page 305.

*July-August-1941*

## ADVICE TO DRUG PLANT GROWERS

THE people who have expressed interest in growing various drug plants should read "Troubles of a Drug Plant Grower," by H. B. Smith in the May issue of the *Nor'West Farmer and Country Guide*. Having run the scale from mushrooms to ginseng, this grower adds a final word which I quote: "A person going into drug plant growing or collecting should plan to make same a lifetime job, should raise a family, train the children in the work, and encourage them to marry early and do likewise for their children. Some worthwhile operators should show up by the third generation."

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

"Next I will tell you how we shock the wheat."

"Dear me. Can I listen to this?" murmured the woman from the city.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1909



## Berry Boxes

*Crates, Bushel Boxes  
and Climax Baskets*

**As You Like Them**

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate materials in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

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Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

# Wisconsin Horticulture

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND STAMPS

# Wisconsin Horticulture

## Fruit Crop Prospects Good

Growers Report Apple Crop of Good Quality

### FRUIT AT ELLISON BAY

By S. S. Telfer

**S**OME cherry picking was done at Sturgeon Bay the week of July 4th, but northern Door County did not start until the following week.

The crop is probably a little smaller than last year, but on the whole quite a good crop is expected.

Cherry pickers are scarce. Many growers are unable to get any help at all.

The apple crop will be average, or a little better. McIntosh did not hang very well in most orchards. The Greening and Wealthy crop is good.

Aphids have been bad in both cherries and apples.



Our Snows were badly infested with aphids which we had some difficulty controlling. If we get a little more rain and can control the apple maggot, I think our troubles will be over until harvest.

We sprayed five times by July 1 and will spray twice for apple maggot.

Our favorite apple container is a box.

### FROM STURGEON BAY

By D. E. Bingham

terminal growth with beautiful large dark green leaves. They really are a picture.

During the height of our hot dry spell in June when the unmulched sod was so hard and dry that a spade would not penetrate, the soil under the mulch was cool and moist enough to pack when pressed by hand. The same holds true where young trees were set in virgin soil—only the brush removed. Some of them made 24 inches of growth this season. Next season I will do more mulching.

The scab situation in this section of the state looks bad. In the eastern part of the county I visited an orchard which had been sprayed six times and found the leaves badly infected and much of the fruit already culls on the trees.

**O**UR crop here at Sturgeon Bay will be about one-fourth of last year, and below the 5-year average. The orchard has been one big problem all this year, with much scab, aphids, codling moth, and dry weather. We started to spray the first of May and are still at it.

We will continue to use the bushel basket as for our purposes it looks best for awhile at least. It is now very dry here and looks bad for the trees.

### APPLES AT WALDO

By Arno Meyer

**T**HE apple situation looks very good here at Waldo. None of our trees are overloaded and are carrying a crop that will size up well. I have seen no scab or codling moth injury in my orchard.

I tried out straw mulch on a block of McIntosh 17 years old with an application of 5 pounds ammonium sulfate per tree. The trees have set nicely, made good

### FROM GAYS MILLS

Dr. S. R. Boyce

**W**E will have about two-thirds of last year's crop and about an average for the last five years.

We had excessive damage from leaf roller at Gays Mills this spring.

We have applied seven sprays. The bushel basket with the crown cover is our favorite container.

### FROM LANCASTER

By Ralph Irwin

THE set of apples here at Lancaster is about 25% less than last year, but the size promises to be better. We have had more than the usual amount of bad scab weather. There has been rain, fog, and mist.

We sprayed from five to a dozen times, depending upon what one might call "one" spray.

We sell our better grades of apples in bushel baskets, and the lower grades are sold in burlap bags, and small orders in paper bags. We are looking for a display container.

### FROM WEST BEND

By Joe Morawetz

OUR apple crop this year is about three-fourths of last year's crop, and about 65% of the 5-year average. We have no scab problem this year, and no codling moth trouble.

I will finish my third spray on July 9th.

About 80% of our fruit is called for at the storage house. The round bottom bushel basket is our favorite container.

### FROM CEDARBURG

By Arnold Nieman

OUR crop is larger and of better quality than last year. It is less than the 5-year average.

Up to July 9th we had good control of scab and codling moth on bearing trees. A little scab showed up on young trees.

Our bearing trees have been sprayed seven times up to now. Young trees sprayed five to six times.

Our favorite type container is a paper board box of one bushel and one-half bushel size.

### FROM RACINE COUNTY

By Charles Patterson

OUR apple crop here will be about the same as last year. We have no codling moth trouble, but have some scab. Seven sprays have been applied.

The bushel basket is our usual container.

### FROM OSHKOSH

By N. A. Rasmussen

OUR apple crop at Oshkosh will be 25% larger than last year, and a bit better than the 5-year average.

There has been no scab or codling moth trouble. Three and four sprays to date (July 7) have been made. More to follow, as to variety and age of orchard.

The basket is our favorite type of container. We use bushel of standard type. Also special corrugated basket in two sizes with our name on the design.

Till baskets are used for pears, grapes, and also for small quantity of fancy apples.

### FROM STURGEON BAY

By D. W. Reynolds

THE apple crop here will be 50% larger than last year. Scab has been bad. We have made ten spray applications by July 7, and will make two more.

We will use tub baskets for our apples this year.

A small boy leading a donkey passed by an army camp. A couple of soldiers thought they would tease the lad.

"What are you holding onto your brother so tight for?" asked one of the soldiers.

"So's he won't enlist in the army," replied the boy without blinking.

And—If the U. S. Navy gets must bigger, there won't be enough girls in every port to go around,

### FROM STURGEON BAY

By N. C. Jacobs

OUR apple crop this year will be smaller than last year, and also less than the 5-year average.

At this time (July 8) our apple orchard is practically free from scab and codling moth. We have sprayed seven times so far this year.

### FROM CAMBRIDGE

By C. P. Krippner

MY apple crop is slightly smaller than last year. It is a normal crop, about the same as the 5-year average. We have been able to control scab and codling moth, and have sprayed six times. Apples are sold largely in the roadside stand, and baskets are our favorite container.

### FROM FORT ATKINSON

By Ward Brothers

THE crop here is a little lighter this year than last year, and about the same as the 5-year average. The apples are fairly clean. We have sprayed six times. Bushel baskets are our favorite container so far.

### FROM CEDARBURG

By Martin Wiepking

The apple crop at Cedarburg this year is about the same as last year. Scab and codling moth control is very good. We sprayed five times and will put on another one the fourth week in July.

We will market our apples the same as always, in bushel baskets for larger sales, and in quarter peck, half peck and peck packages.

### MAID'S EYE VIEW

One evening, hearing the telephone ring, Mrs. Robert A. Millikan, wife of the world-famous physicist, went into the hall and found that her maid had already answered the telephone. "Yes, this is where Dr. Millikan lives," she heard her say. "But he's not the kind of doctor that does anybody any good."—Jeptha Wade and David Cope.



# Fruit Notes

**T**HE Hallock berry box which has been used for strawberries and blueberries for so many years, has been declared deceptive by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. On the protest of producers who had millions of boxes on hand, they were allowed to use them up this year.

The California authorities have ruled that if such a raised bottom box has notches cut in the sides at the bottom so as to show the raised portion, it is not deceptive and is allowed. That would seem to be the way out for the Federal authorities.

On the other hand, several Wisconsin strawberry associations have discarded the Hallock box in favor of the basket because the latter shows up the fruit much better. In other words, the basket looks as if it has more berries in it than the Hallock box, even though the latter has a raised bottom.

Some times very small amounts of chemicals have a great influence upon crops. Australian workers, for example, report that excessive applications of borax as top dressings adversely affects the storage qualities of apples, increasing the amount of internal breakdown. When one-half pound per tree was applied, there was no injury, but if one pound to three pounds, especially the latter were applied per tree, there were harmful results. Not only was the fruit defective, but the leaves were small and papery with symptoms of scorching.

What is a good baking apple? We are beginning to think that it is largely a matter of opinion, and as someone has said, "There is no accounting for tastes."

We find, for example, in a Minnesota test of varieties of apples for baking, the statement was made that McIntosh was of no value

for either baking, pie or sauce. Commenting on this, Dr. H. B. Tukey of New York states: "Such a rating would not meet with the taste of many Eastern fanciers of McIntosh." Personally, we agree with Dr. Tukey and we know there are many others who do.

Our trade treaties with South American countries are likely to be a blow to American farmers. South American countries are largely agricultural, and to make trade treaties means that we will buy their agricultural products to sell them industrial goods—the farmer taking it on the chin.

BETTER FRUIT, the official magazine of the Northwest fruit growers, points out that Argentine apples and pears compete directly with our own. To enter the Argentine market, American growers must pay an import duty on their apples about six times the American duty on Argentine apples.

## SAVE DOLLARS ON FRUIT PACKING SUPPLIES

SHREDDED OIL PAPER (Purple)  
DECORATIVE FRINGE (2 Piece)  
TOP PADS  
BOTTOM PADS  
BASKET LINERS  
"HYATT" PACKING FORMS  
PERFECTION PACKING FORMS

### BASKETS—

Bushels	Pecks
1/2 Bushels	1/2 Pecks

PICKING BAGS (Wenatchee)  
PICKING STEP LADDERS  
CLOSED & OPEN TOP PICKING  
LADDERS  
EXTENSION LADDERS

### Packing House Equipment

BEAN—FRUIT GRADERS AND CLEANERS  
FRUIT, POTATO AND VEGETABLE WASHERS—DRIERS  
HOLD YOUR FRUIT ON THE TREES 8 DAYS LONGER

By purchasing the chemical that does the work  
We sell it. Several different Brands

**SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS CO-OP, INC.**

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

Lester Tans, Secy.

Telephone: Big Bend 2821

Route 3

# How to Sell More Apples

## Questions Answered At N. Y. Horticultural Society Convention

*Q. Should a tax of 1 cent per bushel be imposed to stimulate the sale of apples?*

A. A law to levy a 1 cent per bushel tax is working in Washington State. The Supreme Court has just ruled valid such a law in the State of Michigan. If a goodly majority of apple growers in New York State are not willing to voluntarily pay in enough funds to efficiently promote our apples, I believe a state law to levy a tax per bushel is the next best arrangement.

*Q. Should we tax for promotional work?*

A. The Michigan apple tax law has just been declared constitutional in the Michigan Supreme Court. Unless reversed in the U. S. Supreme Court, which seems unlikely, growers should watch its progress in Michigan very closely. Conditions there are much like ours.

The establishment of legal means whereby all commercial apples in leading states were compelled to pay their share of an efficient educational program for apples could and will increase consumption of apples.

## APPLE ADVERTISING FEES DOUBLE IN WASHINGTON

**I**N the State of Washington an advertising fees for advertising apples is collected by law from all the growers. We are informed that for the coming season they will double their assessment and collect 2c per bushel, which will provide an advertising fund of about \$400,000. This will be spent to educate the public to buy *Northwest apples*. Evidently they are getting results.

Connected with this advertising campaign, there must be similar campaigns to put on the market only good quality apples. No use advertising poor stuff.

In many Eastern states campaigns are under way to cut down trees of poor quality varieties. Such a campaign is needed in Wisconsin.

## HOW TO SELL APPLES AT THE ROADSIDE

1. Sell only high-quality fruit at a fair price. The customer drives into the country to buy fresh fruit of good quality. Therefore do not sell him what he can get in the city with less effort.

2. Advertise your market by means of signs along the roadway. Letters on the sign should be at least one foot high so that the motorist can see them from a rapidly moving automobile.

3. Ideal location for a roadside market is on a curve of the road leading to town. The consumer's attention is most likely to be caught when he slows down for the curve, and, if he chooses to stop, he more easily can do so. Motorists usually stop for such purchases on the way home.

4. Keep your market clean and attractive. Customers will stop at the best looking roadside store so money spent for paint and general cleaning up is well spent.

5. "Sell with a smile," is an excellent rule. Customers like to talk with friendly market operators. Treat your customer well and he will come again to buy fruit.

6. Give samples to customers who want them. No better salesman exists than the fruit itself. Give it a chance to sell the customer. From The American Fruit Grower.

## APPLES AND THE FLU Damon Runyon's

### The Brighter Side

**M**R. T. EVERS, Plainfield, N. J., believes in the homely old philosophy of an apple a day keeping the doctor away, especially when it comes to flu. He states that in the years following the crash of 1929, there were fewer cases of flu in this country than usual because people were made apple-conscious by the apple vendors on every street corner and consumed large numbers of Baldwins, Winesaps, and the like, thus warding off the malady.

It has always been our impression that the low rate of flu in the panic years was due to the fact that folks became so emaciated from lack of sustenance that the flu germs could not make a living off them. The germs starved to death from want of vitamins in their accustomed fodder. However, Mr. Evers presents a new slant. It is possible that the apples were responsible. In fact, now that we think of it, when we recently had the flu, our friend Horse Thief Burke brought us a bag of apples and sat on our bed and ate them and he did not get the flu.

There might be something to this theory, too. At least we would like to give it the same chance we are going to afford the apples on our next flu outing. Mr. Evers suggests that we can practically live on apples without knowing it because of the diversity of form in which they can be presented. He mentions apple pie, apple sauce, baked apple, apple brown betty, apple dumplings with cream, and scalloped apples as a vegetable. Condensed from the N. Y. Daily Mirror—April 5, 1941.

Some girls go to college to pursue learning; others, to learn pursuing.

## APPLE CROP REPORTED FOUR PER CENT BELOW 1940

Report as of June 1

**T**HE Crop Report Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on June 1 that the condition of apples in commercial areas is 65% as compared with 69% a year ago, and a 6-year average of 64%.

In each of the North Atlantic States the prospects are reported as being poorer than last year. Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas have small crops due to the freeze last fall. Michigan will have as good a crop as last year with a moderate sized crop of McIntosh, Delicious and Jonathan.

Conditions in Wisconsin are being reported as good. Prospects were 82% compared to 79% for last year, and 77% for the 6-year average. The same applies to Minnesota and Indiana.

## SPRAY MIXTURES FOR DIFFERENT VARIETIES

**P**ERHAPS the question should be raised as to whether we are getting to the point where different strengths of spray mixtures should be recommended for different groups of apple varieties. For example, we know that Cortland, Delicious, and McIntosh are very susceptible to scab but are resistant to russetting results from strong spray mixtures. Therefore, such varieties can take the regular lime sulfur mixture without so much danger of spray injury. On the other hand, varieties such as Jonathan, Haralson, and Wealthy are more resistant to scab but are much more subject to russetting, indicating that a weaker solution might be the more desirable.

—J. D. Winter in the Minnesota Fruit Grower.

## HOW TO GET COLOR IN McINTOSH

*Q. How can we get high color on McIntosh without seriously sacrificing yield?*

Mr. Mantle: We have that problem in Ohio and we have not solved it. We trim heavily, use a heavy spray to hold the fruit on, and pick about twice. We have not used much nitrogen. We cut down on nitrogen to eliminate fire blight. Now the blight is under control and we are using some nitrogen and some mulch.

Mr. La Mont: We are turning more to sod and get good color. We have used quite a large amount of nitrogen and will probably continue that same amount especially early in the season. Later in the season we will turn to sod which will help increase the color.

*Q. How about reduction in yield?*

Mr. Hitchings: I do not think you will get less yield, if you will plant fewer trees to the acre. Give them more root pasture and do not crowd, and there will be no decrease in yield.

Mr. Brown: We have had two or three orchards where the trees are large and planted close together, and consequently we have had to sacrifice on color. I agree with Mr. Hitchings. We need less trees to the acre and more sunlight and air.

Answered at Annual Convention N. Y. Horticultural Society.

## THE MACOUN APPLE

*Q. What can you say about the Macoun apple? Flavor?*

Prof. Howe: All who taste Macoun rate it as one of the best dessert apples now grown. With its pronounced McIntosh flavor and its fine-grained, snappy, crisp flesh, everyone agrees that it is decidedly better than either McIntosh or Cortland.

Answered by N. Y. Horticultural Society convention.

## ORCHARD FOR SALE

Just coming into bearing in Waukesha County, 18 acres. On state Hy. 15, 17 miles from Milwaukee. S. E. Wis. Fruit Growers Co-op.

## SPRAYER BARGAINS

1-Bean-Royal 10 gal.—150 gal. tank. Tractor power take off. Demonstrator. Priced to sell. S. E. Wis. Fruit Growers Co-op.

1-Bean Royal-20 gal. 400 gal. Tank, 12 H. P. 4 Cylinder Motor. Steel wheels. 4 years old. Priced to sell. S. E. Wis. Fruit Growers Co-op, Waukesha, Wis., R. 3.

## How to Assure a BIGGER BETTER APPLE CROP

### Use Niagara Stik

To prevent premature apple drop, and benefit by the following results:

- Better Color.
- Better Quality.
- Better Flavor.
- Better price and more profits.
- Permits an orderly harvest period.

## NIAGARA SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Middleport, New York

**J. Henry Smith,**

Sales Representative  
Waupaca, Wisconsin

## SURE OF ONE

Constable (to auto tourist): "You're arrested. Come with me to see the judge."

Autoist: "What law have I violated?"

Constable: "I don't know exactly which one, but I know you can't drive the hull length of Main street in this town without bustin' at least one of 'em."

# Strawberry Variety Reports

**T**HIS has been a bad season for the Beaver strawberry. Many fields were observed this year in poor condition. Just what happened to cause the Beavers to show up so poorly this year has not been definitely decided, but the general opinion is that Beaver is a "touchy" variety and cannot stand adverse conditions.

Premier seemed to show up very well on the heavier soils again this year. Prof. J. D. Winter of Minnesota points out that experiments show that strawberry plants well spaced have a deeper root system than where they are crowded. Premier seldom crowds, and may have a better root system to withstand adverse conditions.

Catskill seems to be coming into its own, and most growers rank it at least in third place, and some higher. Dresden seems to be a question mark as yet. We will have to test it a few more years before giving any definite opinion.

Mr. John Black of Bayfield feels that the Dorsett is still the best variety for him. He has a red clay soil with some plots of sand and on this soil the Dorsett does exceptionally well. He found that an application of ammonium sulfate the first season helps a great deal.

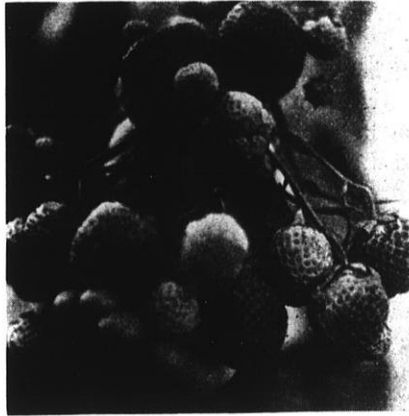
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## FROM BAYFIELD

By Jack Brautigan

**O**UR favorite variety here is Dorsett. We do not have Beaver, and Catskill was fair. Our choice of varieties would be: 1. Dorsett; 2. Premier; 3. Catskill.

Our patch was badly damaged by deer last winter, so perhaps the above is not entirely accurate, but it seems to me Premier can stand more grief and still have good berries.



The Catskill strawberry was a good producer this year.

---

## FROM WARRENS

By R. E. Harris

**T**HE Beavers on our new bed were a poor stand and many of the vines wilted down during the picking season. On most of the old bed the vines stayed fresh and the berries grew to good size. Our last year's experience was about the same, with the new bed poor and wilted and the old bed fresh, with nice berries.

Catskill is a nice looking berry. Stayed bright and fresh to the last picking. Dresden was quite productive. Large berries at first but run small soon. Color poor and vines seem inclined to rust.

I think in regard to production, the Premier was ahead on the new setting and Beaver on the old.

For commercial purposes I think we will have to leave the order of preference about the same as before—Beaver, Premier and Catskill.

---

## FROM WARRENS

By Mrs. John Jensen

**W**E had two acres of Beavers which were a perfect stand and yielded 500 sixteen quart cases per acre. We also had about one-half acre of Catskills and Pre-

miers. I think the Catskill yielded about as well as the Beaver, but Premier not quite so well. Usually the Beaver is the best bet for us. We set early and always have a good stand.

---

## FROM ALMA CENTER

By E. J. Randles

**T**HE Beaver was not as good as in other years, due mostly I think to too many plants in the row, and a short root system. Several Beaver beds blighted badly.

The Catskill were nice this year and fruited heavily, but the Dresden ran small and of poor quality.

The Premier beat them all this year in general.

---

## FROM TOMAH

By Lynn Reynolds

**O**UR Beaver strawberries got frosted worse than other varieties in my patch. They also are apparently on their way out because of diseases.

Catskill and Dresden were fine. Dresden tastes fairly pleasant and colored well on our sandy soil.

While we had no check on production, the Dresden looked best here.

Gem everbearing took the lead on the last picking in one patch and Catskill in another.

It looks as if Catskill and Dresden are leaders.

---

## FROM TOMAH

By Wesley Reynolds

**T**HE Beaver strawberry was a failure with us this year and is discarded as far as I am concerned. It lacks constitution to stand up when there are any unfavorable conditions.

The Catskill was outstanding and by far the best variety I know of. Dresden is promising, but still uncertain. Dorsett is a good garden variety but not commercial.



My own discovery, "Reynolds' Special", was the best producing variety I have. It has been my reliable standby for 18 years. It is extremely late and there seems to be less need for a late variety, and so it will probably be discarded in favor of Catskill in another year or two.

My choice of varieties would be:  
1. Catskill; 2. Reynolds' Special;  
3. Premier, Beaver or Dunlap.

### COMMENTS ON STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

"CATSKILL is on the up and up in Minnesota. The Beaver has gone to pieces this year with us. I note recent work in Maryland shows crowded plants have much less depth penetration of roots than when the plants are spaced. Put this with a very dry September such as we had here last fall and I suspect it may explain some of the Beaver trouble.

"We have not seen enough Dresden here to form any opinions as yet."

—By J. D. Winter, Division of Horticulture, St. Paul, Minnesota.

### H. H. Harris, Warrens

CATSKILL and Dresden are both very productive. The fruit of Catskill is of a brighter color, and better flavor than Dresden. The Catskill plant is bright and healthy after fruiting. The Dresden plants looked poor after bearing their first crop.

Premier does not always carry as well as Beaver to distant markets, but usually is as good or better yielder, with us, than Beaver.

The Beaver has always been a little uncertain in vine health and yield the first season after setting and is often better fruiting the second year than the first. As pretty a box of berries as any I saw this season was of Beaver on a two-year old field.

My choice of varieties for commercial growing is: 1st, Beaver; 2nd, Premier; 3rd, Catskill.

### TO A PIONEER FRUIT GROWER



E. S. Hildemann, Shawano, pioneer fruit grower and beekeeper.

This issue is dedicated to the second oldest of Wisconsin's fruit growers, and a member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Mr. E. S. Hildemann of Shawano.

Mr. Hildemann was born March 14, 1852 just north of the city of Watertown. He will be 90 next March. He started beekeeping when he was 23 years old.

In 1891 he moved to Shawano County and planted an orchard and started growing small fruits in 1898.

Mr. Hildemann has been an enthusiastic beekeeper and strawberry grower and is the moving spirit of the Shawano Fruit Growers Association. At 89 years of age he is vigorous and attends all the meetings of the Association, and is its most enthusiastic member.

Mr. Hildemann is only a few months younger than Mr. H. H. Harris of Warrens to whom our last issue was dedicated.

A little two-foot by two-foot bed of plants of *Mackenzie* fruited quite well considering the tiny plant set in 1940 that produced all the plants in the bed.

### REMARKS ABOUT STRAWBERRIES

"We picked a wonderful lot of Premiers yesterday, (June 10) about 840 quarts. They were selling reasonably well yesterday at 18c per quart alongside of smaller Dunlap at 12½c. The latter were somewhat green and with one-half inch stems attached in many cases."

—Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville.

### STRAWBERRY FAILURES ON POOR SOILS

VISITING and carefully scoring nearly a hundred leading strawberry fields in Tennessee, and a few in other states this spring, has afforded the opportunity to make some pertinent observations. Some fields—possibly 20% of those visited—were so badly devitalized that it was apparent they should never have been planted to berries.

Old "new ground" from which the humus has been burned by a succession of tilled crops, is no longer favorable strawberry land. Shallow and infertile soils or the finer silts and clays, which bake and crack deep into the root zone, would produce crops of questionable profit even under normal weather conditions.

Crops planted on soils which had been built up by turning under heavy legume cover crops or an abundance of barnyard manure, especially where a half-inch or more of straw mulch protected the surface, continued to yield a high percentage of No. 1 berries well into the second week of picking, twenty-eight days after the last rain—a .9-inch shower. Highly-ridged bed rows and wide, densely-planted rows suffered more seriously than level-planted or slightly-ridged rows and narrow or medium width beds with well-spaced plants.

—From Tennessee Horticulture.

**NEW BULLETIN ON PREPARING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR THE FROZEN FOOD LOCKER**

**T**HE Minnesota College of Agriculture has just issued a very instructive bulletin entitled "Preparation of Fruits and Vegetables for the Frozen Food Locker" by J. D. Winter of the Division of Horticulture.

The following are some of the important recommendations made for securing best results:

"Remember that the proper stage of ripeness or maturity is all important. Pick as you would for immediate table use.

"Handle and pack the product quickly, so that it reaches the sharp-freeze room within 4 or 5 hours after picking.

"See that vegetables are adequately scalded. If water does not return to boil within 60 to 75 seconds you risk poor results.

"Do not allow anyone to handle and pack the product until the hands are thoroughly washed in soap and water.

"Have all utensils scrupulously clean and scalded before use.

"Make sure that the containers are spread out when placed in the sharp-freeze room, to allow good circulation of air."

For a copy of the bulletin ask for Extension Pamphlet 79, and address Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**FROM STURGEON BAY**

By N. C. Jacobs

**W**E have a good stand of Beaver strawberry plants this year, but the yield was small on Beaver as well as other varieties, due to slight winter injury to the plants, some frost damage to the blossoms, and due to drought during fruiting time.

Catskill and Premier were fair. Beaver were the best and Dresden nearly as good as Beaver.

**Five New Potato Varieties Make Good**

**F**OR the fourth straight year in 1940, G. H. Rieman's potato variety trials, carried on in nine Wisconsin counties, showed that some new varieties offer real advantages to growers in this state.

But equally important, there are at least twice as many new varieties which are inferior to those now commonly grown. Of the 16 new varieties tested, five are making good and 11 are not.

The adapted new potatoes are Chippewa, Katahdin, Sebago, Red Warba and Pontiac. In time no doubt some of these will take rank with and to some extent replace the standard Triumph, Cobbler, Rural New Yorker, Green Mountain and Russet Rural.

Outstanding in both yield and market quality is Chippewa, although for best results it should be grown on soil which is fertile and high in organic matter but reasonably free from scab infestation. In storage it begins sprouting about as soon as Cobblers and before Rurals, a character which is an advantage from the standpoint of planting but a disadvantage for those who wish to use old potatoes for the table during the spring months. Chippewa has been in use long enough now so it is easy to obtain high-grade seed stock. The acreage of this variety is increasing yearly.

Katahdin produces an unusually high percentage of large, smooth tubers on the lighter sandy soils of Wisconsin. The variety is quite similar to Chippewa, but is more susceptible to hollow-heart.

Sebago is unique in that it is the only variety showing marked resistance to late blight rot, a quality especially desirable in years of heavy autumn rainfall.

Red Warba is the earliest variety grown in Wisconsin, and under high-temperature conditions

it produces higher yields than Triumph. In 1940 it yielded about as well as Irish Cobbler.

Pontiac, a late red variety, seems capable of producing high yields and exceptionally large, well-shaped tubers over a wide range of growing conditions.

(Works Projects Administration assistance.)

—From What's New in Farm Science.

**COST OF ESTABLISHING AN APPLE ORCHARD**

**M**ANY prospective orchardists underestimate the cost of establishing an apple orchard. George W. Nelson, who owns a commercial orchard at LaCrescent, Minnesota, keeps accurate cost records. He submitted the following records at the Minnesota Horticulture Short Course at University Farm, based on a land valuation of \$150 per acre, interest at 6%, and a necessary investment of \$2,600 in equipment for a 20 acre orchard. The costs shown do not include harvesting expenses which are deducted from the amount shown as income from the sale of fruit. Yields are estimated on the basis of average production for the age of trees shown.

	Cost Per A.	Income Per A.
Equipment to		
10th year -----	\$130.00	----
1st year -----	108.25	----
2nd year -----	25.00	----
3rd year -----	26.50	----
4th year -----	29.00	----
5th year -----	30.80	6.25
6th year -----	33.10	12.50
7th year -----	34.90	37.50
8th year -----	37.00	50.00
9th year -----	39.60	100.00
10th year -----	52.50	150.00
Total.....	\$546.65	\$356.25

—J. D. Winter in *The Minnesota Fruit Grower*.

## Rubber Tires on Tractors

**P**RACTICALLY all tractors are being delivered with rubber tires as standard equipment, and gradually, general farm and orchard rolling equipment is being set on rubber. An interesting questionnaire on rubber-tired tractors was sent out in Iowa. As reported in November, 1939—"Agricultural Leaders' Digest," 196 Iowa farmers representing 73 counties and 381 years of individual observation, reported their experiences on rubber-tired tractors. All but three men were satisfied. The final report showed:

"Estimated fuel savings for the same work ranged from 0 to 50% with an average of 22%. A nearly similar average saving in labor, 23%, was reported also, with the range from 5 to 50%.

"The use of a higher gear for most field operations was reported by 54%, and 93% used a higher gear for at least one important implement. The use of machines of greater operating width was reported by 40%.

"The new high lug treads were reported as being generally more satisfactory, particularly for adverse traction conditions. All but three of the 40 users who had tried water as a substitute for cast iron wheel weights were satisfied with the plan.

"The cooperators reported the following advantages for pneumatic tractor tires: Reduced fuel and labor requirements; higher speeds; easier operation on hard surface roads; less damage to farm roads, lanes, meadows and pastures; decreased tractor breakage and wear, and greater comfort.

"The disadvantages experienced were higher first cost, possibility of delay and expense from accidental damage, the expense of also equipping at least part of the drawn equipment with rubber tires, lower maximum drawbar pull under certain conditions, more objectionable tracks in loose tilled soil and decreased stability for belt work.

"Considerable variation in the rate of tire wear was reported, and the necessity of avoiding excessive slippage was frequently emphasized. Annual maintenance costs were found to be very low, averaging only 28 cents per set per year, although in individual cases annual costs averaged as high as \$5. The estimated useful life in years varied from 3 to 15 with an average of 7, and the estimated useful hours of use averaged 6,765." —From January issue *The Maryland Fruit Grower*.

### HOW TO CONTROL THE CABBAGE WORM

**D**USTS and sprays, containing derris and cubé insecticide, are very effective in controlling the imported cabbage worm. A dust containing .75% rotenone is prepared by thoroughly mixing 14-16 pounds of derris or cubé to 84-86 pounds of pyrophyllite, talc, or some other non-alkaline diluent. The rotenone content of the ground derris or cubé employed in this mixture should be 4 to 5% rotenone. The dust is applied at the rate of 25-30 pounds to the acre and is repeated as worms appear.

Although it is more expensive at present, pyrethrum dust, containing 0.3% available pyrethrins, is efficient in controlling this insect.

A spray containing 5 to 6 pounds of ground derris or cubé (containing 4-5% rotenone) to 100 gallons of water may be used. Due to the waxy coating on cabbage foliage, sticking or wetting agents such as soap, casein or flour should be added to the spray. Sprays should be applied at the rate of about 80 to 100 gallons per acre.

Hand equipment, such as a bel-lows knapsack duster, gives satisfactory coverage to plants. Less dust to the acre is needed and it is possible to vary the amount of insecticide where individual plants

need heavier applications. Power sprayers and dusters are used in larger fields.

—From Circular 314, Control of Insects, by T. C. Allen, College of Agriculture, Madison.

### DEVELOP NEW STRAINS OF VEGETABLES

**T**O find and develop new and better strains of vegetables to fit the demands of the canning and fresh vegetable markets, the Regents of the University recently appointed Henry M. Munger of Cornell University. He will be a member of the Department of Horticulture and will give his full time to research in vegetable crops.

Mr. Munger's experience has been in plant breeding and vegetable production, and he will work here on the selection and breeding of new and better adapted varieties, as well as cultural practices.

Additional experimental work, designed to develop aphid resistant strains of canning peas is also being financed by an allotment from the large appropriation for canning crops research.

### Get extra savings on Sheboygan fruit and berry boxes



Now you can save money by assembling your berry boxes with the fast-working Neva-Clog hand stapler. It's quick, easy, and fun to do. You can assemble 5 boxes a minute with this practical pocket sized stapler. What's more, you'll get stronger, more attractive boxes — boxes you'll be proud to market your fruit in.

Get everything you need in fruit, vegetable, plant boxes and crates at thrifty Sheboygan Prices. Leading growers have preferred this big, complete line for 60 years. Write today for colorful, free folder and prices.

**Sheboygan Fruit Box Co.**  
571 CT Sheboygan, Wis.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION  
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Ivan Whiting, Rockford

## The Honey Crop in Wisconsin

Reports from Beekeepers

### FROM FOREST JUNCTION

By Leonard Otto

**T**HE crop here at Forest Junction is about the same as last year—not any more, rather a little less. We had too much dry weather and it cut our crop short. This is an average year here. The quality of honey is very good. Swarming was normal excepting around the middle of June. The honey will be mostly from clover which is of high quality.

### FROM VIROQUA

By Newton Boggs

**T**HE crop here is very good this year and about 50% better than last year. The quality will be very good. Swarming has not been a problem more than other years.

Our honey is water white and heavy body, mostly white and sweet clover.

### FROM MENOMONIE

By S. P. Elliott

**T**HE honey flow in this section is about the same as last year or an average year. The quality of the crop will be a little better than usual. We have not been able to control swarming 100%. The quality of our honey is good and largely from Dutch white clover and basswood. At this date (July 15) honey is still coming in, and we have not started extracting.



### FROM ROCKFORD

By Ivan Whiting

**T**HE honey flow has been on for exactly four weeks to date (July 15). The scale colony gained as follows: 1st week, 70 lbs.; 2nd week, 68 lbs.; 3rd, 52 lbs.; 4th, 48 lbs. Total 238 lbs. Right now we need rain badly and the flow is slackening.

### FROM NEILLSVILLE

By Frank Greeler

**T**HE honey crop here will be about the same as last year. It is an average year and honey will be of good quality.

I have been able to control swarming by raising brood and giving lots of room for the bees. Honey here is largely from white clover and basswood.

### FROM MOUNT HOREB

By G. M. Ranum

**T**HE crop here looks like 150% of last year or an average year, depending somewhat upon the flow from now on.

The honey is all white so far and so heavy bodied that we have trouble running it through the pipes.

It has been very difficult to control swarming and has been the worst swarming year we have had in our yards. Our colonies wintered unusually well, and just before the main flow we had a week of cloudy and rainy weather which probably started cell building. Then the honey flow came on with a rush and the bees went wild. Part of our trouble probably is due to a lack of enough hive bodies to give them room.

We consider our new honey above average in quality and it is from white, alsike and sweet clover. The bees did not seem to work on basswood.

### FROM MEDFORD

By John C. Pagel

The crop here at Medford is better than last year and above the average. The quality is very good, mostly clover.

I have had no swarms out of 16 colonies, although four prepared to do so. We did not consider swarming serious this year.

Clover has been very plentiful and we had good weather. The flow has let up now (July 16). Goldenrod will start in about two weeks if weather is good.

(Continued on Page 302)



# Our Summer Meetings

The three summer meetings of the State Beekeepers Association, cooperating with the Districts, were very well attended, and interest was exceptionally good. The attendance at each meeting ranged from 75 to 100 beekeepers and their wives.

The forenoon sessions, spent in the apiaries and extracting houses of G. M. Ranum, Mount Horeb; Cornelius Meyer, Appleton; and S. P. Elliott, Menomonie, were very interesting. Here the beekeepers greeted each other, exchanged information as to the crop and production methods, and discussed extracting equipment. The Brand capping melter came in for high recommendation. The uncapping plane, steam heated, was approved by Mr. Meyer, while Mr. Elliott recommended the uncapping machine for large producers. Honey pumps were used in each place and were approved, but it was emphasized that the honey must be warm in order to pump and strain well.

The noon luncheons in the parks were greatly enjoyed by everyone. Special thanks from the members are due Mr. G. M. Ranum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ranum, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Elliott for preparing extra food, and their work in making the luncheons successful.

A feature at each meeting was the honey sweetened lemonade provided by the committees.

## THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute opened the afternoon program with an interesting discussion of how honey is being used and promoted by many companies dealing in foods, and how the Institute is working with them to increase such use of honey.

The Information Hour was greatly appreciated by the beekeepers due to the information on practical subjects given out by those answering the questions. The following points were brought out: 1. Most beekeepers use the deep side of the bottom board all the year around; 2. It is probably impossible to reduce building of drone cells on perfect frames because the bees want some of them 3. As much brood as possible should be produced in each colony from now until October in order that colonies go into winter with large population; 4. Many beekeepers in Wisconsin are using two hive bodies as brood chambers the year around—a majority at each meeting raised their hands when asked this question; 5. Swarming has been a problem in central and southern Wisconsin more than in most other sec-

tions, but can be controlled by giving plenty of room and watching the bees closely. Lack of time was given as one cause for inability to control swarming.

Space does not permit us to publish further answers in this issue.

Speakers from out-of-state included Mr. E. R. Root, who as usual interested and inspired the beekeepers with a talk on conditions in the honey industry. Mr. Walter H. Kelley of Paducah, Kentucky, told of the difficulty in obtaining supplies or raw materials, and also told of beekeeping conditions in other sections. Another visitor was Mr. G. Randall of central Florida, one of the large beekeepers in the Everglade section, who helped in the discussion.

Mr. Karl F. Lange of the G. B. Lewis Company, also spoke briefly and invited the members to attend the convention at Watertown in October.

Mr. James Gwin, Madison, closed the discussion with a report of A.F.B. control and mentioned some of the new policies of the Department. Work is progressing satisfactorily. A grass burner was demonstrated, showing how hive bodies are scorched and disinfected more rapidly than before with this outfit.

Mr. Walter Diehnelt, State President, asked beekeepers to send him a sample of their honey, bearing their label, for a special exhibit of Wisconsin honey on August 16-24 at the State Fair. We would like to urge all beekeepers to send Mr. Diehnelt a sample by August 10th.

## WE HOPE SO

ONE of our bee disease inspectors reports that while inspecting a certain beekeeper's yard recently, the latter became angry because the inspector was finding so much A.F.B. Angrily he said, "You are just *trying* to find that stuff." We hope he was right.

## ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR HONEY ADVERTISING FUND

**Fond du Lac County Beekeepers Association, \$5.25.**

**Dodge County Association, \$4.00.**

**Ozaukee County Association, \$5.00.**

## ANNUAL CONVENTION AT WATERTOWN ELKS'

### CLUB ROOMS

**OCTOBER 29-30**

THE Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association voted to hold the annual convention at Watertown, in the Elks' Club Rooms on October 29-30.

The invitation was extended by the G. B. Lewis Company and the Watertown Chamber of Commerce. The G. B. Lewis Company will take care of all local expenses.

The Elks' Club rooms are ideally situated and have three very good rooms for our use. There is a nice meeting room on the second floor which is large enough for the regular sessions of the beekeepers, and there is a smaller room on the first floor nicely furnished for the ladies meeting.

The Board is now working on the program. We would appreciate suggestions from beekeepers which would help make the program more interesting.

## DO NOT EXPOSE HONEY TO MOISTURE

HONEY must never be exposed to moist air. We remember a few years ago a beekeeper having a tank of honey which he had left stand during a rainy period with only a strainer cloth cover. He found that the honey on the top of the tank was quite thin, but of good body below, and assumed that the heavy honey had settled to the bottom. This is not the case, as was later proven, and what had actually happened was that the top inch or two of honey was diluted by the moisture in the air. If such thin honey is allowed to stand very long it will ferment.

During damp weather honey should be put in sealed cans just as soon as possible.

# How Honey Bees Are Poisoned

**S**TUDIES by the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England, and published in *The Bee World* for March, 1941, give the following conclusions:

Under orchard conditions it would appear that arsenic in the form of lead or calcium arsenate is the main source of bee poisoning in the usual insecticidal and fungicidal spray mixtures used today.

Even sulphur alone may cause trouble, though not to the same degree as that caused by the above chemicals.

## Symptoms

The sign of arsenical poisoning is partial or complete paralysis and is first evidenced by numbers of "crawlers" appearing in front of the hive. The bees tend to congregate on the alighting board and ground in front of the hive. The abdomen becomes greatly distended. Dysentery appears, followed by the death of the adult bees concerned. This is in severe cases followed by the death of the larvae.

The most powerful bee-poison appears to be sulphur-lead arsenate in dust form.

Bees, after several days confinement, greedily seek moisture from poison-covered leaves, petals and herbage growing beneath trees.

During confinement stores become depleted and at the first opportunity bees are very active in collecting new stores near at hand, resulting in much poisoned pollen being brought in.

During the periods of weather favorable to flight, poisoned pollen may be collected but not consumed, and this may be fed upon during periods of confinement.

The main source of poisoning of bees and brood is clearly poisoned pollen, but under certain conditions drop-water from sprayed leaves, petals or herbage growing in the orchard may be a very important factor. Some writers mention nectar, but chemical analysis show little evidence of this being a source of poisoning.

Many of the poison sprays remain on the trunks of the trees for a very considerable time (May-August), and though dry in dry weather, naturally become wet after rain or heavy dew. Bees seem attracted to tree trunks as a source of water and so pick up the poison long after spraying.

It is often assumed that poison applied to the fruit-bloom is the chief cause of loss. **This is not the case.**

Severe cases of poisoning before and during bloom are often (**this was very true in this country this season**) attributable to poison obtained from dandelion bloom, on which poison has fallen, growing in or near the orchard.

Strong colonies often exhibit the most severe poisoning.

From the foregoing I think we may rightly suggest that:

1. Bees should not be placed in orchards until the early varieties are in bloom after the application of sprays applied during the "pink" bud stage.

2. Bees should be taken away before the beginning of the "Calyx" spray—i.e., directly after petal fall.

3. Owners of orchards should be asked, whenever possible, and certainly whenever they hire colonies of bees for pollination, not to dust or spray open blossoms.

—By C. G. Butler. Condensed from *The Bee World*.

## GOVERNMENT BUYS WESTERN HONEY

**T**HE surplus marketing administration has purchased 7,000,000 pounds of light amber honey in California, and several other western states, for use in school lunches.

This purchase will relieve the market of the western honey which formerly was used to depress the early market of the United States.

The price paid by the Government was 4½¢ per pound, FOB assembly point.

Mrs. Laura Shephard, Chairman of the Commodity Loan Committee of the California Beekeepers Association, writes us that inasmuch as the freight rate on honey to the middlewest is about one cent per pound, therefore light amber honey cannot reach the middle-west for less than 5½¢ per pound. White honey in the middle-west should therefore sell at from 6½¢ to 7¢ per pound, according to Mrs. Shephard.

Mrs. Shephard continues: "Beekeepers of the West, who initiated the plan of requesting federal assistance for the honey industry,

have favored the commodity loan as the most effective stabilization device, but officials have selected surplus buying; therefore we are cooperating with them to make their plan a success. Consideration of the commodity loan is deferred until buying has been completed."

## FROM REEDSVILLE

By Fred W. Mack

The honey crop here at Reedsville is the same as last year, or about an average crop. The quality is better than usual—one of the finest in years. I have been able to control swarming and it has not been difficult.

Most of our honey comes from white clover.

## FROM KENOSHA

By Richard Hansen

Crop prospects in Kenosha are better than average. Quality is very good. Honey light color and heavy bodied.

Swarming, where colonies built up strong early, has been a very serious problem. Ordinary measures are not successful. Many colonies were strong some time before the honey flow.

Our honey was mostly from Dutch and sweet clover; some alsike. No alfalfa so far.

In some cases poison spray has been serious again this year. Many orchards had alsike in bloom when sprayed.

## FROM KEWASKUM

By A. H. Seefeldt

The crop this year is average, but less than last year.

The quality seems exceptionally good, both body and flavor. We have had better success with swarm control than usual. Gave them one extra check up. The crop this year is a mixture of white and alsike clover, some basswood and lots of sweet clover.

Swarming seems to be a big problem to many beekeepers. One reported an increase from 17 to 57.

## FROM MARATHON COUNTY

By Joseph Garre

The honey crop in Marathon County is a little above normal. Clovers have yielded well. On July 18th bees were still making a living from white clover. Goldenrod will soon be in bloom. The quality of honey is excellent and the color white. Our last year's crop was only 60% of normal.

Swarming has been serious where not properly controlled. We had no difficulty with swarming because we give plenty of drawn combs and always keep a step ahead of the bees.

I observed that the bees worked red clover in June more than alsike or white clover, something I never saw before.

# The 1941 Honey Crop

**S**OME sections of Wisconsin and the middle-west are having a bumper honey crop this year and of high quality—white in color and heavy in body.

What are the conditions necessary for a large crop? Obviously there are two requirements. First, strong colonies able to gather the nectar when it comes, and this year it came rather early. Colonies not in condition at that time of course failed to store a satisfactory crop.

The second requirement, and one in which nature has a large hand, is the condition of the honey plants. In sections where the honey flow was heavy, the clovers were in excellent condition. It seems, therefore, that plants yield nectar freely under conditions in which they grow best. Plants such as the clovers which do best on sweet soil, will yield nectar best on a limed soil. Raspberries seem to yield best out in the forests and cut-over sections because evidently there they find ideal conditions for growth. The leaf mold has not been destroyed and holds its moisture well.

## What Can We Do

Weak colonies, even this year, failed to produce a good crop. One of the principal causes of weak colonies is poor wintering. The most important time to insure good wintering is from now until November.

Strong colonies, provided with plenty of food, winter well regardless of low temperatures. Strong colonies can only be produced by having good queens and giving them plenty of room for brood rearing. A crowded brood chamber is one of the main reasons for lack of brood rearing. During a heavy honey flow such as we have had, oftentimes the brood nest is crowded with honey which may result in weak colonies by fall or excessive swarming.

Give the queens all the room they can use to insure maximum brood rearing from now until winter and provide them with plenty of food.

The 1942 season really starts in August of this year.

## THE HONEY EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR

**"M**ET your beekeeper friends at the honey exhibit at the State Fair" has become a slogan. Not only is the building one of the most attractive on the Fair grounds, but since each booth exhibitor usually remains in his booth during the Fair, the building has become a meeting place for beekeepers from all over the state. At any time of day or evening one may find a group of beekeepers gathered together to discuss some of their problems or enjoying a visit.

In our humble opinion, the Wisconsin honey exhibit at the State Fair is the largest and most complete in the United States. Be sure to see it this year.

## POLLEN TRAPS

Use the DeKoeper pollen trap made according to specifications by the Central States Bee Laboratory. Save pollen this summer for fall or spring feeding.

**Association price \$2.00, post-paid. (Regular price \$2.25).**

Send orders to Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Louise Diehnelt, Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Menomonee Falls.

## HONEY WANTED

Cash paid for cars and less than cars comb and extracted honey. Mail sample and best price. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

## HONEY WANTED

Comb and Extracted Honey wanted, mail sample and state best cash price. C. G. Hendricks Co., 3522 W. Linden Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## HONEY CONTAINERS WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK Prompt Shipping Service Guaranteed!

### TIN

Friction Top Pails & Cans	
x 2½ lb. cans, per reshipping case of 24	\$1.10
x 2½ lb. cans, per carton of 100	3.75
x 5 lb. pails, per reshipping case of 12	.87
x 5 lb. pails, per carton of 50	2.88
x 10 lb. pails, per reshipping case of 6	.75
x 10 lb. pails, per carton of 50	4.30
60 lb. cans, 2½" caps, in bulk, each	.30
60 lb. cans, per reshipping case of 2	.92
60 lb. cans, per carton of 24	6.72
(x) Soldered with pure tin solder)	

### GLASS

Masterline Glass Jars	
2 lb. jars, per carton of 12	\$ .58
1 lb. jars, per carton of 24	.87
½ lb. jars, per carton of 24	.67
Bee Hive Jars	
2 lb. jars, per carton of 12	.58
1 lb. jars, per carton of 24	.87
½ lb. jars, per carton of 24	.67
Glass Honey Pails	
2½ lb. pails, per carton of 12	.58
5 lb. pails, per carton of 6	.45

Write for Quantity Prices!

All prices F.O.B.—Boyd, Wisconsin

For prices on comb Honey Wrappers, cartons and shipping

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Boyd, Wisconsin

# Editorials



## THE FRUIT SHOW AT THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR August 16-24

**T**HE Fruit Show at the Wisconsin State Fair has always been spectacular. Tier upon tier of beautifully colored apples line the wall for more than half the length of the building, with hundreds of plates on tables in the foreground.

Gone from the list are many of the older varieties found there 15 years ago, indicating a real step forward in eliminating the poor quality varieties from our Wisconsin orchards. In their place are the better quality varieties which also do well here, and which the consumer prefers. Among the new varieties listed in the plate classes are Cortland, Haralson, Melba, and Milton, showing that these varieties have gained a place in this state. In the near future other names will be added.

The Horticulture Building at the Wisconsin State Fair is undoubtedly the most beautiful building on the grounds, so be sure to visit the fair this year, and see this exhibit.

## NURSERYMEN'S OUTING Waterloo, Saturday, August 9

**M**EMBERS of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association and their families will have an outing at Waterloo, Firemen's Park, on Saturday, August 9th, as guests of the McKay Nursery Company. Refreshments and luncheon will be served at noon by the company. All members of the Association are invited to attend.



## ORIGINAL DELICIOUS APPLE TREE DEAD

The Patriarch of the Delicious Apple Tree Family is dead. It originated as a sprout from the stump of a tree which was planted at Winterset in 1872.

The tree was described by nurserymen as a mutaton—an offspring that develops totally different traits from the parent—because it produced a large, red apple which was totally different from apples of the parent tree. This was the first Delicious apple.

Although the gnarled, old tree produced a heavy crop in 1940, the sudden freeze all over the state last Armistice day has concluded its sixty-nine years of life.

T. B. Short, Fairfield, Iowa, In The American Fruit Grower.

**WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS  
SHOW  
Manitowoc, Armory, County  
Fair Park  
August 30-31**

**Wisconsin's Greatest Flower  
Show**

## OUTDOOR GARDEN SCHOOL SUCCESSFUL

### The First Whitnall Park Meeting Appreciated By Members

**T**HE Outdoor Garden School in the Botanical Gardens, Whitnall Park, proved a big success. About 175 members attended.

Four sections of from 35 to 40 persons in each section enabled the speakers to put their message across. Mr. Alfred Boerner, landscape architect for the Milwaukee County Park System, showed lantern slides in the Auditorium, and described in detail the plans of the Park and the flowers throughout the season.

Mr. August Peter, Wauwatosa, rose expert, pleased everyone with his discussion of roses. The rose garden was in full bloom. In fact, a little past its prime, but there were many wonderful flowers of all the newest varieties.

Mr. C. J. Matthys interestingly discussed the design of the rock garden and rock garden plants, and also varieties of trees and shrubs in the Park.

Mrs. C. E. Strong and H. J. Rahmlow conducted the session on perennials, Mrs. Strong discussing varieties and their culture, while Mr. Rahmlow told about new ideas in handling soils.

Everyone who attended all the sessions expressed themselves highly pleased with the day. A few failed to follow instructions and did not listen to all the talks, so perhaps did not get very much out of it.

The school may be repeated this fall, but at least in another year.



## OUR COVER PICTURE

New ideas were being called for by our flower show chairman, so I suggested making a "hooked rug" of real flowers. Another member, Miss Edith Westenberg, who seemed to be inspired by the idea, eagerly offered to help; and as the suggestion was enthusiastically received by the committee, we were told to "go ahead."

The frame or foundation on which to build the rug was our first consideration. We remembered the wooden crate in which our refrigerator had been shipped—we would make that do. So one of the sections was cut down to the desired size and then water-proofed with paraffin and oilcloth. As this construction was not any too sturdy to hold the weight of the material, a special platform was built—so the rug could be transported without the bottom dropping out.

For part of the background finely crushed limestone was used, which very nicely suggested the "hooked" texture that we wanted. Sand, peatmoss, sphagnum and Florida humus were the materials we experimented with to determine which would retain flowers the longest. Florida humus was found to be the most satisfactory. The flowers used in the rug were small and large pink zinnias, blue salvia and gypsophila, and around the borders were placed sedum leaves and ambrosia. The sides of the wooden border were painted a dull green, and to the top was glued dry dull green moss. We were delighted with the result as was everyone who saw it.

Emma C. Shipper,  
Art Institute Garden Club,  
Milwaukee.

## Dahlia Show

**September 6-7. South Central Wisconsin Dahlia Society Annual Show. Franklin School, Madison.**

## THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR—MILWAUKEE—AUGUST 16-24

**H**ORTICULTURISTS are always most interested in the exhibits of the fruits, flowers, and vegetables at the State Fair. A total of \$4,000 is being offered in premiums for horticultural exhibits this year at the Fair on August 16-24.

Fruit exhibits will receive \$1,500 in premiums, and plants and flowers \$2,500. Competition is provided for nearly every classification of flower growers, including amateurs, professional growers, retail florists, gladiolus and dahlia growers.

Garden clubs will receive \$415 in premiums. Gladiolus and dahlia growers, \$439, and \$510 respectively.

The Bee and Honey exhibit is one of the most attractive on the fair grounds. All horticulturists will be interested in visiting this building.

## MID-WEST DAHLIA CONFERENCE PLANNED Milwaukee—September 20-21

A Mid-West Dahlia Conference and Exhibit is scheduled for Milwaukee, Schroeder Hotel, on September 20-21, according to Dr. H. O. Hoppe, Milwaukee, Show Chairman.

More than 50 judges from all sections of the country have accepted invitations to judge the exhibits. Mr. Conrad Frey of Nutley, N. J., president of the American Dahlia Society, and Mr. C. Louis Alling of West Haven, Connecticut, Secretary of the Society, will attend.

A number of social events have been scheduled for the meeting. Mr. George Currie of Sheboygan, President of the Wisconsin Dahlia Society; William Kemen, Wauwatosa, Vice-president; E. J. Heggestad, Whitefish Bay, Secretary; and Dr. H. O. Hoppe, Wauwatosa, Treasurer.

## BAYFIELD STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL HELD JULY 5-6

**T**HE annual Bayfield Strawberry Festival was held in the city of Bayfield on July 5-6, with a very good attendance. On Saturday, July 5th, there was a field tour of experimental plots and orchards for fruit growers. Speakers were Dr. R. H. Roberts, H. J. Rahmlow, and Edward E. Heller, Madison.

The feature of the Festival this year was the crowning of the strawberry queen and other entertainment features.

## HOW TO CONTROL CUTWORMS

**C**UTWORMS may frequently cut off the stems of cabbage plants or tunnel into the heads and destroy them. These are rather large, dull-colored worms which feed at night and hide under the surface of the soil during the day.

When cutworms are present, a poison bran bait consisting of 5 pounds of bran,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint molasses, 2 quarts of water and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of Paris green should be thinly spread at night over infested soil.—From Circular 314, Control of Insects, by T. C. Allen, College of Agriculture, Madison.

## WISCONSIN WINNERS AT THE AMERICAN DELPHINIUM SHOW

Wisconsin growers took high honors at the annual show of the American Delphinium Society at Garfield Park, Chicago, July 5-6. Mrs. George Harbort, Madison, won first on specimen bloom of dark bi-colored, and first on three spikes of any variety. She also won a second, a third and an honorable mention award.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Racine won the medal for the best spike in the show, and also had the three best spikes at the show, in addition to other awards.

We congratulate these exhibitors who are members of our garden clubs.



# Gladiolus Gleanings



By the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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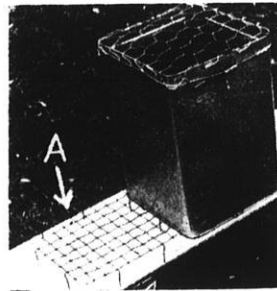
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## Hauling Glads to the Show

**W**E have found it entirely possible to haul spikes as far as 400 miles in a vertical position, with the stems in water, and have them arrive in first class condition. To accomplish this, we use containers made from the ordinary, square, 5-gallon cans used extensively for oils and paint products. These cans are  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches square and 14 inches high, and each can will carry from 18 to 24 spikes, depending on their size.

### How to Make Carrier

The modifications made on these cans to convert them into Gladiolus carriers are shown on the accompanying cut. The top of the can is first cut out with a can opener, and the grill "A" is made and placed in the bottom of the can. This grill is made from a piece of hardware cloth or welded wire fabric, one inch by one inch mesh, with four wires bent over to support the grill about two inches above the bottom of the can. The top of the can is then covered with a piece of woven, one and one-half inch mesh, chicken wire. It is best to use the heavy, 16 gauge wire if you can obtain it. The one-inch mesh wire is too small, and the two inch mesh too large for best results. The rectangular, one inch by two inch mesh, welded wire fabric is also satisfactory. A piece of 16 gauge wire is used to bind the wire netting around the top of the can, and another piece, looped under the bottom of the can, prevents the top netting from



Carrier for hauling glads to shows.  
—Cut courtesy New England Gladiolus Society.

being lifted off. This completes the modification of your carrier, although a coat of paint, inside and outside, will add years to its period of usefulness.

Don't be afraid of crowding in the spikes, for they will carry better if the individual spikes are not allowed to move about in the can. In the case of tall spikes, it is best to tie the tips of 2, 3, or 4 spikes together with strips of cloth, as this will keep the spikes from swaying.

About four inches of water in the can will keep the spikes fresh and prevent the cans from tipping over unless you are in too much of a hurry in going around the corners. By removing the rear cushion, most automobiles will accommodate from six to eight of these cans.

—By H. V. Wright, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, in the New England Gladiolus Supplement.

## HOW TO ARRANGE GLADIOLUS Suggestions for Making Arrangements for Flower Shows

**T**HE art of flower arrangement applied to gladiolus, by Katherine B. Taylor of Milwaukee, appeared in the July Gladiolus Supplement of the New England Gladiolus Society.

The following are some of the principles laid down for successful gladiolus arrangements:

"Be sure that main axis or central spray or stalk of arrangement is not less than one and one-half times the height of container.

"If shallow container is used then main axis is not less than one and one-half times the width of container.

"Avoid open spaces in middle of composition.

"Avoid crowding of sprays.

"Use curved stalks of Gladiolus for their beauty of line.

"Use Gladiolus foliage; with careful manipulation it can be curved.

"Try combining other foliage such as that of Iris, Yucca, Rhododendron, or Amaryllis, etc.

"Don't spot your colors, mass them.

"Don't fail to have very strong holders.

"Crumpled chicken wire or evergreen cuttings can be tightly packed into tall vases while strong needle-point holders fixed in place with liquid cement can be used in shallow containers.

"The weight of Glads makes strong holders a necessity.

"Never copy arrangements.

"Don't enter a show with the idea of winning a prize but for the joy of creating something beautiful.

"Above all, be a good sport and don't be too upset over judges' decisions. Think over their comments carefully, then improve your next arrangement."

**GLADIOLUS SHOWS**

**August 9-10. Midwest Gladiolus Show, Chicago, Illinois. Garfield Park Conservatory.**

**August 9-10. Cedar Rapids Gladiolus Society, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

**August 15-16. Michigan Gladiolus Society Show, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

**August 16-17. Illinois Gladiolus Society Show, Springfield, Illinois.**

**August 16-17. Sheboygan County Gladiolus Society Show, Waldo, Wisconsin.**

**August 18-19. Minnesota Gladiolus Society Show, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**August 20-21. New England Gladiolus Society Show, Boston, Mass.**

**August 22-29. Iowa Gladiolus Society Show, Des Moines, Iowa.**

**August 30-31. Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society Show, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.**

**SECOND ANNUAL  
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY  
GLADIOLUS SHOW  
WALDO, AUGUST 16-17**

**P**LANS are completed for the second annual Sheboygan County Gladiolus Show to be held at Waldo, August 16-17.

Last year the Sheboygan County Chapter staged one of the largest and best quality shows in the mid-West. This year with the spacious Community Hall at Waldo—an auditorium of 40x100 feet, will give ample room for the show.

The Sheboygan Chapter now boasts a membership of 50, and all are exhibitors. Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie, and Arthur Strobel, Hartford, have been engaged as judges. Supper will be served at the hall at 6:30 p. m. on Saturday, August 16th.

Plan to attend and exhibit. Everyone is welcome.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society classification will be used.

Committees in charge are: W. H. Sprangers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Piepkorn, Peter DePagter, O. A. Hagedorn, Fred Hagedorn, Harvey E. Kiel, B. J. Seil, and Mrs. Chester Harrison.

Waldo is on highways 28 and 57. Visit Waldo this summer and see Chester Harrison's gladiolus gardens.

One driver reported: "I was going home to eat. I gets around the corner. There suddenly comes a trolley car. To avoid an accident I runs over a pedestrian."

**TWELTH ANNUAL GLADIOLUS SHOW  
Manitowoc-Armory, County  
Fair Park  
August 30-31**

**T**HE 1941 Wisconsin Gladiolus Show promises to be bigger and better than ever. The large and enthusiastic Manitowoc Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society is making every effort to make this show outstanding.

Rev. August Dusold, Manitowoc, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has his committee members working and feels that because of favorable weather the quality of flowers should be the best ever.

**ANNUAL BANQUET**

The annual banquet will be held at 6 p. m. at the Holy Innocent Church Hall, Waldorf Blvd. and North 14th Street, Manitowoc. Tickets will be 75c each, and may be secured at the show or from members of the Manitowoc Chapter.

There will be no business meeting at the banquet, only a good time program and speakers. All members are urged to attend.

**HOW TO USE TARTAR EMETIC FOR THRIPS CONTROL**

**T**ARTAR emetic spray is becoming quite popular for thrips control, not only on gladiolus, but on other varieties of flowers. It apparently acts as a poison bait. The sugar attracts the thrips to feed on the spray and the spray droplets combine moisture holding properties and sweetness. The spray deposit remains effective for several weeks if not washed off. It is less injurious to the foliage and more effective than the Paris green-sugar spray.

The tartar emetic is obtainable at drug stores and florist supply houses. White sugar seems to be just as effective as brown.

**Amounts to Use**

For three gallons of spray use 2 level tablespoonsful of tartar emetic, and one-third cupful of sugar.

For 25 gallons of spray, use one-half pound tartar emetic, and one pound sugar.

Agitate the solution until all is dissolved. Do not add a spreader.

It is best to apply the spray continuously through the season, starting when the plants are six inches high, and especially when thrips injury first shows as silvery spots. It should then be repeated at 10-day intervals until blooms appear.

Most dusts and sprays are preventative rather than cures, and should be used continuously.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
TROPHY FOR ARRANGEMENT  
CLASSES**

**T**HE Wisconsin Horticultural Society offers a silver loving cup to the person winning the largest number of points in the artistic arrangement classes, Nos. 1 to 10. First prize to count 3 points, second prize 2 points, and third prize 1 point for determining the score.

The cup must be won three times to remain the permanent possession of the exhibitor.

**THE FIRST MIDWEST  
GLADIOLUS SHOW**

**Garfield Park, Chicago, August 9-10**

**A**N attractive premium schedule for the first Midwest Gladiolus Show to be held at Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, on August 9-10 was issued in early June.

Admission to the show is to be free, and seven mid-western state gladiolus societies and the New England Gladiolus Society are listed as cooperating societies.

**Special Seedling Show Announced**

On Saturday, August 23rd, there will be a special seedling show at the Walter Miller Gardens, Sun Prairie, at 2 p. m. This special display is so that seedlings which are not in bloom at the time of regular shows can still be exhibited and rated.

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# Home and Garden

Mrs. C. E. Strong

"Who makes a garden plans beyond his knowing,  
Old roads are lost—old dwellings  
have their day;  
And he himself, far summoned,  
passes hence  
An unfamiliar way;—  
But lo, he has not perished with his  
going;

For year by year as April's heart  
is stirred,  
Spring after punctual Spring,  
Across the little acres' wintry  
gray

Comes, slowly traced, an old au-  
thentic word  
In radiant lettering;  
A shining script of tendril, vine,  
and whorl,  
New green, faint rose, clear lavender,  
and pearl.

Petal by delicate petal, leaf by  
leaf . . .  
As though his own hand from the  
Mysterv  
Wrote for all earth to see, upon a  
fadeless, beauteous scroll.  
His brief for immortality."  
—"From Who Makes a Garden"  
Nancy Byrd Turner

## At Whitnall Park Arboretum

The first of the seasonal meetings planned to be held at Whitnall Park, was interesting and educational. Those who were especially interested in the perennial beds—found them object lessons in "How to start a Border." Deep spading, fertilizer, sand and peat moss, thoroughly soaked before using, made a good foundation in which to plant, as the size and coloring of the foliage as well as profusion and size of bloom attested. Most of the plants looked like specimens.

These borders were carefully planned to give a succession of



blooms all through the summer until cold weather—Delphiniums gave the borders the predominating blue color, assisted by Platycodons, Eryngiums, Veronicas and perennial Campanula. These blues were strengthened by the yellows of Hemerocallis, Sun-God, Gaillardia, Thermopsis, Lysimachia, the rose of Delphinium Sensation, Veronica Rosea, Lythrum Rosea, Pentstemon, Rudbeckia Purpurea. Velvety red of Lobelia cardinalis, scarlet Lychnis, Rose and white physostegia, white Phlox, various lacy Gypsophila and Statice. In between were other plants budding to give their bloom a little later.

When we stop to consider how very young this garden is—it should be an inspiration to every visitor to have a better garden. Every variety is plainly marked—color combinations carefully worked out and shrub backgrounds also shown. We can spend many hours there with pleasure and profit studying from the living book.

## VISITING NURSERIES

Even more fascinating than pouring over catalogs of beautiful plants, is visiting places where those plants are grown. I have al-

ways enjoyed visiting our Wisconsin nurseries and looked forward with pleasure to seeing some in other states. I reached Cleveland just in time to see early, medium and late Azaleas and Rhododendrons bloom. Whole nurseries practically given over to these plants—rows and rows and yet more rows.

I was just speechless when they showed me a field of 10,000 Mollis and Ghent Azaleas in full bloom, Rhododendrons as high as the bungalows, just huge bouquets. Standard Wisterias with trails of bloom 2 feet long, pink and white Dogwood, scarlet Japanese maples, Magnolias, Red Buds, all growing and blooming in a climate nearly like that of Milwaukee when the wind blows from the east, cold enough to freeze the marrow in your bones. But, as one nurseryman said, oh so kindly, "You have a very different soil, very much like that from which bricks are made." Can you imagine me bearing that!

The predominant color in the Mollis Azalea is a salmon flame. Very effective but there are also pale and deep yellows, pink, rose, and white. They do not sell many of these, saving them for the propagation benches. In a mixture of peat and sand, tens of thousands of seedlings were growing, ready to be lined out in the fields—these in two years make saleable plants, as they will bloom.

The plantings around the office bring gasps of admiration from the occupants of the cars and almost invariably they stop and buy.

There was a group who looked longingly at the plants of Azalea. They wanted them so much, but as they rented at present didn't feel as though they wanted to leave



them for the landlord. We suggested they buy and plant in old galvanized wash tubs and take them along when they moved. With profuse and grateful thanks, they filled their cars and departed to hunt for tubs on the junk piles.

Gardeners in Ohio use many more varieties of shrubs than we do, and very seldom do you see just *one* shrub of a variety, usually three or more. Roses are grown profusely. Hybrid teas and climbers, even one of the railroads, B & O I think, has several miles of embankment covered with pink and white Dorothy Perkins Roses, while all the way from Cleveland to Cincinnati in every waste place *Coreopsis* grew like shimmering gold.

### COVER CROPS FOR NURSERIES RECOMMENDED

**R.** E. CULBERTSON, associate agronomist in the federal soil conservation service, suggested grasses and legumes for cover crops in nurseries at the Ohio Short Course for Nurserymen. He said nurserymen are realizing that *clean cultivation results in huge losses of topsoil and plant food, as well as the breakdown of organic matter*, the one material so difficult to maintain and replace.

Experimental evidence has shown that the chief value of plowing down green cover crops is to furnish more nitrogen to the succeeding crop rather than to build up the organic matter and that the way to build up the organic matter and reduce nitrogen losses is to lay the soil down to grass for a period of years.

—From February 15 *American Nurseryman*.

### Is He Home From College?

Look in your gas tank. If tank is empty, son is at home.

Count your best neckties. If none is missing, son is still at college.

Ask neighbor's daughter.

# APPLES ARE ABUNDANT

## —USE THEM BY THE BUSHEL

Information From the Bureau of Home Economics,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

**W**HAT would Johnny Appleseed think if he could walk through our American markets today? Apples to the right of us, apples to the left of us! Red apples, yellow apples, tart apples, and mellow ones. Cooking apples, "all-purpose" apples, and fancy "table varieties." More apples than Johnny Appleseed could have visualized in his wildest fleet of fancy.

Johnny Appleseed was a man with a mission—one of the most picturesque of all the pioneers who settled the West—and no one can say his mission failed. He wanted the apple tree to go west with the settlers. During the early part of the 19th century he roamed the frontier settlements of Ohio and Indiana distributing appleseeds in tiny deerskin bags and personally supervising the planting of apple orchards. Before he died he saw many of his trees bearing fruit, and now we have the fruits of his efforts in the greatest abundance.

Fortunately we do eat a large proportion of our apples raw, and thus avoid the possibility of losing vitamin C in cooking. We may munch them between meals, or with a carried lunch. We have them raw in salads, making the table brighter with the red skins left on each piece. And we choose them from the fruit bowl to eat with cheese or nuts for a dinner dessert.

When you cook apples it's important to remember that they're over 80 per cent water. For this reason it's not necessary to add water to pie or Brown Betty. In fact it is a definite mistake since it usually causes soggy pie crusts. And in baking apples or making apple sauce add only enough water to keep them from scorching.

### Baked Apples

A baked apple is one of the easiest to prepare of all apple dishes. And it can be one of the most delicious. There are two schools of thought concerning baked apples. There's the one side that says the ideal baked apple looks when it comes out of the oven much the same as when it went in. To be sure it has a cooked look, but it has the same shape and color of the uncooked apple.

The other side says that the best-looking baked apple is the one that comes from the oven with its skin popped open and the luscious cooked pulp oozing out through the open places. But both sides agree that a baked apple tastes best when it is hot or at least warm.

To prepare an apple for baking take out the core, but don't remove the blossom end. Be sure though to get out all the little tough wings that radiate from the core, then fill the hollow with sugar and butter or add raisins, nuts, or whatever you like. Sprinkle a bit of salt over each apple. This will bring out the flavor. If you want the skin to pop open, cover the baking dish. If you want the skin to remain unbroken bake in an uncovered dish. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.).

There are scores of other ways to cook apples—fried with bacon or sausage, dumplings served with hard sauce, chocolate coated as a candy, and always as classic applesauce. Every cookbook tells you how to cook them, but your family will tell you which of these ways are the most successful.

**Sept. 5-6—Sheboygan Garden Club—Annual Flower Show at Kiwanis Park, Sheboygan.**

# Gardening in Summer

**T**HERE is usually a dull period in the garden between peony bloom and the beginning of perennial phlox bloom the last of June and the first part of July. During this season we found the *Trollius* or *Globe Flower* very effective. They seem to do well in both sun and shade, and in soils that are rather damp.

In this season too, blooms *Anchusa Dropmore*. We have heard favorable comments on this variety and believe it would be worth while using it in our test gardens in order that more people become acquainted with it. It is the brightest, clearest blue of any flower we have seen. It is a tall growing variety and effective in the background of the border, but must be staked as it may develop crooked stems.

*Philadelphus Virginal* is one of our longest blooming flowering shrubs. With large double white flowers, which completely cover the plants, it bloomed this year for several weeks. It blooms during the last part of June when there is very little color in the garden and therefore is doubly welcome.

*Baron Solemacher strawberries* have been very satisfactory in our garden for 3 years. They are planted as an edging plant along the edge of the flower border and require very little care or attention. Each year they have bloomed continuously from the middle of June until frost, and produced fruits whenever the weather was not too hot or dry.

It was interesting to note, however, that during the November freeze, one section of these plants winterkilled. This section had not been covered in any way. On the other side of the lawn the plants had been covered by leaves blowing over them just before the frost and they came through very well. This is a good illustration that



plants must be covered *before the first heavy frost* if they lack hardiness or are not fully dormant as is the case with strawberries. We will have more to say about this matter of covering in fall issues.

*The Brownell roses* have created a great deal of attention in our garden. We have the varieties *Lily Pons*, *King Boreas*, *Pink Princess*, and *Break O' Day*. We like them especially for their size, vigor and keeping qualities. *Pink Princess*, for example, will be a beautiful bud for one day, will open partially the next day, and last for several days more fully open. Compared with some of the other Hybrid Teas, they are much more satisfactory. The coloring is lovely.

*Cutting the faded flower stalks* before they go to seed is an important piece of work in the garden. Not only do the flower stalks look unsightly, but the plant will do much better if it does not have to produce seed. The garden looks much neater if all the flower heads of iris, peonies, hemerocallis and other such varieties have been removed.

The question of *how to fertilize the garden soil* is becoming a very important and interesting one. The Soils Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, tells us that they have never tested any samples of soils from garden club members or city gardeners that was

acid. The reason is no doubt that we have been watering with hard water which adds lime to the soil. Most garden flowers do not like an alkaline soil, but prefer one slightly acid. A County Agent tells us that in analyzing the soils of garden club members he found them all very high in phosphorous and potash. Perhaps we have been overfertilizing many of our soils with mineral fertilizer. This would mean that we must go back to using more humus or organic matter. We predict that in the future we will be more interested in manures, peat moss, and other forms of humus for our garden soils than in the past.

*How to Keep Phlox Healthy*, an article by Victor Ries in this issue is worth reading. Many gardeners have asked why the lower leaves of their phlox plants turn dark. Of course, red spider is quite prevalent in Wisconsin, but if there is no insect or disease injury, the leaves may be dying because of the nature in which phlox grows. Be sure to read the article.

We hear that scientists are delving into a new science known as Geobotany. It is the science of analyzing plants grown on metaliferous soil. The Horstail, *Equisetum arvense*, *absorbs gold* and from a ton of this weed grown over surface ore fields  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of gold worth \$157.50 might be recovered, according to a leading authority.

Mr. E. J. Harvey of Madison, a life member of the Society, makes this suggestion to attract Cardinals. Save the seeds of pumpkins, squash and cantaloupe and feed them in feeding stations this winter. A neighbor of Mr. Harvey had four Cardinals winter in his neighborhood by feeding the seeds and he enjoyed their presence very much. He finds that sparrows can-

not eat these large seeds. Mr. Harvey also grew lettuce in a cold frame last fall and wintered it successfully. He planted it just before freeze-up so it produced small leaves and a deep root system. It matured early this spring.

—H. J. Rahmlow.

## WHAT PLANT NAMES MEAN

acanthus—stemless  
 acuta—pointed  
 bilabiata—two-lipped  
 campanulata—bell-shaped  
 canescens—hoary  
 cespitose—growing in tufts or mats  
 ciliata—fringed with hairs  
 coniferous—cone-bearing  
 cordata—heart-shaped  
 coriaceous—leathery  
 cuspidata—tipped with a sharp point  
 dioecious—sexes on separate plants  
 flexuous—zigzag  
 glabrous—smooth  
 glaucous—covered with whitish bloom  
 glomerata—compact cluster  
 hirsuta—hairy

## WORDS FROM PERSONAL NAMES

**B**ARTLETT (pear) — After Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.

Dahlia—A. Dahl, Swedish botanist.

Forsythia—After William Forsyth.

Gardenia — Alexander Garden, American botanist, 1730-91.

Nicotine—Jean Nicot, who first introduced tobacco into France, in 1560.

Sequoia (tree)—After Sequoia, inventor of the Cherokee syllabary.

Timothy (hay)—Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to Carolina about 1720.

## Peat—Its Nature and Value to Horticulture

By H. B. Tukey

**W**HAT is peat? This is a very important place to begin, because half of the misunderstandings and misconceptions about peat and its uses are due to the great variety of materials labelled "peat," ranging all the way from the peat used as fuel in Ireland to the muck land used for vegetable crops.

Technically, peat is an accumulation of organic matter from plants which occurs either under water or in a water-saturated environment, as in a bog, so that rapid decomposition does not take place. Normally, in the presence of air, organic materials of this kind are decomposed rapidly through the activity of micro-organisms. In the environment under which peat is formed, not only is decomposition checked but also the materials develop a characteristic resistance to further oxidation.

But because it is a fine source of organic matter, because this organic matter is of a type that resists rapid decomposition, and because of its high moisture holding capacity, peat has a real place in horticulture and agriculture. It serves primarily as a soil conditioner—binds sand, loosens clay, permits better permeation of water and air, increases the availability of mineral plant foods, favors root penetration, and improves moisture holding. Mixed with soil one-fourth to one-half by volume it is a valuable top dressing for lawns and golf courses. Composted with manure it makes a splendid material. It can be used to smother weeds in a flower garden, it makes an excellent surface mulch, and if one could secure it cheaply enough by the truck load it would work wonders in improving a garden.

### Valuable for the Garden

The writer has often felt that many small home owners and gardeners would secure better returns for their money from a purchase of moss peat than from a similar amount spent for commercial fertilizer—for the reason that most gardens and home plots are more likely to be handicapped by poor physical condition of the soil than low fertility. Further, there is the tendency to "overdo" fertilizer applications. The writer *has seen window boxes so heavily fertilized with commercial fertilizer that no plant could live in them.*

At the Experiment Station at Geneva, peat moss has been used as a top dressing on seed beds in heavy soil and has doubled the emergence of seedlings. Used mixed with the soil in the tree hole at the time of transplanting trees on heavy soils it has hastened starting of the trees and improved growth in wet years when soil aeration was poor. Used in propagation beds it has increased the percentage of rooting and the type of rooting. Thus it is evident that peat has a wide variety of uses in horticulture and gardening.

Until now the availability of a European product has not been favorable to development of American peat deposits. But with the European supply shut off, and with American horticulture becoming conscious of the value of peat, there is no reason why American deposits will not be developed.

It will be a great day when peat can be removed from the class of "luxury" garden items and be secured easily in quantity at a modest price.

—From the Rural New-Yorker.

You can go on a picnic trip in a car that will do 80 miles an hour, but the ants will be there first.

## Roadside Development Activities

R. L. Williams

Landscape Engineer—Wisconsin Highway Commission

Roadside development in Wisconsin includes all efforts to preserve and improve the beauty, usefulness, and safety of that portion of the highway right-of-way known as the roadside. Utility and naturalistic beauty are the guiding objectives, to the extent that such improvements are feasible and practicable.

Wisconsin is endowed with a superabundance of natural beauty. A wide variance in soil types and climatic conditions creates a number of regions in the state, each having distinct and individual landscape characteristics, where certain features are more pronounced than others. In planning these roadside projects, it is necessary to study these variances of the different regions so that plant materials may be used which will harmonize and fit naturally into the surrounding landscape.

Nothing superfluous is required in the creation of beauty, for beauty is mere perfection in any work of art. A beautiful symphony is not appreciated because of loud notes or unusual tempos but because the combination of notes is such that perfect harmony is created.

The ordinary concrete highway, as we know it, is a scar across the landscape and a violation of natural beauty, just as a white line across a painter's canvas would be, but by proper treatment of the roadside, these harsh lines may be softened so that they blend more closely with the natural surroundings.

Highway improvement methods and practices are constantly changing. Many of the desirable highway standards of yesterday have become obsolete today, while many of today's practices will become passe tomorrow. We must constantly try out new ideas and theories, utilizing those which are

found to be satisfactory and forgetting those which are proved to be otherwise.

It is unfortunate that this work was called highway beautification or highway landscaping when it was first introduced to highway builders, for in most cases aesthetic improvement is a result rather than the prime purpose. These terms have no implication of the more practical utilitarian accomplishments which the work includes. Types of work which have been performed as part of this program in Wisconsin include:

1. Screening of objectionable views from the highway by various types of tree and shrub planting.
2. Opening of vistas by tree trimming and thinning.
3. Framing vistas by group location planting.
4. Snowdrift control by installation of living snow hedges.
5. Selective cutting and trimming of existing trees and shrubs along roadsides to improve appearance and make future maintenance less difficult.
6. Erosion control on slopes by numerous means, including establishing of grass or sod; spot plantings of vines and shrubs; wattling; interception of overflow water by construction of berms; prevention of seepage by installation of sub-drains; and terrace planting.
7. Establishment of grass on roadsides where difficult soils are encountered by topsoiling or use of various types of fertilizer.
8. Installation of turnouts and overlooks at points of scenic interest.
9. Construction of small waysides and picnic grounds.
10. Mass plantings on both horizontal and vertical curves to warn the night driver of a curve or change in highway alignment.

11. Planting to replace trees necessarily cut during construction operations.

12. And plantings at top of hills to accentuate the topography and to create an interesting silhouette on the skyline ahead of the motorist.

Part of Address at Wisconsin Roadside Development Institute, May 28, 1940.

### CRAB GRASS CONTROL

**M**ANY experiments have been carried on to discover easy ways of controlling crab grass in lawns. Up to the present time it seems as if the best method is simply to prevent the crab grass which appears in our lawn this summer from going to seed and the seed from falling onto the lawn where it will grow again next year.

Crab grass is an annual weed, and propagates only from seed. The lawn should be mowed in the regular manner and then raked vigorously so that any prostrate creeping stem which may have escaped the mower blades will be raised. Then mow the lawn again crosswise to the first direction. Repeat this procedure until all the seed heads have been raked up and then remove them.

Sow a good lawn seed in any weak spots in the lawn early this fall. By fertilizing in the spring with ammonium sulfate, a good stand of grass will follow which will help to prevent the seeds from getting a good start.

Customer: "Remember that cheese you sold me yesterday?"

Grocer: "Yes, madam."

Customer: "Did you say it was imported or deported from Switzerland?"



## New Method For Keeping Phlox Healthy

Victor H. Ries, Ohio State University

**D**O the lower leaves of your phlox become discolored and finally turn brown? So do the phlox in most other gardens for they all seem to suffer from the same phlox blight. True enough, some of this trouble, especially in seasons like the past one, has been caused by that tiny, almost microscopic pest, the red spider. But even when some method of control was successfully applied and the red spider killed, as they always should be, the blight of the lower leaves of phlox still persisted. Incidentally the application of a special dusting sulfur applied with a dusting gun to the under as well as the upper surfaces of the leaves in June, again in July, and again in August will give excellent control of the red spider. On the other hand, sprays or dusts of nicotine, pyrethrum, rotenone, arsenate of lead and bordeaux will not.

What then can we do to control this blight? Since recent experiments seem to prove that it is not due to any specific parasite or cultural conditions, but rather to the nature of the plant itself, we must see what we can do to the plant.

### How Phlox Grows

As your phlox comes up this spring, observe it closely by getting down on your knees and scraping the soil away from around the new shoots. You will notice that they are growing out of some of last year's stems a short distance above the roots themselves. This, according to a recent publication of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is apparently the cause of the trouble. These old stems, when the going gets hard in late June and July, just can't take it and their inability to do so, including the transportation of

the raw materials from the roots to the foliage and the manufactured foods back to the roots, causes the dying of the lower leaves. This can be checked to some extent by spraying these old stems of the clumps early each spring about the time growth starts, with bordeaux mixture. It is even more efficient, however, to cut the old stems clear down to the roots and to allow new buds to develop from the roots themselves. This will greatly lessen your phlox blight.

It is possible that a mulch of a good composted soil of leaf mold or of peat moss an inch or two deep will allow the new stems of the phlox to develop their own roots and counteract the effect of the old stems, but the method previously described is preferable.

Since there is considerable difference in the many varieties of garden phlox in their resistance to the blight, select those that do best in your locality. It may even pay you to grow a number from seed, selecting those with good color and above all those with healthy foliage and destroying the rest.

From Horticultural News, Published by Michigan Horticultural Society.

### WAYSIDE PARKS PLANNED

**B**EGINNING July 1, 1941, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$20,000 shall be expended by the highway commission for developing and landscaping Wisconsin roadsides. W. L. Williams of the Highway Department reports that more than 400 waysides have been planned. This bill was championed by the Roadside Development Council and various women's groups.

—By Mrs. Frank Quimby, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Conservation League.

### MIDSUMMER CARE OF ROSES

—Mulching, Pruning, Fertilizing, and Spraying—

**T**HE rose, with its exquisite beauty of form, its color and its graceful fragrance, still holds undisputed sovereignty in the kingdom of flowers. During this season of the year, however, roses need special care and attention if their blooms are to continue to grace the garden.

#### Summer Mulch Important

Roses are apt to be arrested in their growth unless some provision is made to shield their roots from the hot sun, as none of them have widespreading, fibrous root systems to enable them to reach deeply into the soil. Peat moss, spread in a two-inch layer over the bed, will protect the roots, conserve soil moisture, prevent the soil from baking, lessen the need for frequent cultivation, and tend to inhibit the growth of weeds.

#### Light Pruning

With the close of the June flowering period, new branches should be trimmed back to the first strong bud (usually three or four leaves below the bloom) in order to increase the number of fall blooms. Naturally, all dead, diseased, or weakened branches should be removed, as well as all dead blooms. The flowers should never be allowed to seed as that would place too great a strain on the vitality of the bush.

Little Jim, "Daddy, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

Father, "Well, son, they are frequently referred to as such."

Little Jim, "Then if a man married twice, there wouldn't be much of him left, would there?"

One broiling July day an aged "cullard gemman" who was pushing a barrow of bricks paused to dash the sweat from his dusky brow; then, shaking his fist at the sun, he apostrophized it thus: "Fo' the Lawd's sake, whar wuz yoh last Janooary?"

# Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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## THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

### Report By Our State President

**W**E journeyed to Asheville, North Carolina, late in May for the twelfth annual convention of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. It was indeed a privilege to be one of the 350 delegates representing 36 states.

It is difficult to think of the conference from a business standpoint—the real people you contact, their homes and customs, the wonders and beauties of nature, fair weather, fine roads, and royal entertainment. All of these, and much more, go to make up a delightful and inspirational NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The mornings were given over to conferences and business sessions, and the afternoons to sight-seeing trips and social events, and it was hard to decide which were the most exciting.

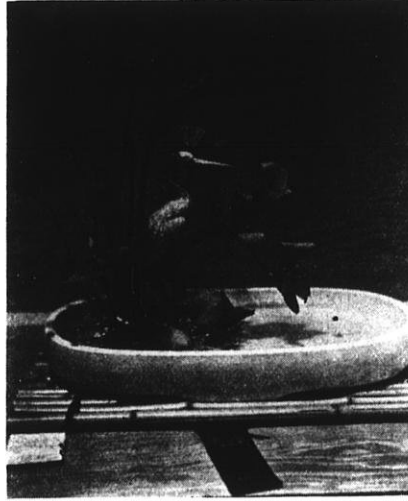
It might be thought that the reports of the states would be very much the same, but quite the contrary was true. Arizona had passed a bill to save the spoon flower and asked that all persons refuse to buy more of them.

Tennessee planted a million trees.

Texas now has 700 roadside parks. West Virginia removed 60,000 billboards.

In the terrific blizzard last Armistice day, practically all of Iowa's fruit trees were lost, so the garden clubs are helping to re-plant them.

Florida passed a bill to control outdoor advertising.



At the State Flower Show. Dramatizing Water by Mrs. Arthur Leidiger, Wauwatosa. Award: Excellent. Judges' comments: "A perfect study of detail. Very complete."

California's present project is to build a \$100,000 herbarium. The garden clubs in California have placed text books in the public schools to help children identify trees and plants.

New York has started a church garden project. "Six Inches From the Desert" was the theme of the report of Mrs. Fae Huttenlocher, our Conservation Chairman. It was food for thought.

The National Council voted to approve the use of conservation books to be bought in place of wildlife stamps for study in the schools.

Our newly elected president is from our region, Mrs. Joseph H.

Brewer of Michigan, and Mrs. Waldo Cummer of Florida was named First Vice-President. Mrs. Walter P. Morton of Indiana was reelected Vice-President of the Central Region.

Woman's reputation for talking "overtime" was anticipated in meetings during the convention and a time keeper was appointed by the president.

### Next Convention in Seattle

Seattle, Washington, was announced as the 1942 convention city, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, was chosen for the 1943 meeting.

The semi-annual fall meeting which was to have been held in Texas in October was indefinitely postponed, because of a concentration of National defense activities in that area.

The garden club exhibits were among the finest ever shown at a national convention and one of the rare plants and the one attracting most attention was the Venus fly catcher. This carnivorous plant has large jaws with rows of interlocking fangs. The jaws open and if a bug or fly lights inside, they close and trap the insect. The jaws then stay closed for about 24 hours while digestion takes place. Then they open again to await another meal. These plants come from the coast. Each delegate was given a Venus fly trap planted in a sea shell.

My wish is that every Wisconsin garden club member may some day have the privilege of attending a national meeting.

—Rose E. Braman.

## VISIT THE STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

**Manitowoc—County Fair Park  
August 30-31**

**A**LL members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society will be interested in what is today Wisconsin's largest flower show—the State Gladiolus Show, held annually under the auspices of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

### COMING FLOWER SHOWS

**August 8. 2-10 p.m. West Bend Garden Club Annual Flower Show. Public Library.**

**August 13-14. Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club Flower Show.**

**August 23-24. Edgerton Garden Club Annual Flower Show, Masonic Temple. Admission fee.**

**August 23-24. Oakfield Garden Club Progressive Flower Show in the homes. Admission 25c.**

**August 23-24. Kenosha County Garden Club Flower Show. Kenosha Youth Foundation, Kenosha.**

**August 23-24. Plymouth Garden Club Annual Flower Show. City Hall, Plymouth.**

**August 27-28. Greendale Annual Fair and Flower Show, Community Bldg., Greendale. Program each evening.**

**September 6-7. Art Institute Garden Club Flower Show, Milwaukee Art Institute, 772 No. Jefferson St. Open first day 12-9 p. m.; second day, 2-5 p. m.**

### IMPORTANT COMING EVENTS

**August 16-17-18. Garden Club Flower Show at Wisconsin State Fair.**

**August 30-31. Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Armory, County Fair Park, Manitowoc.**

**October 2-3. Annual convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Fond du Lac.**

## GARDEN DESIGN SCHOOLS VERY SUCCESSFUL

**T**HE two garden design schools conducted by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at Kohler on June 4, and at Menasha on June 5, were unusually successful. The attendance was good, and everyone was highly pleased.

The forenoon session consisted of talks by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow on growing plants in the garden, by Mr. Kenneth Bangs, landscape architect, Waukesha, on designing the small garden, and by Prof. Franz Aust, College of Agriculture, Madison, on modern trends in landscape design.

During the afternoon session at Kohler the crowd was divided into two parts and each visited three gardens as follows: the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Willard TenDollen, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kohler, and River Bend, the estate of Mrs. Walter Kohler.

At Menasha the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. George Banta, Jr., and the Sensenbrenner estate were visited.

Mr. Kenneth Bangs had chosen a small home and grounds such as the average garden club member has, and discussed the possibilities of landscaping them. Prof. Aust took the larger grounds and pointed out the relationship of landscaping to use, and the relation of the grounds to the home.

All expressed themselves as being in favor of having similar schools in the future.

## GARDEN DESIGN SCHOOL AND JUDGING SCHOOL APPRECIATED

"I want to tell you how much the Fox River Valley District enjoyed the Landscaping and Garden Design School at Menasha. The Flower Arrangement and Judging Schools at Ripon, June 10 and Waupaca, June 19th, were also very successful.

"The schools seem to be what the people want up here. I hope we can have them next year."

—Mrs. F. E. Willard, Chairman  
Fox River Valley District.

### ENTRY TAGS FOR YOUR FLOWER SHOW

**T**HE Wisconsin Horticultural Society is supplying member clubs with entry tags at cost.

There are two types of tags. Be sure to specify which type is to be used when ordering.

1. *Merit System tags* for use on all exhibits to be judged by the Merit System. Price, 40c per 100.

2. *Competitive show tags* to be used on all classes to be judged competitively or by awarding first, second and third prize. Price, 40c per 100.

3. *Blanks for judges' clerks.* Ruled blanks for listing the winners in all classes. These are to be used in loose leaf notebooks, and are for listing the premium winners for publicity purposes, or for permanent record. Order only as many sheets as there are classes in the schedule. Price, 25c per 100.

Order from Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison, Wisconsin.

## SAVE TREES

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*We carry insurance*

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Milwaukee

## The Garden Club Flower Show at the State Fair

August 16-18

**F**OR three days Wisconsin garden club members will exhibit flowers at the State Fair.

The premium list this year looks very interesting, with \$415 in cash being offered. There will be three types of gardens as follows:

1. Knot or maze garden, using red and yellow flowers.
2. Back door planting.
3. Formal planting around a small pool.

Wall pockets for indoors or porch, using any horticultural material, will be another interesting class.

A new class this year is "Small Arrangements of Garden Flowers with blue predominating, vase from 3½ to 5 inches wide, and not over 5 inches high.

### Flower Arrangement Tables

The big display, as in past years, will be the flower arrangement tables. Class 22 specifies, "Table of tall arrangements in pairs, 3 pairs to a table. Central pair to be taller than the other two, with total height of central arrangement at least 30 inches. Any color or variety of flowers may be used.

Class 23. Table showing 9 arrangements of newer varieties of annuals and perennials, stressing those on plant testing lists of past three years. Center bouquet to be at least two feet high. All varieties to be labelled on cards 3x5".

Class 24. Table of 5 modern mass arrangements of flowers and foliage. Pale green cloth will be provided. One table of each of the following colors: Only white flowers; pale blue to deep blue; pale pink to deep rose; pale yellow to deep yellow. Tallest arrangement to be at least 30 inches high ranging down to about 12 inches.

### Still Life Pictures

The Still Life Pictures are always most interesting. There are three classes this year as follows:

Fruit or vegetables from the garden, arranged in a kitchen utensil. Foliage may be used.

Flower picture stressing marigolds. Background to be white, yellow, tan, green, or blue.

Flower picture using garden flowers arranged in a pitcher.

### Dinner Tables

The following are the classes for dinner tables:

Breakfast table, set for four, with grandmother's dishes, using very old-fashioned flowers in old fashioned glass container. Size of table 40x40".

Informal luncheon table, set for four. A Wedding Anniversary, First, cotton; Second, paper; Third, chromium; Fifth, wooden; Tenth, tin; Fifteenth, crystal. 3x5" card stating anniversary to be furnished by exhibitor. Size of table 48x48".

Informal dinner table, set for four. One table each, typical of June, July, August, September, October. Use candles. Size of table 40x60".

Buffet tables. One each: Garden tea party, Bachelor's party, Children's picnic, showing South American influence. Size of table 40x60".

The tables will be scored by the following score card:

Distinction and originality, 35%; General effect, 25%; Perfection of detail, 20%; Color harmony, 20%.

### Bouquets of One Variety

Cash premiums will be offered on the following varieties of flowers exhibited by individuals: Aconite; Buddleia; Calendula; Marigolds, Dwarf; Marigolds, Chrysanthemum flowered; Marigolds, carnation flowered; Nasturtium; Petunias, single; Petunias, double; Phlox, annual; Roses, any kind; Scabiosa; Snapdragons; Zinnias, large; Zinnias, small; Any other variety.

## FLOWER ARRANGEMENT NEEDS PROPER SPACING

Value of Third Dimension Emphasized by Mrs. Eunice Curtis in Milwaukee Lecture

By Emma C. Schipper,  
Milwaukee

We had the opportunity this spring of hearing Mrs. Eunice Curtis of Seattle, Wash. lecture on flower arrangement. What Mrs. Curtis stressed in her lecture was the necessity of a third dimension in flower arrangement. She said that she photographed her arrangements from all sides and even from the top to check on proper spacing. She further advised us to arrange and combine flowers so they most nearly approach their natural association and habitat. Arranging flowers in unnatural and tortuous positions was not recommended. "Look to nature for groupings in flower design. There you will find flower arrangements that will give you the proper feeling for line and mass," said Mrs. Curtis. "Design value is possessed by all plant material, whether rocks, seed heads, weeds, moss, flowers and foliage in one's garden. The flower arranger needs only to train his eye to recognize the possibilities."

Mrs. Curtis' criticism of some of the arrangements on display was the lack of proper spacing which was needed to give us the proper depth or third dimension. Designing an arrangement to be placed against a wall is no excuse for giving it a "flat back." If the arrangement was brought out in front it needed the same extension to the back to insure proper spacing and balance. If we were to photograph some of these wall arrangements from the side we would find them to be out of balance and ready to topple over on their faces. Mrs. Curtis' lecture did make us "third dimension" conscious.



### THREE NEW GARDEN CLUBS JOIN FEDERATION

The Darlington Garden Club, The Portage Garden Club, and the Madison are three new garden clubs which joined the State Garden Club Federation and the Horticultural Society during the summer.

The Board of Directors passed on the memberships and wishes to welcome the clubs as our youngest members.

The officers of the clubs are as follows:

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#### DARLINGTON GARDEN CLUB

President: Mrs. Ethel Barnes.  
Vice-Pres.: Miss Mary Knight  
Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Arthur DeMuth.

#### PORTAGE GARDEN CLUB

President: Mrs. E. P. Andrews, 515 E. Conant St.  
Vice-Pres.: Dr. J. P. Harkins, W. Conant St.  
Secretary: Mrs. A. J. Henkel, 622 Edgewater St.  
Treasurer: Chas. Heubner, 813 W. Carroll St..

#### SUNSET VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB Madison

President: Mrs. Geo. Simmons, 4202 Bagley Parkway  
Vice-Pres.: John Hughes, Sunset Village  
Secretary: Mrs. Milo Hansen, 4029 Birch Avenue  
Treasurer: Mrs. Oscar Kline, 4205 Bagley Parkway  
All the above clubs are in the Madison District.

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### HALF-YEAR FEDERATION DUES NOW IN EFFECT

Garden Club members who wish to join the Federation and Horticultural Society and receive this magazine for the balance of the year can now pay 30c dues.

Memberships expire on January 1st, but members are allowed until March 20th to renew without missing a magazine.

## Easily Made Garden Labels

**T**HE sport of making plant labels is spreading among the garden gentry and the following method is one that is recommended for producing legible, permanent labels at a maximum of pleasure and of minimum cost:

First step: Get scraps of sheet zinc from a local tinsmith. Galvanized iron will do in a pinch but cannot be cut as easily as directed in step two.

Second step: With scissors cut the zinc into suitable-sized strips.

Third step: Coat strips thoroughly with paraffine wax by heating and applying a candle or by dipping into melted wax.

Fourth step: Make a stylus for marking the labels by inserting a phonograph needle into the end of a penholder.

Fifth step: With the stylus write in a firm, legible hand upon each strip whatever information is wanted on the label. Use plenty of pressure so the wax coating will be cut through.

Sixth step: Place the strips in a shallow dish—a cereal bowl will do.

Seventh step: Pour full-strength vinegar into the dish, completely covering labels.

Eighth step: Leave the labels in the vinegar 24 hours or longer.

Ninth step: Remove the strips, punch for wires and lay aside for use.

### Copper Strips

For the man who will be satisfied with nothing but the best and spare no expense the following is recommended:

First step: Instead of zinc, use copper strips and proceed as directed above.

Second step: After the copper has been etched sufficiently remove from the vinegar and wash thoroughly in running water being careful not to touch the face of the labels.

Third step: Hang several labels by a copper wire in a silver-plating solution such as is used by jewel-

ers and leave for about three hours. This deposits a heavy coating of silver in every line made by the stylus which, in contrast to the copper, makes a beautiful and easily read label. Many jewelers will do the job for you, if you do not care to do it yourself.

Fourth step: Polish with silver or brass polish and lacquer.

Caution: Do not attach zinc labels to plants with copper wire, as the electrical action set up between these metals will soon destroy both the wire and the label.

—R. E. Wicker in *Horticulture*, March 1, 1941.

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### WATERING THE LAWN

**J.** W. LENTZ, Director of the Scott Lawn Research, states that "We determine the amount and frequency of watering by the type of soil, height of cut, exposure of the lawn area, temperature and rainfall." Grass that is cut 1½ to 2 inches high reduces the amount of moisture evaporation from the soil, as well as promotes deeper rooting which enables the grass to draw on a larger moisture reserve.

### Examine Soil

Never rely on rainfall alone, and place no faith in hit-and-miss sprinkling. Once the soil is almost dried out, it is difficult to bring it back satisfactorily to the correct degree of moisture. A plug from 2-3 inches can be lifted from the soil with a knife. If the upper inch or so exhibits signs of dryness, it is an indication that water is needed.

Watering during the heat of day tends to cool rather than burn the grass so, contrary to popular belief, watering may really be done at any time during the day. Any water that is fit for human consumption, chlorine treated or not, is quite satisfactory; the essential thing being to give the soil sufficient to meet the needs of the grass.

## FLOWER TESTS

### Iowa Garden Clubs Test Many Varieties

L. C. Grove, Iowa State College

**Y**OU will be interested to know about some of the flower varieties tested in Iowa gardens. Since the marigold was the most popular, let us consider it first. One of the newest varieties that was tested was Tetra-Marigold. This variety is unique because it was not produced by the ordinary method of pollination to produce new flowers. It was produced instead by the use of a drug called colchicine derived from the autumn crocus. The drug was used on the odorless variety Guinea Gold and the new Tetra-Marigold was produced. Iowa gardeners who tried this new variety report much larger flower heads than Guinea Gold and more brilliant color. It blooms well but apparently the flower heads are too heavy for the strength of the stems. The branches break when there is wind.

Burpee's Red and Gold Marigold was reported to be free flowering and good form and size of bloom. The cooperators reporting on this variety were disappointed in the color. A bright red color was expected in the blooms, but it turned out to be very faint.

The odorless Crown of Gold variety was grown. It was reported that the stems were not strong enough to support the large flower heads. It looks as though the flower hybridizer will have to start breeding for stronger stems if he insists on working for larger blooms. The Dahlia-flowered Giant Gold and Giant Sunset Marigolds were grown in Iowa gardens last season to five feet and with blooms four inches in diameter.

The so-called Hardy Fuchsia also was tested in Iowa gardens. It was reported to do best in shade. It did not bloom until towards fall. It does not seem to be sufficiently hardy for Iowa.

The Coltness and Unwin dwarf dahlia hybrids make fine bedding plants and cut flowers. They are

easy to grow from seed when sown indoors in February. Mikado, Hyperion and Sunny West day lilies produced excellent blooms last season. These are just a few samples from the reports on flower testing.

#### Remove Old Flowers to Increase Bloom

I think you will be interested in knowing what flower gardeners learned by trying out different methods. For example part of the plants under trial were allowed to bloom without any flowers being removed during the season. The remainder of the plants had their flowers removed. Seed were not allowed to set. The cooperators reported that keeping the flowers cut allowed more flowers to be produced. This was reported when practiced on marigolds, annual and perennial delphinium, phlox, China Aster, dwarf dahlia, zinnias and petunias. One cooperator kept accurate account on the flowers cut from two petunia plants of the variety Balcony Blue. There were 1,650 flowers produced by the two plants. Not nearly as many blossoms were produced on plants that did not have their flowers removed.

#### Time to Sow Seed

The time to sow flower seed was found to be important by many of the cooperators. Petunias for example were found to do very poorly when the seed was sown too late. It is too risky to sow such fine seed directly in the garden. Good results can be had by sowing properly indoors in March. Long spurred Columbine seed performed well when sown August 1. The results were poor when the seed was sown in June. July was too hot for the seedlings.

Lovers of flower gardening will find flower testing interesting. It is planned to continue flower testing in Iowa gardens in 1941.

Mr. Grove is Ass't Ext. Horticulturist, Iowa State College.

## HOW TO GROW GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

**C**HRYSANTHEMUMS will grow best in a soil that has an open granular structure according to G. A. Poesch, Ohio, speaking at the Ohio Short Course. More trouble comes from too much fertilizer than not enough. He said that watering properly is more important than fertilizing. Never water overhead; this spreads foliar nematodes, septoria and mildew. Crowding is a bad mistake. Pinch the plant one to three times, never later than August 15. Cuttings from stock plants or divisions of the parent plant are the means of propagation. He said that it is folly to expect to grow chrysanthemums without transplanting each year.

#### Good Varieties

Speaking on varieties, a few of the yellow varieties mentioned were Yellow Cushion, a short plant with a semidouble flower, blooming in September; Barbara Cumming, medium height with a decorative flower, in September, and Pale Moon, medium height with a semidouble flower, October 5.

A few whites included White Gull, a short plant with a button flower, August 20; Jean Cumming, medium height with a decorative flower, in September; White Cushion, a short plant with a semidouble flower, in September.

Bronze varieties included Geronimo, medium height with a decorative flower, August 25; Bronze Cushion, a short plant with a semidouble flower, in September, and Early Bronze, a short button type, in September.

A few pinks listed were: Amelia, a short semidouble flower blooming in September; Otesgo, a short decorative type, September 15, and Astrid, a medium height single, October 10.

Several reds were Red Cushion, a short semidouble-flowered type, September; Edgar A. Guest, a short decorative flower, September 25, and Cavalier, a medium-size plant with a single flower, October 15.

—From February 15, *American Nurseryman*.

# Vanishing Forests of Wisconsin

**Mrs. Max J. Schmitt, Conservation Chairman**

In the heart of Wisconsin's northland lies our last Forest Primeval. Thirty-two hundred acres of majestic trees. The Cemetery of its brethren surround it on all sides, an excellent example of the ruthlessness of man. It alone has never felt the blow of the woodsman's axe or been swept by the devastating flames of a forest fire. So few such spots are left in this land of ours, for the people to enjoy, that it behoove us to exert every effort to save for posterity that little which remains.

Those who have the desire, and a love of the forest, may still visit this wonderland of nature, and find in its solitude comfort and freedom from the cares of an upset world. Man today lives under such a nervous strain that relaxation is of vital importance to a balanced nervous system. Only in lonely spots of nature can this be found. We may still enjoy such places. But will our children be able to when they are grown? Only if you and I are able to prove to public officials that their duty to the State lies in protecting and preserving untouched this last remaining large forest in their care.

Not long ago some of us met in the Governor's reception room to discuss this forest and other forestlands under the control of the Public Land Commission. Over our heads on the ceiling of this room is written in large letters, "The Will of the People is the Law of the Land." Yet at that meeting we were told that public opinion would not influence the action of the Public Land Commission. Do these officials represent the people or are they a Law unto themselves?

We ask that this Land Commission be required to sell the timber under their control only when and

if there is some absolute form of guarantee that sustained yield forestry will be practiced. There are 176,000 acre of virgin timber in small and large blocks under their jurisdiction. This was given to the schools of the state many years ago to help in their support when school funds were low. At the present time there is no need of more funds for the schools. And there is need of growing forests.

However, the personnel of the Public Land Commission is an ever-changing body of men. It therefore seems wise to decide once and for all just what use should be made of these forests. Let us make these suggestions: Let the lands lying within the State Forest areas be sold to the State Conservation Department; those in National Forests to the Federal Forest Service; and those in neither to the counties in which they are located. This would insure their being properly handled. You must understand they must be sold, not deeded, since the funds must be placed in trust for the schools. In this way the schools do not lose, neither does the state sacrifice its forests.

If your club is in favor of this please write: Mr. John E. Martin, Attorney General of State; Mr. Fred Zimmerman, Secretary of State; Mr. John Smith, Treasurer of State.

A farmer was losing his temper trying to drive two mules into a field, when the parson came by.

"You are just the man I want to see," said the farmer. "Tell me, how did Noah get these into the ark?"

## HOW TO CONTROL THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE

**B**ECAUSE of the activity of the cucumber beetle and its habit of avoiding insecticidal materials, the insect is difficult to control. Non-poisonous materials applied to infested plants act only as a temporary repellent. Extended tests over several years by this Station with various poisons show that a *rotenone-bearing dust* is most satisfactory for killing the beetles. Flourine and pyrethrum insecticides are also effective, but are not so toxic for controlling the beetle as the rotenone-bearing dusts.

### Dust Frequently

A rotenone-bearing dust, as recommended for the control of cabbage worms, should be dusted about the plants as soon as they come through the soil and repeated every 4 to 6 days, depending upon the extent of infestation and rainfall. A thorough distribution of only a light coating of the dust is necessary. This may be accomplished by the "puff" type knapsack duster as mentioned for use in "spot dusting" for the control of cabbage aphids. After the cucumber plants have become well established, dusting may not be necessary until late summer, when a second generation of beetles may occur.

—From Circular 314, Control of Insects, by T. C. Allen, College of Agriculture, Madison.

### BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

Let me live in my home by the  
side of the road,  
Where the tourist clans go by;  
For someone will sell them hot  
dogs to eat,  
And it might as well be I.

"Back from your holiday, eh?  
Feel any change?"

"Not a penny."

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2 lb. jars -----	.58	6.75
5 lb. glass, 6 to case -----	.42	9.25

### Prices include caps TIN PAILS AND CANS

	100	500	1000
5 lb. pails—100 to carton -----	\$5.75	\$28.00	\$55.00
10 lb. pails— 50 to carton-----	8.50	42.00	83.00
60 lb. cans—2¼ opening, 24 to carton -----		.30 each	

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5 lb. or 10 lb. -----	1.70	2.60	3.75

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