

material is. I do not believe it will deteriorate, but I cannot be positive.

MR. TOOLE: I should like to call attention to two insects which people find rather hard to combat. In many localities we see on the snow-ball the leaf curled up by insects. People do not know just what to do, and yet if you use this tobacco spray, then when the leaves are just opening, you can destroy the bugs which are causing the trouble. Do not wait until the leaves have been curled by the bugs, because then you can do nothing, but it is an easy matter if you attend to it in time. Then again we see roses looking fuzzy. Last spring I thought I would try tobacco, but it did not seem to do the work, then I used arsenate of lead, and from this time on I will be a little more prompt about using the arsenate. If you watch closely just before the roses begin to bloom, you will see little worms there, slugs, if you are prompt you can very easily overcome them.

MR. FLUKE: The rose slug ought to be checked with the nicotine sulphate spray, provided you add a little soap, but you have got to hit the insect to kill it. The beauty of the arsenical spray is that you can put it on and the worm comes along and eats it and dies. In regard to the snowball, we found that in order to get the lice we must get them in the early stages. Do not wait till the leaves curl. Nicotine sulphate is all right if used at the right time.

Wednesday Morning Session

THE PRESIDENT: I have two committees to announce. First is the committee to revise the list on ornamentals. I have appointed W. J. Moyle, Professor Aust and William Toole, Sr.

Committee to revise premium list at the state fair: N. A. Rasmussen, J. W. Moore and M. B. Goff.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

J. A. HAYS.

As we come together in annual convention for the 54th time, like Lot we cannot help but look back and as we look we see some of the things which our predecessors have had to contend with. Not only the common enemies of horticulture had to be met and overcome, but the founders of this Society were in such a pitiful minority that their main task was to convince their neighbors that fruit could be grown in this far northern state of ours.

By coming together year after year they were able to maintain their faith and make new converts until a few years ago their circle of influence became so large that the great State of Wisconsin became convinced that the industry was worth fostering and came to the aid of the Society with funds to enable them to test the possibilities of the different sections of the state in this line of endeavor. We are all familiar with the success of these experiments. While we are not able to maintain a position in the front ranks of Wisconsin industries like the dairymen and potato growers, we are making some strides and are already producing annually within the borders of our state fruit worth more than seven million dollars for tree fruits alone.

While this is a small amount compared with the revenue from some other industries, when we consider the youth of our industry and the fact that we have only started in a commercial way, it seems like a large sum. Especially when we take into account the small sum it has taken to build up the industry to its present position.

Only a few years ago one of the leading men in the agricultural department of our Wisconsin University scouted the idea of fruit growing in our state. Today this department is our best friend and ally and is working in a scientific way to solve some of our more difficult problems and make ours a safer and more profitable business.

I can think of no influence except that exerted by our Society and its auxiliaries which has brought about this change in sentiment. And today our Society has upon its hands the responsibility of keeping up the propaganda that has wrought this change, but it must use every device at its command to bring together the horticultural interests of our state, not only in our annual convention, but in a spirit of fellowship that will lead to a mutual understanding of the more difficult questions which confront us. While an exhibition of our products is and should be a part of every gathering of our people, there should also be an exhibition of that spirit of helpfulness, which not only renews and inspires faith in our vocation, but also serves to impress the public with our devotion to our chosen work.

These impressions on the public are responsible for many converts to our ranks in the past and must be relied upon for such addition to our ranks in the future as are necessary to bring our industry up to its proper place among agricultural pursuits.

According to the Government Bureau of Crop Estimates, our great state of Wisconsin is credited with about one-half million bushels of commercial apples for the year 1920. This means one bushel for each family of five people, provided none of these apples leave the state. This one example should enable us to realize that some other state or states are getting an immense sum of money from us, for this one item of apples alone. We should

not be content to say, we are trading potatoes or butter and cheese for our apples, but instead should encourage in every way the development of the almost untouched horticultural resources of our state.

We must also pause in our commercialism and consider the interests of the amateur. This is not only a very important division of horticulture, but it is from the ranks of the amateur that we get our recruits for the army of commercial growers.

In common with other industries we have had and are still receiving much valuable support from the state, and our labors in the past have amply justified this support; but we must not rest, we will labor on until the products of our chosen branch of agriculture shall reach a prominent place among the industries of our state. The field of useful endeavor for our Society is now larger than at any former period in its history. The subject of rural planning has had some attention from our Society, but is worthy of much more attention than we have been able to give it. I trust that we may renew our efforts in this direction and continue the work until we can point to a few living examples as a result of our influence.

While there are no available statistics regarding the amount of fruit consumed within our state, we do know that this consumption might be increased many fold at great advantage to our people, if its real value as food was a matter of common knowledge. The dissemination of this knowledge by our Society would serve to benefit not only the producer but the consumer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY

FREDERIC CRANEFIELD

The year just behind us has been a satisfactory one to all concerned with horticulture, whether amateur or professional. So far as the commercial grower is concerned, a good season, good crops and good prices, a combination rarely experienced, should give encouragement and satisfaction.

It is probably true that the period embracing the years 1915-1920 was the most satisfactory ever experienced by Wisconsin gardeners and fruit growers so far as crops and prices were concerned. If, then, it happens that we are to face a period of lower prices and weaker markets we should meet it with fortitude and as near as may be possible without complaint.

The back yard garden movement, which received such a stimulus in 1917 and 1918, has not seriously affected the market gardeners. In fact, I am of the opinion that a close examination of the situation would show that it has helped them.