



The Wisconsin horticulturist. Vol. VII, No. 7

September 1902

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

[s.l.]: [s.n.], September 1902

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/LK2CZCWR3LLUK8T>

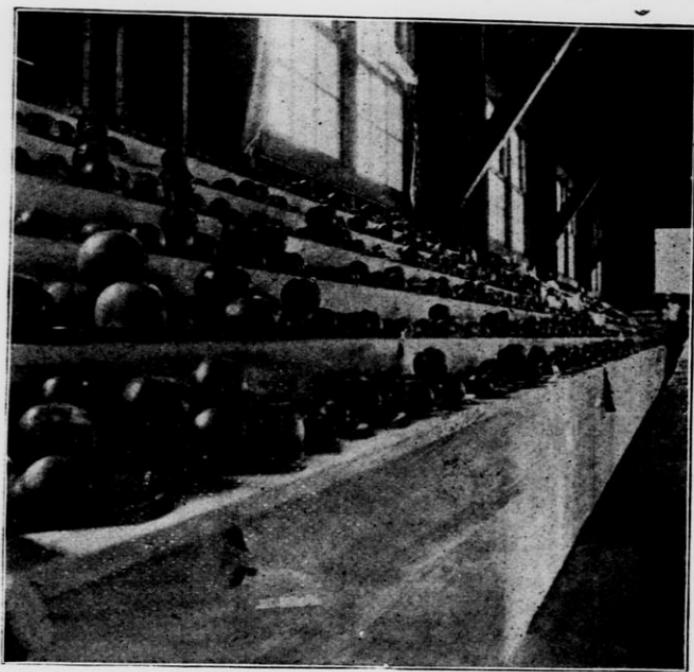
Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



Part of Fruit Exhibit Wisconsin State Fair.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. VII.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 7.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND PLANTS, AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Probably never before in the history of Wisconsin State Fairs, was there a larger or better display of fruits and flowers, than was on exhibition at the State Fair held the week of September 8, to 12, 1902.

Each exhibitor did his or her best to outdo their neighbor exhibitors, and each one deserves credit for the care and attention given to their displays. It was plainly to be seen at the beginning, that the exhibits would be crowded for lack of shelf room and all the available space was taken up. For this reason some of the displays did not show up to good advantage. Especially was this true of the exhibit of Wm. Fox, of Baraboo, and Chas. Hirschinger, of the same place. Mr. Fox was compelled to place his display of grapes on top of his apples, while Mr. Hirschinger was unable to place all he wished to on the shelves.

One of the more recent exhibitors was Mr. Shuster, of Middleton, Wisconsin, who had a large display of grapes. His display consisted of about fifty plates of twenty-two varieties, containing some very fine specimens of Wilder, Brighton, Clinton, Muscatine, Deleware and Telegraph. He also showed some good specimens of crabs and a few plates of pears.

W. J. Moyle, of Yorkville, was there with his show of pears and some fine specimens of apples. His principle varieties of pears were Souv de Congress, Sheldon, Idaho, Bartlett and Comet. In his collection were Kieffer No. 1 and Kieffer No. 3, two very promising seedlings of the Kieffer.

Mrs. Robert Ramsey, of Baraboo, without doubt had the best

exhibit of apples in the amateur class and a glance at the awards will show her record. Her displays contained each variety listed in the premium list and many new seedlings as well as grapes and plums.

George J. Jeffrey, of Milwaukee, probably had the largest number of plates on the shelves. His display contained over four hundred plates of apples, plums, grapes and pears. Forty-five varieties of pears were shown by him.

J. O. Palmer, of Baraboo had over 150 plates of apples of forty varieties. While Mr. Palmer's display was not as large as some, it made up in quality and general appearance of fruit. His specimens were free from blemish, were large in size and good color. He had some very fine specimens of Wealthy, McMahon, N. W. Greening, Tallman Sweet and Russets.

J. L. Schultz, of Lake Mills, was a new exhibitor. His fruit was never before on exhibition. Mr. Geo. J. Kellogg had charge of this display and Mr. Schultz couldn't have placed his exhibit in better hands. It was tastefully arranged and attracted much attention to all passers by. This display consisted of fifty plates of some forty varieties. He had some fine specimens of N. W. Greenings, Wolf River, McMahon, Repka, Wealthy, Utter and Longfield. The following varieties which he has imported from other states and has been growing here in his collection are Mammoth Black Twig, Babbitt, Springdale, Shakelford and Red Beitingheimer. He also showed some fine specimens of pears, such as Lincoln, Idaho, Sheldon, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite and Vermont Beauty. In his collection was a Duchess pear grown on a dwarf set last spring and weighed seventeen ounces.

Kelley Brothers, of Mineral Point, made a creditable showing of apples, and had good specimens of Tallman Sweet, Hibernal, Windsor, Malinda, also a fine collection of crabs.

Other exhibitors in the amateur class were: B. C. Ingersoll, of Prospect; W. S. Hager, W. Depere, Edward Granger, Calhoun and A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

In the professional class the old time exhibitors were on hand with their usually fine displays. The fruit exhibits would look

small were it not for such men as Chas Herschinger, Wm. Fox, A. D. Barnes and F. H. Chappel.

People attending the State Fair know where to find these men. their faces have become familiar and people know where to find a good display of fruit. They like to talk apple with uncle Chappel, to spin yarns with "Apple Tree" Barnes. It reminds people of the story of the "Fox and the Grapes" when they are talking to Mr. Fox, and when they wish an apple named, Mr. Hirschinger is always consulted.

The remark was made at the fair by one of the leading authorities on horticulture that probably no other man had done so much, and was better authority on Russians varieties of apples, than A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo. Mr. Tuttle has stood by the Russians and the display he made at the fair demonstrates whether the Russians can be successfully grown. He showed fifty-three varieties of Russians, probably the largest number of Russians ever brought together in one exhibit. His best varieties were Longfield, Anisim, Zusoff Winter, Imperial Citron, Antonovka, Switzer, Repka, Cross, Long Arcade, Beautiful, Golden White and Red Wine. Mr. Tuttle also had a showing of cranberries.

The exhibits of cut flowers and greenhouse plants by both professionals and amateurs were very tastefully arranged and admired by all passers by. In the professional exhibits of cut flowers, Jno. M. Dunlap and J. S. D. Ringrose, of Wauwautosa, and John Grape, of Waukesha. In addition to those above, Alex Klokner, of Wauwautosa, was an exhibitor in the professionals of greenhouse plants and flowers.

In the amateurs, Pauline Jeske, made up the exhibit of greenhouse plants and Mrs. L. W. Barnes, of Waupaca, Pauline Jeske, of Milwaukee and Mrs. Jno. J. Hannan, of Milwaukee, were exhibitors in cut flowers. Below we give the awards in the fruits, flowers and plants.

HORTICULTURE.

APPLES—Open to all.

Display not to exceed 20 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Chas. Hirschinger, Baraboo; 2d, Wm. Fox, Baraboo; 3d, F. H. Chappel, Oregon.

Display of 10 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Chas. Hirschinger; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Wm. Fox.

Display of 5 varieties for winter—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Display of seedling apples, not less than 5 varieties—1st, Chas. Hirschinger; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, A. D. Barnes, Waupaca.

Best winter apple—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes; 3d, F. H. Chappel.

Best fall apple—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Largest apple—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Handsomest apple—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Singlē plate. Duchess of Oldenberg—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Wm. Fox.

Golden Russet—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Pewaukee—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

St. Lawrence—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Tallman Sweet—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Utter—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Alexander—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Walbridge—1st, A. D. Barnes; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

Wealthy—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

McMahon—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

Newell—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

Wolf River—1st, A. D. Barnes; 2d, Wm. Fox.

N. W. Greening—Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Haas—1st, Chas. Hirschinger; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Fall Orange—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Repka Malenka—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

Longfield—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Wm. Fox.

Yellow Transparent—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Wm. Fox.

Hibernal—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Windsor—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Fameuse—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

McIntosh—1st, Wm. Fox.

Switzer—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Lubsk Queen—No exhibit.

Seek-No-Farther—1st, Chas. Hirschinger; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Eureka—No exhibit.

Avista—1st, Wm. Fox.

Malinda—1st, A. D. Barnes; 2d, Wm. Fox.

PLATE OF CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Transcendent—1st, Chas. Hirschinger; 2d, A. D. Barnes.

Whitney—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Sweet Russet—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Martha—1st, A. D. Barnes.

Virginia—1st, A. D. Barnes.

Collection of crabs not to exceed 10 varieties—1st, Wm. Fox; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

CLASS 149—AMATEUR—APPLES.

Display not to exceed 20 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, James Palmer, Baraboo; 3d, Kelly Bros., Mineral Point.

Display of 10 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, Baraboo; 2d, James Palmer, Baraboo; 3d, J. L. Schultz, Lake Mills.

Display of 5 varieties for winter—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, James Palmer; 3d, Kelley Bros.

Display of seedling apples not less than 5 varieties—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey, Milwaukee; 3d, James Palmer, Baraboo.

Best winter apple—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Kelly Bros., Mineral Point; 3d, A. L. Kleber, Reedsburg.

Best fall apple—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, James Palmer; 3d, J. L. Schultz.

Largest apple—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, James Palmer; 3d, Edward Granger, Calhoun.

Handsomest apple—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, James Palmer; 3d, J. L. Schultz.

Single plate, Duchess of Oldenberg—1st, Mrs. Edward Granger, Calhoun; 2d, Geo. Jeffry, Milwaukee.

Golden Russet—1st, Jas. Palmer; 2d, Mrs. B. C. Ingersoll, Prospect.

Pewaukee—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Jas. Palmer.

St. Lawrence—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, James Palmer.

Tallman Sweet—1st, James Palmer; 2d, Kelly Bros.

Utter—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, Jas. Palmer.

Alexander—1st, W. S. Hager, W. DePere; 2d, Mrs. B. C. Ingersoll.

Walbridge—1st, James Palmer; 2d, J. L. Schultz.

Wealthy—1st, Jas. Palmer; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

McMahon—1st, Jas. Palmer; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Newell—1st, Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Jas. Palmer.

Wolf River—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, James Palmer.

N. W. Greening—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Haas—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, W. J. Moyle, Yorkville.

Fall Orange—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Jas. Palmer.

Repka Malenka—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Jas. Palmer.

Longfield—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, J. L. Schultz.

Yellow Transparent—1st, W. J. Moyle; 2d, J. Palmer.

Hiberna—1st, Kelly Bros.; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Windsor—1st, W. J. Moyle; 2d, Kelly Bros.

Switzer—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Lubsk Queen—No exhibit.

Seek-No-Farther—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Eureka—No exhibit.

Avista—No exhibit.

Malinda—1st, Kelley Bros

Fameus—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Henry Schuster, Middleton.

McIntosh—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.

PLATE OF CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Henry Schuster.

Transcendent—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Whitney—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Henry Schuster.

Sweet Russet—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Martha—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Virginia—1st, Geo. Jeffrey.

Collection of Crab apples not to exceed 10 varieties—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey; 3d, Kelley Bros.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest show of apples—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—1st, Mrs. Robt. Ram'sey; 2d, F. H. Chappel; 3d, Chas. Hirschinger.

PEARS—Open to all.

Collection not to exceed 15 varieties—1st, Geo. Jeffrey; 2d, J. L. Schultz; 3d, W. J. Moyle.

Plate of Flemish Beauty—1st, Jas. Palmer; 2d, J. L. Schultz.

Plate of Kieffer—1st, Jas. Palmer; 2d, Wm. Fox.

Plate of Seckel—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, W. J. Moyle.

Plate of Duchess—1st, Geo. Jeffrey; 2d, W. J. Moyle.

Vermont Beauty—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, F. H. Chappel.

Wilder—1st, J. L. Schultz; 2d, W. J. Moyle.

Any other single variety—No exhibit.

PLUMS.

Collection not to exceed 15 varieties—1st, Geo. Jeffrey; 2d, Mrs. Ramsey.

Five varieties native plums—1st, F. H. Chappel; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 3d, Kelly Bros

Five varieties Japan plums—No exhibit.

Five varieties European plums—1st, Geo. Jeffrey.

GRAPES.

Display not less than 20 varieties—1st, Henry Schuster.

Display of 10 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, G. Jeffrey

Five varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 3d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Seedling grape never before exhibited—No exhibit.

Single variety, quality to rule—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Geo. Jeffrey.

Largest quantity on one cane of the following varieties:

Worden—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey; 2d, Henry Schuster.

Delaware—1st, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.

Moore's Diamond—No exhibit.

Brighton—1st, Henry Schuster.

Concords—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.

Single Plate—Lady—No exhibit.

Single Plate—Niagara—1st, Geo. Jeffrey.

Single Plate—Lady Washington—No exhibit.

Single Plate—Salem—No exhibit.

Single Plate—Agawam—1st, Henry Schuster.

Single Plate—Werden—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Single Plate—Moore's Early—No exhibit.

Single Plate—Brighton—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.
 Single Plate—Concord—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.
 Single Plate—Moore's Diamond—No exhibit.
 Single Plate—Wilder—1st, Henry Schuster.
 Single Plate—Delaware—1st, Henry Schuster; 2d, Mrs. Robt Ramsey.
 Single Plate—Telegraph—1st, Henry Schuster.
 Single Plate—Green Mountain—No exhibit.

PROFESSIONAL—GRAPES.

Best display not to exceed 20 varieties—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Best display of 10 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Best display of 5 varieties adapted to Wisconsin—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Best display of seedling grapes never before exhibited—No exhibit.
 Single variety, quality to rule—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Largest quantity of fruit on one cane of the following varieties:
 Worden—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Delaware—No exhibit.
 Moore's Diamond—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Brighton—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Concord—1st, Wm. Fox.
 Wm. Fox, of Baraboo, 1st on following plates, Lady, Niagara, Lady Washington, Salem, Agawam, Worden, Moore's Early, Brighton, Concord, Moore's Diamond, Wilder, Delaware, Telegraph, Green Mountain.

PROFESSIONAL FLORISTS—CUT FLOWERS.

Most artistically arranged floral design—1st, John M. Dunlap, Wauwautosa.
 Most artistically arranged basket of cut flowers—1st, John M. Dunlap.
 Best Bouquet—1st, John M. Dunlap.
 Display of roses—John M. Dunlap.
 Display of pansies—John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape, Waukesha.
 Display of asters—1st, John Dunlap; 2nd, J. S. D. Ringrose, Wauwatosa.
 Display of gladiolas—John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape.
 Display of carnations—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape.
 Display of lillies—1st, John Grape.
 Display of dahlias—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape.
 Display of cannae—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape.
 Display of cut flowers—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, John Grape.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Most artistically arranging floral design—1st, Mrs. John J. Hannan, Milwaukee;
 2nd, Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca.
 Most artistically arranged basket of flowers—Mrs. John J. Hannan; 2nd, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
 Pair of bouquets—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2nd, Mrs. John J. Hannan.
 Display of roses—1st, Pauline Jeske, Milwaukee; 2nd, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—PROFESSIONAL FLORISTS.

Collection of greenhouse plants not less than twenty-five varieties nor more than fifty varieties:
 1st, John M. Dunlap, Wauwautosa; 2nd, Alex Klekner.
 Show of foliage plants not less than ten varieties—1st, John Grape, Waukesha.
 Display of palms—1st, Alex Klekner; 2nd, John M. Dunlap.
 Ten varieties greenhouse plants in bloom—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, Alex Klekner.

Display of ferns—1st, John M. Dunlap; 2nd, Alex Klekner.

Five named geraniums in bloom—1st, John Grape; 2nd, John M. Dunlap.

Five named carnations in bloom—1st, John Grape; 2nd, John M. Dunlap.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Collection of greenhouse plants not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five varieties;

1st, Paulina Jeske, Milwaukee.

Show of foliage plants not less than five varieties—1st, Paulina Jeske, Milwaukee.

Display of ferns—1st, Paulina Jeske, Milwaukee.

Display of verbena—Mrs. L. W. Barns, Waupaca; 2nd, Paulina Jeske, Milwaukee.

Display of asters—1st, Mrs. John J. Hannan, Milwaukee; 2nd, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Display of Pansies—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Display of dianthus—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2nd, Paulina Jeske

Display of petunia, single—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2nd, Pauline Jeske.

Display of petunia, double—1st, Paulina Jeske; 2nd, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Display of gladiolas—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2nd, Pauline Jeske.

Display of lillies—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2nd, Pauline Jeske.

Display of Sweet Peas—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes; 2d, Pauline Jeske.

Display of Phlox Drummondii—1st, Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Mrs. L. W. Barnes won 1st, and Pauline Jeske won 2d, on display of Zinnia, display of Dahlias, display of Cannas, and best display of Cut Flowers.

The customary exhibit of the Experiment Station was in place early Tuesday and comprised one hundred and sixty plates of plums and one hundred and thirty-one plates of apples. Of the plums sixty-one were named varieties and one hundred were seedlings. The latter were not equal in size to those shown the past two years, but presented very many promising kinds. An improvement over former exhibits was the grouping of the seedlings by means of which the seed parent and its seedlings were shown in separate groups. The seedlings of Quaker and Wyant showed a higher average than those of Rockford and other varieties. The apples displayed comprised mainly seedlings. The McMahon and twenty-three of its seedlings formed an interesting exhibit. Seedlings of Hass, Fall Spitzemberg, Repka, Malenka and others were also shown. The Vermont Beauty pear, which Prof. Green says is *not* the Vermont Beauty, was also shown.



COMMENTS ON FLOWER EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR.

W. J. MOYLE, Yorkville.

ECHINACEA, OR PURPLE CONE FLOWER.

While looking over the flower exhibit at the State Fair recently, among a pretty if not a large collection of hardy plants was a vase of the wild purple cone flower, and how nice it looked set in among its more flashy neighbors, the Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Helianthus, and other autumn flowers.

This flower is particularly desirable on account of its color, a bright crimson purple, as most all of our hardy autumn flowers are yellow, and what is needed badly is more contrast in color.

There are two varieties of the Echinacea, viz.: E, purpurea; and E, angustipolia. I noticed a fine clump of the latter in full bloom on the railroad embankment, west of Elkhorn, Wis., a few weeks past. As a rule I have not found it very plentiful, though, throughout the state. In the lake regions of northern Minnesota it is so common that to visiting people it is always the cause of comment. The specimens now growing in my garden were procured from that source. This flower grows readily from seed and when once established in the garden will live and thrive for years.

Among the annuals I was pleased with the show of Phlox Drummondii, two trays of these were very beautiful. While the much boomed star-shaped phlox are pretty they will never supersede the older form. The show of asters was only fair as they lacked the brilliancy in color that we look for in a good collection of asters.

A tray of dahlias mostly of the castus family were a feast to the eye.

The hardy phlox, however, were to use a street expression, strictly on the bum, old fashioned, out of date, such as our grandmothers grew 50 years ago.

The gladiolus were fair, while the bouquet of cannas was not worthy of a tobacco tag, talk about a premium.

Jno. M. Dunlap's display of palms was very creditable and helped to set off the exhibition.

PLUM SOLIQUY, NO. 2.

FRED CRANEFIELD.

The plum article by Mr. Moyle in the last number of the HORTICULTURIST was interesting and instructive. Moyle's fruit observations are usually interesting, never superficial, and often instructive. The story about the experience of the Racine county farmers with their tangle of native plum sprouts, and inferior fruit, is a striking object lesson and should be told to every farmer who anticipates planting plums. I almost wish that something like this might be put in the school readers so that the coming generation might learn that no tree fruit, not even the native plum, may be had without effort. Then to make this story effective it should be followed with another of the man who planted plum trees and cared for them, who cultivated the ground and subdued the sprouts, who pruned, sprayed, and fertilized his trees. Then if there should be room I would want a picture of Mr. Marshall's plum orchard and two of Mr. Moyle, one showing him as he appeared in the fall of 1898 up one of our Wyant trees picking plums with both hands. The other should picture him as attempting to reach the top of the tree from a tall ladder. The plums shown in the rear of the wagon on page 16 of the July number of this magazine were Wyants.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 19, 1902.

Editor Horticulturist:

My hasty conclusions printed in your valuable paper copied from the Wisconsin Agriculturist, on certain new varieties of strawberries grown by R. M. Kellogg, of Michigan, Hale of Connecticut and Allen of Maryland, were too premature, and I retract everything and apologize to all interested. I freely acknowledge I am too positive in my statements.

I have always, from my first acquaintance with the above growers, had the utmost confidence in the fruits they are sending out,

and that they would not send out a plant under a false name under any consideration, but mistakes often occur with the labor we must employ, and I did not have any idea of intimating fraud or deception.

GEO. J. KELLOGG.

ELKHORN FAIR.

Never so choice a show of fruit was exhibited this year as was on exhibition at the Elkhorn Fair. There were thirty-nine plates of Wealthy competing for two premiums and every plate was worthy a first premium.

The show of pears was unusually fine, grapes scarce, only one plate of apples on the whole exhibit unworthy a premium. It was the finest collection of fruit ever exhibited there, though not as large, very few wormy apples, and exhibitors begin to realize that wormy apples don't win.

There were some very fine exhibitions of seedling apples that ought to be looked after by our state society. The subject of "seedlings" ought to have a prominent place in our next annual meeting.

I shall send some of these seedlings to Washington, Monday.

GEO. J. KELLOGG.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Madison, Wis., July 30, 1902.

Dear Sir:—The widespread occurrence of blight in the orchards of Wisconsin this season furnishes an excellent opportunity for study of the disease. In order to cover as wide a field as possible in this work your co-operation is solicited and I would esteem it a favor if you would answer the following questions and forward the same to the Experiment Station at your earliest convenience.

F. CRANEFIELD, Assistant Horticulturist.

1. To what extent has blight affected your apple trees?
2. To what extent has blight affected your pear trees?
3. Are both forms of blight, blossom blight and twig blight, present.

4. Which form has proved more destructive?
5. What varieties are most affected by blossom blight?
6. What varieties are most affected by twig blight?
7. Is the blight more destructive to the trees that are cultivated, or those on sod land?
8. Has the blight killed any trees this year?
9. Were any cases of blight present in your orchard last year?
10. What were the general conditions of moisture and temperature at blossoming time?
11. Have you any theory to advance as to the method of infection of twig blight?
12. What loss in fruit have you probably sustained from blight this season?

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS.

Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture will Stand on High Ground at the World's Fair.

World's Fair, St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1902.

The contract for grading the sites of the palaces of agriculture and horticulture at the World's Fair has been let. The work will require the handling of 252,000 cubic yards of earth, carrying it an average distance of 500 feet. The agriculture building according to revised plans will be 600 by 1600 feet, covering an area of nearly a million square feet, or more than 22 acres. In this great building will be displayed the extensive exhibits of foods, dairy products, bees and bee products, farm machinery and the agricultural exhibits of states and nations of the world. The location of the building is near the central part of the Exposition grounds and its immense size, upon the elevated site which has been allotted to it, will make it perhaps the most prominent of the fifteen great exhibit palaces. The palace of horticulture will stand directly south of the palace of

agriculture and will be 400 by 800 feet, having an area of 320,000 square feet and seven and a half acres. One room in this building 400 feet square will be devoted to fruits and fruit products, another room 200 by 400 to a conservatory with floral display and still another room 200 by 400 feet to the accessories of horticulture, such as implements and appliances for the cultivation and handling of fruits and flowers. The elevation of these palaces is such as to afford opportunity for terraced gardens and other beautiful landscape effects, while the outdoor exhibits of agriculture and horticulture will be very extensive and interesting both to the general visitor and the practical grower or expert. Frederic W. Taylor is the chief of the department of agriculture and acting chief of horticulture. The plans for both these great palaces are now being prepared in the department of works under Isaac S. Taylor the director of the department, and it is the expectation that they will far surpass in beauty and arrangement the similar palaces at any former exposition.

FRUIT REPORT, WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

T. E LOOPE, Eureka.

It is time that I wrote something for our magazine, and so I give a brief note of the condition of fruit as I find it in Winnebago county and the prospects for the coming year. Strawberries on old beds yielded well; on last years beds rather poor. Prices were uniformly good, better than for years. Raspberries winter killed, and the same can be said of blackberries.

New set strawberry beds are at the present writing the best I have ever had, every plant lived, and the frequent rains kept them growing.

I wish to give Brother Geo. J. Kellogg notice that I am trying to grow strawberries without weeds for shade. It is an experiment that may possibly succeed.

The blight so prevalent in Wisconsin came on my orchard with destructive virulence and practically ruined the crop. Longfields suffered worst, with McMahon, Wealthy and Duchess, in order named, a close second. Northwestern Greening blighted least and Fameuse Sweet next best. In spite of all, I shall have 600 bushels

of very fine Duchess, about 300 Wealthy, which look well and 400 bushels of rather poor Longfields. My promise in early spring was from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels, so you see I have about 25 per cent. of a crop. In addition to this loss, is the damage to trees by blight, which will kill some and materially shorten fruiting next year. Impaired vitality and loss of fruit spurs will do the work.

As usual the natural hopefulness of the horticulturist induces him to believe that some sort of process—a miracle or some freak of nature—will give him the next year's crop and good prices. What does it matter to such people? They have the anticipation of the harvest before it is ruined, and when all is gone they live in the rosy glow of the coming year.

They are the practical philosophers, keeping young hearts and brilliant expectations until life closes, and even expect happiness after that.

The fruit on Lookout farm this year has few worms and but little of the work of the curculio. All varieties are colored better and earlier than ever before and trees are not dropping their fruit to any extent. Many trees show lack of foliage, but what there is has good color. New growth is less than on an average. Blight attacked the fruit spurs on many trees without doing further damage to branches. Twig blight seems the rule as fruit formed before the blight came, showing that blossom blight did not prevail to any great extent.

The prospect for fruit, other than strawberries, next year, does not seem very good.

Wm. L. Taylor, Mt. Hope: Strawberries, a practical failure, although some small patches did very well.

Raspberries and blackberries, very few bearing canes, but these did well. No cherries and very few plums set.

Apples and crabs are a good crop in my locality, but only a few miles from here many orchards set no fruit and hail and wind destroyed the crop in a good many other orchards.

Blight was worse this season than I ever noticed it before. Orchards with a southern exposure seemed much worse than a northern one.

I see in the report of the trial orchard that Harry Kaump is reported as blighting very badly. With me it blighted less than the Wealthy, and until this season I never saw any blight, and of all the apples in my orchard I think it is the best annual bearer. The trees this year are loaded with apples. In quality much like Yellow Transparent, yet I know some persons who think it as good as Wealthy.

LEAF BLIGHT OF THE STRAWBERRY.

The leaf-blight of the strawberry is a fungus (*Sphairella Fragariae*). It is generally worse in the summer after the fruiting season. The leaves show a spotted condition. The spots showing fungus attack are brownish at first, but afterward become dry and whitish, with a circle of red; and finally the entire leaf assumes a red discolored appearance.

Some varieties are more liable to this disease than others, and these varieties that are susceptible to it should be discarded. If one sets healthy plants upon clean land, there is generally little trouble with the blight until the first crop is removed.

The disease is readily controlled by thoroughly spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The first spraying should probably be given in the spring before the flowers appear. As soon as the fruit is picked repeat two or three times as occasion demands.

BLACK-KNOT OF PLUMS.

Black-knot generally appears as a slight swelling of the branch, arising near an old knot. It generally appears in the spring to be noticeable. At first it is a light yellowish brown and deepens as the season advances until the swelling is three or four times the diameter of the branch upon which they have formed. It gradually changes its color until it is perfectly black. It is the work of a fungus—*Plourightea mosbosa*. The most generally recommended preventive is to cut out the knots as soon as they appear and destroy them. Painting the knots with some liquid that will penetrate their interior and exclude the air is very beneficial.

BLACK APHIS OF CHERRIES.

One of the most serious insect pests of the cherry is the black aphis. It often attacks young trees and occasionally those bearing. They appear very early in the season and multiply rapidly. They are found in great numbers on the young and tender shoots and the under sides of the leaves where they excrete a sticky substance which covers the pests. It is a sucking insect and has to be treated with kerosene emulsion. One or two sprayings generally brings them into subjection, if given as soon as the aphis appears. If allowed to remain very long the attached leaves curl up enclosing the insect and it will be impossible to reach them with the emulsion.

MISSOURI APPLE REPORT.

From five hundred requests sent out the following is compiled :

The injury to orchards has been most severe to old trees by the severe cold and extreme drouth. Injury by canker worms has been repaired by good weather and good growth. While many trees have died from last summer's drouth, yet trees have recovered wonderfully because of the favorable weather of the present summer and the condition of the trees may be said to be very fair indeed. Orchards where well cultivated show the best condition. Young orchards not too heavily loaded last year generally show a good crop this year, although some exceptional orchards are giving their usual good crops again this year.

Orchards in full bearing are scattered over all portions, and some reports show as full a crop as ever held and of very perfect fruit. The general reports show the fruit in good condition and free from insects, scab or fungus diseases. Some fear is expressed that bitter rot may appear and injure the crop yet.

Taking the state as a whole the crop can be placed at 35 per cent, while many special localities report 60 to 90 per cent.

The fruit is very fine and large and nearly free from worms so that buyers can find a quantity of fine winter apples in many localities.

The good crop east justifies the opinion that we can expect only fair prices, even with the short crop in view. It is well to let buyers know how many can be had in each locality and they will come after the apples.

4000 Warwick Blvd.

L. A. GOODMAN, Sec.
Kansas City, Mo.

POLLINATION OF FRUITS.

The facts with which we have to deal are briefly stated as follows: Many varieties of orchard fruits, especially plums, pears and apples, do not bear satisfactory crops when standing by themselves. Some do not bear at all. The trees of such varieties require to be mixed with trees of other more or less closely related varieties, or they require to be grafted with a mixture of two or more varieties. This general condition is summed up by saying that such fruits are self-sterile, and the problem of self-sterility is the one with which we have chiefly to deal.

As soon as this matter began to be observed the fruit growers and experimenters both found that a great many plum blossoms are imperfect. In the majority of such blossoms the pistil, or female organ, from which the fruit itself directly develops, is defective; sometimes it is entirely wanting. It is evident that a blossom having no pistil cannot produce a plum, and it is at least fair to suppose that any defect in the pistil renders the chance of fruit-bearing much smaller. Considerable attention was given, therefore, eight or ten years ago to this part of the subject. It was found that in some cases all the blossoms on a tree were so deficient as to make fruitage impossible.

It will be sufficient for the present to say simply that it has been found that plums are very largely self-sterile, cases of self-fertility being altogether rare; that a majority of pears tested show more or less self-sterility, and that the same is true of apples. Perhaps one-fourth of the apples in common cultivation are totally self-sterile, another fourth are practically self-sterile and a third fourth need cross-pollination for the best results.

The remedy for all this unfruitfulness has already been named; namely, the mixing of varieties either by planting several together or by grafting two or more into one tree. This is such a simple and easy matter, and the risks of self-fertility are so great, that it seems an altogether unjustifiable practice now to plant large blocks of apples, pears or plums of any single variety. There are, indeed, to be found many orchards of solid blocks of certain varieties through the country which bear fairly well or even abundantly, but

they are exceptions. Solid planting is always risky, and there are enough risks in the fruit business without taking any gratuitous ones.

The idea was prevalent that though Hawkeye might fertilize De Soto well enough it might still be of no value whatever in fertilizing Weaver or Miner, Ocheeda or Rolling-stone. At the present time it seems fairly certain that these proclivities cut no figure with practical orchardists. One variety will pollinate almost any other, provided the two are in flower at the same time.

The real work of scattering pollen, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is done by the bees, especially the wild or cultivated honey-bees. The gummy, mucilaginous pollen sticks to them, the hairy surface of the insect body being specially suitable for sticking purposes, and the bee passes from tree to tree laden all over with yellow fertilizing material. Cases have been called to my attention in which it seemed doubtful about the bees really having done the work, and I do not wish to assert that they are the only salvation for the self-sterile apple, pear and plum trees. Nevertheless their importance has been greatly underestimated hitherto, and I think we can afford to give them greater consideration in the future—Extract from a paper by Prof. F. A. Waugh.

CROPS OF APPLES IN ILLINOIS.

At Kankakee, Illinois, The Illinois Orchard company, in which a number of Kankakeeans are financially interested, has just sold the apples in two orchards for \$11,500. These orchards, which total 125 acres and are situated in Clay and Richland counties, were purchased eighteen months ago for \$11,000. The apples were of the Ben Davis and Jonathan varieties. H. M. Dunlap of Savoy is president and Len Small of Kankakee is secretary of the company.

At Flora, Illinois, situated in Clay county, it is estimated there are one million barrels of apples in the county. It is the consensus of expert opinion that in this county, the area adapted to apple growing and the present crop are far greater in proportion than in any other section in the world. The tremendous strides in the fruit industry which southern Illinois has made during the last

decade is ample proof of the future possibilities of horticulture in a section which bids fair to rank first as the apple growing center of the United States.

With 2,000,000 apple trees planted on more than 40,000 acres this one small county of Clay claims more than one-third of the entire acreage of the State.

These orchards are now in their prime, being on an average of twelve years old. The principal varieties are the Ben Davis, Jonathan, and Rome beauty. The culture has mainly been devoted to the Ben Davis variety and perhaps two-thirds of the whole acreage is planted to that variety. This apple is prolific to an extraordinary degree and its color, added to its excellent keeping qualities, recommends it in the markets.

By reason of such extensive fruit interests Flora has gained the name of "The Orchard City." From an eminence in the town may be seen 1,000 acres of apple orchards loaded with fruit. The largest single orchard contains 640 acres, while one fruit company has orchards containing 60,000 trees, which represents 1,000 acres.

These are busy times for the people of "Egypt." Preparations are under way looking toward the harvesting of this immense crop of fruit. That such a task will tax the energies of the growers is not doubted.

One million barrels means 3,000,000 bushels, and this enormous lot of apples must be picked, packed and shipped within a comparatively short time. The Jonathan variety, the splendid fall apple, is now being harvested. The fruit is in prime condition and the yield in some instances exceeds four barrels to the tree.

To care for the apples of other than first grade or of a shipping quality, nine evaporators have been built in this locality, having a capacity of nearly 15,000 bushels per day.

The apple industry has opened up new lines of business and put new life into a region, where the wheels of progress had not turned for two decades. In "Egypt" the apple is king.



LATE SUMMER CULTIVATION OF BEARING ORCHARDS.

Usually the farmer remembers to give his orchard some cultivation at the season of the year when he is plowing his corn; that is, in June. With the advent of harvest, stacking, threshing and preparing for seeding winter wheat, he finds himself with so much work to do that anything which can be passed by is likely to be overlooked. At this time the orchards of Nebraska are loaded with the best crop of apples for many years. The unusual amount of rain given us in June and July has also developed a heavy growth of vegetation. In our county we have had about two inches of rainfall in these two months. Now while this has given us an unusual amount of moisture in the soil, weed growth is heavy enough to rapidly exhaust that moisture supply.

Our workmen, in gathering fruit, find trees yielding five, ten, fifteen and sixteen bushels and some of the older and larger trees with later varieties look as though they might yield twenty bushels. Early varieties, like Duchess of Oldenburg, have had rain enough to develop the fruit in excellent form and in size and quality have been better than usual. Later varieties maturing in September and October must need an ample supply of moisture for weeks to come or the fruit will suffer in size and quality. This thought has led us to start our teams in the effort to keep the bearing orchards under cultivation during the major portion of the month. While the orchardists on the Loess soil near the Missouri river may with safety allow grasses, and perhaps weeds to grow in their orchards, those on a drift formation are quite likely to find that a drift soil will not retain moisture enough to develop fruit of the best quality if the store of subsoil moisture is drawn upon by a heavy growth of weeds. In Lancaster county the land of demarcation between these two classes of soil is in the eastern portion of the country. Looking backward over former years during the very dry season of 1894, single trees yielded twenty bushels of apples. The ground, however, was kept under such state of careful tillage that late in August two inches under the surface earth was moist enough to ball in the hand. This enabled these overladen trees to grow fruit of such size and quality as to be merchantable. During the year 1890 we remember that many of our trees laden with their crop of fruit

was small and unmerchantable and suited only for cider. It is also well to reflect that fruit buds for next season's crop are formed during the months of July, August and September. The late Prof. Goff, of Wisconsin, a very careful student of this subject, carefully demonstrated by means of his work with the microscope and camera that fruit buds of the apple continue to develop even until October. It is important that the conditions surrounding the tree should be such as to enable the tree not only to ripen the crop of fruit thereon but to develop healthy, vigorous fruit buds for a crop the next season. Whenever the conditions are favorable an apple tree can no more help bearing apples than a stock of corn refrain from putting on an ear. Given moisture enough and plant food enough it is the normal and proper expectation that an apple tree will develop fruit buds for the next season's growth as well as ripen the fruit for this season. Incidents multiply showing that trees that yielded good crops last year are also in bearing this year where cultivation was of the best. Referring again to the question of cultivation, we are aware of the value of soil cover during our trying winters, hence we are not attempting to fully destroy weed growth, but keep up such measure of cultivation as will keep the surface open and check the rapid evaporation of moisture incident to a crusted surface. Most of our orchards are being cultivated one way, we are mowing the weed growth in the row.—Rural New Yorker.

E. F. S.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.**MADISON, Wis.**

It appears from inquiries received at this office, that the provisions of the nursery inspection law in regard to shipping tags are not clearly understood by all nurserymen in the state. For your information I quote the following sections of Chapter 180, Laws of 1899:

SECTION 6. Any nurseryman holding a valid certificate, issued as prescribed in Section 5 of this act, may apply to the said director for official labels or tags, for which the said director may charge a sum not to exceed thirty cents per hundred, which labels or tags shall certify that the packages or bundles of nursery stock to which

they are attached are from nursery stock that has been officially inspected and found apparently free from San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases; but no such tags or labels shall be used for stock not covered by the aforesaid certificate nor after such certificate has expired or been cancelled; and no person shall attempt to imitate or counterfeit such tags or labels. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 7. In case any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall be liable for the payment of a penalty or forfeiture of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such violation. Such penalty or forfeiture may be sued for and recovered in a civil action, as provided in Chapter 142 of Sanborn & Berryman's annotated statutes.

From this it will be seen that official tags may be furnished only by the Experiment Station. The tags will be charged to you at cost price, viz.—\$1.25 per thousand.

F. CRANEFIELD,
Assistant Horticulturist.
In charge of Nursery Inspection.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Notice change of advertisement of the firm of Coe, Conversc, Edwards Co. This firm is now incorporated. They have a very large assortment of all fruit, shade and ornamental trees as well as small fruit plants and nursery stock in general.

Among the horticulturists in attendance at the State Fair were T. E. Loope, Eureka; L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; A. G. Tuttle, M. F. Foley, C. L. Pearson, Wm. Toole, Baraboo; Jonathan Periam, Chicago; G. J. Kellogg, Lake Mills; D. C. Converse, F. C. Edwards, R. J. Coe, Ft. Atkinson; Henry Tarant, Janesville; A. J. Philips, West Salem; and Frederick Cranefield, Prof. W. A. Henry, Prof. R. A. Moore, Madison.

Prof. S. B. Greene, of St. Anthony Park, Minn., judged the fruit at the State Fair and gave general satisfaction to all. Wm. 'Toole, Baraboo, judged the flowers and plants.

The Michigan State Horticultural Society will hold their annual meeting at Hart, Oceana county, December 2d, 3d and 4th. C. E. Bassett, secretary, Fennville, Mich.

Prof. F. M. Webster, who was connected with the Ohio Experiment Station, and who last winter gave a paper before our state meeting on spraying, has severed his connection with the Ohio station and is at the agricultural university at Urbana, Ill. He is making some special investigation for the agricultural department of the university. At present he is at work on a bulletin relative to grain insects that will take several months to prepare. After this is done he will prepare, jointly with Prof. Forbes, a bulletin on insect enemies of ornamental trees and shrubs.

Jno. Seubert, of Cologne, Minn., a life member of our State Society would like a list of apples that have best withstood the ravages of the blight the past season. Send in your list for publication.

The horticultural building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be 300 by 1000 feet and will cost about \$200,000.

STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS, 1902 AND 1903.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—Madison, Wis.....	Feb. 2—5
	J. L. Herbst, Secretary.
Minnesota State Horticultural Society—Minneapolis, Minn	Dec. 2—5
	A. W. Latham, Secretary.
Iowa State Horticultural Society—Des Moines, Iowa.....	Dec. 9—12
	Wesley Green, Secretary.
Illinois State Horticultnral Society—Champaign, Ill.....	Dec. 17—19
	L. R. Bryant; Secretary.
Michigan State Horticultural Society.....	Dec. 2—4
	C. E. Bassett, Secretary.

STATE FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS, 1902.

Illinois—Springfield.....	September 29—October 4
	W. C. Garrard, Secretary.
Texas—Dallas.....	September 27—October 12
	Sidney Smith, Secretary.
St. Louis Fair.....	October 6—11
	John Hachmeister, Secretary.
New Jersey—Trenton.....	September 29—October 3
	M. R. Margerum, Secretary.
West Michigan—Grand Rapids.....	September 29—October 4
	C. A. French, Secretary.

THOS. THOMPSON COMPANY, WHOLESALE FRUITS.

DULUTH, - - - - - MINNESOTA.

Extensive dealers in and handlers of all kinds of berries and fruits, at one of the best fruit markets in the Northwest. Established 1891. Correspond with us.

REFERENCES: R. G. Dun & Co. Bradstreet's. Commercial Banking Co.
American Exchange Bank. Any bank, banker, or jobbing house.

GRINNELL, COLLINS & COMPANY,

Commission Merchants,

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Extensive Distributors of all kinds of Berries.

Special attention given to Sparta shippers.

Ask for Quotations.

PROMPT REPORTS.

RELIABLE INFORMATION.

HERBST BROS.,

SPARTA, WIS.

BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Cornish

White

Buff

} INDIANS

↑
↑
↑
↑

Barred
and
White



} PLYMOUTH
ROCKS.

Stock and Eggs for sale at all times. Strawberry Plants a Specialty.

