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## **The Wisconsin horticulturist: issued monthly, under the management of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the purpose of disseminating the horticultural information collected through the age...**

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, March 1896

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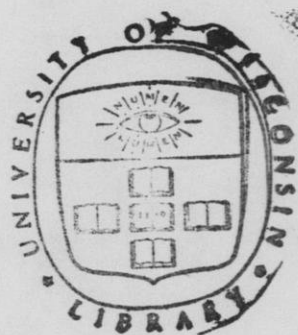
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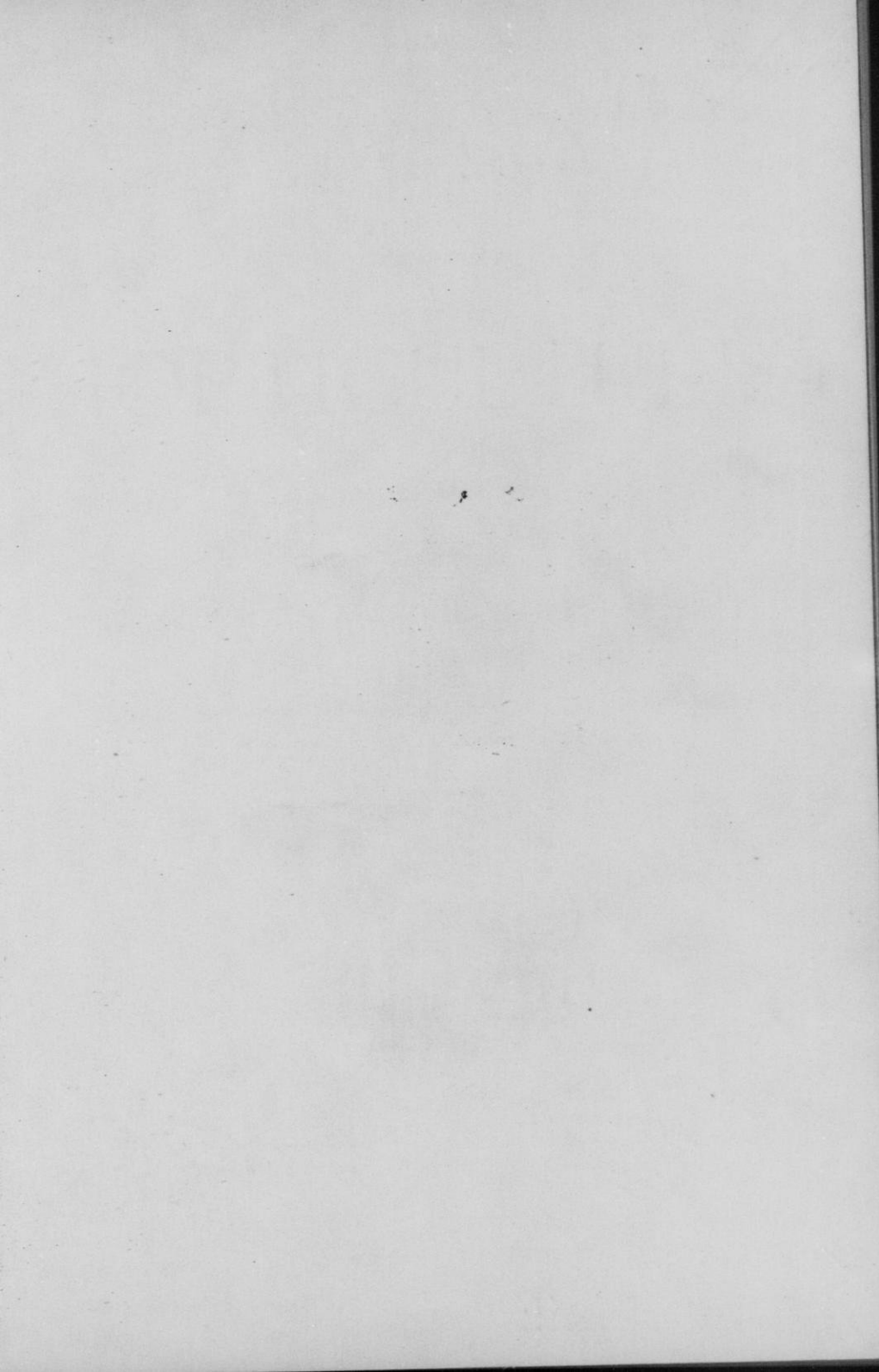
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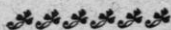
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# THE WISCONSIN



# HORTICULTURIST

ISSUED MONTHLY,  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

For the purpose of Disseminating the Horticultural Information  
Collected through the Agency of the Society.



**EDITORS,**  
A. J. PHILIPS, Manager.  
MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL.

**OFFICE AND LIBRARY,**  
Room 207, State Capitol,  
Madison, Wis.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY,  
MADISON, WIS.



# Important Announcement

## THE WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST

WILL BE ISSUED MONTHLY.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 PER ANNUM**, which includes a membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and insures to each member a bound volume at the end of the year. For 50 cts. more we will send the Minnesota monthly magazine for the year thus furnishing the best horticultural reading in the northwest, for \$1.50 per annum.

[Entered at the post-office in Madison, Wis., as second-class matter.]

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, incorporated under the laws of the State, has for its object the dissemination of horticultural knowledge, that being its only aim. It endeavors to reach and interest, as far as possible, the boys and girls of the state in the noble and profitable occupation of horticulture. We have already for members the most wideawake and progressive horticulturists of the state, and the main object in this new publication is to give the people of the state our proceedings in monthly installments and thereby increase our membership to that of other states. We hold annual winter and summer meetings and the interesting papers that are read and the discussions on the same, together with the reports of local societies and reports from committees of Observation in the different parts of the state, will all be published in this magazine. The state annually makes an appropriation to carry on the work of this society, and also kindly appropriated five hundred dollars last winter to establish a trial orchard in northern Wisconsin. The same has been located at Wausau in Marathon county, and reports of its progress will be published in this monthly magazine from time to time. On motion, it was decided to publish this monthly and have the Secretary for a business manager to edit and arrange the first twenty-four pages in each number, which, at the end of the year, will go to make up the annual report of the society, and the eight pages following in each number to be edited by Mrs. Campbell of Evansville, Wis., who has done the reporting for the society for several years.

This plan of management will be tried for a while at least. The magazine year will commence March 1st each year. Each subscriber will receive a bound volume at the end of the year consisting of 300 pages, when he can give his monthlies away to his friends who are anxious for horticultural reading if he so desires. The first issue will be 4,500 copies to enable us to send a copy to each member of the different local societies, and also to send a copy to the family of each child who applies for plants to our corresponding secretary. We hope every one in Wisconsin who receives this sample copy will make an effort to send us one or more members or subscribers. We hope another year to be able to give each subscriber a premium consisting of some valuable plant or tree. We could think of nothing more appropriate to do than to have placed in this initial number the likeness of our former beloved president, J. M. Smith, who served us twelve years, and spent much valuable time in the interests of our society, and horticulture in general. Will also promise to have likenesses of prominent horticulturists of this and other states from time to time. We cordially invite members of state agricultural society and all interested in farmers' institutes, students in dairy and short course, and others to help us in this new enterprise. This society should include in its membership the name of every person interested in horticulture. It does not cost much and will save more than its cost to every one who buys trees and plants in Wisconsin, as it will place you in touch with the best fruit growers in the state.

For particulars address,

**A. J. PHILIPS, Secretary,**

**WEST SALEM, WISCONSIN.**

*To the boy under seventeen years of age* who cultivates entirely eight square rods of land to the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers on his own, his father's or on rented land, and makes the best report of profitable showing on the same to the secretary of our society on or before November 1, 1896, will be given \$10 to the first, \$6 to the second, and \$3 to the third; said boy, or his father, to be a member of the state society. Prof. Goff will be selected to make the awards; he to have the privilege of choosing one or more assistants if desired.

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. 1.

MARCH, 1896.

NO. 1.

## WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1896.

L. G. KELLOGG, President,	Ripon.
CHAS. HIRSCHINGER, Vice-President,	Baraboo.
A. J. PHILIPS, Secretary,	West Salem.
R. J. COE, Treasurer,	Ft. Atkinson.
J. L. HERBST, Corresponding Secretary,	Sparta.

### COMMITTEES FOR 1896.

#### ON TRIAL ORCHARD.

Ex-Officio, the President and Secretary.

CHAS. HIRSCHINGER, Baraboo,	For one year.
J. D. SEARLES, Sparta,	For two years.
PROF. E. S. GOFF, Madison,	For three years.

#### NOMENCLATURE.

J. C. PLUMB,	Milton.
PROF. E. S. GOFF,	Madison.
D. E. BINGHAM,	Sturgeon Bay.

#### LEGISLATION.

CHAS. HIRSCHINGER,	Baraboo.
R. J. COE,	Ft. Atkinson.
GEO. MCKERROW,	Sussex.

#### FINANCE.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON,	Baraboo.
F. C. EDWARDS,	Fort Atkinson.
W. J. MOYLE,	Yorkville.

#### REVISION OF FRUIT LIST.

GEO. J. KELLOGG,	Janesville.
D. C. CONVERSE,	Ft. Atkinson.
G. A. FREEMAN,	Sparta.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

VIE H. CAMPBELL,	Evansville.
D. C. CONVERSE,	Ft. Atkinson.
A. L. HATCH,	Ithaca.

## FIELD TRIALS.

PROF. E. S. GOFF, . . . . . Madison.

## BADGES.

VIE H. CAMPBELL, . . . . . Evansville.

## OBSERVATION.

A. S. ROBINSON, . . . . . Centralia.  
 J. L. FISK, . . . . . Omro.  
 J. BONNELL, . . . . . Eau Claire.  
 F. A. HARDEN, . . . . . Weyauwega.  
 E. A. RICHARDSON, . . . . . Sparta.  
 A. J. EDWARDS, . . . . . Ft. Atkinson.  
 E. SINGLE, . . . . . Wausau.  
 PROF. E. S. GOFF, . . . . . Madison.  
 JOHN MENN, . . . . . Norwalk.  
 W. D. BOYNTON, . . . . . Shiocton.  
 DANIEL WILLIAMS, . . . . . Summit.  
 FRANKLIN JOHNSON, . . . . . Baraboo.  
 MILES RICE, . . . . . Milton.  
 A. L. HATCH, . . . . . Ithaca.  
 F. H. WOLCOTT, . . . . . Appleton.  
 W. A. WILCOX, . . . . . La Crosse.  
 WARREN GRAY, . . . . . Darlington.  
 LELIA ROBBINS, . . . . . Platteville.  
 W. J. MOYLE, . . . . . Yorkville.  
 D. E. BINGHAM, . . . . . Sturgeon Bay.  
 M. A. THAYER, . . . . . Phillips.

*To the Members of above Committee:*

You have been appointed to make observations in the localities where you reside, note changes as the season advances, note first blossoming of tree fruits, damages by frosts and droughts, acreages of fruits, and as near as possible give amounts received for fruits at your railroad stations. Give results in top working if it is practiced to any extent, make a short concise report of the fruit business, whether it is on the increase or otherwise. If you have a local society, if so how many members have you in state society. Get your report in by January 1st, 1897. We like to hear from all of our committees, as the reports interest the society.

A. J. PHILIPS,

*Secretary.*



## LIST OF NURSERYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS IN WISCONSIN.

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- Alsmeyer, E. C., De Forest, nurseryman and seed grower.
- Barnes, A. D., Waupaca, Arctic nursery and fruit farm.
- Boynnton, W. D., Shiocton, evergreen specialist.
- Chappell, F. H., Oregon, grower and dealer in nursery stock.
- Coe & Converse, Fort Atkinson, nursery and small fruit.
- Cash, W. H. H., New Lisbon, nurseryman and fruit grower.
- Edwards, F. C., Fort Atkinson, small fruits.
- Edwards, J. M., & Son, nursery and small fruits.
- Hatch, C. A., Ithaca, bee-keeper and fruit grower.
- Hatch, A. L., Ithaca, Hill Crest fruit farm.
- Hirschinger, Chas., Baraboo, orchardist and nursery stock of all kinds.
- Houser, John, Onalaska, small fruits and vegetables.
- Jewett, Z. K., Sparta nurseries.
- Kellogg, L. G., Ripon, small fruit a specialty.
- Kellogg, Geo. J., & Sons, Janesville, Belle Cottage fruit farm.
- Loope, I. E., Eureka, orchard and small fruits.
- Louden, F. W., Janesville, originator of Jessie Strawberry and Loudon Raspberry.
- McKerrow, Geo., Sussex, importer and breeder of mutton sheep.
- Plumb, J. C., & Son, Milton nursery and dealers in nursery stock.
- Philips, A. J., West Salem, orchard and nursery; introducer of Avista and Eureka apples.
- Parsons, A. A., Eureka, orchard and small fruits.
- Perry, E. A., nursery and small fruits, Beaver Dam.
- Robbins, Mrs. Lelia, Platteville, grower of small fruits.
- Robinson, A. S., Grand Rapids, vegetable grower.

- Springer, Wm. A., Freemont, the Freemont nurseries; originator of Wolf River apple.
- Seymour, A. N., Mazomanie, small fruits.
- Spry, John, Fort Atkinson, grower of small fruits and plants.
- Stammer, Wm., South Osborn, Columbian experimental nursery and fruit farm.
- Tuttle, A. G., Baraboo, small fruits.
- Thayer, M. A., Sparta, small fruits.
- Tobey, C. E., Sparta, Thayer fruit farm.
- Yahr, Solon, West Bend, grower of small fruits.
- Wilcox, W. A., box 335, La Crosse, nursery and fruit farm.
- Hanchet & Son, Sparta, small fruit growers.
- Scofield, E. J., Hanover, small fruit grower.
- Richardson, E. A., Sparta, small fruit grower.
- Freeman, G. A., Sparta, small fruit grower.
- Herbst, J. L., Sparta, seed potato grower.
- Bingham, D. E., Sturgeon Bay, nursery and small fruits.
- Hardin, F. A., Weyauwega, nursery and small fruits.
- Case, J. F., Eau Claire, small fruits, plants for sale.
- Searles, J. D., Sparta, small fruit grower.
- Johnson, Franklin, Baraboo, small fruits.
- Toole, Wm., Baraboo, Pansy specialist.
- Convey, Thomas, Ridgeway, Poland China hogs.

## FRUIT LIST.

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### PEARS. \*

Flemish Beauty, Bessimianki, Early Bergamot, Keifer.

### PLUMS.

*American varieties*—De Soto, Cheney, Wolf, Rockford, Miner [if top grafted].

*European varieties for lake region*—Abundance, Green Gage, Lombard, Field, Hudson River, Purple Egg, Moore's Arctic.

### CHERRIES.

*Hardest*—Early Richmond.

*Kentish*—English Morello.

*For trial*—Wragg, Bessarabian.

### STRAWBERRIES. †

*For shipment*—\*Warfield, \*Crescent, Enhance, Wilson, Parker, Earle, Van Deman, Sandoval, Splendid.

*For near markets*—\*Bubach, \*Haverland, Greenville, \*Crescent, \*Warfield, Wood, Enhance, Jessie [on certain soils].

*For home use*—Jessie, \*Bubach, \*Warfield, \*Crescent, Parker Earle.

*For furnishing pollen to imperfect flowering kinds*—Parker Earle, Jessie, Wilson, Wood, Enhance, Van Deman, Saunders, Capt. Jack, Rio, Wolverton.

*Late*—Eureka, Gandy, Parker Earle.

*Early*—Wood, \*Crescent, Van Deman, Warfield, Rio.

*For trial*—Sparta.

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\*Note.—The best sites for apples, cherries, plums, pears and grapes in Wisconsin, are elevated limestone soils, not too rich, and free from untimely spring frosts, or places under the influence of bodies of water. Plant those kind that are succeeding best on soils and sites similar to the one to be used; plant but few kinds with different kinds near each other, rather than in large blocks, and thus secure better fertilization of bloom; to prevent injury by insects and parasitic fungi spray and give good cultivation before July 1st each season.

† Note.—Those marked with an asterisk have imperfect flowers and should be planted near those having perfect flowers.

## APPLES.

NAME.	SIZE.	FORM.	SHADED SIDE.	SUNNY SIDE.	CALYX.	STEM.	CAVITY.
Antonovka.	Large.	Med. con. ribbed	Greenish yellow	Yellowish brown	Partly open	Short	Yellow russett
Avista.	Med. to large.	Roundish conical	Green	Yellow	Partly open	Medium, stout	Broad, shallow
Arabka.	Large.	Flat, conical	Dark green	Dark red	Open	Long, thin	Deep, russety
Charlamoff.	Large.	Flat, roundish	Greenish	Yellow, dark brown	Closed	Long and thin	Deep and russety
Eureka.	Medium to large.	Roundish, flat	Greenish yellow	Dark red	Open	Short, stout	Broad, shallow
Fall Orange.	Medium to large	Roundish	Pale yellow	Brownish with dots	Large and partly closed	Short	Deep and narrow
Fall Spitzenberg.	Medium to large.	Round and conical	Greenish yellow	Crimson with dots	Closed	Medium in length	Wide and very deep
Fameuse.	Medium	Round, flattened	Pale red	Deep red	Small	Short and small	Narrow, funnel like
Golden Russett.	Medium	Roundish, oblate	Golden russett	Yellowish russett	Nearly closed	Short and small	Deep
Hibernal.	Large.	Flat and round	Dull red	Striped red	Large, closed	Short, stout	Broad, deep
Longfield.	Medium	Flat, conical	Light green	Reddish yellow	Half open	Long, thin	Deep, smooth
Lubek Queen.	Medium	Model	Bright red	Shaded white	Closed	Short, stout	Deep, regular
McMahan.	Large	Round, conical	Yellowish white	Reddish bluish	Large, open	Long, stout	Broad, deep
Newell.	Large	Round, flat and conical	Lemon yellow	Orange bluish	Closed	Stem short	Deep
N. W. Greening.	Large	Round, conical	Green	Yellowish bluish	Mostly closed	Medium	Large, russeted
Oldenburg.	Large	Round, oblate	Streaked red	Yellow and red	Large, closed	Short, stout	Broad
Patten's Greening.	Medium to large	Round, oblate	Waxen yellow	Faint bluish	Large, closed	Short	Broad, deep
Pewaukee.	Medium to large	Round, conical	Greenish yellow	Reddish streaked	Closed	Short	Shallow
Plumb's Cider	Medium	Round, conical	Reddish green	Green streaked	Closed	Short	Narrow
Raspberry.	Small	Flat, conical	Greenish yellow	Carmine	Closed	Long, thin	Deep yellow

FRUIT LIST.

BASIN.	FLESH.	USE AND VALUE—SCALE 1 TO 10.			SEASON.	TREE.	ORIGIN.
		Dessert.	Cooking	Market.			
Deep ribbed	Greenish, white, firm	5	5	8	Early winter	Medium hardy	Russia
Broad, shallow	Very white	5	10	5	Winter	Hardy	Wisconsin
Ribbed, irregular	White and firm	5	7	5	Early winter	Medium hardy	Russia
Flat and irregular	Greenish and tender	4	6	5	Fall	Medium hardy	Russia
Broad, deep	Yellowish white	4	5	5	Winter	Hardy with age	Wisconsin
Deep and narrow	White, tender	6	8	5	Late fall	Hardy	Massachusetts
Narrow and abrupt	White and tender	7	7	6	Late fall	Medium hardy	Vermont
Narrow, small	Very white	10	4	8	Late fall	Hardy	France
Deep, round, op'n	Yellowish white	7	5	8	Winter	Hardy	Massachusetts
Broad and shallow	White	4	6	4	Late fall	Hardy	Russia
Ribbed, wavy	White, fine grained, firm	6	6	5	Winter	Medium hardy	Russia
Shallow	White, firm	6	4	6	Fall	Hardy	Russia
Small, abrupt	White, fine grain	6	10	10	Late fall	Very hardy	Wisconsin
Rather deep	White, tender	8	6	5	Winter	Hardy	Wisconsin
Small, irregular	White, tender	6	8	6	Winter	Hardy	Wisconsin
Broad, regular	Juicy, white	6	10	10	Early fall	Very hardy	Russia
Large, closed	White, firm	6	7	6	Early winter	Hardy	Wisconsin
Shallow, irregular	Yellowish, white	6	7	8	Winter	Medium hardy	Wisconsin
Broad, deep	White, firm	5	5	5	Late fall	Medium hardy	Wisconsin
Narrow ribbed	Greenish, white	8	4	7	Fall	Medium	Russia

## APPLES—Continued.

NAME.	SIZE.	FORM.	SHADED SIDE.	SUNNY SIDE.	CALYX.	STEM.	CAVITY.
Scott's Winter.	Small	Round, conical	Dark red, striped	Yellowish red	Closed	Short	Small, deep
Tetofski.	Medium	Oblate, conical, round	Reddish yellow	Whitish bloom	Closed	Short, stout	Narrow, deep
Walbridge.	Small	Flat, round	Whitish yellow	Pale red-dish green	Small, closed	Short	Medium
Wealthy.	Medium to large	Round, oblate	Yellowish crimson	Dark red, striped	Partly closed	Short, medium, slender	Green, russett
Willow Twig.	Medium	Round, conical	Light yellow	Dull reddish	Partly closed	Short, slender	Narrow, deep
Wisconsin Russett.	Medium	Round, oblate	Yellow russett	Dark russett	Half open	Short	Broad, regular
Windsor Chief.	Medium	Round, oblate	Dull yellow	Dull red	Partly closed	Short	Regular
Wolf River.	Very large	Roundish, oblate	Reddish white	Pale green, yellow	Open	Very short	Large, greenish
CRABS.							
Transcendent	Medium	Roundish, oblong	Yellow crimson	Red cheek	Closed	Long, slender	Open, deep
Hyslop.	Large	Roundish, oblate	Light red	Dark red	Closed	Long, slender	Open, deep
Sweet Russett	Large	Round, conical	Light yellow	Dark yellow	Small, closed	Long, slender	Broad, deep
Whitney No. 20.	Medium to large	Round, conical	Golden yellow	Reddish crimson	Partly closed	Medium, slender	Broad, deep
Gibb.	Large	Round, oblate	Light yellow	Golden yellow	A little open	Short	Deep
Martha.	Large	Round, flat	Light red	Dark, reddish	Closed	Medium	Shallow
Virginia.	Medium	Round, oblate	Light yellow	Reddish yellow	Closed	Long	Shallow

BASIN.	FLESH.	USE AND VALUE—SCALE 1 TO 10.			SEASON.	TREE.	ORIGIN.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Market.			
Broad, deep	White, firm	6	5	5	Winter	Hardy	Vermont
Small, corrugated	White, juicy	5	7	6	Summer	Very hardy	Russia
Small, plaited	White, fine, tender, juicy	1	7	5	Winter	Hardy	Illinois
Deep, uneven	Reddish white, fine grained	10	10	10	Early winter	Hardy	Minnesota
Broad, shallow	Yellowish green, hard	5	5	7	Winter	Medium hardy	Unknown
Irregular	Yellowish white, firm	4	5	5	Winter	Medium	Wisconsin
Regular, broad	White, half tender	5	6	8	Winter	Medium	Wisconsin
Large, very deep	White, coarse	6	6	8	Late fall	Hardy	Wisconsin
Shallow	Creamy yellow	6	5	5	Summer	Hardy	
Broad, shallow	Yellowish white	4	5	8	Early winter	Hardy	
None	Mellow, tender	8	5	5	Autumn	Hardy	Wisconsin
Deep	Tender, white, juicy	10	7	7	Autumn	Hardy	Illinois
Broad, shallow	Rich, yellow	5	5	5	Autumn	Hardy	Peffer, Wis
Broad, shallow	White, firm	5	7	6	Late autumn	Hardy	Minnesota
Shallow	White, juicy	5	6	5	Late autumn	Very hardy, best for top worki'g	Russian wild crab Budd

## GRAPES.

*For market vineyards*—Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Brighton, Delaware.

*For home use*—Moore's Early, Worden, Brighton, Delaware, Massasoit, Moore's Diamond, Lindley.

*Late keepers*—Wilder, Lindley, Vergennes, Merrimac, Agawam.

*Early*—Moore's Early, Early Victor.

*White grapes*—Pocklington, Niagara, Green Mountain.

## BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Nemaha, Gregg, Ohio, Older, Kansas.

*Early*—Palmer.

## RED RASPBERRIES.

Marlboro, Cuthbert, Shaeffer.

*For trial*—Columbia, Loudon.

## BLACKBERRIES.

Snyder, Briton, Stone's Hardy, Badger.

## DEWBERRIES.

*For trial*—Lucretia, Bartel.

## CURRANTS.

*White*—White Grape, White Dutch.

*Red*—Prince Albert, Victoria, Holland, Red Dutch.

*Black* †—Lee's Black Naples.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

*For general cultivation*—Houghton, Downing.

*For trial*—Red Jacket, Triumph, Columbus, Queen.

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\* Winter protection recommended.

Grow best in shady places; used for cooking only.



## TREES AND SHRUBS RECOMMENDED.

### EVERGREENS.

*For screens and windbreaks.*—Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, White Pine.

*For hedges and screens for shearing.*—Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar.

*For lawns and cemeteries.*—Norway Spruce for backgrounds. For groups—American Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden, Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis, Arbor Vitae Siberian, Arbor Vitae, Juniper Excelsa.

*For small lawn decoration.*—Juniper Sucica, Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae, Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis.

### DECIDUOUS TREES.

*For cemeteries.*—Cut-leaved Birch, Wisconsin Weeping Willow, Weeping Poplar.

*For lawns.*—All named above, and, in addition, Laurel-leaved Willow, Mountain Ash Oak-leaved, Mountain Ash American, Mountain Ash European, Maple Cut-leaved, Maple Norway, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Catalpa, Spiciosa, Elm American, Elm Scotch, Elm Weeping, European White Birch.

### SHRUBS FOR CEMETERIES.

Hydrangea, Paniculata, Cornus Philadelphus, Tree Lilac, Spirea Japonica, Spirea Van Houtii, Wahoo (American Strawberry Tree), Exchordia Grandiflora.

*For lawns.*—All named above and, in addition, Purple Barberry, Purple Fringe, Upright Honeysuckle, Wigelia Rosea.

*For screens and hedges.*—Upright Honeysuckle, Barberry Red Fruiting.

### ROSES.

*Twelve best varieties Hybrid Perpetual.*—Paul Neyron, Mrs. J. H. Laing, Gen. Jacqueminot, Dinsmore, Marshall P. Wilder, Coquette des Blanches, Earl of Dufferin, Jules de Margottin, Vick's Caprice, Magna Charta, Prince Camille de Rohan, American Beauty.

*Moss, four best varieties.*—Perpetual White, Salet, Paul Fontine, Henry Martin.

*Climbers, five best varieties.*—Prairie Queen, Russell's Cottage, Seven Sisters, Gem of the Prairie, Victor Verdier.

*Hybrid China.*—Madam Plantier, Madam Hardy.

*Brier Roses.*—Persian, Harrison.

REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

*Held in Madison February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1896.*

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HORTICULTURAL ROOMS,

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 4.

Convention called to order by President L. G. Kellogg.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. D. Searles, Sparta.

President—It gives me great pleasure to see so many present at our first meeting. It augurs well for an interesting session and a good attendance throughout.

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REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY ON PLANT  
DISTRIBUTION FOR 1895.

J. L. Herbst, Sparta.

With the new suggestion offered by members of our Society at our meeting here last winter and by the gifts made by six more of our members for the season of '95, the number of applicants have reached to over 4,000.

Heretofore but two donations were made to the school children, strawberry plants by Thayer Fruit Farms and spruce trees by W. D. Boynton. This year the scholars were made another donation which included red raspberries.

The offers this year were made to the scholars as follows: The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society would give to all children of this state who would apply and send five cents, either six strawberry plants, three red raspberry plants or two spruce trees. If all three offers were wanted fifteen cents must be sent. The application must be made by the teacher and the scholars must agree to report on their plants in the fall on blanks which will be sent them.

Mr. J. Q. Emery, our state superintendent, aided us this year by distributing the offers of the society on slips to all the county superintendents, and requesting them that they distribute the offers to schools under their respective jurisdictions; by this method we were able to reach very nearly all the schools of the state so that but very few were left out. The offers were also printed in the leading papers of our state.

The parties giving plants this year were as follows:

Thayer Fruit Farms, Sparta; Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons, Janesville; Coe & Converse, Ft. Atkinson; J. D. Searles, Sparta; all gave strawberry plants.

L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; Parson & Loope, Eureka; Hanchett & Son, Sparta; all gave red raspberry plants.

W. D. Boynton, of Shiocton, gave spruce trees.

The packages contained either six strawberry plants, three red raspberry plants, or two spruce trees, and were sent out by the donors.

Heretofore the donors used their own shipping tag to place upon the packages. This year Society tags were printed in the following manner: From the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Grown by—whoever the donor was.

As you all know the question arose last year as to whether the donors derived any advertising out of the gifts, and the above plan has been resorted to to the satisfaction of all.

Another plan which has been adopted is the directing of the tag. Years previous to this the donor directed his own tags from a list which was sent him from the corresponding secretary. This necessitated the writing of all these names twice. This year the tags were directed by myself and sent to the donor with the money (less the amount deducted for sending

report blanks). Less work was made for the donors and fewer mistakes.

At a meeting of the executive committee the distributing of plants was left entirely to me, and I adopted the above methods which I think satisfactory to both Society and donors.

I divided the applications for strawberry plants equally among Thayer Fruit Farms, J. D. Searles, Coe & Converse and Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons.

The applications for red rasyberry plants were divided equally between L. G. Kellogg, Parson & Loope and Hanchett & Son.

Applications for spruce trees were all sent to Mr. Boynton.

Number of applicants for strawberry plants.....	1,756
Number of applicants for red raspberry plants.....	1,288
Number of applicants for spruce trees.....	1,072
Total number of applicants.....	4,116
Sending fees to amounts of.....	\$205.80
First year the Society gave plants the number of applicants was.....	1,443
This past year.....	4,116
Second year the Society gave plants.....	1,507
This past year.....	4,116
Third year the Society gave plants.....	3,036
This year .....	4,116

an increase of 2,673 over the number of applicants the first year and an increase of 1,080 over last year.

Thayer Fruit Farms, J. D. Searles, Coe & Converse and Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons each received 439 applicants for strawberries.

L. G. Kellogg, Parsons & Loop, and Hanchett & Son each received 429 applications for red raspberries, and W. D. Boynton received 1,072 for trees.

Allowing six strawberry plants for each scholar that applied for strawberries, the number of strawberry plants sent out was 10,536, or about enough for two acres. Allowing three red raspberry plants for each red raspberry applicant the number of raspberry plants sent out was 3,864, or enough for about 11-2 acres. Number of spruce trees sent out was 2,144.

Total number of plants, strawberry, raspberry and trees, was .....	16,544
Total number reporting on strawberries.....	193
Total number reporting on raspberries.....	153
Total number reporting on trees.....	153

Total reporting..... 519  
 or 12.1-2 per cent. of applicants reported, a decrease of 2 per cent. under that of the previous year.

The following figures are taken from the 519 who have reported:

Total number of strawberry plants living.....	691
Total number of new strawberry plants living.....	4,427
Total number of red raspberries plants living.....	178
making new growth of 176 ft., 3 in.	
Number of trees living.....	208
making a new growth of 43 ft. 1 in.	

Years previous to this I have simply deducted enough from the fees sent to pay the cost of sending back to the applicant blanks on which they were to report. This year I have deducted more. I have deducted enough to pay all the expenses necessary to carry on this work, and still the donors had enough to pay for mailing the packages.

If the Society continues this plant distribution I have one suggestion to make, which, if adopted by the Society, I think will aid the donors, the corresponding secretary and the applicant. I would suggest that the donors send their plants to the corresponding secretary in one package, and that the corresponding secretary send these packages out. The donor can be advised when to send the plants to the corresponding secretary. This plant distribution is gaining, and if it continues your corresponding secretary must have some compensation for his work.

Many of you are not aware of the amount of work connected with this plant distribution. Think of the 4,116 applications coming to the corresponding secretary in about two weeks' time! Letters of all denominations containing post office money orders, express money orders, checks, stamps and coins, from five cents to silver dollars, dollar bills and registered

letters. These must all be looked over, the names recorded and tags directed, then report blanks sent to them, money orders and checks cashed. And this is not all; be careful how you write to the lady school teacher! I have had enough experience in that line. When you make any promises to them be sure they hold good. I received an application for plants from a certain teacher after the time had expired, and I returned the letter and money. I need not tell you what happened. Suffice it to say, she got the plants.

Still there are some pleasures connected with the work. It is a pleasure to read the reports as they come in, and note the different experiences the children have in growing their plants. Many of them are very interesting and so many of them wish to try another year. Some write to find out the best ways of protecting their plants for the winter and I try to tell them.

I believe the Society is doing a good thing in this work and think it should be carried on.

#### DISCUSSION.

Wm. Toole—I think we are all strongly impressed with this work and the benefit it confers. We have also gained an idea of the amount of work our corresponding secretary does. I would like to make the motion, if motions are in order, that Mr. Herbst make out an estimate of his expenses, and the Society allow them.

President—By vote of the executive committee, last year, Mr. Herbst was allowed his expenses.

Secretary—I was at Mr. Herbst's when he had over one hundred letters to open and answer. A girl wrote, saying: "I saw your offer and would like to have you send me some trees. I do not think we can grow small fruit here but I know we can grow evergreens because there are evergreens in the woods. I wish you would send me two trees and I will take care of them." On another sheet of paper a boy wrote, saying he was nine years old, and said, "If you send my sister two trees I wish you would send me some, and I will take care of them." There was also another letter from a boy who said he was seven years old. I guess he wrote it himself. These

letters were all from one family living near Medford. I went to Medford last fall and I inquired for the family, and I walked three-fourths of a mile to see them; they were a German family. I found the trees had been planted out and had been taken care of as well as Hirschinger could take care of them. They had mulched them and had put pebbles around to hold the mulching. Those people have an interest in our Horticultural Society, and it may be the means of making horticulturists of them.

J. L. Herbst—I have the reports from the children who have received plants and trees, and I do not know what to do with them.

B. S. Hoxie—I think they should be put in a bundle and preserved in our library for future reference. Some one may want to write up this matter some time. I think that we do not want another salaried officer. I think the action of the executive committee last winter, in allowing Mr. Herbst enough to pay his expenses, is the best way for us to do in this matter.

Geo. J. Kellogg—I think the plan last year was the most satisfactory to every one except the corresponding secretary. It made a good deal more work for him than it had before. I believe our Society is able to compensate the corresponding secretary for his work. The objection to the plant distribution heretofore has been that the donors did not receive anything by way of advertising, but they did this year by the use of the tags.

Mr. Perry—It seems to me that Mr. Herbst should not take the work of the five donors. I think it is quite a responsibility for him to take the work of five more men. I think the better way is for the donors to ship directly to the applicants, because plants like the strawberry plant is, as you know, better not to be handled over.

Wm. Toole—I have a great deal of experience, each year, in packing and sending plants by express. We all know those who receive plants will receive them in better condition if they are shipped direct from the growers.

President—I agree with Mr. Toole and Mr. Perry. I would



not like to be responsible for the condition of my plants if they were to be repacked.

N. E. France—I see no reason why this matter should not be left with the executive committee the same as last year. Let it arrange for compensating the corresponding secretary, and let the plants be sent out direct from the growers.

Chas. Hirschinger—I move that the further consideration of this question be deferred until Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

President—If any members have offers to make in the direction of plants for distribution I wish they would hand them to the secretary tomorrow afternoon in writing.

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#### REPORT OF A. J. PHILIPS ON THE LOCATING OF THE NEW TRIAL ORCHARD.

April 20th, 1895, at a meeting of trial station committee, called by President Kellogg, at Madison, Wis., Prof. E. S. Goff and myself were appointed a committee to locate the new trial orchard in northern Wisconsin somewhere near the latitude of Antigo, or near the 45th parallel. We started the 24th and spent the balance or four days of that week at Antigo and vicinity, also Merrill and vicinity. We found some good sites at both places, especially the latter on the farm of Hon. David Finn who we found much interested in the work, but unexpectedly we found the season so far advanced that we did not deem it advisable to try to plant any trees before the spring of 1896. So we concluded to take another trip later on in the growing season. We set a time to go again in July, but a few days prior to starting Prof. Goff was suddenly sent to Colorado. I was somewhat disappointed but started on the trip alone. I first visited Marshfield, where I found the citizens very anxious for the new station; found some good locations both north and south of the city, but they were farther south than we had thought of locating. Went from there to Price county; found some good sites near Phillips, but found it new and rather farther north than we had contemplated locating. From there I went to Medford, which is almost ex-

actly the same latitude as Antigo and Merrill. Here I found some good sites, and found some young trees grown from grafts, and found a skilled young man that was anxious to do the work; found a fair site near him but the parties wanted to sell the land rather than lease it. From here I went to Wausau, and found sites both east and west of the city on the high lands that seemed well suited, but I selected nothing definite as I wanted to have Prof. Goff's opinion on these different locations. So later on in October President Kellogg consented to go with us, and I notified Prof. Goff where we would meet him, but he was away from home and we went alone. We looked over the sites near Wausau for two days and finally settled on a site on the farm of Mr. Ed Single, about three miles from the city, providing the same suited Prof. Goff. I waited for him to visit it and the one at Medford, but when November arrived the Professor was so busy arranging for his winter school that Prof. Henry told me I had better go ahead and locate it, which I have done with President Kellogg's approval of the site and the man we have engaged to do the work. I will say that we are under obligations to Mr. Finn of Merrill, to the Business Men's Association of Marshfield, to Mr. A. J. Perkins of Medford, M. A. Thayer of Phillips, to J. M. Smith, Robt. Parcher and W. C. Silverthorn of Wausau, for their kindness and interest shown, and we hope that the work will be so conducted in this orchard that these other locations may also have a similar one in the future. The main drawback at Mr. Finn's was the distance from the city—seven miles. Judging from the trees that have been bearing from one to ten years near this new orchard, I am of the opinion that if it is set and managed properly that it can be made self-supporting in five to seven years. I deem this matter of sufficient importance that I have appropriated one session wholly to the discussion of the best plans for planting the same. Of the \$500.00 appropriated, it has cost about one hundred dollars to get it located, which is not really an easy thing to do and should not be done in a hurry, as we feel that if successful it will be a valuable object lesson to all of Wisconsin south of township number 29, where it is located.

All of which is submitted.

## DISCUSSION.

Q. How far is this site from Wausau?

Secretary—Three miles.

F. L. Barney—I think the location is all right for that section and further south, but for further north I do not think it is quite so good.

Prof. Goff—I felt quite willing to submit the location to Mr. Philips' judgment. We had traveled somewhat together, and I think he has made as good a location as I could have done.

Secretary—I will read the lease, and I would like to have it approved by the Society. (Reads.)

Geo. J. Kellogg—I move that the Society approve the lease as now made.

Chas. Hirschinger—I move it be deferred until tomorrow.

Secretary—I would rather it be settled tonight. A lawyer has examined it and pronounced it all right.

Geo. J. Kellogg—I have listened very intently to the reading of the lease and the only thing I see to object to is, I think we ought to have the control of that piece of land.

Chas. Hirschinger—I think we never gain anything by going too fast. I do not think the lease covers ground enough.

Secretary—Last winter we decided at our meeting if the legislature would make us the appropriation that we would take ten acres for a trial orchard. Ten acres for an experimental orchard is quite a piece of ground, and so we made the bargain with the man to fence in the whole ten acres and we are to use all of it that we want.

Chas. Hirschinger—We in the legislature expected that the ten acres should be owned by the state. I do not approve of a lease. I think we should own the land for the trial orchard. When you ask for an appropriation you expect to come before that committee and make a report. Now you would have to crawl out of the room, you could not make a report. You are to have \$500 per year for experimental work and you cannot use any of it for your expenses.

Secretary—We talked this matter over carefully, with regard to owning this land. We talked with Mr. Casson and others, and they decided that we could not hold any land, or-

ganized as we are. They advised us to rent it for a term of years and we acted accordingly.

B. S. Hoxie—I move to amend the motion that whenever this lease be accepted that it shall be recorded in the recorder of deeds' office in the county where the land is situated.

Motion of Mr. Hirschinger to defer the question until Wednesday was carried.

Geo. McKerrow—I think it would be well for a committee of three to be appointed by the chair to take this matter to the attorney general and get his opinion and report it to the convention. I will make it as a motion.

Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Chas. Hirschinger, N. E. France, J. D. Searles, as such a committee.

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### STRAWBERRY LESSONS OF 1895.

Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

If there are any ways by which we can obviate the difficulties resulting from frost and drouth, as in 1895, and secure a crop of small fruits, that is what we would like to know; and these suggestions are made, hoping that closer observations may be continued and better ways devised, whereby greater success may be achieved.

We do not think that covering can protect when ice forms; we believe altitude and large bodies of water the only safe locations; we have confidence in removing the mulch between the rows and lightly cultivating the ground from early spring to blooming time, to retain the moisture below, dry out and warm the surface which will in a measure prevent frost settling as it does on mulched ground; protecting by covering with the winter mulch after bloom may pay if the mulch is handy by and the thermometer does not go too low; in this case I believe there is more hope in a cold water spray before thawing commences; this I believe the most effectual of anything when plants are frozen. The application may begin at midnight but the best time is from day light till sun rise. The smudge pro-

tection will succeed only when the atmosphere will cause the smoke to settle and remain over the plantation.

Protection from drouth, except by irrigation, is best secured by cultivation from the very earliest time in spring when the ground will work, continued weekly throughout the season, aided by heavy manure mulch in the rows, between the plants, after the first hoeing in early spring.

Irrigation "a la Prof. Goff" when water supply and the gentle slope of the plantation will permit, or by flowing wells, applying the water between the rows at all hours day or night as needed, is best. To irrigate on level ground the water must be carried in pipes and hose, and if not applied between the rows, the application by spraying should not be made upon the foliage except in cloudy weather, or until after 4 p. m. and stop at 9 a. m. The immense amount of water needed in irrigation will be seen when we realize that an inch of rainfall means 1,000 barrels per acre. No feeble effort in irrigation will be a success. Water applied on the foliage when the sun is shining is a damage. Now what varieties of strawberries will best recover from frost and best stand drouth?

Of 47 varieties in one plantation the 1st of June, '95, Timbrell showed best of all. Next in order were Bissel, Splendid, Warfield, Earle, Lovett, Haverland, Enhance, Crescent, Muskingum, Greenville, Tenn. Prolific, No Name, Woolverton, Saunders, Shuster's Gem and Standard. Next in order were Beverly, Jessie, Princeton Chief, Ivanhoe Guick, Louise, Cyclone, Bubach, Wood, Robinson, Shuckless and Capt. Jack. Of the seventeen kinds that proved worthless in '95 were Wilson, Marshall, Van Deman, Rio, Dew, Roe, Beebe, etc.

These notes may prove nothing unless corroborated on other plantations and different soils by different growers.

Of those kinds utterly failing, we expect good things of Marshall, Van Deman and Rio. Timbrell that made the best showing we consider an amateur berry and may prove worthy planting for home use on certain soils. Of the varieties we had in other plantations, not classified above, which we shall not discard, I will mention Eureka, Stayman No. I, Gandy, Princess, Barton's Eclipse, and Edgar Queen.

This array of varieties may seem confusing, but to the large

grower it may give comparison of notes that are valuable. For the farmer I will mention as best four perfect blossoming kinds, Wood, Lovett, Splendid and Enhance. Best four pistillate: Warfield, Crescent, Haverland and Bubach, or Eureka for late. I have not mentioned Jessie for on certain soils it is a failure. Where it does succeed it is a splendid family and near market berry. We hope Marshall may prove a success; the foliage and vigor of plant is very promising, but we fear it will need extra care and culture like the Earle.



# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR.

## IN APRIL.

April is here!

Listen! a robin is caroling near.  
Low and sweet is the song he sings  
As he sits in the sunshine with folded wings,  
And looks from the earth that is growing green  
To the warm, blue skies that downward lean,  
As a mother does, to kiss the child  
That has looked up in her face and smiled.  
Earth has been sleeping, and now it wakes,  
And the kind sky-mother bends and takes  
The laughing thing in her warm embrace,  
And scatters kisses over its face.  
And every kiss will grow into a flower  
To brighten with beauty a coming hour.

April is here!

Blithest season of all the year!  
The little brook laughs as it leaps away;  
The lambs are out on the hills at play;  
The warm south wind sings, the whole day long,  
The merriest kind of a wordless song.  
Gladness is born of the April weather;  
The heart is as light as a wind-tossed feather.  
Who could be sad on a day like this?  
The care that vexed us no longer is.  
If we sit down at the great tree's feet  
We feel the pulses of Nature beat.  
There's an upward impulse in everything.  
Look up and be glad is the law of Spring,  
And as flowers grow under last year's leaves  
New hopes arise in the heart that grieves  
Over the grave of a gladness dead,  
And the soul that sorrowed is comforted.

April is here!

I know that a blossom is somewhere near  
For the wandering wind tosses into my room  
A hint of summer — a vague perfume  
It has stolen somewhere, I cannot tell  
Whether from pansy or pimpernel;  
But it sets me dreaming of birds and bees,  
And odorous blossoms of apple-trees —  
Of roses red by the garden wall,  
And lilies stately, and pure, and tall;  
Of clover fallen in fragrant rows  
As the mower through the meadow goes;  
Of song, and sunshine, and all sweet things  
That summer brings.

—EBEN E. REXFORD.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

To those who are engaged in horticultural pursuits as a business for profit, and also to those who have chosen horticulture for an avocation, the WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST comes with the hope that it will be able to meet a long felt want. We do not launch our craft upon the high sea of literature with any feeling of uncertainty as to its welfare, or with doubts of its successful voyage. The need of a magazine devoted to the interests of Wisconsin horticulturists has been keenly realized for some time, and while we shall endeavor to take front rank in literary merit, we shall make the subscription price so low that it will be within the reach of all.

We shall have a fine corps of contributors who will give us, each month, practical and timely articles. We do not intend to run our magazine on the narrow gauge plan; its columns will be open for a careful consideration of practical horticultural topics. Wisconsin has furnished some of the best apples and some of the best varieties of small fruits as the results of scientific experiments by her successful propagators, and she now purposes to give to the reading public one of the best journals; with that end in view we invite careful scrutiny and sharp criticism of what appears in its columns. We desire to faithfully represent and to aid, if possible, the best interests of our horticulturists, fully realizing that the term "horticulture" covers a wide area.

Some one has said: "When every man, woman and child in the country has the love of nature in their hearts that comes from the cultivation of and association with choice fruits and flowers we shall have advanced a long way towards the day of right living and right thinking, the day when all conflict between man and man will be at an end." Association with nature develops a love for her. It is impossible to care for a tender plant until it has grown strong and sufficiently matured to give us beautiful blossoms, and later luscious fruit, and not feel some degree



of love for that which has been the object of our watchful care. Wisconsin horticulturists understand this and are doing much to hasten the coming of that glad day of peace and good will by stimulating young people to become interested in horticulture through caring for the plants that are donated each year to the school children; the fact that they are not slow to appreciate their opportunities in this direction is proven by the increased number of applications each year. The first year, 1892, that plants were offered distribution 1,443 pupils applied; the number has steadily increased until in 1895 there were 4,116 applicants. From the marked success which these young people have had we feel confident in predicting a great advance in horticulture in Wisconsin, during the next ten years. We commend the *WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST* to these young people and urge them to become subscribers; the subscription price is only one dollar per year and includes also a membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. We urge our young friends to subscribe for the Magazine because they will find valuable suggestions each month, that will be beneficial to them in caring for their plants, and also other topics of interest; it will be in some degree a medium of communication, as we have been promised occasional articles from the pens of some of our young contributors.

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“Let us take this truth as settled: Good, well-ripened fruit, eaten in reasonable quantities, not only will never be injurious to a child, but if taken as food is the most acceptable, the most satisfying, the most healthful he can have. And this is equally true whether he eats fresh, canned or preserved fruits, or dried fruit. If one-half the meat, one-fourth the bread and all the candy given to children could be made to give place to fruit, the death rate among children would be greatly reduced, their bodies would be better formed; and all of them would be more healthy than most of them now are.”— Extract from Prof Allen's address to Pomological Society.

## PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

J. L. Herbst, Sparta, Wis.

The giving of plants to school children by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has been in practice for the past four years. The first year plants were given to all school children between the ages of nine and fourteen years; this restriction has been removed and now all school children in the state who will apply can have plants, providing they agree to report on them in the fall. Pupils are required to send five cents in stamps to J. L. Herbst, Sparta, Wis.; they will receive in return either six strawberry plants, three red raspberry, two black raspberry plants or two spruce trees. If more than one of the offers are wanted five cents must be sent for each one.

These plants are sent to the pupils in the spring in time for Arbor Day planting. They are not required to plant them in the school yard but at their homes. Plant them well, water, cultivate and tend them with all the care you can give. Cover them up for winter and the next year you will have fruit from them. What is better for children than out door air, and the beautiful flowers and fruit? Many a heart has been gladdened by the sight of flowers. Many a new thought gleaned from the flowers and fruit.

It has been said that we grow somewhat like the persons and things we are in daily contact with. Associate our young people with beautiful plants, flowers and fruits and their lives will become brighter and happier.

Teach them to love the flowers and fruits while young and in after years they will have an eye for the beautiful things of life.

We, as teachers of the young, should endeavor to stimulate ideas that shall lead to a closer observation and study of plants and flowers. Warner says, "To own a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch their renewal of life—this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing one can do."

Any school child of the state can have the above plants sent them by sending the proper amount before April 20, 1896. Directions will also be sent them for setting out, and blank reports on which they are to report in the fall.

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## THE PASSING OF APRIL.

Pearl Campbell, Evansville, Wis.

### DECEMBER.

High upon a slender willow bough hung five little pussies tossed about at the pleasure of the rough north wind. I almost wonder they did not fall off.

Good Mother Nature as she wrapped them warm in their tiny brown jackets and bound them fast to the branch whispered: "Sleep, little pussies, sleep till the warm south winds blow," and they muttered a drowsy answer, "Good night, good night till April comes." And being sleepy little cats they were fast asleep in a second.

Underneath the pussies the flowers were going to sleep. Mother Nature came to them too.

She tucked them warm in their tiny beds, and over them all she spread a snowy coverlet and said: "Dear flowers, sleep through cold winter until April wakes you."

"Who is April?" they asked one another, and Snowdrop said (Snowdrop ought to know because she is first to greet the spring): that she was a beautiful young maiden the oldest and fairest of the daughters of the year. Then one by one the flowers laid their heads on their pillows of moss and were soon fast asleep.

The harsh winds rattled the pussies and blew cold over the heads of the dreaming flowers, but snug in their brown beds they knew nothing of the storm.

### APRIL.

At last there came a change. The snow ceased to fall; the winds grew warmer; the brooks and rivers threw off the icy cloak that they had worn so long. Then the sun

shone warm on the little pussies, and they stirred in their sleep and finally some of the most adventurous ones cast aside the brown jackets and stood yawning and laughing, but very proud of the tiny new coats of soft silvery fur.

It was still quite cold but the brave little fellows warmly wrapped in fur thought the cold air delightful and refreshing after their long sleep.

"How good Mother Nature was to give us such warm coats," said one. "How well they fit," said another. "How good it is to stretch one's self after such a long sleep." And so they chattered and purred contentedly; then they peeped at their friends, the flowers.

Snowdrop was already up, and as she shaded her face with her pale hand she called to them that April had come. "Have you seen her?" the pussies asked almost tumbling off the bough in their excitement. "No," said the Snowdrop, "but I know she is not far away, there is her herald," and she pointed to a robin who was singing bravely, "Cheer up; cheer up; April is here."

There were a great many questions that the pussies wanted to ask, for they are inquisitive little fellows; they wouldn't be out so early if they weren't. But the Snowdrop was very busy coaxing out timorous buds and bearing her cheery tidings to all. The pussies were busy too; high upon their branch they watched their neighbors; sported in the breezes; took long naps, or listened to the tales the wandering South Wind told of the beautiful Maiden, with eyes of violet blue and hair like the gold of daffodils, whose name was April. The pussies watched for her but the sun shone warm on their faces, the wind sang to them sweet lullabies, and they often fell asleep; that was why they failed to see her when she passed one day. But April saw the pussies and she murmured in a voice that was like the sound of running water: "Dear little heralds of Spring, how pretty they are in their silver fur!"

But the pussies slept on and never dreamed that she had come and gone; they grew very fast now, the little fur jackets were soon too small, and reluctantly they cast them

aside. Mother Nature passed one day and touched them with her wand, the tree shook them gently and lo! they vanished.

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## THE COMING APPLE.

A. Clark Tuttle.

What should be its leading points? How shall we work it up? It must be hardy enough to stand such winters as the one of 1884 and 1885, without serious injury. It must be productive. It must be a red apple. It must be medium in size, not "large to very large" nor "small." It must keep well till May. It must be very nearly free from blight in tree and scab in fruit. Then after the above points have been secured, if we can have high quality, the very apex is reached. Now, please let us counsel together as to the probable sources from which we may converge these hoped-for elements of the expected apple.

1st. Hardiness. Are we likely to get that from planting seeds of tender varieties? Should not one of the parents be a variety of known hardiness? Should not the other parent be hardy also? If the first parent lacks productive-ness, then should not we select for 2d parent the hardiest very productive apple? After planting seeds of the apple resulting from this cross, and working each upon the top of a bearing tree and if after fruiting we find none of them remarkable for handsome color, should not now we cross each of these seedlings with a decidedly beautiful red apple, at the same time having hardiness and productive-ness as prominent in this red variety as possible? Then should not we follow the same plan in working up to the other desirable points? Has it not been too much the policy of those who have been looking for this "coming apple," to accept the first seedling that has some of the desired good points, may be fine appearance, productive-ness and quality, not knowing whether hardiness is present sufficiently to warrant it being of value, and then jump upon the highest spot in their reach and proclaim to the

world that they have the "best apple on earth." It takes time to ascertain if a variety is hardy. It must be tested in all the different styles of exposure and climate. The climate of this winter (if the tree is on its own roots) would not be much of a test of hardiness. If a tree passed through the winter of 1884-1885, without injury, it would be hardy.

Possibly 1,000 of these perfect(?) seedling may arise and fall before the "coming apple" arrives. It may result from an accidental hybridization. A bird may bring the seed from a far country. A mystic representative of the "other world" may point out the way to procure this longed-for germ from which shall spring this "future apple," as in the case of the Wealthy.

But it is more probable that it will result from artistic development; the untiring following up and intelligent application of the laws of hybridization.

Undoubtedly the point of hardiness which is to be reached will come from the Russian. They might find productiveness among the Russians and also high color and some of the other points. It may be well not to overlook the "New Russians" in this search for the "coming apple" even if the wiseacre tells you that the Russian apple is a total failure, in which there is no good thing. If he is an intelligent pomologist he knows better.

I should rather plant to-day, the best of the Russians, than any seedling that has been introduced up to this time.

# L. G. KELLOGG,

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