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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, May 1896

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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,  
West Salem.

MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL,  
Evansville.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY,  
MADISON, WIS.

## SUMMER MEETING.

This meeting will be held at Waupaca, June 16 and 17, 1896. Reduced rates on the Wisconsin Central Railway at all stations between Fond du Lac and Stevens Point will no doubt give us a large local attendance and we hope largely increase our membership. We will have sample copies of our new monthly for distribution, and visitors will have a chance to see the beautiful Waupaca county scenery, which is visited by so many from abroad every summer, and also see the commodious and comfortable homes fitted up for the brave soldiers who periled their lives to save the union in the late war. Be sure and ask for a certificate when you buy your ticket at points specified. The tickets will be sold June 16 to 18, good to return the 19th, thus enabling all who wish, to remain and enjoy the banquet at the opening of the Grand View Hotel, June 18th.

A. J. PHILIPS, *Secretary.*



**WISCONSIN'S RESOURCES** are attracting general attention, and its railroads furnish the means to develop them. The limitless iron ore deposits of the Penokee and Gogebic Iron Ranges provide abundant opportunity for the establishment of Iron Furnaces and general iron working industries. Hardwood timber in great quantities attracts manufacturers of all wood articles, including Furniture, Woodenware, Staves, Headings, Hoops and Veneering; the Granite and Lime Stone quarries are attracting attention, as their quality is unsurpassed for fine building work and strong lime. Numerous Clay, Kaolin and Marl beds furnish the best material for Tile, Brick and Pottery.

All of these materials are located along the line of the **Wisconsin Central**, and any one who desires to locate a manufactory is requested to write us, as we desire to confer with everyone who wants a good location with facilities for reaching markets everywhere.

W. H. KILLEN,  
*Industrial Commis'r.*

C. L. WELLINGTON,  
*Traffic Manager.*

H. F. WHITCOMB,  
*General Manager.*

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company owns and operates 6,169 miles of road.

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Its train employes are civil and obliging.

It tries to give each passenger "value received" for his money, and

Its General Passenger Agent asks every man, woman and child to buy tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—for it is A Great Railway.

GEO. H. HEAFFORD,  
*Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.*

## The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. 1.

MAY, 1896.

NO. 3.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 5,  
Senate Chamber.

The president appointed the following committees: On program, B. S. Hoxie, J. L. Herbst, D. E. Bingham; on awards, J. C. Plumb, E. A. Perry, Fred A. Harden.

Secretary—We have delegates here with us this morning from other state societies, and I move that we make them annual honorary members of our society. They are Mr. Dartt from Minnesota, Mr. Hinkley from Iowa, Mr. Sweezy from Illinois, and Mr. Patten from Iowa.

Motion prevailed and the president introduced the delegate from Iowa State Society, M. E. Hinkley, who responded as follows: I am very much pleased to meet with you in your annual convention. My home was once in Wisconsin, in Portage county.

E. H. S. Dartt, delegate from Minnesota—Mr. President, I have a sort of claim here, a sort of a pre-emption. I was here in your state in 1844. I came in and stopped for a time, and I planted by first apple tree in 1846. I attended a horticultural meeting here. I remember the naming of an apple. The committee that was appointed to recommend a fruit list wanted to recommend five varieties against which no member could raise an objection. The Red Astrachan was one of the apples they wanted to recommend. I had had it and I did not consider it quite hardy enough for Wisconsin; there was one objector, and of course they could not recommend it if there was one. They coaxed me until I finally withdrew my objection and they recommended it.

I finally drifted away from the state and I suppose some one has "jumped the claim;" sometimes when such a thing happens the one who left the claim has trouble and sometimes the other fellow has trouble.

I am glad to be with you once more and I think I shall get enjoyment enough while I am here to pay me for coming. I

hope to do the satisfactory thing for myself and I hope it will not be unprofitable or unpleasant to you. I take great pleasure in my Tree Station; it has always been a pleasure for me. I have over 800 varieties grafted, and a great many of them are in a promising condition. I have about one or two thousand seedlings.

There is one hint I want to throw out with regard to delegates. I think the greatest benefit to these delegates is, you benefit the one you send; it is an education for them, and so I would say, send young men so that when you get them educated they will be a benefit to you. I hope you will send a delegate to Minnesota.

A. J. Sweezy—Mr. Chairman, when the secretary of our society told me I was elected to come up here to attend your meeting I was pleased over it. I live only fifteen miles from the line in your state. I have attended your Farmers' Institutes and I find them the best of any I have ever attended in any part of the country. We, in Illinois, have met with losses which all in your state have met with, the loss by frosts. We did not raise apples and I am buying the apples I eat this winter. I think it is an advantage to send delegates to these meetings. The delegate you sent to us in Sterling gave us good and practical ideas. I do not expect to do you as much good as he did us.

Chas. G. Patten—I am here as a layman, and like my friends, Dartt and Hinkley, I do not feel that I am an entire stranger in this state. I began my first apple planting in Wisconsin, and I always look forward, with pleasure, to meeting with you in your conventions.

Geo. J. Kellogg—Knowing something of Mr. Patten's work, and the great value it is to horticulture, I move that we make him a delegate from northern Iowa. Carried.

Wm. Toole—I wish to refer to the idea advanced by Brother Hinkley, that these delegates have come here to be benefited. I hope they will also be able to benefit us. We are coming to the time when all industries and all interests in the state will be called for to make a showing of their advancement. I refer to the fiftieth anniversary that will be celebrated two years hence, and I would suggest that we make the effort, while we

are here together and while we have our friends from other states with us, to prepare something of the history of the Society for use at that time, and looking to this I would like to move that the president appoint a committee of three, of which J. C. Plumb shall be one, and that committee shall gather material, confer and prepare a history of our Society.

B. S. Hoxie—In support of such a motion I will say that a few years ago I asked B. F. Adams to prepare a paper which should be a history of our Society; he waited two or three weeks and then replied that he thought it too soon, that we ought to wait a few years. I think it would be a good idea to have such a history prepared and read before our Society.

J. C. Plumb—I would be in favor of that motion if Mr. Adams' name is substituted for mine.

B. F. Adams—In my opinion no more suitable person could be selected than J. C. Plumb to prepare such a history.

Mr. Toole withdrew his motion, and Mr. Adams moved that Mr. Plumb be appointed a committee of one to prepare such a history of our Society.

Geo. J. Kellogg—Would it not be better to have this committee go back of the history of our Society and gather facts concerning horticulture in the state before the Society was organized? I planted apples ten years before the organization of this Society.

Prof. Goff—I think this is a timely suggestion for a history of horticulture in this state while we have some of our oldest members with us. Such a history would be very helpful. Such a history was prepared in Michigan and I have found it very helpful to me in my work. I find that the earlier volumes published by our Society are very meager. By all means, let us have the early history.

B. F. Adams—I think the scope of the work should include the looking into the early history of horticulture in the state. I know of no one so competent to do that work as Mr. Plumb.

B. S. Hoxie—I think we might find it necessary to restrict the length of this history to a certain number of words. I suggest that we set apart, as a partial compensation for doing the work, ten dollars. It must be largely a labor of love, we could hardly expect to compensate any one for doing it.

When we hold our semi-centennial celebration we shall want to use it.

Prof. Goff—I hope we will not limit this work. We need a full and complete history. Michigan went on and made such a history and the state did the printing. I hope we will have so large and complete a report that the legislature will have to take hold of it and print it for us.

B. S. Hoxie—I think, as Mr. Hirschinger said last night, "We had better go a little slow." There are several other interests in the state besides horticulture and we may not be able to get the legislature to take hold of it.

Chas. Hirschinger—I want to go slow but I do not believe in going slow in all cases. I think if we do this work we had better do it about right.

Motion to appoint Mr. Plumb was adopted.

B. S. Hoxie—I move that we appropriate ten dollars for the work, as there will be some expense attending it.

Prof. Goff—It seems to me that that motion makes the matter in the line of a farce, when you think of appropriating ten dollars for preparing a history of horticulture in Wisconsin. I think it should be a full report. If we find it necessary to cut it down we can do so, but let us have the report first.

A. S. Robinson—I am not in favor of restricting the matter in any amount.

J. C. Plumb—I would not wish to have the motion pass because it speaks of a recompense. I would not want any recompense except a reimbursement of necessary expense, postage and the correspondence necessary. I have kept a complete history of everything in Wisconsin that has come under my observation. Mr. Searles speaks of planting in 1842 and Mr. Kellogg also; that is earlier data than I have, and as the work advances we will no doubt find others.

Geo. J. Kellogg—I am in favor of Mr. Hoxie's motion with this proviso: that we set aside ten dollars for the expenses connected with gaining the history. The history of horticulture in this state has not been well looked up. I know of trees in Kenosha county that I can take you to that were set in '35 and '40.

Motion amended, and carried as amended, to leave the matter in the hands of the executive committee.

Wm. Toole—I would suggest that any one who has any knowledge of this kind shall send it to Mr. Plumb. I shall do so. He will of course accept what is of real value to him.

Mr. Perry—My father began to attend these horticultural meetings years ago and used to be very much interested. He was always asked to come and he stopped coming because of this one thing, a committee would make recommendations and no one could bring in an objection. A fruit list would be voted right through, and he said it did not do him much good to come. I think, if there is a list of fruit recommended, that any one should object to anything on the list that he cannot endorse after he has had experience with it.

Geo. J. Kellogg—I believe we did not coax Mr. Perry to withdraw his objections, we convinced him. I remember that I wanted a list of the best five varieties recorded and it was the best one we ever had; there is not a better list of five varieties today than that list.

J. C. Plumb—Back of the day of the Duchess, the time that Brother Dartt spoke of, that list was recommended and not one of that five are now on our list, those that we then recorded. It takes time to prove these things. We did the best we could, we have kept on doing that, and that is the reason why we are where we are today.

President—The subject of the lease for the new Trial Orchard was laid over and would properly come up at this time.

Chas. Hirschinger—Wouldn't it be well for the Society to know how much money we have before we proceed to the consideration of this question?

E. H. S. Dartt—I may perhaps be excusable in offering a word or two on this question. It seems to me if you could find a piece of state land where you could locate this orchard it would be the wisest thing to do. It needs to be a continuous work and one not liable to be cut off at the expiration of a term of years, as might be the case if it was put on leased land. It would be better to have it on land owned by the state than to be hindered in your experiments as you are liable to



be if you locate your Trial Orchard on a piece of land which you lease for a term of years.

Mr. Perry—I think a proviso might be added to the lease so that the land could be bought, if desired, at the expiration of twenty years. This work has been talked of for a long time. We have \$500.00 and I think we ought to go on with it while some of the older members who are so much interested in it are alive to see some of the experiments connected with it.

Secretary—I move that a committee be appointed by the chair, composed of two of our older members, to look into the plans that are recommended, and that they may associate with them some of our visiting members if they wish to do so, and report to us the best plan they know of for a Trial Orchard.

Geo. J. Kellogg—I believe in an open presentation of plans from this body.

Secretary—I think this question of planting this Trial Orchard is one of the most interesting things that we have ever had before us. I am glad to see so many of our younger members here. I think that it is better for us to have plans presented by a committee that can take time to look the subject up, and, from the knowledge they will gain, bring them before us for our approval.

Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Geo. J. Kellogg and J. C. Plumb as such a committee.

Prof. Goff—As I understand it we are to use this piece of ground just as long as we want it for experimental purposes.

President—Yes, it is an indefinite lease.

J. D. Searles—My trees are thirty-two feet apart each way. I set in blackberries and think it is a good plan, the trees shade the blackberries and the blackberries shade the trees. I am inclined to think that the outcome of it will be good. We have this natural advantage in our location; it has a horse-shoe protection in the hills. The north, west and south winds cannot come in. If my plan works well I shall put in 1,000 trees.

E. H. S. Dartt—I have been doing it, as the old saying is, and you are getting ready to do it. I have used what brains I had to try to do the work I have done in my Tree Station right, and perhaps if I tell you the difficulties I have met you can

overcome them. A real system with me has been a fixture. I started in to set root grafts. I tried the plan of planting each kind together so they could be easily found. I tried that the first year, and the second year I could not find any better plan than to continue in the same way. I had a record of it so I could go to any part of the Station and find any variety. My record shows where the different rows are and where the varieties are in the rows. I started my orchard in the same way. I could not do any better, as I had several varieties. The varieties in the Station and also in the orchard are all mixed up, but my record shows me exactly where they are. I do not see how you can work it in any other way than to mix them all up. If you get fifty trees of a grower you will have to set them out in a row; then you will go on with other varieties to finish out the row. One variety would not have a better position than the other variety. You will find that the more intricate the machinery you have to do with the more difficult it will be to get some one to carry out your plans, the more simple it is, the easier it is to get some one who can attend to it.

The most discouraging thing I see in the way of experimenting is these mild winters we are having. You set out a lot of trees and in such winters everything does well. We must have the extremely cold winters to test, to make experiments with. Perhaps you can adopt some system in your experiment station and try all varieties, but my opinion is, when your experimenter gets there he will find he cannot do it. I think the plan of putting out a tree and if it dies of putting in another just as it comes, is the best thing you can do.

Prof. Goff—It's no harder to keep the accounts of an orchard than it is to keep them in any expensive business. I have a system by which I keep a record and it is not a difficult matter to find my trees. I do not always have the time to write up the notes as I wish to. I have a very simple system and it is not difficult for me to find a tree, no matter if I have re-set with different varieties. Some things which I decided upon years ago, putting trees in alphabetical order, for instance, I have decided is not at all necessary.

J. D. Searles—I do not know why a mild winter needs to be called “against us.” The climate of Wisconsin is being modified. The Lord sees that we are trying to raise fruit and he wants to help us. The climate is being modified, I am sure, and if you will pray a little for a better climate we may get it.

Chas. G. Patten—This is a very interesting and a very broad question. If the experiments are carried out, as they should be, it will be very far reaching and will be beneficial. It seems to me that you are not going back far enough, not considering conditions enough. I want to suggest this: You are about starting an experimental orchard up in the vicinity of Wausau, that is in the timbered portion of the state. After the timber has been cut off the climate will be very different. In the case of the denudation of the forests of northern New York, we find that those varieties that they succeeded very well indeed with before the forests were cut off were not a success afterwards, and that they needed different varieties. These conditions must be carefully considered. Then, to my mind, it will not do, in only an indifferent manner, to take up these hap-hazard seedlings and plant them. You will find that the hardier varieties will be demanded in that section and further north. I do not speak in a criticising way of what Wisconsin is doing, or what any other state is doing. I have come to this conclusion from facts developed by my own experiments, and they were made with seeds I took from your university farm. You may take the seeds of the Hiberna, or any variety, and you will find a large proportion of them will be worthless. By the combination of two varieties you will demonstrate what is possible for you to do in the direction of cross fertilization. I am confident that I have trees, that will come into bearing now, from the Perry Russet, that will prove twenty per cent. hardier than the Perry Russet. We must select seed, but not from the varieties in Rock and Walworth counties. I have tested seedlings from those counties and they have not gone through our test winters. It is almost absolutely certain that you will find it so if you undertake using the seeds from fruits that are not west of Wausau.

Secretary—In order to get this good location, the best we could find, we had to take a young farmer and teach him the

business; we found one young man who understood it but we could not find the land. We do not expect him to experiment because he is not qualified to do it. We expect those who do know how to experiment to make the experiments and then send the trees up to him to plant.

Geo. J. Kellogg—The object of the Trial Orchard is to prove to the farmers up there that they can raise fruit. You cannot get at many of the facts in five years, you want the next five years to prove it. If the farmers up there can grow ten varieties they will be satisfied. I would call it the North Central Station. We have the Central Station right here, conducted by Prof. Goff.

E. H. S. Dartt—Mr. Patten claimed that we need not look for any hardy seedlings from the eastern part of Wisconsin. I think the proper cross brings about the proper tree. One of the most promising seedlings I have is a seedling from the Baldwin. I know that the Wisconsin seedlings from this portion of the state are most likely to fail, but I still think there is such a thing as getting good, hardy trees from this locality.

Chas. G. Patten—I think Mr. Dartt misunderstood me. It is not that a hardy seedling cannot be originated in southeastern Wisconsin for southeastern Wisconsin, but I think it a rare exception that a hardy seedling for a northeastern section could be originated here, and I think all who are interested in a hardier race of seedlings had better take note.

B. S. Hoxie—I move that we accept the report of the committee and adopt the lease. Carried.

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Wm. Toole—Mr. President, I desire to present the following memorial for your adoption:

To the Officers and Members of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society:

We, the officers and members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, in annual convention assembled, do hereby memorialize your honorable body that you will not permit the sale of any intoxicants upon your grounds at the time of your fairs.

Unanimously carried and the secretary was designated to present it to the Agricultural Society.

Adjourned.

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### ANNUAL ADDRESS.

L. G. Kellogg, President Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Ripon.

Time in its onward march has brought us as a society to the end of the first quarter of a quadri-centennial. This meeting marks an era in the existence of our Society. The first quarter century of its life has passed into history, and we have met once more, as is our annual custom, to inaugurate the beginning of its second quarter.

Many, if not the majority, of the members who assisted in the organization of this Society, who passed through the trials and tribulations of the pioneer days of fruit growing, are at rest from their labors. But those who are yet with us have reason to feel proud of the part you have taken in the promotion of a cause so full of interest to us all. You have every reason to rejoice in the progress and prosperity which have crowned your efforts from the commencement down to the present time.

At this time let us cast a retrospective glance into the past, and briefly review the lessons taught by the successes and failures, the hopes and disappointments, we have passed through, in order, if possible, to profit by these experiences, avoid mistakes, and adopt only such methods as are indicated by our successes in former years.

There is a great work before us. We are yet in the experimental stage. The frosts, drouth, soils, varieties, insects, fungi and many other kindred subjects are the great questions before us. Let us improve our opportunities. Let us work as we have never worked before. With a competent corps of professors at the university, each applying his mind to the investigation of a special subject; with such rare opportunities for research and scientific investigation all along horticultural

lines, we should keep pace with the other great enterprises of the day.

We are called upon to work out new problems that are constantly recurring to us through the various branches of horticulture science and we find other branches so intimately connected with this science that it cannot be studied alone. The microscope must be brought to our assistance that we may determine the structure of plants. Chemistry must be consulted that we may know the elements which enter into the composition of plants and soils, the chemical changes which are necessary to transform these elements into plant and tree growth; by it also we are enabled to determine what fertilizers will be of most value to plant growth on different soils and under different conditions. I believe we, as members of this Society, have been too uncertain and superficial in our investigations, and are too apt to follow in the old beaten track that our forefathers have trodden before us. We are all apt to follow in the groove of some fine spun theory. We rely too much upon the experience of others. We need more practical experimenters in the ranks of horticulture.

Our Mr. A. L. Hatch took the initiative at our first annual meeting in the line of experiments and scientific investigations, which I trust will be renewed and continued the coming season with an increased enthusiasm and a determination to work out results which will not only benefit us as individuals but every fruit grower in the northwest. As we investigate, experiment and learn, we can discriminate as to the value of varieties, soils and conditions. It is true that many varieties of apples will thrive and continue to be fruitful for many years along the shores of Lake Michigan that will utterly fail in other portions of the state. Yet small fruits can be successfully produced in all sections, and varieties of seedling apples are being selected and produced that will ultimately furnish at least a home supply in the less favored locations.

Our Trial Stations, of which we need a greater number, and the individual effort now being put forth in the development and testing of new seedlings will ultimately demonstrate that certain varieties of the apple, pear, plum and cherry can be planted in certain portions of the state with as much confi-

dence as the farmer has who now sows and harvests a crop of corn or grain. We have arrived at a period in our work when we must trust less to chance. With the recurring frosts and drouth, the close competition in all lines, all producing the effect of reducing the margin of profit, it is not only necessary that we secure the best adapted varieties, but employ only the best and most economical methods of care and cultivation.

We are making experiments, we are studying soils and climatic conditions, and making a careful record year after year of these experiments, which are printed in our annual reports, and should be guides to successful work in the future. With the continual accumulation of our stock of information, we are better enabled to present our work to our members as well as the horticultural public.

#### TRIAL STATIONS.

At the last general assembly of our state legislature the sum of \$500.00 was appropriated to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the purpose of establishing and stocking an experimental station in the north central portion of our state. In accordance with this law I am pleased to inform you that ten (10) acres of land have been leased for a term of years near the city of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and I trust that arrangements will at once be made for the stocking and successful management of this station.

Our trial or experimental station committee at present consists of five members who are appointed by the president. This is becoming one of our most important committees upon whom rests a responsibility for the work they are expected to superintend. In order to eliminate all personality in the appointment of this committee on trial stations, I would suggest and recommend that this committee consist of five members, three of whom shall be elected by this Society, and the president and secretary shall be members *ex officio*. One member shall be elected for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and thereafter one member annually. By this arrangement no great change can be made in this committee in any one year, which would necessarily affect the carrying to a success-

ful completion of the experiments which were already in progress. I would also recommend that our Society establish at least one trial station the coming season.

#### FREE PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

Under the head of "Free Plant Distribution" the number of school children applying for trees and plants in 1894 was 3,036; in 1895 it reached 4,116 applications, an increase over 1894 of 1,080. With the increasing number of applications for trees and plants from year to year it is evident there is an increasing interest in horticulture among the schools and school children of Wisconsin, and worthy of a continuance by this Society.

#### MEMBERSHIPS.

The subject of an increased membership in our State Society has been called to my attention several times during the past season. The question naturally arises, How can we secure more members and more actual workers? This can best be accomplished by the organization of subordinate local societies and the establishment of local trial stations in different sections of the state. This would not only aid in the horticultural development of our state, but would add strength and memberships to our State Society. Horticulturally as a state we are growing very fast. Small fruit plantations are developing in nearly every hamlet and village of the state. Yes, even in the extreme northern part of the state, on the shores of Lake Superior, where it was once supposed the snows and ice of winter were wont to remain ten months in the year. There is also an increased interest in the planting of apple, plum and cherry trees. We now have an abundance of material to work with in the organization of these local societies. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and secure at least 100 new memberships in 1896. This will not only require the personal effort of our secretary, or some other member of the Society, but will necessarily involve the expenditure of labor and money.

The salary of our secretary at present is not sufficiently large to meet these demands. It is true that our secretary receives in addition to his salary his traveling expenses, but no reimbursement for time other than salary. I would recom-



mend for your consideration that the salary of our secretary be increased to a sufficient sum that will require the major part of his entire time and energies. No man can render an efficient service as secretary of this Society as a supplemental or secondary consideration to some other business.

An unparalleled drouth has again extended over two-thirds of our state, not only affecting the growth of tree, plant and bush, but greatly diminishing the yield of fruit, and as a consequence the Wisconsin fruit grower, as a rule, has made but very little money the past season. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries averaged less than one-half a crop throughout the state, and the apple and grape crop was nearly ruined by the late spring frosts, except in some favored locations.

Taking these circumstances into consideration the exhibit of apples at the state fair was a commendable one. From the same cause of failure the display of grapes was not only small but inferior in quality, and not in keeping with the liberal premiums that were awarded.

There is a duty we, as members of this Society, owe the state, that publishes our reports and sustains us with an appropriation. That duty is to co-operate and work with the State Agricultural Society in making a most complete display of fruits and flowers at the state fair.

The many discouragements which are constantly recurring are but opportunities for testing our ability and our patience. Instead of complaining of the losses of the past it is our privilege and our duty to guard others against these failures and mistakes we have made, thus assisting our brother horticulturists and materially advancing the resources of the country. Aside from our love for the horticultural art, it is imperative on us to do the best we can. We should not forget that the money profit is not all, or even the highest end to be attained, but should remember the trees, shrubs and vines for the adornment and comfort of the home, mingled with the perfume of beautiful flowers.

If we labor as faithfully as did our pioneer horticulturists, success will crown our well directed efforts. All who will, may

enjoy fruits and flowers and shall have an occasion to rejoice in the horticultural advancement we are making.

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Mrs. Campbell moved that the president's address be referred to the executive committee. Motion prevailed.

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## REPORT OF SECRETARY.

A. J. Philips, West Salem.

Mr. President and Members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society:—As the time has arrived for submitting this, my second, annual report, I do it with a feeling that though the past year has been notable for frosts and drought over a large portion of our state, still on the whole we have made some progress in our chosen calling and have much to be thankful for as horticulturists. The growing season started in fully ten days to two weeks earlier than usual, as plum and apple trees that showed their first blossoms May 14th to the 18th in 1894 were in full bloom from the 4th to the 10th in 1895, and as reports came in, in answer to inquiries I sent out I found that this state of things was general over a large portion of the state, and when the killing frosts of May 12th, 13th and 14th came it found the tender fruit in shape to be much damaged. This, too, was general and fully as bad in southern as in northern Wisconsin, the coldest being reported from La Fayette county, where it read mercury on the 14th down to twenty. Ground froze two inches and everything in shape of fruit killed.

First Apples.—Reports from everywhere said all are killed. I found my orchard on the high land escaped and bore 800 bushels apples of fine quality. I found Mr. J. J. Meuns on a high ridge in Monroe county the same, and the trees well loaded with fine fruit—Duchess, Wealthy, Pewaukee and Plum Cider. On this ridge I found four trees of Repka, well loaded, and the fruit of good size—the best showing of that new Russian I ever saw. I did last fall what I never expected to do. Made a show of apples at the state fair, and not one of the

old timers from Baraboo present. Hirschinger, Tuttle, Palmer and Townsend—all absent with their apples; I tell you it looked vacant and lonesome—I presume as the Irishman said, "The likes will not occur again." Springer, too, was absent, with his fine seedling show. But Barnes says, "Look out, next year I will be there to beat you all," and he has a nice lot of trees with a prospect for a good show of apples. Although I found the damage to all fruit was great, still on high lands near water or in very protected places there was quite a supply left.

Though grape vines looked sick and black in most places that morning, still the vines took a new start and considerable fruit was picked from the second blossoming. While almost the universal response when talking and writing about our summer meeting was that there would be no strawberries to show, still when the time came for the meeting at Grand Rapids, the Thayer Fruit Farm, of Sparta, and Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, made a good showing on the tables, which I felt proud of until I saw the unusually large and fine show of the same varieties at Minneapolis, brought from the gardens along the Mississippi, and from that favored spot at or near Lake Minnetonka where frost was less severe. Protection in the form of a coating of marsh hay was used on several acres on the Thayer Farm. You will notice that judging from the report of your corresponding secretary there seems to be a growing interest in horticulture over the state. I have felt ever since our last annual meeting under great obligations to all who took part and assisted in making the meeting a success. Every person who had a place in the program was on hand when their names were called, and we worked right to it all the while. The discussions were both interesting and profitable. Our report though not out as early as I had hoped, has been eagerly sought after and so far I have sent out many more to people in Wisconsin and to other states than I did in a corresponding time last year, and have received numerous compliments as to its value which you members have given it. It comes near to an horticultural album for our members, as it contains pictures of three of our true and staunch old workers, to-wit: Peffer, Wilcox and Freeborn, the two former being

life members also of the Minnesota society. That society still holds its large membership and the value of their monthly magazine is on the increase, owing to the interest of their members and the efficient work of their able secretary, A. W. Latham, through the kindness of whom I was enabled to furnish their magazine to our members at the reasonable sum of fifty cents per year, and all who reported to me about it expressed themselves well satisfied. Mr. Latham again offers it to us at the same rate, and is willing to publish any communications of our Society or from our members until such times as we have an organ of our own. I suggest a resolution of thanks to our Minnesota brethren for their kindness. Such things help increase the fraternal feeling between our societies. The time of holding their annual meeting was changed to December, and Mr. Coe, our delegate, there will give you an account of the same. I will only say I told them the only place I saw where we could brag over them was in our large attendance of young men.

I have but little new to offer about our trial stations more than I said last year. Will say I have visited all of them this year, and find many good trees growing both at Weyauwega and at Ithaca, which will be useful object lessons to people in either locality and I think both will prove valuable acres to the owners of the farms where they are located; and here will say that I was notified early in the season that I was appointed a committee to visit the experimental orchard of the late S. I. Freeborn and report on the same, but on writing to Mr. C. A. Hatch as to when would be best to come, he said wait until the trees are bearing which would not be this season. But I found Prof. Goff intended to spend his fourth of July on the Richland County Hills, and being in Madison I concluded to accompany him, which I did. We took it for granted that A. L. Hatch's interest in horticulture would enable him to carry two horticulturists to his home as easily as one. It was a great treat to me to visit the four orchards of A. L. and C. A. Hatch, Mrs. Freeborn and Mr. S. I. Freeborn's son. Messrs. Freeborn and Hatch have demonstrated to the people in that locality that on their highlands apple growing will succeed and pay as well or better than other farming, and

I am free to say while it may help the fruit growers of Sturgeon Bay and vicinity to have Messrs. Hatch, Bingham and Goff locate there, it will be a great loss to southwest Wisconsin if Mr. Hatch discontinues his nursery and orchard there; for while the planters may have not appreciated it as they should I do think that no trees are grown in the world better adapted for orchards on those highlands than those grown there. Mr. Hatch's grand old trees of Duchess and McMahans fully demonstrate that to my mind. I have already reported on our new trial orchard which I recommended in my last report. Will say that in addition to the work of looking up new fruits and new members and organizing new local societies and attending meetings of old ones, I have visited the widows and families of two of our former members who did much work and spent much time to place our society where it now stands. I refer to Mrs. J. M. Smith and Mrs. Geo. P. Peffer. They spent several hours inquiring about and talking of our Society and our members, and both seemed glad to feel that we still remembered them and their husbands. I hereby recommend that we should not be in a hurry forgetting the work of our pioneer members and their companions in their chosen work. I spent one day last spring after receiving several inquiries looking up the Bismark apple which was being sold in our state. I found the stories big and the trees small and damaged, evidently being heat in the hold of the steamer while crossing the Atlantic. I wrote that up, also answered inquiries about a novelty called the Minnetonka apple, which was being sold at a high price in our state. I found it was not known by any one that I knew at Lake Minnetonka, but the papers declined to publish my article, saying that though it might prevent the farmers being imposed on or swindled the men selling those trees were good advertisers and they could publish nothing that would displease them. I had to give it up, and only said what I deemed it my duty as secretary of the state Society to do. So you see to protect our members and others we need a paper of our own. As to our reports I can report some progress, as the legislature kindly gave us an additional fifty pages and gave us four thousand bound copies instead of two, as formerly. But as they have given the State Agricul-

tural Society their entire lot bound, I would be in favor of asking the next legislature to give us ours all bound even if we have to take one or two thousand less. I find people prize them higher, read them better and care for them better, as last year after supplying our members and our local societies I have turned over a number to Mr. McKerrow who kindly distributed them at the various institutes.

New local societies have been organized at Dousman, Wausau, Retreat and Sturgeon Bay, and meetings held at Trempealeau and Galesville. I had the pleasure of attending local meetings and speaking at Campbell, South Wayne, Janesville, Appleton, Waupaca and the magnificent chrysanthemum show of the local society at Omro. President Kellogg also attended the latter meeting.

Will say in conclusion that the duties of this office are increasing. Last year from the best accounts I could keep I spent one hundred and twenty days working for the society, and looking up new fruits, and all this year including twenty-two days in the interest of the new trial orchard, and it foots up one hundred and ninety, and I have not done as much as was called for or needed. You will notice that miscellaneous expenses—express, printing and postage—are all higher than last year. I find I do as many hours' work as my friend Latham, only his is nearly all office work which requires much care and attention, and mine has been much of it out door work among trees, plants and people, trying to give out and at the same time gain information of value to our members, and by exchanging reports and papers with them we can be of mutual benefit to each other. I have been honored during the past year with visits by Prof. Goff and President Kellogg of our state, and F. G. Gould and C. W. Sampson of the Minnesota society. Prof. Goff's account of what he saw will be published in our next volume if space permits. Will here say, visitors in quest of horticultural knowledge are always welcome.

#### NEW FRUITS.

No decisive action was taken at our summer meeting, owing to the small attendance of old members, in regard to appropriating any money for this purpose as was done last year. But

as I found inquiries coming in about both the Loudon and the Columbian raspberry, I deemed it advisable to do about as I did last year. So with the approval of President Kellogg I appointed a meeting and notified several experienced fruit growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin to be present at Janesville July 12th, as I wanted their opinions on the Loudon before answering any more letters. We found it bearing very heavy and fruit fine, although they were complaining of drought. We found Mr. Loudon lying on his back suffering from a broken hip, the result of a recent accident, and although over three score and ten, we found him as enthusiastic as of old on producing new fruits, the history of this one being very interesting. As to what the committee said about it I refer you to page 313 of last year's report, as I deemed it of importance to publish it for the good of all concerned. The Columbian is still warmly endorsed, and if it bears next season we will have a chance to test it and whoever is secretary should look it up so as to answer questions understandingly. I have taken pains to furnish to the Wisconsin Agriculturalist all new things I found out for the reason I find that that paper, owing to its low price, has more readers than any farm paper in the state, and have told its readers I would answer any questions I could in its columns.

I have been watching a seedling pear on the grounds of the late G. P. Peffer for several years. I visited him a few weeks before his death and he said he would send me some of the young trees he had grafted from it the next spring, as he wanted it propagated so that our Society could have the benefit of it if it proved valuable. He showed me the trees and I wrote to his son telling him where the trees stood that I was to have as near as I could remember. He kindly sent me seven of them last spring, and it was dry but I succeeded in making three of them live, but fearing the winter might kill them or that I had not the right ones, I visited the old tree in November last and cut some cions I know are genuine and will top work them in the spring. I found the seedling that is worked on apple stock bearing again this year, and though Prof. Goff says trees so worked are short lived, I intend to give it a thorough trial on the Virginia and will report later if life is

spared. I found an old seedling pear that has borne an annual crop at Rosendale for many years. Mr. Geo. C. Hill set it forty years ago. Mr. Hill has also a young seedling tree that bears beautiful fruit growing in his home orchard. I secured cions of both of these, and they are worthy of a trial in our new experimental orchard. I have secured also some trees of the Mankato plum. It was highly spoken of at the Minnesota meeting in December last. I also visited several new varieties of apples at Omro. I found a fine seedling tree near the village and secured some cions. If it proves as valuable as the neighbors there think it will, it will be fully tested in the new trial orchard. I visited also in Waupaca county the Ruth again for which I have a strong liking. Mr. Springer thinks it the Wrightman Russet, the old tree of which was destroyed years ago while fighting grasshoppers or caterpillars. We will watch it and know as soon as a sprout which has come up from the old tree bears fruit. This is the best we can do as Mr. Wrightman is deceased. The Ruth is valuable as it keeps all winter. This, too, will be tested at Wausau. I also visited in the same county the noted tree Ratsburg. It is the last survivor of the orchard. It is a seedling of the grand old Duchess, seems entirely hardy and free from blight, and as Uncle Springer says, "What do you want better than that?" The tree is large and the first crop was 23 apples that weighed 25 pounds, so the owner, Mr. Ratsburg, informed me. This, too, will be tested. The Rushford, the tree on the farm of Mr. Beaulin, near Eureka, which we gave a premium in '94 as a seedling, I am informed is the Bailey Sweet, but of that I am not sure as our committee on nomenclature should have known that old variety. I found last March the seedling that was put out as the Windsor Chief, now called Windsor, keeping nicely. It is a handsome apple and the tree pronounced good in southern Wisconsin. The old tree still stands near Waunakee in Dane county. I intended to visit it last season had it fruited. I also found a choice winter seedling at the Minnesota meeting. I fell in love with it as the introducer said it was hardy as an oak, which if true makes it valuable. On my return home I soon wrote for cions for our new trial orchard, but was informed that an enterprising nurseryman of their own state



had the start of me and secured the sole right to propagate it, but he has kindly offered to exchange for some of our new seedlings, to be grown of course under restrictions for a while. Last but not least it was my good fortune to visit the great orchard of Mr. Zettel of Sturgeon Bay. I found the old man out in the orchard. I had never met him but when he came up and gave me a genuine horticultural hand shake, he said, "You must be that La Crosse apple man." It would make a long report to tell all I saw here, for when I saw his beautiful apples at our last state fair I said our state must know more about these new trees that have the proud pedigree of having the Duchess for a parent. As Mr. Zettel trusts to his memory and says his health is not good and like the rest of us is growing old, I thought it proper that some of the best of which I secured cions be named, which I have done with his approval, and ask that our Society also approve the names so they can be tested and grown by names instead of numbers. No. 2, that he said at state fair 10 acres would be a fortune, he names for his daughter Lillie; the large apple he called monster tree, the Door; the red apple I have here, grows near the house, the Bay; one he calls his own and choice tree, the Sevastapol. One fine tree he said bore good crops and never was affected with worms, he names the Minnie, another daughter; another choice tree, the Zettel No. 1. Another choice winter seedling, that he was careful of the cions, he wants called Zettel's Winter. No. 10, he says, is hardy enough for the north pole; would call it the North Pole or Pole apple. The foregoing are all handsome apples and good trees, late fall or winter; some are seedlings of Duchess seedlings, which insures great hardiness if planted on good soil. They grow on the finest fruit soil in the state and Mr. Zettel says every one is more hardy than the Duchess, and they look like it. He was selling a load of apples every day for 85 cents per bushel and his neighbors selling potatoes for 10 cents a bushel.

I would state further that when we take into consideration the careful manner in which the late Mr. Freeborn of Richland county saved his seeds for years and the large number of seedlings coming into bearing each year, I think a competent person should examine them every year for several years, providing

Mr. Freeborn's legal representatives will allow us to do so, and make an annual report to our Society.

B. S. Hoxie moved that the financial part of the secretary's report be referred to the committee on finance and the rest to the executive committee. Carried.

Referred to committee on finance.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in account with R. J. Coe, Treas.

1895.	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Feb. 7.	Balance on hand .....	\$636 51
Feb. 7.	Received from state treasurer.....	750 00
Feb. 7.	Received for memberships .....	68 00
April 2.	Received from G. B. Smith, membership dues.....	1 00
June 19.	Received membership dues at Grand Rapids.....	25 00
June 19.	Received Wood County Horticultural Society .....	25 00
June 20.	Received from state treasurer.....	750 00
June 20.	Order No. 44 transferred to trial station account ....	26 32
		<hr/>
		\$2,281 83
		1,438 76
		<hr/>

Balance on hand Feb. 6, 1896..... \$843 07

<i>No. of order.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Mrs. V. H. Campbell, for badges.....	\$4 00
2.	A. L. Hatch, paper.....	2 38
3.	D. E. Bingham, paper.....	2 38
4.	Mrs. V. H. Campbell, paper .....	95
5.	B. S. Hoxie, expense winter meeting .....	5 40
6.	A. D. Barnes, " " " " paper.....	4 23
7.	Mrs. W. A. Tripp, " " " " .....	8 00
8.	L. L. Olds, " " " " .....	1 55
9.	A. L. Hatch, premiums.....	20 00
10.	F. H. Chappell, " .....	16 00
11.	Geo. J. Kellogg, " .....	1 00
12.	Henry Tarrant, " .....	1 00
13.	Wm. Stammer, " .....	3 00
14.	L. L. Olds, " on potatoes.....	5 00
17.	Thayer Farm, trial station.....	8 50
17½.	A. L. Hatch, " .....	13 15
18.	W. H. Hanchett, expense delegate .....	8 58
19.	J. L. Herbst, stationery, etc.....	20 22
20.	Mrs. E. W. Fisher, paper.....	1 60
21.	E. F. Babcock, expenses delegate .....	4 32
22.	Franklin Johnson, paper.....	1 48
22½.	W. E. Thrall, " .....	8 25
23.	Geo. J. Kellogg, expenses Minn. meeting.....	2 78
24.	Wm. Toole, paper, R. R. and board.....	4 35
25.	D. C. Converse, paper .....	1 61
26	A. A. Parsons, expenses delegate.....	4 45

<i>No. of order.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
27.	F. M. Benedict, expenses delegate.....	\$8 22
27½.	A. D. Barnes, premiums .....	1 00
28.	Mrs. Levi Cranch, " .....	5 00
29.	F. A. Hardin, trial station.....	37 29
30.	A. J. Philips, looking up new fruits.....	50 00
31.	R. J. McVail, janitor service .....	3 25
32.	L. G. Kellogg, expenses winter meeting .....	4 05
33.	W. H. Huppeler, board bill .....	127 25
34.	Janet B. Day, entertainment.....	10 00
35.	J. F. Case, paper.....	13 33
36.	Mrs. L. W. Heindel, paper .....	3 00
37.	J. H. Finkler, expenses delegate .....	15 00
38.	A. J. Philips, secretary's office.....	35 18
39.	Mrs. V. H. Campbell, expenses Baraboo meeting .....	5 26
40.	" " reporting and trans. winter meeting .....	50 00
43.	A. J. Philips, salary .....	75 00
44.	" " transfer to trial station account.....	26 32
45.	" " secretary's office.....	25 47
46.	J. W. Gough, expenses delegate summer meeting.....	4 66
47.	Mrs. V. H. Campbell, expenses " " paper..	9 46
48.	Miss Lulu Philips, expenses summer meet., paper.....	6 16
49.	W. D. Boynton, " " " " .....	4 40
50.	F. A. Hardin, " " " " .....	3 00
51.	A. D. Barnes, " " " " .....	3 38
52.	Fannie Perry, " " " delegate.....	17 74
53.	Mrs. Townsend, premium.....	3 50
54.	Mrs. W. T. Jones, " .....	1 00
55.	A. S. Robinson, " .....	10 00
56.	W. Scott, " .....	8 50
57.	Geo. J. Kellogg, paper and premium .....	26 50
59.	A. D. Tarrant, premium .....	1 00
60.	L. G. Kellogg, expenses Madison and summer meet.....	22 57
61.	Joseph Croteau, board bill.....	20 50
62.	A. J. Phillips, ex. secretary's office.....	42 98
1.	R. J. Coe, cash paid at Grand Rapids .....	3 00
2.	R. J. Coe, ex. to date.....	19 89
3.	A. J. Philips, ex. secretary's office .....	56 18
5.	Mrs. V. H. Campbell, reporting summer meeting .....	12 00
6.	A. J. Philips, secretary's salary .....	75 00
4.	J. L. Herbst, ex. summer meet.....	4 28
58.	Thayer fruit farms, premiums .....	18 00
8.	Madison Democrat Pub. Co., electros.....	13 20
9.	L. G. Kellogg, ex. to West Salem .....	11 76
12.	A. J. Philips, secretary's salary .....	75 00
13.	A. J. Philips, ex. secretary's office.....	53 48
15.	A. J. Philips, " " .....	59 08
16.	L. G. Kellogg, ex. delegate Iowa meet.....	30 00
17.	L. G. Kellogg, ex. president's office .....	25 00
18.	R. J. Coe, ex. Portage and ex. and delegate to Minnesota.	4 14
19.	A. J. Philips, ex. secretary's office, \$69.60; one quarter's salary, \$75.00 .....	144 60
		\$1,438 76

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned finance committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, have carefully examined the re-

ports of the secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer of said Society for the past year; we have compared the same with the bills, accounts and vouchers and find them correct.

Respectfully submitted,

Franklin Johnson.

F. C. Edwards.

F. L. Barney.

Adopted.

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## WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

### Program and Premium List.

Owing to the previous invitations and a very liberal offer of new members, and the chance to secure rates on the Wisconsin Central Railway of one and one third for the round trip from all points between Stevens Point and Fond du Lac, the officers have decided to hold the summer meeting of the society in the Danes Home Hall at Waupaca, and Grand View Hotel at the Soldiers' Home, June 16 and 17, 1896. Although the effects of the two previous seasons' drought is plainly visible on nursery trees and on raspberries and blackberries, the prospect for a crop of strawberries is very good, and we expect a large show of fruit and flowers and a good attendance at the coming meeting, especially from points where they are favored with reduced rates.

L. G. KELLOGG, *Pres.*, Ripon.

A. J. PHILIPS, *Sec.*, West Salem.

### PROGRAM.

The following program will be followed as near as possible. The ladies' papers, and music to be furnished by the citizens of Waupaca, will be the features of the evening of the 16th at the beautiful Danes Home Hall.

#### TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16TH.

- 9 a. m.—Call to order by the president, after which one hour will be spent meeting friends and becoming acquainted with those in attendance.
- 10 a. m.—A short address of welcome, followed by a paper on "The Value of Horticulture for the Young People," by Prof. Doty of Waupaca.

10:30 a. m.—Response by the Secretary, and general discussion.

11 a. m.—Announcement of the committees, followed by business concerning local societies and the publication of new monthly. To be opened by the Treasurer, R. J. Coe, of Fort Atkinson.

1:30 p. m.—Short address by the president, followed with a talk on "How Best to Improve our State Society," by Prof. E. S. Goff of Madison.

2 p. m.—"Experiences, Lessons Learned, and Future Prospects for 1896 for Southern Wisconsin," by George J. Kellogg, Janesville, Wis. Followed by the same for "Northwest Wisconsin," J. F. Case, Eau Claire.

Short address, "All for the Best," Rev. J. D. Searles, Sparta  
"Plant Distribution, 1896," J. L. Herbst, Corresponding Secretary, Sparta, Wis.

"The Farmer's Garden," John F. Houser, La Crosse, Wis.

#### TUESDAY EVENING.

Music.

Short address to the ladies of Waupaca, Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, Evansville.

"Sweet Peas," S. H. Marshall, Madison, Wis.

A paper on flowers by a lady from the Grand Chute Horticultural Society at Appleton.

A paper on benefits of local societies by a delegate from the Omro society.

This session will be interspersed with music and one or two recitations.

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH.

9 a. m.—Call to order. Discussion of any unfinished business.

10 a. m.—Drive to Grand View.

11 a. m.—Call to order at Grand View Hotel.

"Waupaca County as Seen from Abroad," A. J. Philips, West Salem. "As Seen at Home," J. Wakefield, Freemont.

1:30 p. m.—"Horticulture as a Business," Hon. Charles Hirschinger, Vice-President, Baraboo.

2 p. m.—Prof. Green of the Minnesota Agricultural College, and Eben E. Rexford of Shiocton, have both been invited to give addresses at this session.

"Lessons Learned, Experiences, and Future Fruit Prospects for 1896, Central Wisconsin," by Franklin Johnson, Baraboo, and Prof. Goff, Madison.

These foregoing papers and talks are all expected to be short so as to give ample time for discussion.

PREMIUM LIST.

It is hoped that the following Premiums may bring out a fine show of flowers to beautify and decorate the room

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

	1st.	2nd.
Best collection House Plants, not less than ten varieties....	\$3 00	\$2 00
Best collection of native ferns and wild plants .....	2 00	1 00
Best show of wild flowers.....	2 00	1 00
Best show of moss roses .....	1 00	50
Best collection of roses in variety .....	2 00	1 00
Best table bouquet of roses .....	1 00	50
Best bouquet of roses.....	1 00	50
Best bouquet of white roses.....	1 00	50
Best bouquet roses other than white .....	1 00	50
Best hanging basket with plants in variety.....	1 00	50
Best collection of foliage plants .....	2 00	1 00
Best show of pansies .....	2 00	1 00
Best floral design.....	2 00	1 00
Best show of cut flowers in variety.....	2 00	1 00
Best collection of fuchias.....	1 00	50
Best bouquet of wild flowers to be gathered and placed on president's table by boy or girl under 15.....	1 00	50

STRAWBERRIES.

Best display of strawberries not less than ten varieties	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 00
Best new seedling strawberry, provided it has never been previously exhibited for premium by the originator....	2 00		1 00
Best quart of strawberries for general cultivation.....	1 00		50
Best quart of early berries.....	1 00		50
Best quart of late berries .....	1 00		50
Best three varieties for the farmer .....	1 00		50
Best quart Warfield .....	1 00		50
...do... Jessie.....	1 00		50
...do... Haviland .....	1 00		50
...do... Bubach.....	1 00		50
...do... Van Deman.....	1 00		50
...do... Enhance.....	1 00		50
...do... Crescent.....	1 00		50
...do... Wood.....	1 00		50
...do... Earle .....	1 00		50
...do... Eureka.....	1 00		50
...do... Greenville.....	1 00		50
...do... Wilson.....	1 00		50
...do... Michel.....	1 00		50
...do... Gandy .....	1 00		50

	1st.	2d.
Best quart Belmont.....	\$1 00	\$0 50
....do.... Sparta .....	1 00	50

## VEGETABLES.

Best exhibit garden vegetables.....	\$3 00	\$2 00
Best peck of peas.....	1 00	50
Best half doz. heads of lettuce.....	1 00	50
Best half doz. bunches radishes.....	1 00	50
Best half doz. bunches onions .....	1 00	50
Best half doz. bunches beets.....	1 00	50
Best half doz. bunches asparagus.....	1 00	50
Best six stalks pie plant.....	1 00	50

The Society offers a special premium of \$2.00 and an honorary membership of one year, to the pupil of any public or graded school, who writes the best report of the meeting, the decision to be made by Prof. E. S. Goff.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No entry fee will be required, but all persons entitled to premiums must become members of the Society before receiving the award made by the committee.

No inferior fruit collection, or specimens, shall be entitled to premium. All fruit exhibited must have been grown by the exhibitor or some member of the family.

All local societies are invited to send delegates. The expenses of same will be paid by State Society, providing said Society did not have the expenses of a delegate paid at our last winter's meeting. All delegates are invited to take part in the discussions.

All exhibits must be in place previous to 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, June 16, and all fruits, plants and flowers, must be labeled with name of variety, and name of exhibitor, with post-office address. Cards will be furnished for this purpose which must be filled out by the exhibitor.

All entries for premiums must be mailed or handed in to the Secretary previous to 11 o'clock A. M., June 16.

Ask agent at depot for information about headquarters for visitors, and be sure and get a certificate of the agent you buy tickets of between Stevens Point and Fond du Lac to secure reduced rates.

A. J. PHILIPS,  
*Secretary.*

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR.

## UNDER THE APPLE TREE.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

[Written for THE WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST.]

'Twas when the bloom was on the bough,  
And fragrance filled the vale,  
A lassie wi' a bonnie brow  
Came tripping down the dale,—  
Of simple grace and fair o' face  
An' light o' heart was she—  
I met her at the trysting place,  
Under the apple tree.

The song bird here his flight delayed  
And frae' the branch above  
He watched us 'neath the tinted shade,  
And sang to us o' love.—  
O happy bird! thy music stirred  
The heart that turned to me,  
And prompted many a gentle word  
Under the apple tree.

And love no happier boon could seek,  
No fairer, sweeter prize  
Than burned upon my lassie's cheek  
And laughed in her sweet eyes,—  
A pledge I won 'ere set o' sun  
That mine for life she'd be,  
And time but sealed the love begun  
Under the apple tree.

The years have come; the years have fled  
An' many a change they've wrought,—  
That dear old tree has long been dead  
Since last its shade we sought,—  
The bloom in bower, on branch or flower  
Is sweeter far to me  
That brings me back to that sweet hour  
Under the apple tree.

*Retreat. Wis.*

## ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT FLOWERS.

The plants that have brightened our homes during the winter should not be expected to do duty on the lawn or flower garden all summer. It is generally believed that the proper thing to do with house plants in the spring is to plant them in the



garden in May to grow. They will indeed grow; the roots will strike out in all directions and when taken up in the fall and crowded into a small flower pot they suffer such a check that it often requires the whole winter to recover. This is especially true of lantanas and scented geraniums. How often do florists listen to a wail of woe something like this: "What is the matter with my lantanas? They were such beautiful plants last summer but after I took them up they died." The florist is obliged to explain that it is a clear case of cutting off the tail of the dog just back of the ears.

All house plants with very few exceptions will do better if left in the pots during the summer. Try placing them in a partly shaded position on a bed of coal ashes to prevent the roots from striking through into the moist earth.

Geranium plants a year or more old are of little value for bedding. Plenty of slips should have been started last fall and if these have done well during the winter, will bloom continuously from June until frost. If geranium blossoms and lots of them are wanted next winter keep a few of these small plants in pots,—not to exceed 5 inches,—all summer and keep all buds pinched off until November.

Do not fail to plant at least one Dwarf Canna this spring. Good strong plants of the older varieties may be had of the florists for 25 cents each. The Canna is a semi-aquatic plant and will not thrive in dry situations. Three good varieties are Madame Crozy, Alphonse Bouvier and Florence Vaughn. The first is scarlet bordered with yellow, the second deep crimson and the last yellow ground spotted with bright red.

Speaking of planting out reminds me to remark that June 1st is the earliest date when it is advisable to plant out tender plants in Wisconsin. Some plants, however, may be put out somewhat earlier. Geraniums, asters and verbenas will not be greatly injured by a slight frost and may usually be set in the open ground by May 20th.

All plants which have been grown in a house or greenhouse should be gradually "hardened" before they are planted out.

Beds and borders for flowers should be spaded at least twelve inches and this should be rich mellow soil. Add no manure unless thoroughly rotted. Fresh manure is danger-

ous. After all, manure is of less importance than an abundant supply of water at the proper time. Throw away trowels and dibbers and use your fingers in setting out tender plants; you will be sure then that the roots of the plant are not set amongst lumps of earth. Do not press down but towards the plant when firming the soil.

Induce the young people to plant flower seeds and flowering plants and to care for them. Ask the boys to plant a flower garden. Tell them that there is money in corn and potatoes but that a love for flowers will give more satisfaction and lasting pleasure than may be derived from the cornfield or potato patch.

Grow flowers, by all means grow flowers, to cut for the table and to give away. Give freely to all except to that peculiar class of people who tell you with deep (?) feeling that "I love flowers but I have no time to fuss with them!" For these people I always have great pity—but no flowers. Such a statement falls but little short of a falsehood for if one has a true love for flowers, and is not an invalid or in state's prison, he will find time to grow them.

Frederic Cranefield.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

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## NOTES FROM THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Evergreens have suffered more than usual during the past mild winter. Four trees of the Douglass spruce in nursery, out of a total of five, have perished. A Golden Arbor vitae on this lawn that passed the winters of '93-4 and '94-5 without harm is dead this spring, and several trees of the Norway spruce and American Arbor vitae on the university campus have also perished. The severe drought of last season is doubtless in part responsible for these results, but it can hardly be blamed for them all for the Douglass spruce trees and the Golden Arbor vitae, spoken of above, were irrigated.

Two plants of the Beautiful Japan or Boston ivy, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, on the east side of Agricultural Hall, were left unprotected last fall, as an experiment. Except a few inches

at the tips of the shoots they are starting nicely this spring. I think we shall be able to grow this vine in sheltered places, and on the north and east sides of buildings in southern Wisconsin. The tips will surely kill back some every winter, but the summer growth will probably be much greater than the loss in winter.

The beautiful *Prunus triloba* should be on every lawn, at least in the southern part of Wisconsin. Its wreaths of showy rose-colored flowers make it one of the most beautiful shrubs.

The Mariana plum, top grafted on the *Prunus Americana*, has borne two fair crops of fruit and promises another the coming season. It is evidently outgrowing the stock. The fruit ripens earlier than any other variety I have tested, and while rather inferior in quality is showy enough to sell well.

The Russian cherries promise a good crop of fruit this season, which will give us an opportunity to learn something of their value for our state. Many of the apple trees in our Station orchard will also bloom this spring.

Trees planted in the spring of 1895, that start feebly this spring, should be rather severely cut back. It should be remembered that the second season after transplanting is often quite as hazardous as the first.

E. S. Goff.

Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.



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