



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The Wisconsin horticulturist. Vol. V, No. 1 March 1900**

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society  
[s.l.]: [s.n.], March 1900

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

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

For information on re-use, see  
<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

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

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

**Library**  
of the  
**University of Wisconsin**

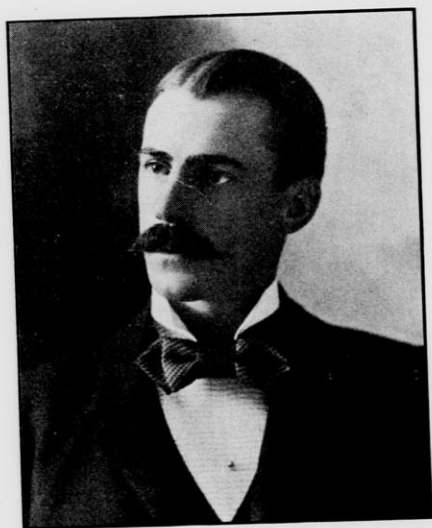




The  
Wisconsin  
Horticulturalist

1900-1901

vols. 5-6.



J. L. HERBST.  
Secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

89680  
OCT 30 1905

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. V.

MARCH.

NO. 1

---

---

OFFICERS OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR  
1900.

President, Franklin Johnson, Baraboo.

Vice-president, Dr. T. E. Loope, Eureka.

Secretary, John L. Herbst, Sparta.

Treasurer, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson.

Corresponding Secretary, Samuel H. Marshall, Madison.

For committees see last page.



J. L. HERBST.

Through the medium of a half-tone cut and this brief sketch we introduce to you John L. Herbst of Sparta, the newly-elected Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Mr. Herbst is a young man, born and brought up in Sparta, where he still resides. Having completed the course of study in the schools of his native town, he decided to take the Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1893. Mr. Herbst became connected with the State Horticultural Society in 1890, and was its Corresponding Secretary for four years. He has been an occasional contributor to various agricultural and horticultural journals. His specialty is small fruits. It was he who originated the "Sparta" strawberry. At present he is superintendent of one of the largest small fruit farms in the Northwest. Mr. Herbst succeeds that veteran horticulturist, A. J. Philips, who has been the efficient Secretary of the State Society for six years.

## GROWING SWEET PEAS.

S. H. Marshall, Corresponding Secretary of Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Very few flowers have so small a number of insect enemies or will do so well under adverse circumstances as the sweet pea. But if you want perfect flowers and a continuous bloom, you must care for your vines and feed them abundantly.

In growing sweet peas, commence by buying seed early of some good seedsman, and it is preferable to get named varieties, by the ounce. If you do not care for as much as an ounce of one kind, club together with one or more of your neighbors. Some complaints have been made of California grown seed, but I have for years bought my seed of W. Atlee, Burpee & Co., who grow most of their seed, I understand, in California. An ounce of seed will contain from 450 to 600 pellets and will sow a single row, twenty feet, of all dark seeded varieties, and ten feet of the light colored seed.

Every year there are new and expensive novelties in sweet peas, but from the older and cheaper sorts you can select varieties that are handsome enough for any one.

Prepare the ground the fall before, where possible, by taking off the top soil and carting away some six inches of the subsoil. Replace the subsoil with well-rotted manure, work in some leaf mould (if you have it) with the top soil, and let it stand during the winter. In the spring, as soon as you can work the ground, replace the soil on top of the manure and plant your seed from four to six inches deep, being sure to leave an inch or more of soil between the seed and the manure. This early planting is one of the secrets of success in growing sweet peas. Do not be afraid of frost for it will not hurt them. Cold weather seems to hold back the tops and give the roots a chance to develop,



and it is this good root system that keeps them blooming all through the hot, dry summer. I still believe in deep planting, though we are now advised by some of the experts to plant shallow, as they claim the vines are not so subject to blight when planted this way. If any one is troubled with blight it might be advisable to try planting them about an inch deep. .

In planting it is well to remember that the light colored seeds are not so vigorous as the dark ones, so plant more of them. Plant of course in rows (either single or double) and have your rows at least four feet apart, running, if possible, north and south. When the seeds are covered, tramp the earth down on top of them, or firm it in some way. Keep the weeds out and cultivate well for a foot or more on each side of the row.

Later in the spring when the peas are up far enough so that the cut worms will not bother them, thin them out to about two inches apart and give them a trellis or brush to climb on. Perhaps the best plan is to plant in double rows about one foot apart and stick brush five or six feet high between the rows, as close together in the rows as it can be placed. Poultry netting five or six feet high will answer in place of the brush and be more sightly. When this is done your peas need but very little care.

Through the summer they must be frequently cultivated and all the blooms picked off before they go to seed. This is imperative, for when they are allowed to go to seed they will stop blooming and nothing can be done that will start them again. When the dry weather comes, if possible, water them occasionally, giving the roots a good soaking. If this is impossible give them a good mulching, but don't wait too long before doing it. Under no circumstances give them a sprinkling of water. In August, when the flower stems become short and crooked, while you are picking your flowers cut off six inches or so of the top of the vine with

the flower and do not be afraid of taking off buds. After doing this water them, when possible, and give them a feed of liquid manure. This should give you blossoms with fair stems up to the first of November.

It is impossible to give a list of the best varieties, but I can name a few that are handsome and that do well in this location. They are: Extra Early, Blanche Ferry, Blanche Burpee, Triumph, Prima Donna, Royal Robe, Stanley, Brilliant, Gorgeous, Maid of Honor, Princess of Wales, Splendor and Burpee's Countess. These are all standard varieties and can be bought of any seedsman for ten cents an ounce.

Maple Bluff Farm, Madison, Wis.

#### SMALL FRUITS AT THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Frederic Cranefield.

No extensive variety tests of small fruits have been conducted at the Experiment Station during the past year. The behavior of the varieties already planted has been noted, but few of the newer sorts have been planted. It is probable that variety testing will form but a small part of the work of the future in the horticultural department. Such tests, as a rule, are mainly of value to the locality in which the test is made and can be conducted by individuals at but trifling expense and with great satisfaction. A brief review of the work done may be of interest to readers of the Horticulturist.

**RASPBERRIES:** Cuthbert and Loudon have been grown side by side for three years. The Loudon has a slightly better color and has proved a trifle more productive. But the fact remains that the Cuthbert is an excellent raspberry in all respects.

The fruit of Miller Red is attractive in color, being a bright crimson, but it is poor in quality, being soft and insipid.

Harris: Fruit large, late and firm, of fair quality, dwarf and compact in habit of bush. This feature would make it valuable for the home garden. Not productive enough, however, for a market sort.

Among the black-caps Conrath's Early is valuable as an early sort, but not nearly as productive as Gregg.

Eureka is but three or four days behind Conrath's, but is also a shy bearer.

Gault is fair in quality, earlier than Gregg, but not as productive; not a fall bearing variety as advertised.

Gregg still heads the list of black-cap varieties as a general market sort.

**BLACKBERRIES:** The Eldorado is an excellent variety. It is two weeks earlier than Ancient Briton, larger and better in quality but not quite as productive.

Of the other varieties tested, I do not recall any worthy of special mention.

The Loganberry is valuable only as a curiosity, unproductive and very poor in quality.

**CURRENTS:** President Wilder is an excellent currant, as large as the Cherry and rather more productive; the bush is also vigorous.

Fay's Prolific can hardly be called a success; the bush lacks vigor and a good habit. It is not more productive than Cherry.

There is no excuse for growing North Star; the fruit is small and exceedingly acid.

White Imperial is rather better than White Grape.

For a black, Black Victoria is excellent.

In the GOOSEBERRY list we must place Downing at the head, with Houghton a close second, Transparent third and Red Jacket fourth.

Columbus, Triumph and Industry lack vigor, mildew badly, and are not as productive as those first mentioned.

Two bushes of the Pearl, that have been growing for three years in my home garden, have upheld all claims made for it by the introducer. It is practically free from mildew, vigorous and very productive.

Several varieties of "Spineless" gooseberries from France, proved, by two years of sickly existence, to be truly spineless, also mainly leafless and wholly berryless. They are dead now.

This about covers the ground of variety tests. The work has proved of considerable interest and of some value, but the part of our work with small fruits that has given the most satisfaction and that will prove of the greatest value to fruit growers, is the experiment in pinching the growing shoots of raspberries. An outline of this work is given in the Sixteenth annual Report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and was also described, I believe, by Prof. Goff at the winter meeting. It will no doubt appear in the Horticulturist at an early date.

Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.



#### HINTS FOR FLOWER GROWERS.

If you have never seen a front fence or terrace wall with Trumpet Vines (*Bignonia radicans*) in full blossom, clambering over it, you do not know what an ornament a fence may become. Don't take away your fences but beautify and glorify them.

If there are children at your house plant some *Salpiglossis* seed. The delicate, rainbow-hued, lily-like flowers are a delight to the little folks and of interest to all. We start the seed in a hot-bed or the house, for the sake of

earlier bloom, but they will grow when sown in the open ground, if the soil is light.

“Rich, deep, sandy loam, partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots”—these are what your Clematis needs for best results.

Ellwanger and Barry say of *Clematis paniculata*: “It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. It should be cut back to the ground each spring.”

We have found out what ails our Golden Elder and causes its leaves to turn brown and blight. It is planted on a dry knoll with a southern slope and full exposure to the sun. Whereas, being an elder, it ought to have moist soil and light shade.

M. C. C. J.



### WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

[Respectfully Referred to the Forestry Commission.]

A neighbor of mine had a grove of fine, young, second growth timber about his buildings, which he had reserved when clearing his farm some twenty-five or more years ago. It was a very fine grove of maple, beech, birch, white ash, butternut, black cherry and other kinds of native hard wood forest timber. A few months ago he sold his farm, being unable to work it longer. Now what does the new owner do but go to work and cut down that grove of trees to the last one. He is going to plant the land to potatoes and “raise something,” and there is no law to prevent him, any more than there is to prevent him from whipping his wife or children.

J. R.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By a Pioneer.

The first Wisconsin-grown fruit which I remember eating was peaches (they were good ones), grown by Seth Kellogg in his orchard in Racine county, Wisconsin Territory, in the year 1846. He used to haul them to Milwaukee by the wagon load to sell. My mother told me to save the pits and plant them. I did so and raised a row of fine peach trees. My father lived on a rented farm and moved away before my trees bore fruit, so I never ate the fruit of my labor. That was my first experience in horticulture.

I planted apple seeds and apple trees in Dodge county but failed to eat the fruit of my planting. In 1857 I planted my first apple trees on my farm in the town of Freedom, Outagamie county. The trees came from Rochester—Talman Sweet, Calvert, Northern Spy and other old eastern varieties, the names of which I have forgotten. But the three varieties named lived to bear fruit, and much of it, especially the Talman Sweets; indeed there are two or three of the old Talman Sweet trees still alive and they promise to bear fruit next year.

I have planted trees more or less every year since that time. I have planted apple seeds and raised a good many seedling trees (but let me say right here that I have never yet raised a seedling apple of any particular merit or value) and I venture the prediction that there is not one, except the Wealthy, of our western seedling apples, which will attain to more than a local reputation or name. Who wants to eat a Northwestern Greening, or a Wolf River, or a Pewaukee, or a Walbridge, or a Haas? Is that a western seedling? At any rate the man who originated it ought to have died.

Some time last summer, in an article in the Horticulturist, Prof. Goff said, "we should go in more for quality in

apples." So say I; so say we all. Our State Agricultural Society offers and pays premiums year after year for Haas, for Walbridge, for Ben Davis, for Pewaukee, even for crab apples. While, if some lover of good apples takes pains to raise and exhibit plates of Jonathan, or of yellow Bellflower, or of Grimes' Golden Pippin, or of Spitzenberg, of Benoni, or of other good and choice varieties of apples, they are neither known nor noticed by anybody. Why not offer and pay premiums for GOOD apples? It may not pay to raise the choicer varieties for market, but we certainly CAN raise them for our own use and satisfaction.

Now about Western and Eastern trees. I have planted quite a few apple trees on my farm during the last 44 years, both Eastern and Western, and the best trees in my orchard today and those which have stood the longest, were ordered direct from Ellwanger & Barry, a well known Rochester nursery. As to hardy and tender varieties I think there is not so much difference as we have been led to believe. I set a good many so called tender trees and I scarce ever fail to get fruit from all trees which I set, sometimes one crop, and sometimes more. I have yellow Bellflower trees which have been set 15 years or more and I hope to eat fruit from them next year. I have Sops of Wine and Benoni, also Mann, which I consider almost as good as a Rhode Island Greening. I had a tree of Yellow Transparent and it died after bearing one crop (blight). As far as profit is concerned, the Wealthy is ahead of any other apple with me. The Talman Sweet will come next; it has blighted of late. The Wealthy blights seriously, but there is nothing to take its place.

One thing more;—about spraying. The curculio does me more damage than all other insects and worms combined. Now, will some spraying expert tell me if spraying will drive away or kill the little Turk?

Respectfully submitted,

Appleton, Wis.

JOHN RUSTICUS.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE. AN IMPORTANT  
VOLUME IN PREPARATION.

EDITOR OF HORTICULTURIST AND MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:—

The Committee on the History of Horticulture in Wisconsin have outlined the work. It will embrace:

First,—Horticulture as practiced by the aborigines and early missionaries.

Second,—Early efforts at horticulture in Wisconsin, giving historical data from the earliest settled parts of the state, from solicited correspondence.

Third,—Reminiscences by pioneer horticulturists; brief sketches of horticultural work in the Territory and among early settlers of the new State of Wisconsin.

Fourth,—Biographical sketches of pioneer horticulturists contributed by relatives and friends of the deceased.

Fifth,—Sketch of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society; its work and aims.

Sixth,—Disastrous winters and effects.

Seventh,—The development of small fruit culture in the state, including cranberries.

Eighth,—Commercial horticulture in Wisconsin at the close of the nineteenth century.

Ninth,—Named fruits originated in Wisconsin, including apples and small fruits, with brief description of same, when and where originated and by whom.

Tenth,—Local horticultural societies. Contributions from some member of each society.

Eleventh,—Wisconsin horticulture at the Centennial in Philadelphia, at New Orleans, at the World's Fair and at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Twelfth,—Horticultural work at the State University.

The above subjects embrace what is now thought to be included in the work. Of course the plan will be subject to change, before the chapters are made up, and there will be



limitations under each head, depending on the amount of matter received and its importance toward making a complete history.

Some four or five hundred circular letters have been sent out to the different towns in the older settled portions of the State, asking for names of those who would probably give us information along prescribed lines, which are indicated in the circular in a prepaid envelope directed to the individual.

The committee earnestly desires the cooperation of every member of the State Society, as well as others who are interested in the horticulture of our State. We invite all such to send in information and give us what assistance is possible in the preparation of this work.

B. S. HOXIE,  
 PROF. E. S. GOFF, } History Committee.

#### CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER FARMING.

Frank Stark, of Randolph, Wis.

[Paper Read at the Winter Meeting.]

This is not exactly what I would have chosen for a subject but as Secretary Philips has assigned it to me, I must endeavor to work it out. It's just like Philips, anyway.

It must not be thought for one brief moment that a person can grow fruits on the farm without bestowing any extra time or thought upon them. It seems as though the nearer some fruits are brought to perfection the more difficult it is to obtain good results in their culture. The farmer may gather a few wild strawberries each year without even touching the soil. Not so with the Bubach or Warfield—except, perhaps, at Dr. Loope's!

There are many questions which each person must set-

tle for himself, or herself, such as,—how much land can be given up to the berry garden?

This should be in a place sheltered from the strong summer and winter winds, or it will be necessary to hold the runners in place with hair pins to insure rooting, and the winter protection will have to be stuck down with La Page's liquid glue. It is well to avoid too level land for such purposes. I lost a season's work on one-fourth of an acre of strawberries by overlooking this.

When it is decided where the plants and bushes are to be grown and the soil is fertile enough to grow good corn, then, when hauling manure in the fall, put some of the best of it on the plat, at the rate of forty loads per acre, at least. Nothing else pleases strawberries so much.

The place need not be prepared and set to plants the first day the soil will allow, but this work should be done the first week or two after one can get on the land. My little "dab" of experience has taught me that the best results come from the earliest setting.

Select only the varieties you know to be good, or those you know some one else knows to be good.

Raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants succeed on good soils, but the strawberry—"Ay, there's the rub." Learn all you can of the varieties which best succeed on soil of the same character as that under consideration and then secure a few varieties of both sexes. In four or five years one can tell something about which are the best to keep.

The size and shape of the garden varies with the surroundings, and the length of the rows may be gauged by the size of the appetite and the demand for fruit. If the amount to be invested is insufficient to fill the place, secure a few plants of the different kinds of fruit and start rows of each and grow something else the rest of the way down the rows.

The raspberry tips can be buried the last of August and

the next year the raspberry rows, together with all the others, can be filled out. Anyway, MAKE A START.

If properly planned and executed these rows may be easily and quickly cultivated with a two-horse cultivator, the first year. If one keeps his eyes open and only thinks occasionally, he can cultivate the strawberries many times during the corn cultivating season, with the team, using very little time. The shields must be on to avoid covering the plants and to allow the teeth to run close to the row. After that, the potato cultivator can be pressed into the service, if it is not the old shovel variety. Where much fruit is grown the Planet Jr. is the thing, and it is all right for potatoes, etc.

There can be no iron-clad law laid down, that the surface should be cultivated once a week, or anything like that. If it rains three times a week and the surface dries sufficiently to allow the surface to be stirred the next day, then it is the proper thing to cultivate the garden three times a week, to arrest capillary attraction, to aerate the soil and to destroy millions of weed seeds which have sprouted.

To cultivate between the plants in the row, a sharp rake in skillful hands is the most effectual method of killing weeds before they have become rooted. "A stitch in time saves nine," but a stroke with a rake in time saves about nineteen, for after the weeds are up the hoe must be resorted to. "Let your head save your heels," and your back, too. When the ground is damp and warm seeds sprout mighty quick.

To be sure we do not cultivate corn as often as that, but if we expect greater returns than a corn field yields, we must apply more care and trouble.

Then one must learn not only to labor, but also to wait. Hope is more essential than the hoe.

One goes out in the orchard in winter to get his enthusiasm aroused a little over the fruit buds and young trees. He almost expects to see the yearling trees look up and wink

at him. But blasted hope! The blasted rabbits have chewed them off for the sake of obtaining the terminal bud.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am about to close. These are some of my best thoughts. Some of them I thought when milking the kicking cow, and some are brand new, warranted for one year.

We can't each of us be a strawberry man like Kellogg and get married three or four times; we can't all be as handsome as Philips and grow apples on the Virginia crab; we can't each of us be a Dartt and know the virtues of girdling without the vices; but those who have land at their disposal can grow fruit for themselves, friends and neighbors; and when they till the soil and eat the fruit thereof, they thereby lengthen the span of their existence, until they shall finally crawl under this soil they have so often tilled, there to remain.

#### BEST PLAN TO CONDUCT A CORRECT NURSERY BUSINESS.

F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

[Read at Winter Meeting.]

In the first place I consider it very hazardous for any one to engage in the Nursery business who has not had experience working for a period of time in some good nursery. Instructions at a Horticultural school and reading the best literature on this subject ought to be beneficial. What I have to say is practice, and not theory; as I have been in contact with nearly all phases of this question, and sometimes experience has been a severe teacher, but a good one. The man who starts out without a plan is apt to drift against the rocks and cause disappointment and failure, and his cargo become a partial or a total loss. A plan of work must be made and maintained. "Honesty is the best

policy." That the oldest and best nurseries in the United States have practiced this adage is my belief.

The location of a nursery should be near a city of one or more railroads. The soils should be clay and sandy uplands and lowland, as nature speaks very plainly upon this matter in growing nicely rooted, healthy, upright nursery stock naturally adapted to each of these soils and locations.

The best plan is to raise all the goods you can to meet the demands of your customer, as it is policy, economy and principle. But it is impossible to produce all you sell, if you do a large business. There is no extensive nursery in the United States that does. We take it for granted that there are just as honest men as we are; and if they propagate and cultivate in the same way and with as much care as we do, why not use their surplus goods when we are short, and they reciprocate? A favor to all concerned.

But do not exchange with questionable nurserymen, as you must not impose on your customer in the smallest particular. In the planting and cultivation of your nursery stock, stake, mark and book every block, and use only the most trustworthy men in this work.

Have your head man superintend and look after all work in the nursery and his word law in your absence. This man must be capable in every way, or you are sure to run against breakers and suffer severe losses. But personally superintend your work in detail, as far as possible.

Occasionally we see men assume the name nurserymen upon the plan, "get orders honestly if you can, but GET ORDERS." They guarantee everything you ask, and more. They make people see the golden egg, but they say they like to work new territory quite often, and as a consequence they are unable to call upon their customers and make good these promises. They buy all their goods of responsible and irresponsible men and label them to meet the wants of their customers. They die, but not the death of

the righteous. The people make it too hot or too cold for them. Their name is legion and their method is flattery and deception, and the people are anxious to have honest men take their places.

We must remember there are great chances in our business for wolves to come around in sheep's clothing. The only way to destroy these is to use honest methods and meet them on the same battle field.

A good grower of nursery stock is not necessarily a good salesman. It is one thing to produce good goods and another thing to sell them. There was a time when the merchant went to the city to purchase his stock. But now the city, or its representatives, comes to the merchant in all lines of trade, with samples of his goods. If he did not, some other city would get the trade; and so in the nursery business. Nearly all small concerns are dropping out of the race, because they are not adapted, or cannot afford to go themselves or hire a good representative to sell their goods. Catalogue trade was at one time worthy of mention, but now, with a few exceptions, catalogues are consigned to the waste basket. What does this signify? Simply this. That if the nurserymen of Wisconsin wish to do the business of our state they must personally see its people each year with samples of their goods.

Sell the goods for a good, fair price. Be sure and sell them as good stock as there is, true to name. Tell the people the truth and instruct them at sale. Work for their interests and by so doing you are working for yours. Replace any faulty stock that is sent them, by oversight, or otherwise. Promise to see them each year and do so as long as you are in the nursery business. If you do not succeed under this plan, the nurseryman is at fault or the salesman he employs.

If you do not use some or all of the plan mentioned, the men outside of Wisconsin will continue to furnish the bulk of the stock planted in our state, and Wisconsin nurserymen

will continue to blow their trumpets in denouncing the so-called tree agent,—which is simply free advertising for him.

In conclusion, treat your customers as you would like to be treated and they will not go back on you, only in exceptional cases. If you do not amass a fortune under this plan, you will command your customers' respect and friendship and you will have a profitable and pleasant business.

#### A FURTHER REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Other papers relating to the Nursery business were given by L. G. Kellogg of Ripon, A. D. Barnes of Wau-paca, A. L. Hatch of Sturgeon Bay and Hon. Chas. Hirschinger of Baraboo. Although we should be glad to print these papers in full, we must be content to give a brief report of them and the discussion which followed.

L. G. Kellogg's subject was "Shall the Nurseryman buy stock to fill orders, from Eastern and Southern growers?" He took the ground that Wisconsin grown trees were better for Wisconsin planters, this being especially true of apple trees and ornamentals. The American varieties of plum and the sour cherry, as nursery stock, adapt themselves to more varying climatic conditions than does the apple, so that nurserymen may conscientiously fill orders for these without being so particular as to the locality in which they were grown.

Probably 75 per cent. of the fruit trees and ornamentals sold in Wisconsin are imported from other states whose soil conditions are at a marked variance with those of our state, which must necessarily so affect the conditions of growth as to render the tree or shrub uncongenial to the climate of Wisconsin.

Mr. Kellogg deprecated the selling of tall, spindling trees by the agents of eastern nurseries, which causes dissatisfaction with the less showy but more vigorous Wisconsin stock. He added: "Shall we, as Wisconsin nurserymen, sacrifice principle and reputation, by buying our stock of southern nurseries that we may satisfy the mistaken fallacies of our people and meet this competition of our eastern brethren? I shall say No, most emphatically. Let us meet this competition with the products of Wisconsin nurseries just as far as possible. Then let us endeavor by a united effort, through the medium of our Society, the Farmers' Institute and the agricultural press, to teach our people that a Wisconsin grown 2-year old apple tree, or a 3-year old tree-5 to 6 feet high, properly grown, with a well balanced top and root, is far superior for Wisconsin planters, to the 7 or 8-foot trees often delivered by our eastern neighbors."

Mr. Barnes advocated abolishing catalogues and substituting for them a nurserymen's paper, in which they can interchange ideas and experiences and come in touch with their customers. In its columns they could expose the tricks and frauds of foreign tree agents who procure patronage through photographs.

The topic assigned Mr. Hatch was, "Best Way to Protect Planters from the Tricks of Fraudulent Tree Agents." The farmers must be taught to know what kind of trees they need. This education may be given through the local newspapers and through the Farmers' Institutes.

Be sure to sell none but good trees. Unless Wisconsin nurserymen raise better trees than those raised elsewhere they cannot expect to sell their trees to the exclusion of outside stock. Trees bought of a local nurseryman, if they do well and prove to be as represented, are a valuable object lesson.

Mr. Hirschinger's subject, "How to Sell Nursery Stock," was treated ably and entertainingly. You must have good



stock and employ honest agents who will deal fairly with both you and your customers.

Mr. A. J. Philips suggested that nurseries be located within sight of the road as an object lesson to passers-by.

Mr. Toole of Baraboo said that it does not sanctify a tree to be Wisconsin grown. Our local growers sometimes send out poor stuff.

Mr. D. C. Converse of Fort Atkinson advocated legislative protection similar to the insurance laws of Wisconsin, which shall register and license every nursery doing business in the State.

---

#### THE SMALL FRUIT SESSION.

We printed the paper on "Small Fruits," by A. J. Edwards, of Fort Atkinson, in full, in the February Horticulturist, and the paper by Frank Stark, of Randolph, appears in full in this number.

The excellent paper by M. S. Kellogg, of the firm of Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons, Janesville, Wis., gave directions for "Planting and Care of a Strawberry Bed."

In substance Mr. Kellogg said: Have your strawberry bed on well-drained land rich enough to yield 100 bushels of corn per acre. It should have been cultivated in some hoed crop for the previous two years, to prevent ravages of the white grub. Plow deeply, then harrow and plank down, harrow and plank down again, and keep doing so until your ground is in the best possible shape. Mark off your rows 4 feet apart if for a large bed, 3 feet for a small bed. Set plants  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 feet apart in the row. Never use plants taken from a bed that has fruited. If your plants are shipped from a distance open the bunches at once and "heel in" in fresh soil, then proceed to set. Be careful to set at proper depth,—crown just even with the surface of the ground. Set as early in the spring as the ground is warm enough, but do

not work the ground when it is too wet or it will cake and cause disastrous results.

After your plants are set cultivate every week and hoe every ten days until the first of October then stop, except to pull up any weeds which appear later. Cut off all runners when the row is 24 inches wide and don't let young plants root nearer together than 4 inches. This gives larger and better fruit.

About Nov. 1, cover the bed lightly with marsh hay or straw or any covering free from weed seed. Don't cover too deep or the plants will smother. In the spring remove mulch and cultivate until fruit begins to set, then replace the mulch until after picking.

Mr. Coe said he had never seen a crop destroyed if it was planted immediately after a clover sod.

Mr. Marshall had set strawberries on clover sod once and they were badly hurt by the white grub.

J. L. Herbst of Sparta gave an interesting account of the growth and present condition of the Small Fruit business in Sparta, Wis.

The acreage of small fruit in that vicinity steadily increased from 1886 to 1894 or '95, when it was about 600 acres. Present acreage about 350, including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. In '97 and '98 many became discouraged and plowed under much of their strawberry plantations. The season of 1899 was the most profitable since 1893, hence the coming spring will see many new beds set. The season began June 3, in 1899, and the first berries sold for \$2 or \$2.25 per case. A week later they brought \$1.75 to \$1.85. Then, owing to a heavy rain which prevented shipping, they dropped to 50 cents per case. Came up again in a few days.

Sparta fruit growers have an association for marketing their berries. Total number of cases shipped in 1899 was 85,000; average price, 95 cents gross; total gross amount re-

ceived, \$80,750. Paid for crates, freight and commission, \$28,050; paid for picking, \$20,400; net amount received by growers, \$32,300.

In 1898 the crop sold at an average of 71 cents per case.

The crop of 1900 will probably be smaller than last year's crop, because a small acreage of strawberries was planted in 1898 and 1899.

Three-fourths of the berries raised in Sparta are Warfield. For fertilizing the Warfield various varieties are used; Lovett, Sparta, Bederwood and others.

They set three rows of Warfield and one row of fertilizer. There are ten rows of one kind of fertilizer, then ten rows of another kind, and so on.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The work of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society is to elevate mankind by creating a love for the cultivation of fruits and flowers, thus inspiring higher ideals towards the good, the true and the beautiful, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Society express its thanks by a rising vote to Mr. Owen and Mr. Yahnke, our visiting members from Minnesota, for the kind words spoken regarding the lives and works of our departed members, and for the high ideals set before us in using that charity that sees the good and overlooks the faults in each other.

Whereas, The report is that the interest in horticulture is increasing as the result of work done at the Farm Institutes, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society express its thanks to the institute management for the prominent place given to horticultural topics, and suggest that the good work be continued.

We desire to express our appreciation of the fine ad-

dress given at the Memorial Service by President Whitford of Milton College, and ask that this resolution be adopted by a rising vote, and that President Whitford be made an honorary member of this society for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we send our cordial greetings to our beloved J. S. Stickney in his affliction, hoping that his health may be speedily and permanently restored.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby expressed to W. J. Scott, Superintendent of Public Property, for the courtesy shown us in giving the Senate Chamber for our use during this convention.

VIE H. CAMPBELL,  
D. C. CONVERSE,  
L. G. KELLOGG,  
Committee.



#### IRVING C. SMITH'S REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA CONVENTION.

Mr. Smith was sent as delegate from our Society to the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. We give a short summary of his very interesting report, which will be published in full in the volume of Transactions for 1900.

There were six short papers on the subject of Plums. The general idea was to plant the American varieties, no one having had success with any of the imported kinds.

Dewain Cook of Windom advanced a method of setting plum trees 18 to 24 inches deep, claiming that this would kill all the roots on the tree and a new growth of roots would start out near the surface, so that in two years' time the tree is really growing on its own roots.

"Exhibition of Fruit at the State Fair" was discussed. It is the custom in Minnesota to group the fruit by varieties

instead of having each exhibitor's entire fruit collection in a group. Mr. Dartt objected to the first method because no man could show his exhibit to his friends, it being scattered over the whole show. Prof. Green stood up for the grouping of varieties, as it made a more comprehensive show, and also made it easier for the judges to give justice to all.

In the papers on trees and shrubs for streets and lawns, the point was made that native trees and shrubs are preferable to imported varieties for street planting.

President Pendergast read an interesting paper on "The practical value of Tree and Shrub Ornamentation About the Home." He proved the fact that to be surrounded by the brightness and cheer of a well-arranged and well-cared for lawn, interspersed with shrubbery, adds to our happiness, and whatever increases happiness is of practical value.

Blackberries should be set on a soil that will hold moisture but not a wet soil. Ancient Briton is the variety most used. Blackberry raising not considered profitable.

One afternoon session was held in Armory Hall, followed by an oyster supper in the beautiful dining room of the college and an evening entertainment.

Bederwood, Capt. Jack, Crescent and Parker Earle seemed to be the favorite strawberries.

In apples the Wealthy has the leading place, with Duchess, Patten's Greening and Okabena following. Lyman's Prolific Crab was so highly recommended that Mr. Smith bought a dozen trees.

One entire forenoon was taken up with papers on Flowers and kindred subjects. Mrs. Underwood made a most eloquent plea for the education of country children in "Nature Study." Their lack of interest in the natural objects with which they are surrounded is due to their lack of knowledge.

One session was devoted to vegetables. Prof. Shaw

showed what can be grown in the kitchen garden, of whose possibilities few people have any idea.

Mr. Reeves spoke of the turnip as a forage and soiling crop. He advocated sowing seed very thickly, pulling up only the best, then turning in stock, sheep preferred, to harvest the balance of the crop.

Mr. Smith closed by expressing his thanks to the Wisconsin Society for making him its delegate.



#### A PROTEST.

T. E. Loope, M. D.

In Horticulture's wondrous ways,  
 (So our wise men say,)  
 Wisconsin sheds her brilliant rays,  
 (So some people say.)  
 In the North, where fruit trees kill,  
 (So the Solons say,)  
 We raise fruit, e'en on a hill  
 Where cold winds have sway.  
 Not a bud gave up the ghost,  
 (So our people say,)  
 But the rootlets suffered most,  
 (I have heard them say.)  
 Of the "cruel cold" they die,  
 (FORMER wise men say,)  
 Now the trees die—cause they're "dry,"  
 (Selfsame wise men say.)

---

South Wisconsin had no fruit,  
 Winter-killed, they say;  
 East and West both followed suit;  
 "FRUIT UP NORTH," WE SAY.

Then, if rumor says what's true,  
 (As some people say,)
   
We have hardly got our due;  
 (So our people say;)
   
For when apples grow with us,  
 (So some people say,)
   
Not with others—there's a fuss;  
 (So I've heard some say.)
   
“Let's not have our annual show,”  
 (So some said, they say,)
   
“For 'twould drain our treasury so;”  
 (So said some, they say,)
   
“We've no way to get our share,  
 For our fruit trees didn't bear,”  
 (So they say, they say,)
   
“We'll economize a bit,”  
 (So some say, they say,)
   
“For last winter did us hit  
 In a sad, sad way.”

---

Kellogg, Johnson, Philips, Coe,  
 (So some bad folks say,)
   
With some others that they know,  
 (So these people say,)
   
Cut the premiums off entire,  
 (So the people say,)
   
And the list did bodily fire;  
 (So these people say.)
   
Barnes, and Babcock, Parsons, Loope,  
 (So we'll hear them say,)
   
Raise their voice in warlike whoop  
 And you'll hear them say:  
 “We raised this year dandy fruit,  
 Why not 'lists'?” they say,

"Next year big lists—that won't suit,  
Don't be selfish pray!"

"There are others," is the cry  
That these people say,  
"YOU'LL raise apples, by and by,  
Just be fair today."

It's the STATE we represent;  
(So most people say,)  
Don't on selfishness be bent;  
(All the people say.)

Thus my song has lingered long,  
Much too long, you say,  
Hope it helps to right the wrong;  
I only say their say.

Eureka, Wis.

#### AN ORCHARD EXPERIENCE.

EDITOR OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST: A request for amateur experience some months since induces me to give a little of mine. I have a hillside extending from the valley half way to the top of a bluff 250 to 300 feet in height. It pitches west, northwest and north and is too steep, especially the upper part of it, for cultivating handily. So I fancied the experiment of an orchard containing 3 or 3½ acres. Most of it was seeded to June grass, but a strip on the east side, about two rods in width, was in small timber and hazel brush. I had the brush cut off and the small stuff grubbed out, so I have quite a variety in my orchard, plowed land in the valley, June grass (part of which had once been plowed and part never) and the brush patch. We set the apple trees two rods apart each way.

In 1894 I set 50 apple trees in June grass turf, removing the soil the depth of the spade 3 to 4 feet across, then loosening up below that to the depth of a spade and setting



the trees in the soil that had been removed, always turning the turf under when putting the soil back in its place. Have added more apple trees year by year since. In '95 I set some plum, pear and cherry trees; also in '96, '97 and '98. Most of these I set between the apple rows, running N. E. and S. W., as I expected them to be killed more or less, but thought I might get some fruit before they died. In 1898 several bore fruit,—one Abundance and one Lombard very heavily. Several varieties of the apples are bearing some. The Longfield, of which there were fifteen, have borne every year, after the second year from setting. Fourteen were alive last fall, the wind had upset one.

In fall of '98 all looked fine. I had practiced cutting all back  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  late in September or early in October. Mulched all as soon as dry weather came, when mowing, as I go over it all with either hand or machine. I loosen this mulch up in May and August which keeps down the grass and keeps the ground moist. I whitewash the bodies of all the trees and up into the limbs and crotches, using sour milk to thin and poison enough so that I think mice and rabbits will repent gnawing the bark. Have seen no borers and had but two trees killed by mice.

Last winter was a terror and nearly blasted my fond hopes. It largely laid out the plums and pears. A half dozen Abundance and one Burbank came through apparently all right. It did some thinning among the apple trees as well. It hit nearly all varieties, more especially the trees set in '98.

The English Morello and Montmorency came through O. K., especially the Montmorency which is my preference, as the cherries are larger.

I have shaded the bodies of the trees on the southwest side with a board nailed to a slanting stake driven in the ground to firm it, concluding this is the best method of several tried. I have spread ashes around and outside the trees

each spring and HOPE ON, expecting to succeed to some extent.

I can observe no marked difference in the growth and healthiness of the trees on the cultivated ground, the uncultivated, or the cleared patch. Their general treatment has been the same.

D. E. PEASE.

Richland Center, Wis.

#### NEW TRIAL ORCHARD.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society it was decided to establish another trial orchard somewhere in the State, farther north than the present trial orchard at Wausau. Location of site, plan of operation, etc., are left with the Trial Orchard Committee.

The members of the Trial Orchard Committee are: President and Secretary ex-officio; Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison; L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; Henry Tarrant, Janesville.

Said committee are not likely to take decided action in this matter until after the summer meeting of the Society. In the meantime they would be pleased to receive suggestions through the columns of the Horticulturist, or otherwise. Parties who have in mind locations which they consider specially adapted as the site for such an orchard are requested to correspond with the Secretary, J. L. Herbst, of Sparta.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON,

President.

#### A NEW BOOK ON THE SOUTH.

There has just been issued a magnificently printed and illustrated volume, 9 by 11 in size, and nearly 200 pages, under the title of "The Empire of the South." It is without exception the most comprehensive volume ever issued in the interest of any one section, and tells in a most intelli-

gent and interesting way of the rapid strides being made by the country East of the Mississippi, and South of the Ohio and Potomac.

The Southern Railway is the publisher of this volume, and Mr. Frank Presbrey, one of the leading students and writers in connection with Southern interests, is its editor.

The volume contains more than 500 half-tone illustrations from photographs, and it is bound in a most attractive cover.

The work has been received everywhere with the highest commendations, and has already been adopted as the standard publication on the section which it treats. Copies may be had by enclosing 15 cents, the exact cost of postage, to J. C. BEAM, Jr., Northwestern Passenger Agent, 80 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Oregon, Dane Co., held a Farmers' Institute and Mid-winter Fair in February. The Conductor of the Institute was W. L. Ames, a life member of the State Horticultural Society; the Secretary was C. A. Pratt.

The program was very attractive. We noticed several "taking" features such as: "Every farmer present will be expected, on call from the chair, to give in brief words his most gratifying farm experiment of the year;" five minute papers entitled "A Day Off," by several ladies; discussions on Good Roads, the Farmer and his Responsibilities, Clover and its resources, Poultry and other subjects. The Fair comprised poultry, pet stock, grain, potatoes, culinary department, needlework, etc.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association at its late convention in Watertown adopted a number of important resolutions. One which is of immediate urgency is this:

Resolved, That we pledge our sympathy, our money

and our earnest political influence to the support of the National Dairy Union in its efforts to secure the passage by Congress of the bill now before the House of Representatives known as the Grout Bill, No. 3717, which reduces the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from two cents to one-half of one cent per pound, and increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation and semblance of yellow butter to ten cents per pound and makes it, as an article of interstate commerce, subject to the laws of the state into which it enters.

We ask this legislation not simply because we represent an industry which has added great wealth to Wisconsin; we ask it not simply because 200,000 men are keeping cows in this state and making honest butter and cheese and are a power too great to be lightly ignored in either politics or business; but we ask it because it is right that hog butter should be compelled to go into the market under its own color, and should not be allowed to steal the color of butter, to pile up the profits of the oleomargarine trust and cheat the men who till the soil of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY CHANGES SECRETARY.—The abundance of other cares has influenced A. J. Philips to lay down the burden of secretaryship in the Wisconsin Society, and his mantle has fallen on the shoulders of a young man, Mr. J. L. Herbst, of Sparta. We regret the retirement of Mr. Philips, with whom official relations have always been of the most helpful and agreeable character, but we shall expect to see more of him now than ever.—The Minnesota Horticulturist.

A grower of fancy strawberries told us a year ago that he would rather have Windsor Chief than any other berry he knew. Said he could tell a Windsor Chief berry if he were blindfolded. The berries are from large to very large; seldom any small berries.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY COMMITTEES FOR 1900.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio; Henry Tarrant, Janesville; Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison; William Toole, Baraboo; J. H. Cooper, North Greenfield; J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa; J. F. Laiten, Omro; A. J. Philips, West Salem; Irving C. Smith, Green Bay; Hon. A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau; J. F. Wichern, Barron.

---

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay; A. A. Parsons, Eureka; A. J. Edwards, Fort Atkinson.

---

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Hon. Chas. Hirschinger, Baraboo; Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison; Hon. A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau.

---

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Irving C. Smith, J. H. Cooper, J. F. Laiten.

---

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF FRUIT LIST.

Geo. J. Kellogg, A. L. Hatch, J. L. Herbst.

---

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, Evansville; D. C. Converse, Fort Atkinson; L. G. Kellogg, Ripon.

---

TRIAL ORCHARD COMMITTEE.

President and Secretary, ex-officio; Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison; Henry Tarrant, Janesville; L. G. Kellogg, Ripon.

# Vredenburg & Company,

Printers,                      Rochester, N. D.  
Lithographers,  
Engravers,  
Binders,

FOR Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

---

**NURSERY** Catalogues, Price-Lists,  
Stock Forms, Etc.


Send for Price-List of Supplies.

---

Seed Packets and Catalogues.

---

Lithograph, Hand-Made, Photograph and New  
Process Fruit and Flower Plates.

 **SAVE** 10 to 25 per cent. by placing your  
orders for Envelopes with us.

---

## Colored Fruits and Flowers

FOR Catalogues,  
Plate Books,  
Circulars,  
Cards.

**VREDENBURG & COMPANY,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Note—Frontispiece of Dec. issue of this Journal illustrates  
our "NEW PROCESS" plates.