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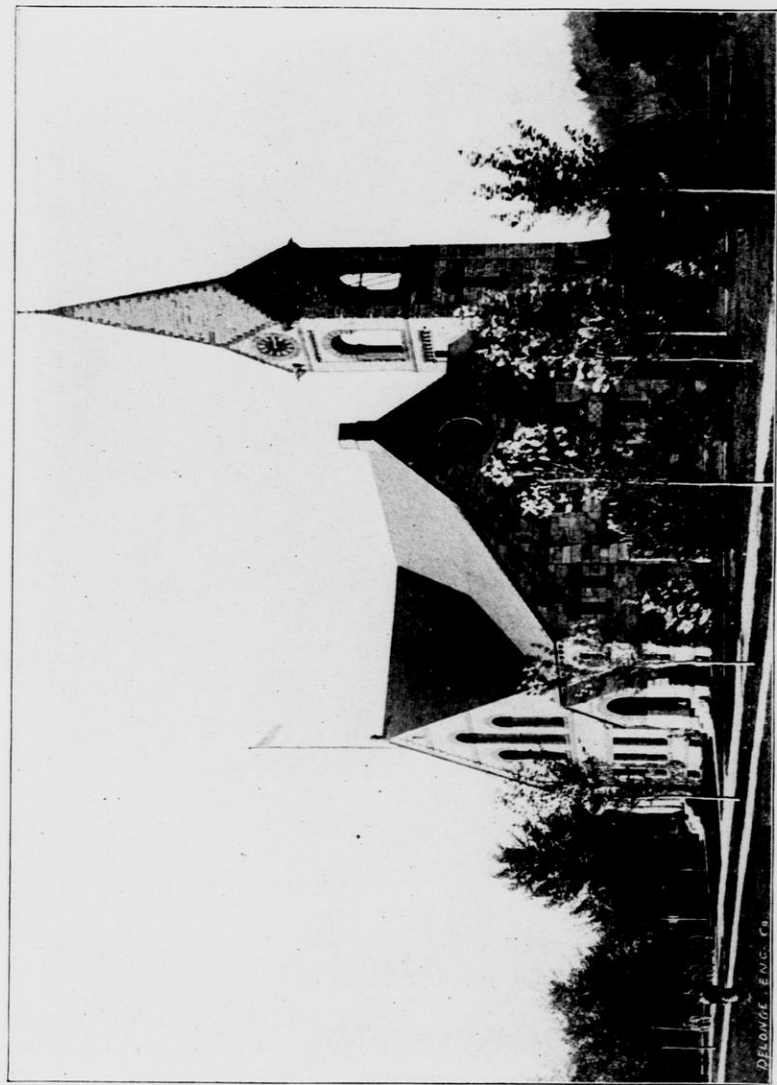
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The Chapel and Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. IV.

SEPTEMBER.

NO. 7

A VACATION STROLL THROUGH THE GROUNDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A college campus in vacation is about as lively as a deserted village or a country churchyard. Nevertheless we were loth to leave Massachusetts without a glimpse of her Agricultural College.

The college is located at North Amherst, which is reached by carriage or trolley car from Amherst the nearest railroad station, three or four miles away.

Ruskin, who deplores the haste with which people rush about the world, would be charmed with this quiet, peaceful, cultured, beautiful old town of Amherst, where the clerk who attends to you in the stores, the man who checks your baggage and the citizen who crosses the street in front of you, are all alike leisurely. Even the motorman on the electric car is too well-bred ever to hurry.

We left the trolley car at the Hatch Experiment Station, a plain red-brick building with no attempt at architectural adornment. Yet within its walls have been carried on important experiments whose results have stirred the scientific world. At the time of our visit they were studying Asters, seeking to ascertain the cause and cure of a disease resembling blight (but not blight) with which asters are afflicted.

From the Hatch building we climbed the hill to the plant house, stopping now and then to listen to the babbling of a little rivulet which ran beside the road, having its source in some spring on the hillside.

A distinguishing feature of the plant-house is the large size of the tropical specimens, many of which have been growing there for twenty years or more. We noticed especially a fine Rubber Tree, a fig tree, orange and lemon trees, a guava tree in fruit, a large Screw Pine and a Tree Fern whose straight trunk was without branches for twenty feet or more then was crowned by horizontal branches with long fern-like leaves. Yet, to our thinking, the prettiest thing in the entire collection of plants was the graceful "*Asparagus plumosus*" whose luxuriant vines with their delicate foliage draped the pillars from floor to dome.

Next we went into the Botanical Museum where is much of interest to students of Botany, notably a collection of cross-sections of the trees, shrubs and vines of New England, each carefully labeled. In front of this building was a beautiful aquatic garden with a fountain in the center. The surrounding grounds are amid picturesque natural scenery made yet more beautiful by brilliant flower-beds and decorative shrubs. Large single specimens of the purple-leaved barberry against a background of green hillside were very effective with their rich foliage and clusters of scarlet fruit.

But as we climbed the steep hill toward the vineyards we found the crowning glory of the campus, a magnificent old chestnut tree—really twin trees, for the trunks were united only at the base, and each tree is a giant larger than any Wisconsin forest or wayside tree which we have ever seen. The girth of the combined trees at the base cannot be less than twenty-five feet, and the graceful branches overshadow a space rods in circumference. The green burrs, already half-grown, presage October sport for the college boys. From the high hill-top we could view the broad meadows, the cultivated fields and the various buildings which our limited time did not permit us to visit.

As we turned reluctantly from the fine landscape we noticed that even there was the "trail of the serpent," for

a snake emerged from beneath a stone at our feet and fled lest the "heel of the woman" should crush it.

We give you on another page a picture of the chapel and library. During the coming year attendance at church on Sunday will be optional, but attendance at daily morning service in the chapel is obligatory.

M. C. C. J.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE BILL.

The following is the text of the San Jose Scale bill recently passed by our State legislature. All nurserymen of Wisconsin who still desire to have their nursery stock inspected for this insect should apply to the Director of our State Experiment Station at once for this purpose.

No. 340 S)

(Published April 15, 1899

CHAPTER 180.

AN ACT to prevent the introduction or spread of San Jose scale and other injurious insect and fungus diseases, and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin is hereby authorized to inspect through his agent, any nursery or any fruit or garden plantation, or any unplanted or heeled-in nursery stock in this state, that he has reason to suspect is infested by San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases, and for this purpose his agent shall have free access to and egress from any field, garden, packing ground, building, cellar, or other place where the duties of carrying out the provisions of this act shall call him, and any person attempting to hinder such inspection by misrepresentation, or otherwise, shall be liable to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. In case the agent of the said director shall find present on any nursery premises, or packing ground, or in any cellar or building used for the storage of nursery stock, or any fruit or garden plantation any of the aforesaid San Jose scale, or other injurious insects and fungus diseases, he shall notify the owner, or the person having charge of such premises for the owner, in writing to that effect, and if such owner, after receiving such notice shall ship or deliver any trees, vines, shrubs or plants affected by such San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases, he shall be subject to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Whenever any trees, shrubs, plants or vines are shipped into this state from another state, country or province, without a certificate plainly fixed on the outside of the package, box or car, containing the same, showing that the contents had been inspected by a duly appointed state or government officer, and that they appear free from San Jose scale and other injurious insects and fungus diseases, the fact must be promptly reported to the said director by the railway, express or steamboat company or other persons carrying the same, with the statement of the source whence such articles came, and the party to whom they are addressed; and any railway, steamboat or express company or person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be subject to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

Section 4. Any person growing or offering for sale in this state any nursery stock that is known to be infected with San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases, shall, upon demand of the said director, furnish within twenty days, a list of all persons, as far as to him known, to whom he has sold or delivered any such stock, together with the postoffice address of each of such persons, so far as to him known; such information shall be preserved and be for the sole use of the said director and his agent in

carrying out the provisions of this act. And any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

Section 5. The said director shall cause to be issued, to the owner of any nursery in this state, after the nursery stock therein has been properly inspected, and found to be apparently free from San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases, an official certificate to that effect, good for a period not to exceed one year, upon a payment to the said director the sum of five dollars for each ten acres of land owned or leased by such nurseryman in this state that is devoted wholly or in part to nursery stock, grown for sale purposes; and such owner may apply to said director for inspection of his premises for the purpose of securing such certificate, and the said director shall cause such inspection to be made within three months after receiving such application, unless such inspection shall be delayed by winter weather, but no such certificate shall be issued covering only a part of the nursery stock owned by one person, nor to cover nursery stock received after such inspection was made; and any such certificate may be cancelled by the said director upon the discovery in such nursery of the San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Section 6. Any nurseryman holding a valid certificate, issued as prescribed in section 5 of this act, may apply to the said director for official labels or tags, for which the said director may charge a sum not to exceed thirty cents per hundred, which labels or tags shall certify that the packages or bundles of nursery stock to which they are attached are from nursery stock that has been officially inspected and found apparently free from San Jose scale or other injurious insects and fungus diseases; but no such tags or labels shall be used for stock not covered by the aforesaid certificate nor after such certificate has expired

or been cancelled; and no person shall attempt to imitate or counterfeit such tags or labels. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the payment of a penalty or forfeiture as hereinafter provided.

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

Section 8. The director of the experiment station shall make a report to the secretary of state on the last week day of May of each year, of all operations carried out under the provisions of this act, and shall turn over all moneys received by him or by his agents in carrying out its provisions to the state treasurer, to be by him credited to the general fund.

Section 9. The director's agent shall be compensated for time actually and necessarily expended in carrying out the provisions of this act, but this compensation shall in no case exceed three dollars per diem and necessary travelling expenses, but the said director of the experiment station shall receive no compensation for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 10. All expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be approved by the director of the experiment station, and be audited by the secretary of state, and the secretary of state shall draw his warrant for the same upon the state treasurer, who shall pay the same out of the general fund, and for this purpose the sum of three hundred dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby annually appropriated.

Section 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June first, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1899.

THE GERANIUM AS A BEDDING PLANT.

W. J. Moyle, Little Silver, N. J.

Some of the most beautiful effects produced the past season along the Jersey coast, with bedding stuff, were caused by the successful planting of the geraniums. The colors are brilliant and striking and growers are constantly improving the varieties, endeavoring to produce plants with a flower and leaf that will stand the climate.

Even in Wisconsin, if conditions are such that an unlimited supply of water can be procured for irrigating purposes, the geranium beds can with judicious arrangement in planting be made the most attractive feature of the park or lawn.

An idea prevails among many Western florists and planters that the only reliable out-door color for the geranium is red. So red it is wherever you go—double General Grant and single General Grant—and while I do not wish to find fault with these varieties, there are other reds which eclipse them in constitution of plant, brilliancy of flower and freedom of bloom.

Alphonse Ricard, John Doyle, Marvel and Pierre Crozy are some of the newer kinds that are pushing rapidly to the front. ALPHONSE RICARD, particularly, is a geranium of great promise, while PIERRE CROZY, which is a hybrid between a zonal and ivy, exhibits a color that for dazzling brilliancy has never before been equaled among the geraniums. This, while of low, recumbent growth, is very rugged and a remarkably profuse bloomer out of doors.

In ribbon beds with geraniums nothing is so satisfactory as S. A. NUTT for center, MRS. CHAS. MOLIN next, followed by MRS. J. M. GAAR. The contrast thus made is simply superb, as these varieties all stand the sun and elements well. Nutt, if well tended and the old blossoms kept picked off, has no equal among the dark colors, while Mrs. Molin by actual test has proved superior to the old stand-

ards, Mrs. E. G. Hill or Beaute Poitevine. With Mrs. Gaar we have the only truly successful out-door blooming white geranium.

Make arrangements next season to give this popular flower a prominent place in your planting.



A SUGGESTION.

Do you remember the resolution you made last spring, when you saw your neighbor's bright beds of tulips and hyacinths, that you would have some on your own grounds next year?

In order to have these flowers of the early spring you must plant the bulbs now, in this month of September.

Even though you live away back on a farm and dollars are scarce you will not regret the expenditure of a few dimes for bulbs. Children delight in these harbingers of the coming summer, and will remember "mother's tulips and crocuses" in after years.

A tiny, twenty-five cent bed of chionodoxa by our doorstep was a source of pleasure one spring, until "Brother Rabbit," hungry for greens, ate off the foliage and destroyed the flowers.

M. C. C. J.



ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

There is no longer any question as to whether the orchard should be cultivated. Experience everywhere shows that cultivated orchards live longer, bear better and are more profitable than uncultivated orchards. Many of the experiment stations of the best fruit-producing states have tried uncultivated orchards beside those that were cultivated and have collected opinions of the most observant fruit-growers of their sections, and the verdict in almost every case is, that cultivation is necessary.—Ex.

AMONG THE JERSEY HORTICULTURISTS.

I have just returned on my wheel from Red Bank where the Monmouth County Horticultural Society are holding a two days' session and exhibition. The show however is not what one would expect to see in a location so favorable to the production of all horticultural products.

On inquiring I find out that the average horticultural member has acquired his knowledge from his great grandfather or some other antediluvian horticulturist, and, like Noah, too many of them were better able to pass judgment on the qualities of fruits after they had passed through the transmigratory stage and become apple-jack or wine.

This exhibition was composed largely of flowers and of course "we" made a large entry and carried off a large per cent of the first premiums. Our collections of cannas consisted of over fifty varieties, of which many were new kinds of great beauty, that are the results of much labor and pains in hybridizing and cross-fertilizing.

This humid climate here is particularly adapted to the growing of gladiolus, dahlias and other tuberous-rooted plants. We made a grand display of the above sorts, besides large quantities of phlox, platycodons, coreopsis, helianthus and other fall blooming plants.

The Althea or Rose of Sharon, as it is commonly called, is now the most attractive thing in the nursery, so varied are the colors of both double and single varieties. All along the edges of the salt marshes where most plants would not live a week, grows the wild hibiscus or Rose mallow. This is the loveliest thing when in bloom that can be imagined. Yesterday I picked blossoms along the road side that measured six inches in diameter, pink and white. If it would stand the Wisconsin winter it would be a grand acquisition to our dooryard flowers.

Sweet potatoes and water melons are now to be found at every four corners. A real ripe Jersey melon would put to shame the best effort of a Wisconsin grower if it were to

enter into competition. These melons grow so rapidly that they fairly race around over the Jersey sands on bright moonlight nights, and of course if by mistake the vine grows the wrong way and gets over the fence it is considered public property, i. e., not the vine but the melon.

W. J. MOYLE,

Lovett's Nurseries, Little Silver, N. J.

COVERING RED RASPBERRIES.

The red raspberry would probably suffer less from winter killing if laid down in autumn and covered with soil for winter protection. At the Missouri Experiment Station we have had excellent success by employing this method. There is a time, while the leaves are shedding, and before winter sets in, when the canes are tough and may be bent down without breaking. Throw a fork full of soil against the base of the hill of canes on one side, bend the canes down over it and cover the canes two inches deep with soil. The work may be done more quickly by covering with a plow after the canes are bent down and weighted with just enough soil to hold them from springing up. In bending down two men should work together with forks, or one man may work with two forks, one with which to hold the canes down while they are weighted with earth thrown on with the second fork. Uncover in spring as soon as time for growth arrives.—Western Fruit Grower.

"War seems to be very much like those old genii who got out of the bottles in the 'Arabian Nights.'"

"How's that?"

"Why, it is easier to let it loose than it is to cork it up again."—Chicago Record.

HUMUS IN THE SOIL.

The broad statement was recently made by an authority that in nine cases out of ten small crops, in a normal season, were due to lack of humus in the soil rather than to any other cause not excepting lack of general fertilization. There is certainly a vast deal of truth in the statement and the sooner the farmer tests it for himself the better it will be for him. It is not meant to imply that there will be no need for fertilizers yet the humus-supplying plant is only another way of supplying nitrogen to the soil by plowing under such nitrogen-gathering plants as clover, cow peas and the like. Potash already exists in the soil to a considerable extent and may be brought within the reach of growing plants by frequent use of the cultivator so that really, there is only the phosphoric acid to supply. Humus in the soil makes it loamy, lively and full of fertility as well as retentive of moisture so that the young plants have every inducement to make a strong growth. Lack of humus makes the soil pack hard, difficult to cultivate and in a season of prolonged drought it is hard to conserve the moisture in the soil by any method of cultivation. To prove the value of humus one has but to turn under a bit of clover and compare the crop with that grown on soil that has been without a plowed-under crop. If the results will not convince the most skeptical nothing will.—Evening Wisconsin.

Do not discard native plants because they are "common." The oaks, maples, hickories and elms; the viburnums, dogwoods, roses and sumacs are unsurpassed in their respective classes. We might name further the hawthorns, the wild crab, the wild cherry and plum, the shadbush and tamarack and many others of special value and easy to be obtained.

HOW TO PLANT AN APPLE TREE.

[From the Minnesota Horticulturist.]

[First Prize Essay.]

Irene E. Warren, Spring Valley.

In planting apple trees great care must be taken in selecting the location for the tree. A northern slope, previously used for a garden is preferable. The ends of all roots which have been wounded in being removed from the nursery should be cut off slantingly, so that the roots can sprout out evenly.

In a hole somewhat larger than is necessary to accommodate the roots, sprinkle the upper soil to the depth of a few inches and pour in a pailful of water. After straightening all roots, place the tree in the hole so that it slants toward the southwest, in order to protect it from the winds which are prevalent from that direction, and in order that the foliage of the tree and the northern slope may protect the trunk and tender buds from the sun until the sap flows freely and the tree is stronger, when it will straighten of its own accord.

Pack the earth firmly about the roots, until it comes within a few inches of the top of the ground, then sprinkle the dirt loosely to prevent the earth from hardening after a rain and also to keep the dirt about the roots moist.

Mulch the tree thoroughly with leaf mould.

**HOW TO PLANT AN APPLE TREE.**

[Second Prize Essay.]

Robert Wedge, age 16, Albert Lea.

Plant an apple tree on high ground. I saw some apple trees doing well on the top of a bluff near the Root river. Prepare the ground and dig a hole according to the size of

the tree before taking the tree from the bale. Be sure and not let the roots be exposed.

It is a good plan to cut off the ends of the large roots so as to make fibrous roots come out.

If the tree has a long tap root, going straight down, cut some of it off to save labor in digging the hole. Dip the tree in mud before setting. Lean the tree towards the one o'clock sun, and in five years you will find the trees straight or even leaning towards the north.

Put in moist dirt next to the roots and pack it solid. Put in a little more dirt and pack it down, and so on until you have filled the hole.

After setting, trim in the longest branches and trim off the needless ones.

The best time to plant apple trees in our dry north-western climate is in the spring.



MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

ED. HORTICULTURIST:—

I have had six days at the Minnesota State Fair,—with its 2000 plates of fruit.

I had the privilege of awarding on grapes, which were a splendid show.

Apple specimens rather small. Wisconsin showed a Wolf River, the largest apple on exhibition. Some exhibits ought to be cut down and restricted; it would make a better show. They are running as Wisconsin used to,—the one who brings the most kinds wins, even if a good deal is trash.

The fruit show of the Jewell Nursery Company of Lake City, which cost \$300, was the finest single exhibit I ever saw. They used 27 barrels of fruit for exhibition and decoration; it must be worth a thousand dollars to them as an

advertisement. The picture will be worth reproduction in our Magazine.

The floral exhibitions were grand.

The Mycological Club of Minneapolis, president, Mrs. Dr. Mary S. Whetstone, showed 112 mushrooms—71 edible, 2 poisonous, 28 unknown, 11 puff-balls. These were all wild, gathered by the members of the club within a radius of twenty-five miles and renewed from day to day for the entire week. It was worth a trip of a thousand miles to see this wonderful assortment.

Our Secretary Philips took all but one of the premiums on Guernsey cattle, carrying off fourteen first premiums.

GEO. J. KELLOGG.

Lake Mills, Wis.

CUT THE WEEDS.

After the vegetable crops are taken from the garden weeds will come on and ripen before frost comes if they are not watched. We must expect weeds to spring up and thorns to infest the ground, but we can do a great deal to prevent the crop from being a first class one next year if we give proper attention to the little fellows that are now growing about the gardens and borders of the fields, and being sure to cut them off below the lowest branches and not leave one branch to mature seed.—Michigan Fruit Grower.

A Note from Dublin—"Dear Tim, I'm sending you my old coat by parcel post, so I've cut the buttons off to make it lighter. But you will find them in the inside pocket. Yours truly, Pat."

WISCONSIN APPLES AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

ED. WIS. HORTICULTURIST:—

The following Wisconsin standard apples and new seedlings originating in Wisconsin were exhibited by A. J. Philips at Minnesota State Fair and were awarded a special premium. We have given the year of origin, as nearly as we can date, and county and ask any corrections.

Name	Season	Size	County	Grown by	Yr. plant'd
Wolf River	Oct. to Jan.	12-24 oz.	Waupaca	A. J. Philips.	about 1865
N. W. Greening	Jan. " May	10-16 oz.	Waushara.	"	" 1865
McMahan	Sep. " Nov.	10-15 oz.	Richland	"	" 1873
Windsor	Jan. " Mch.	6-10 oz.	Dane	"	" 1870
Murray	Oct. " Dec.	"	Rock	H. Tarrant.	" 1875
Pewaukee	Dec. " Mch.	"	Waukesha	A. J. Philips.	" 1860
Eureka	"	6-8 oz.	La Crosse.	"	" 1860
Avista	"	"	"	"	" 1858
Ma's Apple	"	5-6 oz.	"	"	" 1860
Roxane	"	"	Monroe	"	" 1883
Linfield	Oct. to Nov.	10-12 oz.	Waupaca	A. D. Barnes.	" 1885
Windorf	Dec. " Mch.	"	Marathon	A. J. Philips.	" 1883
Garfield Sweet	Jan. " Mch.	10-16 oz.	Waupaca	A. D. Barnes.	" 1875
Berlin	Dec. " Jan.	6-8 oz.	"	"	" 1875
Bessie	Oct. " Nov.	5-6 oz.	"	"	" 1875
Ratsburg	Sep. " Oct.	12-20 oz.	"	"	" 1875
Barnes	Dec. " Mch.	4-6 oz.	"	"	" 1880
Newton	"	"	La Crosse	A. J. Philips.	" 1890
Wis. Spy	Jan. to Feb.	"	Dodge	"	" 1880
Randall No. 19	Nov. " Dec.	10-12 oz.	Outagamie	"	" 1888
Lillie	Dec. " Feb.	"	Door	Zettel	" 1885
Minnie	Jan. " Apr.	6-8 oz.	"	"	" 1885
Fameuse Sdlg.	"	"	"	"	" 1885
Zettel	"	"	"	"	" 1885
Casey	Sep. to Oct.	12-20 oz.	Waupaca	A. D. Barnes.	" 1875
Sw't Russet crb	"	l'g eat'g	Richland	A. J. Philips.	" 1870



Indignant Citizen: "Say! Your boy threw a stone at me just now and barely missed me."

Mr. Grogan: "Yez say he missed ye?"

Indignant Citizen: "That's what I understood myself to remark."

Mr. Grogan: "It was not my b'y."—Indianapolis Journal.

LETTER FROM DR. LOOPE.

EDITRESS HORTICULTURIST:—

"The harvest time is passing by, the summer days are ending," and still the Horticulturist is not saved. At least he is not saved from blight, scab, curculio, low prices for small fruit, from root injury last winter and its consequences in nursery and orchard. Philips writes that his trees are blighting, the Longfields. It is a consolation to most people when one's neighbors have trials similar to one's own. Our Longfields have blighted, but so have McMahan, Virginia Crab and almost every old thing. Prof. Goff made remark when here that it didn't look like true blight. The blighting with us has mostly been confined to one part of the orchard and there nothing escaped but Anisim and N. W. Greening. The same plat of trees nearly succumbed to the dry winter and fall of 1895-6 that killed all our grafts. Then it was root injury; might not that be the cause this year? They apparently fully recovered from the former injury and made good growth afterwards, went into the winter with a strong reserve for another year and started finely, but the rootlets being killed they failed to get food to carry out the whole programme and blighted; was it blight? The fruit on this plat looks well but more has fallen than on other parts of the orchard. It is some encouragement to know that we have a fair crop of Longfield, Wealthy, and a few McMahan. Duchess did not hold their fruit and it was nearly all defective. Somebody must find out how to deal with the apple curculio. Don't all speak at once!

None of our orchard trees were killed by last winter. N. W. Greening in our orchard came to the terminal bud. Sweet Fameuse was not injured to any extent in nursery and is doing finely set in orchard. The original tree is all right although standing in old June grass sod on a high, exposed location and in gravelly, impoverished soil. It has a few apples this year.

With what light we now have we intend to set Sweet

Fameuse, Wealthy, Longfield next year. We have not even discarded N. W. Greening although many died in our locality. We won't set Transparent or Hibernial. We think Anisim may be all right, it looks so with us. I intend showing photos of some Longfield and Wealthy trees at the Winter meeting if I can get my camera trained to show the beautiful fruit with which they are loaded.

T. E. LOOPÉ.

Eureka, Wis.

BLACKBERRY CUTTINGS.

R. M. Kellogg in Mich. Fruit-Grower.

Cuttings should always be taken from young bushes. They should be allowed to fruit at least once so as to determine the variations and character of fruit, and then select the best.

As soon as frost has killed the leaves, and plants are entirely dormant, dig up the plants, saving all roots the size of an ordinary leadpencil and cut in pieces about three inches long, using great care not to bruise the ends in cutting them. Be careful and not let the roots get dry, but pack at once in coarse, sharp sand by putting in a layer of roots and then a layer of sand, pressing it down so there shall be no vacancies between the roots. Boxes should hold not over a bushel, so they may be more conveniently handled.

They should be put in a cold cellar, where they will not freeze or where the temperature will not be above 35 degrees. If allowed to get warm, the cuttings will start to grow, and thus all be lost. If they are allowed to freeze, they will not callous.

The process of callousing or getting ready to send out a bud and roots will proceed quite fast, but in keeping them cold so long, very many more will form; and in the spring,

more roots will start and make a very much better plant.

In the spring, select a sand loam which holds moisture well, and fit it very carefully. Make the surface especially fine, and then roll down hard so that capillary attraction will draw the water from the lower strata.

Make a furrow perfectly straight and not over two and one-half inches deep, and thirty inches apart. Then place the cuttings about four inches apart and cover and firm the soil, after which the surface should be loosened up to prevent evaporation. Frequent cultivation must be given throughout the season. In the fall they should be taken up and the roots trimmed and put in a callousing cellar until the next spring.

MORE LIGHT ON TREE PROTECTORS.

ED. WIS. HORTICULTURIST:—

Relative to the controversy over the Lath Protector for fruit trees, I want to renew the claim which I have made for many years, that my father, Horace Barnes, deceased, of the town of Le Roy in Dodge County, this State, was the ORIGINAL ORIGINATOR.

The circumstances are these. We lived in a dense forest, with only a few acres cleared away in which he planted apple seeds in the last of the forties. In about the year '54 or '55 these trees had attained sufficient size to be elegant scratching posts for woods cats that came there in the fall to fight our domestic cats. They invariably selected these trees to sharpen their claws on. My father devised and carried out the plan of weaving laths together with wool twine and placed them around these apple trees as protectors. Hence our claim as originators.

Clark Hewett, of whom you spoke in last issue, got the

idea of the lath protector from me. (We were partners in the nursery business for about five years.)

Now I want to tell the readers of the Horticulturist of a far better protector which I am using with great success, namely, WINDOW-SCREEN WIRE. Cut the wire netting in different lengths and different widths, to suit small or large, short or tall trees. Roll the pieces around a broom-stick before going to the orchard. Use close-meshed, jointed, wire screening. Set the bottom end one inch into the earth. This protector needs no tying at all; will expand as the tree grows. It is all right for protecting against sun scald, mice, rabbits and a multitude of other things and makes no defense or protection for bugs, worms and larvæ. This protector is all right and not patented, so let's not quarrel over the origin of it, but use it at once. It is a daisy.

I put it on to five hundred trees one year ago. These trees were nearly all planted in the orchard in the Spring of 1891, consequently were of quite good size. The wire ready cut at hardware store here cost just eleven dollars and it took me about a day and a half to form them and put them on. Every one is in its place now, one year since placing, and I am sure they saved a good many trees from the ravages of mice, as the ground was thickly covered with a second crop of clover and we lost about twenty-five trees the previous winter.

A. D. BARNES.

Waupaca, Wis.



"Poor Alice has to give up her bicycle riding. She just could not learn."

"And why not?"

"She was so used to driving a horse that she kept jerking at the handle bars all the time as if they were a pair of reins."—Indianapolis Journal.

NURSERYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The following list of nurserymen and fruit growers was elicited in my correspondence in relation to the effects of the past winter upon nurseries and fruit plantations of the northwest. The information gathered in this correspondence served as the basis of our Experiment Station Bulletin No. 77, and has already been published. Since nurserymen and fruit growers have, and always must have a mutual interest in each other, it is thought that the publication of these names will prove helpful in many cases.

E. S. GOFF.

Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

NURSERYMEN.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| E. C. Alysmeier, Cottage Grove, Wis. | C. W. Conner, Sac City, Ia. |
| M. E. Amkley, Marcus, Ia. | H. R. Cotta, Freeport, Ill. |
| Amber Lake Nursery, Fairmont, Minn. | J. V. Cotta Nursery, Dixon, Ill. |
| W. N. Antisdale, Fostoria, Ia. | E. Cumbia, Pickett, Wis. |
| L. S. Axtell, Honey Creek, Ia. | E. J. Dale, Shopiere, Wis. |
| Geo. S. Bacon, Des Moines, Ia. | Dawson & Strever, Larabee, Ia. |
| A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis. | F. C. Edwards, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. |
| M. G. Beals, Otto, Ia. | J. M. Edwards & Son, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. |
| P. Bechte, Le Mars, Ia. | Edwards & Son, Logan, Ia. |
| Bentz & Upton, Cresco, Ia. | Fairmount Nursery, Le Mars, Ia. |
| C. D. Bent, Columbus City, Ia. | S. W. Ferris, Hampton, Ia. |
| A. S. Black, Marcus, Ia. | H. Freadly, Bridgeport, Ia. |
| E. Bock, Burlington, Ia. | Mr. Freeman, Cherokee, Ia. |
| W. F. Boggs, Boonesboro, Ia. | J. J. Furlong, Austin, Minn. |
| W. B. Bomberger, Harlan, Ia. | Garchner & Son, Osage, Ia. |
| Mr. Bonnet, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. | Gelley & Son, Carroll, Ia. |
| A. Brawson, New Sharon, Ia. | Wm. Gilley, Carroll, Ia. |
| A. Bryant & Son, Princeton, Ill. | R. O. Goodrich, Ripon, Wis. |
| S. R. Buffum, Lake Park, Ia. | A. J. Groves, Ames, Ia. |
| Mr. Butner, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. | M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia. |
| J. Caldwell, Virden, Manitoba. | J. S. Griffin, Sac City, Ia. |
| A. A. Cannon & Son, Marcellon, Wis. | Griffin & Son, Sac City, Ia. |
| I. I. Canon, Logan, Ia. | Groom Bros., Storm Lake, Ia. |
| A. S. Caulkens, Storm Lake, Wis. | Grovin Bros., Storm Lake, Ia. |
| J. H. Clark, Chariton, Ia. | C. W. Gurney, Yankton, S. D. |
| G. A. C. Clarke, Le Mars, Ia. | J. Haag, Harpers, Ia. |
| L. A. Clemens, Storm Lake, Ia. | L. H. Hansen, Viborg, S. D. |
| Coe & Converse, Ft. Atk's'n, Wis. | |

- A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
 E. L. Hayden, Oakville, Ia.
 J. Heckler, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 Wm. Hendricks, Gledден, Ia.
 F. Herman, Le Mars, Ia.
 M. E. Hinkley, Marcus, Ia.
 Ch's Hirschinger, Baraboo, Wis.
 I. R. Hoyer, Boonesboro, Ia.
 W. Ives, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 G. A. Ivins, Iowa Falls, Ia.
 Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.
 Z. K. Jewett & Co., Sparta, Wis.
 A. W. Keays, Elk River, Minn.
 Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons, Janesville, Wis.
 L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.
 P. F. Kinne, Storm Lake, Wis.
 F. Kroll, Ripon, Wis.
 J. Latters, Beloit, Wis.
 Robt. Leads, Cherokee, Ia.
 Leigh & Christanson, Fairmount, Minn.
 Robt. Lewis, Cherokee, Ia.
 J. W. Linlen, Dedham, Ia.
 D. D. Loper, Boonesboro, Ia.
 T. F. Luckenbill, Huron, Ia.
 F. Luckenbill, Huron, Ia.
 C. Leudwig, Sioux City, Ia.
 May Bros., Columbus City, Ia.
 Maynard & Son, Beloit, Ia. (?)
 F. W. Meneray, Crescent, Ia.
 Menony Bros., Council Bluffs, Ia.
 D. S. R. Michael, Logan, Ia.
 Midland Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia.
 S. L. Morrison, Chariton, Ia.
 Dr. Newton, Bangor, Wis.
 Nursery & Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia.
 Mr. Patmore, Brandon, Manitoba.
 C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia.
 A. J. Philips, W. Salem, Wis.
 F. K. Phoenix, Delavan, Wis.
 L. F. Pierce, Kossuth, Ia.
 C. R. Powell, Sterling, Ill.
 Mr. Price, Ruthven, Ia.
 H. C. Raymond, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 E. Reeves, Waverly, Ia.
 J. R. Rice, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 S. D. Richardson & Son, Winnebago City, Minn.
 A. Ries & Son, Carroll, Ia.
 H. Robinson, Westfield, Ia.
 W. T. Runals, Ripon, Wis.
 A. C. Russell, Oakville, Ia.
 D. P. Sackett, Fairmont, Minn.
 L. Smith, Mediapolis, Ia.
 G. Spry, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 Stanbra & Brown, Humboldt, Ia.
 F. H. Stephens, Logan, Ia.
 A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Manitoba.
 Mr. Steindard, Washington, Ia.
 B. E. St. John, Fairmont, Minn.
 E. Stone, Logan, Iowa.
 W. Surngle, Shopiere, Wis.
 H. A. Terry, Crescent, Ia.
 Mr. Throckmorton, Derby, Ia.
 E. Torgerson, Coon Valley, Wis.
 C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mr. Wuncker, Le Mars, Ia.
 Wernli & Nimick, Le Mars, Ia.
 W. E. Wheeler, Shopiere, Wis.
 Wilber & Brown, Boone, Ia.
 Wm. Wilcox, La Crosse, Wis. Box 335.
 L. Wood, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
 J. Wragg & Sons, Waukee, Ia.
 C. Yeisley, Lisbon, Iowa.

FRUIT GROWERS.

- D. Adler, Le Mars, Ia.
 H. Aikin, Carroll, Ia.
 P. Anderson, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 J. O. Arnold, Marcus, Ia.
 L. S. Artel, Reels, Ia.
 S. Avery, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 G. S. Bacon, Des Moines, Ia.
 J. A. Baker, Oconomowoc, Wis.
 Wm. Barr, Boone, Ia.
 J. Beno, Council Bluffs, Ia.

FRUIT GROWERS—Continued.

- C. M. Beach, Baraboo, Wis.
 Berryhill & Sthal, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mr. Birchard, Valley Junc., Ia.
 J. M. Bonnell, Ripon, Wis.
 D. Bonnet, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 J. R. Braden, Mediapolis, Ia.
 J. A. Brown, Morning Sun, Ia.
 A. Bucholtz, Ripon, Wis.
 J. C. Buell, Rock Falls, Ill.
 J. Buffett, Dixon, Ill.
 R. Buist, Odebolt, Ia.
 F. Burrs, Ripon, Wis.
 J. G. Buryhill, Valley Junc., Ia.
 C. W. Cannon, Sac City, Ia.
 J. Carshill, Valley Junction, Ia.
 A. S. Caulkens, Storm Lake, Ia.
 W. E. Chapin, Des Moines, Ia.
 J. P. Clapp, Ripon, Wis.
 L. A. Clemons, Storm Lake, Ia.
 F. Clereman, Bay Settlement, Wis.
 C. Cochran, Rock Falls, Ill.
 F. Conant, Ripon, Wis.
 Converse & Son, Delavan, Wis.
 J. T. Converse, Delavan, Wis.
 A. S. Crooker, Ripon, Wis.
 J. Cowen, Logan, Ia.
 W. Davis, Williams Bay, Wis.
 J. Densmare, Delavan, Wis.
 A. De Pas, Champion, Wis.
 G. C. Dinsmoon, Austin, Minn.
 Mrs. John Eisele, Rock Falls, Ill.
 G. Elder, Des Moines, Ia.
 B. Emmons, Rock Falls, Ill.
 Wm. Enderly, Green Bay, Wis.
 J. W. English, Carroll, Ia.
 D. Fairchild, Como, Wis.
 E. B. Finch, Whitewater, Wis.
 Mr. Franklin, Dousman, Wis.
 C. Finns, Dousman, Wis.
 P. Flanders, Elkhorn, Wis.
 Mrs. M. Folsom, Ripon, Wis.
 P. Fose, Sac City, Ia.
 Wm. Fox, Baraboo, Wis.
 J. Fraister, Rock Falls, Ill.
 M. Gadoski, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 L. M. Garner, Le Mars, Ia.
 J. Gatten, Carroll, Wis.
 C. A. Goeting, Rock Falls, Ill.
 J. M. Gilfillan, West Salem, Wis.
 R. Gillette, Milford, Ia.
 F. O. Gleason, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 O. Goodrich, Ripon, Wis.
 J. P. Gor, Odebolt, Ia.
 C. N. Gorting, Rock Falls, Ill.
 O. Gregg, Austin, Minn.
 A. Greiling & Sons, Green Bay, Wis.
 L. L. Greiling, Green Bay, Wis.
 Mr. Griswold, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 C. H. Hamilton, Ripon, Wis.
 Mr. Hammon, Sterling, Ill.
 E. E. Hart, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 C. Hay, Dixon, Ill.
 W. Heath, Lake View, Ia.
 J. Hedges, Mediapolis, Ia.
 D. Herman, Le Mars, Ia.
 E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 Mr. Hickman, Valley Junc., Ia.
 J. Hohershorn, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mrs. H. Hood, Ripon, Wis.
 Mrs. A. Houghton, West Salem, Wis.
 J. C. Hunt, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 W. T. Innis, Ripon, Wis.
 H. Jerome, Burns, Wis.
 A. Johnson, Valley Junc., Ia.
 Franklin Johnson, Baraboo, Wis.
 T. Jones, Delavan, Wis.
 Wm. Kaell, Hampton, Ia.
 A. Kadel, Rock Falls, Ill.
 V. Kahler, Ripon, Wis.
 E. A. Kanouse, Logan, Ia.
 A. Karrow, De Forest, Wis.
 C. H. Keim, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
 L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.
 A. Kerston, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 Wm. Kimmel, Dixon, Ill.
 M. Kimpball, Carroll, Wis.
 J. King, Welcome, Minn.
 P. R. King, Delavan, Wis.

FRUIT GROWERS—Continued.

- H. Kingston, Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Reed, Hampton, Ia.
 W. H. Kuhn, Council Bluffs, Ia. Rev. G. G. Rice, Council
 W. Kunball, Carroll, Ia. Bluffs, Ia.
 H. C. Landis, Rock Falls, Ill. A. M. Rich, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 B. F. Langley, Des Moines, Ia. Adam Ries & Son, Carroll, Ia.
 J. Lau & Sons, Green Bay, Wis. J. Roe, Marcus, Ia.
 J. Laubscher, Mediapolis, Ia. Wm. Rounds, Baraboo, Wis.
 W. Leaf, Oconomowoc, Wis. J. P. Sacket, Fairmont, Minn.
 C. E. Lefferts, Council Bluffs, Ia. A. Sanders, Sac City, Ia.
 B. W. Little, Ripon, Wis. E. B. Sands, Ripon, Wis.
 J. Lobb, Ripon, Wis. D. P. Saskett, Fairmont,
 E. Luckenbill, Northfield, Ia. Minn.
 T. Macklory, Crescent, Ia. J. Satten, Carroll, Iowa.
 S. H. Mallory, Chariton, Ia. A. Saunders, Sac City, Ia.
 C. Martin, Elkhorn, Wis. A. Sawyer, Delavan, Wis.
 C. Martin, Green Bay, Wis. F. Scheller, Jr., Green Bay,
 R. Mason, Ripon, Wis. Wis.
 S. E. Mason, Ripon, Wis. J. H. Seaver, Darien, Wis.
 H. Matthews, Toolesboro, Ia. Sherburn Improvement Co.,
 Rob. McIlmoyle, Rock Falls, Ill. Sherburn, Minn.
 Mr. McNally, Walworth, Wis. B. Shepard, Delavan, Wis.
 C. Miller, Ripon, Wis. W. T. Sherman, Millard, Wis.
 J. Miller, Wapello, Ia. B. H. Smith, Tiffany, Wis.
 L. D. Mills, Garden City, Minn. N. Smith, Rock Falls, Ill.
 S. Minchell, Delavan, Wis. H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Ia.
 W. Minsart, Green Bay, Wis. O. J. Smith, Council Bluffs,
 P. J. Moran, Crescent, Ia. Ia.
 S. L. Morrison, Chariton, Ia. J. Smith, Crescent, Ia.
 J. Muller, Crescent, Ia. A. J. Smith, Council Bluffs,
 L. Myers, Mediapolis, Ia. Ia.
 Wm. Newby, Des Moines, Ia. E. C. Spooner, Storm Lake,
 Wm. Newton, Honey Creek, Ia. Ia.
 D. L. Osborne, Council Bluffs, J. Spry, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 Ia. Stanbra & Brown, Humboldt,
 S. Paddleford, Austin, Minn. Ia.
 R. S. Paine, Chariton, Ia. F. M. Stephens, Logan, Ia.
 J. Palmer, Baraboo, Wis. H. Stieks, Fairmont, Minn.
 W. Panchin, Ripon, Wis. W. F. Stigewaldt, Carroll, Ia.
 H. Parker, Boone, Iowa. E. R. St. John, Fairmont,
 C. Pearson, Baraboo, Wis. Minn.
 F. Peckinpaugh, Logan, Ia. E. G. Stone, Logan, Ia.
 J. Pettingel, West Salem, Wis. G. Sword, Lanark, Ill.
 D. J. Piper, Forreston, Ill. G. Thomas, Valley Junction,
 S. Price, Crescent, Ia. Ia.
 C. R. Powell, Sterling, Ill. Mr. Trowbridge, Valley Junc-
 J. S. Palmer, Baraboo, Wis. tion, Ia.
 B. Ralph, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis.
 A. Ray, Delavan, Wis. D. Underwood, Rock Falls, Ill.
 H. Raymaker & Sons, Green J. Utt, Columbus City, Ia.
 Bay, Wis. W. Van Jandt, W. Salem, Wis.

FRUIT GROWERS—Concluded.

C. H. Van Wormer, West Salem, Wis.	C. Wheeler, Dousman, Wis.
E. Waite, Bangor, Wis.	F. S. White, Des Moines, Ia.
C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.	A. Wood, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Rev. Weaver, Boone, Ia.	E. Woodruff, Ripon, Wis.
P. Weis, Council Bluffs, Ia.	Joseph Wright & Sons, Delavan, Wis.

A FRIENDLY LETTER.

Dear Editor: We returned from supper tonight to our bachelor apartments in the Horticulture Building, feeling rather dumpish for we were out for a "bike" ride last night. We entered the office and dropped wearily into the Prof's chair with the feeling that, at least for a time, we occupied an instructor's chair in the University. Glancing around we were not long in discovering the Minnesota Horticulturist and beneath it was—how we jumped for it!—our own little Wisconsin paper. We at once elevated our feet and proceeded to devour it.

"Concerning Cranberries" was the first thing that caught our eye. This brought to mind the days that Mr. Hamilton, 2d assistant, and ourself, each with barrow and shovel were busy covering the new trial marsh with four inches of sand. We envied the student who, with a lady companion, spent the afternoon just over the fence in a canoe on Lake Mendota. We always had great respect for our Professor, but little did we think, while furnishing the muscular power to drive the force pump while he was washing roots, that from the knowledge thus gained he would write so interesting and instructive a paper. [The Professor didn't write it.—Editor.]

That paper by Frank Stark was—well, it was "out of sight." Twice during last season did we visit his grounds. We found he had about three acres in fruit growing—everything, from Warfield strawberries to Russian apples. At

the same time he was carrying on his studies in the High School. He is one of the future G. J. Kelloggs.

We laid down the paper and started for our rooms, which are "up a winding stair," with the feeling that there were others who knew something about Horticulture. Hoping to meet you all at Madison in February, 1900, I remain,

E. A. CANNON.

Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.



FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO PREPARE SALTED PEANUTS.

These are good, cheap and easily prepared. Buy 15 cents' worth of the raw peanuts, shell, pour boiling water over them and let them stand for five minutes. Drain, then rub off the skins very carefully. Put the peanuts in a bread pan, pour over them a tablespoon of melted butter and a half teaspoon of salt. Bake until a delicate brown in a rather slow oven. Shake them often to insure evenness of color.

FISH PUFF.

A delicious way of using remnants of cold, cooked fish. Chop the fish and mix with it an equal part of hot mashed potato, say one pint of each. Season with salt, pepper and an ounce of melted butter. Stir into it two eggs beaten until very light. Form into one or two rolls, place on a buttered tin, brush over with a beaten egg, sprinkle with finely rolled crumbs, and bake half an hour in a hot oven. Take care not to let it scorch. You can use two parts of potato to one part fish, if necessary.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS.

Pare and split cucumbers and take out the seeds. Spread half a tablespoonful of butter on the bottom of a pan, fill the halved cucumbers with sausage meat, place

them, meat side up, in the pan. Add two tablespoonfuls of water, and put them in to bake, adding more water if necessary. Delicious. This recipe was copied from a cook book used by Mrs. Millard Fillmore in 1868.

WASHING FINE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Few laundresses wash fine embroidered handkerchiefs properly. Too often they go to pieces in the wringer or are rubbed into holes on the washboard. The dainty bit of fabric that is carried more for show than for use may be washed by the owner in her own bowl. This done, all dust should be wiped from the large window pane, and the handkerchief, when it is still wet, spread smoothly over the glass, all creases pressed out, and the corners kept flat.



LETTER FROM THE STATE FAIR.

ED. HORTICULTURIST:—

As one approaches the Fair grounds the windmills loom up like a forest and windmills are also very much in evidence when the grounds are reached. It takes a great deal of "wind" to run a fair!

One indefatigable fellow has planted himself right near the entrance in the Horticultural Hall. He is a regular machine gun and goes as if turned by a crank. We have learned his piece by heart—"Buy one of my in-dee-structible pens."

The show of fruit is large for an "off year," yet nearly all the apples have the appearance of having been hit by something and most of them seem to have been hit pretty hard. As usual Sauk County has nearly half of the fruit that is on exhibition and we naturally think it is the best half, too.

Wm. Fox has a fine show of apples, about 40 varieties, and he leads in the show of grapes with about 38 varieties

—about half of his usual number. His grape exhibit excels in the size of berry. Some of his Moore's Early are simply immense.

J. S. Palmer shows apples and grapes. He was not here yesterday to "blow up" his apples; he must have done that at home! His specimens of Wealthy are magnificent for any year. One of them measures fourteen inches in circumference.

Mrs. Ramsey's show of apples is fine. Her Newell's Winter and Fameuse and Plumb's Cider are worthy of special mention. By the way, the two last named varieties are omitted from the premium list. Was it an oversight? Or was it the work of the (printer's) devil?

Waupaca County is well represented by A. D. Barnes. His specimens of Wolf River are whales. One of them weighs nineteen ounces and others are nearly as large. Barnes, as usual, leads the state with his show of seedlings.

Henry Tarrant of Janesville is showing about 60 varieties of apples, ten of crabs and five of plums. His show is remarkable for being UNIFORMLY GOOD.

Iowa County is well represented by Kelly Brothers of Mineral Point.

Mr. Schuster of Middleton, Dane County, is exhibiting 22 varieties of grapes. His show excels in the size and compactness of each cluster. His Delawares would be remarkable any year and a spur which he has with four bunches of Concord is superb.

Mr. Jeffries of Milwaukee County has a large show of fruit of all kinds.

In the Plants and Flowers Department Mr. Dunlop of Milwaukee has one side of the Hall and Mr. Ringrose of Wauwatosa has the other. Each makes a very attractive display.

Cut flowers take the center of the Hall. They are not all in place yet. Mr. William Toole of Baraboo is here with his pansies. As he has no competitor he seems to be

under obligations to beat himself by excelling all previous efforts.

The show in the Agricultural Department is good in quality but slim in quantity for a State Fair. It is confined almost exclusively to County exhibits. Those from the northern part of the state are very much alike in their displays of vegetables, grains and grasses. For special features,—Marathon County has a very interesting and ingenious map of the county showing each town in grains of various colors. All the streams and lakes are represented by threads of blue worsted sewed on, and each schoolhouse is located by a tiny U. S. flag.

Vilas County has a fine collection of photographs showing its beautiful streams and lakes. Interspersed with the other exhibits are stuffed animals, birds and fish. A glass case containing two tiny fawns attracts a great deal of attention.

Walworth County has long braids of seed corn in various colors.

Taylor County shows wild pea-vines ten feet long, an excellent forage plant. Langlade County has the tallest timothy.

Kenosha County shows the finest Early Ohio potatoes and says they have thousands of bushels just like them that ought to be sold for seed. Waukesha County "beets" all with its monstrous mangels.

Irving Smith of Green Bay is here with his wife. Smith Brothers show varieties of potatoes and probably other things. I have been too busy to take in the Fair fully yet.

Curry Brothers are conspicuous by their absence on account of Mr. James Curry being in Europe.

The judges are now ready to begin their rounds. Clarence Wedge came yesterday.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

In growing the black currant, it must be kept in mind that it is borne on wood of the preceding year's growth, and to secure a succession of new wood it is necessary to cut back the points of growth each fall.

Now, if ever, the local and state horticultural societies throughout the West should be supported in every way. The discussion of what varieties of fruits to plant, how to cultivate, etc., becomes a very important matter now, in view of the disastrous winter, and the horticultural society is the place to air your views and to learn from the experience of others. Don't make the mistake again of planting poor and unsuitable varieties of fruits. Join the local horticultural society and get the benefit of the experience of others. Send for the bulletins of the experiment stations, and plant right hereafter.—Western Fruit Grower.

About two years will usually be required to free a newly seeded lawn from weeds. Close clipping will keep most weeds in check, but it may be necessary to dig the roots of some—e. g., mallow, fall dandelion, etc.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Home again!

The National Farmers' Congress, of which our Gov. Hoard is president, is to meet in Boston the first week in October. If you are so fortunate as to be appointed a delegate, GO.

An officer of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society said to us: "If you have brought your daughter to Boston to "see the sights," show her the ATLANTIC OCEAN and the

GLASS FLOWERS at the Agassiz Museum. Show her other things if you can, but she must not fail to see those." We would add, Do not fail to see the Boston Public Library.

Keep this number of the Horticulturist for reference. The list of nurserymen and fruit growers so kindly furnished by Prof. Goff will be handy to have in the house.

Does your wife read the Horticulturist? If not, just remind her that in nearly every number is a household page containing tested recipes that are worth trying.

Do you like juicy pies? Buy your wife two or three of the "pie-juice savers" advertised in this number of the Horticulturist. They are used in our household whenever pies are made,—in fact we have come to consider them a necessary part of pie-making equipment.

Clarence Wedge of Albert Lea, Minnesota, associate editor of the FRUITMAN, is Judge of Apples at the Wisconsin State Fair now in session.

A. J. Philips, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, judged on apples at the Minnesota Fair.

New York has been reforming its State Fair. The Rural New-Yorker says that the whole exhibition this year was thoroughly educational and clean—"looked as though it had been sprayed with the Bordeaux Mixture, only it didn't look blue."

According to newspaper reports the Iowa State Fair hasn't been "sprayed"—but needs to be.

Complaint comes from some quarters that many of the fairs have been held too early this year. Mammoth squashes and other prodigies have not had time to get their growth.

THE FRUITMAN, formerly of Marcus, Iowa, has removed to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, taking Editor M. E. Hinkley along with it. We congratulate Mt. Vernon on the acquisition of such a wide-awake paper.

The household of the writer is in a flutter of delight over a basket of gladiolus blossoms and dahlias just received from L. H. Read of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

If we could paint in words the beauty of the rainbow we might describe the varied and brilliant hues of these flowers. We think that Mr. Read must have an exceptionally fine collection of gladioli and dahlias. A quotation from Mr. Read's letter may not be amiss: "The gladioli are all from bulblets set this spring. The bulblets do not usually bloom the first season, but these were on very rich soil. I am offering to put up a collection for anyone wishing to make a start in bulb growing at the following rates, 1000 No. 1 (one inch and over), \$5.00; 1,540 No. 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch), \$5.00; 3,333 No. 3 (under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), \$5.00; one peck of bulblets, \$5.00; total, \$20.00. These will make a crop worth over a hundred dollars besides what can be made from sales of flowers. One can depend upon an increase of five fold, and if the entire crop is replanted the next year they can get up a nice little stock.

"Nearly all of the dahlias I send you are of my own originating. I consider that the new aster-flowered type is more finely-colored and more graceful than the larger types which are in general cultivation. Joan is the most profuse and continuous bloomer that I have. It has been a poor year for dahlias. It was too hot and dry for a while and, now it is cooler so they are beginning to do well, I expect they will all freeze up."

The last of September or early October is a good time for setting blackberries. Mulch the young plants well before the advent of below-zero weather.

During the months of June and July 6,566 cases of berries were shipped from Baraboo by express alone besides those that went by refrigerator cars.

