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

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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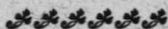
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THE WISCONSIN



HORTICULTURIST

ISSUED MONTHLY,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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



A. J. PHILIPS,
Editor and Manager,
West Salem.

VIE H. CAMPBELL,
Associate Editor,
Evansville.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY,
MADISON, WIS.

The life of a horticulturist varies; it is up or down. One day last week I received a letter from an old fruit grower saying "You deserve great credit for your efforts in bringing out and getting new varieties of apples in the planters' hands. The state society could well afford to give you a pension." That made me feel good as I thought my efforts were appreciated; but it did not last long, for the next day I received a letter accusing me of riding a hobby and giving all my attention to apple growing and letting small fruits take care of themselves. Well, I consoled myself by saying I have tried to be impartial, and found on looking it up that as much time had been given to small fruits in our meetings and in our magazines as there had been to apples, and I know the former can be raised easier, as they can be covered in winter and the apple trees cannot be; but it is hard to please all.



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

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

W. H. KILLEN,
Industrial Commis'r.

C. L. WELLINGTON,
Traffic Manager.

H. F. WHITCOMB,
General Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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GEO. H. HEAFFORD,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1897.

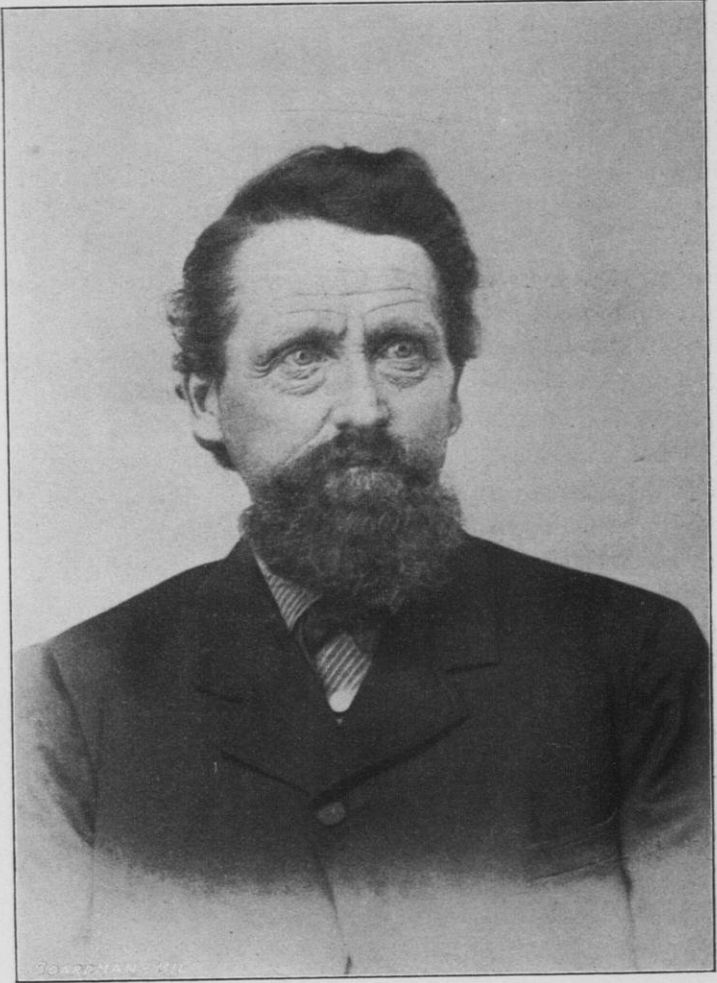
NO. 11.

SKETCH OF MR. JOSEPH ZETTEL.

Having decided that a proper thing to do for men who have done much for the public is to say some kind words for them while they live. We present this month to our readers the picture and sketch of Joseph Zettel of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., who is one of the pioneer fruit growers of the state, a man who has done much to develop and produce many new seedlings of merit and promise. His show of apples at Chicago in 1893 attracted much attention, and being raised so far north kept fresh and nice after southern grown varieties failed. His show of Duchess seedlings at our State Fair for years has been admired by all who examined it.

This picture was taken about five years ago. Mr. Zettel was born in Switzerland in 1832 and came to America in 1853, and to Wisconsin in 1855, and to Sturgeon Bay where he now lives a few years later. His perseverance and love for the business led him to begin the planting of apple, pear, and plum trees on his new farm as early as 1862, and he has faithfully pursued this work until the present time. He has forty-five acres in orchard which yielded in 1892 over 3,000 bushels of apples, and in 1896 over 4,000 bushels.

With the family he has raised of eleven children, seven of whom now live under the parental roof. Mr. Zettel has since the trees commenced to produce fruit had a good home market. And it is no doubt owing to a liberal supply of fruit that they now enjoy the good health they do. One of his choice seedlings he has named the Sevastopol, the name of his town. Two very showy handsome ones were named for his two daughters Minnie and Lillie. The



MR. JOSEPH ZETTEL.

Bay was so named because it was produced near Sturgeon Bay and the Pole was so named because Mr. Zettel told the writer that that tree was hardy enough to live and bear at the north pole. The Bay and the Zettel's Winter, are both good long keepers. He has lately brought out a new seedling as fine in appearance and good in quality, he thinks, as the Baldwin. It is very difficult to estimate how much these Pioneer fruit growers like Mr. Zettel

and others of his stamp and stamina, have done for the people of our state in bringing out and scattering broadcast these new apple trees, many of which will live and bear abundantly long after their originators and disseminators have been resting from their labors beneath the sods of the valley. Such monuments to one's memory are pleasant reminders that they have not lived in vain. Mr. Zettel gives credit for much of his success to his faithful wife, who is a thorough business woman. I cannot close this short sketch of a useful man's life better than to quote the words of the Historian of Door county who said in closing his history of this man, that among the men of mark in the noble army of pioneers of this section of Wisconsin there is no name more deserving of being perpetuated in the pages of this biographical record than that of Joseph Zettel.

TOP WORKING, ILLUSTRATED.

By A. J. Philips, West Salem, Wis.

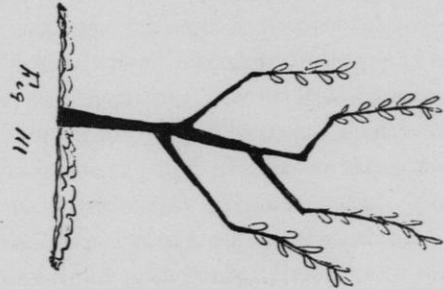
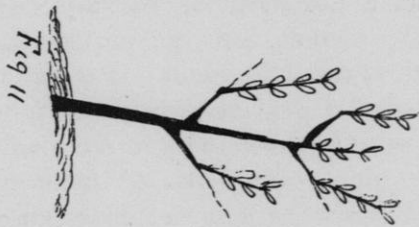
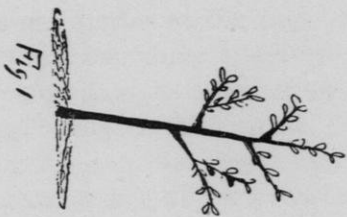
This article was intended for the December number of the Magazine, but was crowded out.

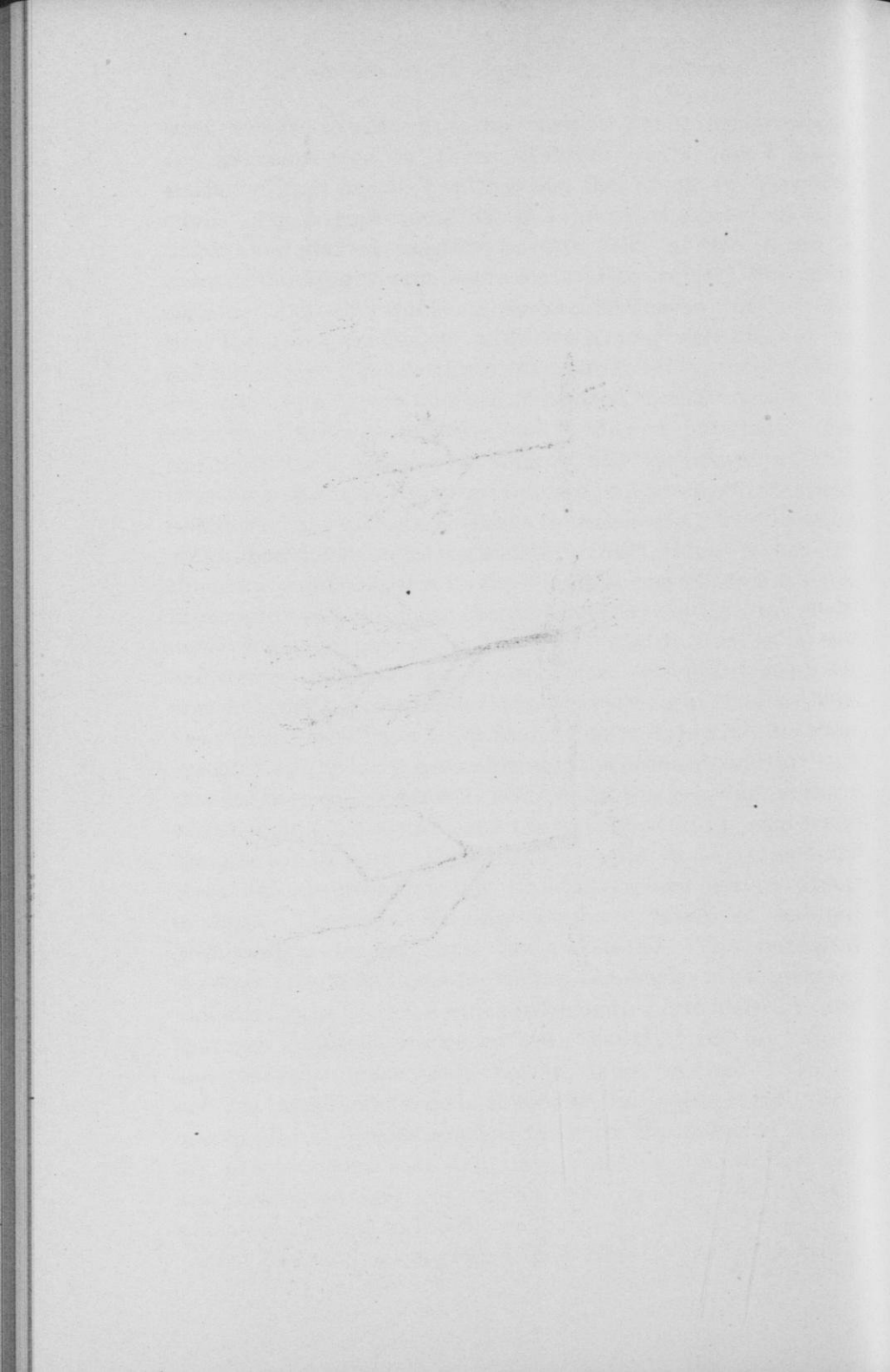
It is a noticeable fact that at all the annual meetings, held up to this time in the Northwestern States, this subject has been discussed and recommended in stronger terms than at any previous meeting of which we have any recollection. It is growing in favor by experimenters, who have found it to be the sure way to increase hardiness,—increase both longevity, and productiveness, providing a suitable stock has been selected. With the writer it is no longer an experiment, as different varieties with him have been fruiting from one to twenty years—and for several years past half the trees set have been of a variety to be used for top working, with such kinds as Jonathan, Wealthy, Utter, Scott's Winter, Ben Davis, Grimes' Golden, and Malinda.

As I have many trees now of different year's work I give

cuts of three to show how the work is done, or properly speaking, one tree in three different years, as I have them. This one is Wealthy, and the stock is Virginia Crab. Fig. I. represents two buds put in the previous fall. They have started to grow, but for fear of too large a growth the Virginia limbs are allowed to remain the first season. Fig. II. represents the second season just at the time the limbs are cut off, with two grafts well started in the top. Fig. III. the third year, shows all the original top cut out. In a future number, if desired, I may show the growth of three more years and at the end of which time the limbs have healed over smooth, and as usual at this time they begin to bear, the limbs begin to droop instead of the upright form, they show in these cuts. The reader will notice the strong union at the trunk, which is one of the main points of value in the Virginia, one which has been thoroughly tested during the past ten days in my own orchard. When during an all day heavy rain it froze as it fell and loaded the trees heavily with ice. Several trees with crotches split down under the heavy weight, but not one top worked tree have I yet found that is injured. To-day, January 8th, I have been through the orchard, and as I sit writing near the window I look out on the grandest sight I ever beheld—the evergreens are so loaded they bend their limbs to the ground. Some of the apple trees, especially McMahan are drooping too, while Haas and others stand upright. The sun is shining and the crystals of ice are glistening under its rays, no two alike. The beautiful crystals are from three-fourths to an inch in thickness, looking like a Leghorn chicken's comb. And were I to say that one hundred tons of ice were hanging on my apple and evergreen trees would be an under estimate. White and red oaks in the woods that went into winter with their leaves all on, though some of them are six inches in diameter, are so loaded that they have humbled themselves and are bowing to and resting on the ground waiting for warmth sufficient to loosen their loads.

I am thoroughly convinced that next to adapted trees,





nothing has confronted me since I commenced apple tree planting that is of as much importance as top working. I believe the experiments in this line if rightly and carefully carried on in the new trial orchard will be of more value to the Northern Wisconsin tree planter than any other branch of the business. That it hastens bearing with some of the tardy varieties, I am sure, as I had fine Malindas last season, three years from the graft. That it increased size—I think my apples at the fair last fall were sufficient testimony, and I can show and I think convince any visitor to my orchard that it more than doubles the life of some of our semi-hardy varieties. And I am sure as Mr. Kellogg claims in last month's Magazine, that the Virginia keeps off to quite an extent blight from varieties that are inclined to it. I find it difficult to give any fixed rules for the care of these trees during this change. To visit them, live with them and watch them all I can is the only way. Some buds and grafts grow too fast, and part of the old top must be left for a while. Others need to be encouraged and the old top must be cut out. I enjoy being among them and I enjoy teaching and showing any one how to do the work, and show them the results of many years work. I have some trees worked over three and four years ago that I call models. I omitted to say in the list that I mentioned that I am more than pleased with the trees and fruit of my top worked N. W. Greenings, my Cook apple of Oconto is a wonderful grower, also Ruth or Wrightman of Waupaca, but I must close this article which has been written in answer to many inquiries I have received from subscribers on this subject.

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN FEBRUARY.

The annual meeting, the first week in February next, will be one of more than usual interest to our society for several reasons, one of which is the publication of our monthly magazine. Has the experiment been satisfactory enough to be continued? If, so how? The report of the

work so far done in the new trial orchard will be discussed. The proposition of Mrs. Freeborn to turn over the seedling and experimental orchard planted by the late S. I. Freeborn to the management of the state society will be considered. A plan to make local societies useful to themselves and at the same time helpful to the state society will also be discussed. A plan to make the society's library of more value to our members will be presented. The appointment of an inter-state committee to examine and decide on the merits and value of new seedlings will be advocated. Local societies are entitled to delegates, and a general attendance is desired. We have secured the promise of the attendance of both Professors Green and Lugger of Minnesota. The latter, who is their state entomologist, will give us one or two illustrated lectures on our insect friends or foes, which are both instructive and interesting. Prof. Taylor of Nebraska has been invited to give his noted talk on his travels in Russia, and with our own home papers and discussions it is expected the meeting will be one of unusual interest to not only the members of our state society, but to all who may attend. We expect reduced rates on all railroads running into Madison.

The headquarters of the society will be at the Capital House. Mr. Huppeler having always proved his ability to take care of all members in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. So join the society as soon as you arrive in Madison and present your railroad certificate to the secretary at once. Be sure and secure that from the last agent of whom you buy a ticket.

RIDING A HOBBY.

By A. J. Philips.

A man once came from Boston and bought a farm in western Wisconsin, La Crosse county. After making some improvement his wife and daughter came to live with him, but they did not enjoy frontier life and returned to the

city. He remained and lived alone for years. One day a minister called and found fault with the old man's mode of living, and called him a hermit. This made the old man mad, and he ordered the man of God to leave his premises. After he left the old man took down the dictionary and found the meaning of hermit was one who lived in seclusion for the purpose of religious enjoyment—one bound to pray for another. He told me that that was just what he was doing, and asked me to write an apology to the minister, which I did. So when I found that a young man was circulating circulars through the mails charging me with riding a hobby, I thought I would consult Webster before getting mad, and was glad I did, for I found the definition to be any favorite object, that which a person pursues with zeal or delight. I found that explained my attitude in apple growing in a cold climate. Webster stopped short of the word profit, and many hobby riders do the same. That it has been a favorite object of my life I cannot deny, and I inherited it, for my father taught me to do grafting before I was fifteen years of age (before said young man was born), and the first farming he instructed me in, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1851, was planting some apple trees that died the next winter, for they were tender kinds. My father continued planting with some success until about 1868, and I pursued other lines. But about that time the late P. A. Jewell spent three nights with me. It was about the time he established the Lake City nurseries. He was enthusiastic in growing apples in the north—was, as the young man says, riding his hobby. He was then delivering trees, and before he left me he had me well mounted on his favorite hobby, and which I have been riding quite a portion of the time since. Now I can not find that it is a crime, neither has it been very profitable, though it now pays better than it did years ago.

In 1884 I dismounted and thought I would mount another, to-wit: sheep growing in Dakota. I was there only a few months when my tenant wrote me, saying the hill is white with blossoms, if you could see it you would not

trade it for all Dakota. The short pastures and the bearded needles that would get into the wool and some times into the sheep's body, kept me from mounting my new hobby, and I returned to Wisconsin to remount my old one with renewed energy and zeal. That was the winter I was away and the only meeting of the state society I have missed since 1870. I was a paid member of the Minnesota society for eight years, so it has cost me over thirty dollars in memberships besides no small amount in traveling expenses and hotel bills, all for what—just to follow my favorite object and solve the problem how to grow apples in a cold climate; or, as the young man expresses it "riding my hobby." I know of men who are free to criticise, who never spent two dollars in the Minnesota or Wisconsin Horticultural societies in their lives. A man who does not believe that you can successfully grow apples in Wisconsin said to me last fall: "What have you ever made riding your hobby of apple growing?" He said: "I know you can grow apples, but the price is too low to make much." I said I rode my hobby to the top of the hill and found it the home of the apple—found that spring frosts let me alone. I rode my hobby until I found that top grafting on good suitable stocks increased hardiness, longevity and productiveness, and my orchard is getting better every year. That by sticking zealously astride my hobby, I have now the most promising lot of top worked trees I know of in the state. But that just how much I have made or saved I can not tell. I said I've raised six children; four boys and two girls, all healthy and not one seems to hanker for tobacco, beer or saloons, nor cares for any one that does. They have never cost sixty dollars for doctor's bills, and they have eaten and used as much home grown fruit as any six children in Wisconsin of their ages today. I give plenty of apples much credit for this showing. So it is hard to tell how much I have made riding my hobby. I will say to the young man, I am still riding it. I took a pleasant stroll through the orchard yesterday (Dec. 11th)—nice and warm—cut some cions to send to a man in Minne-

sota who is riding the same hobby. I cannot help, as I grow older, liking my hobby, and when the young man rides his as long as I have, he will like flowers as well as I do apples. My zeal, earnestness and practice in riding my hobby has helped me to form the acquaintance of some of the best horticulturists in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information. It enabled me to spend six months in the pomological department at Washington at a fair compensation and transportation four times over the road. It enabled me to visit Iowa, to look up the Malinda apple, the grafts of which I brought home with me are now bearing fruit. My tenacity in sticking to my hobby enabled me to visit the following old noted seedling trees, to-wit: The Wealthy, the Wolf River, the Peerless, the Okabena, the Bret No. 1 and 2, the Wightman, the Veteran, the May, the Jenny, the Randall 21, the Whitney No. 20, the Door, Lillie, Minnie and Bay, the Windsor, the Eureka, the Raycraft, the Avista, Murphy's Blush and Prichard, and the last visit I made a little over one year ago with the late lamented Wm. A. Springer was to see the old Ratsburg tree. We rode the same hobby to try to successfully grow apples in the cold north.

Many men ride hobbies. If I had never ridden one I would not have been called on to help locate our new trial orchard, nor I would not have been complimented by Prof. Goff in proposing my name to attend to planting the same. I visited Uncle Daniels a few weeks before his death and he was still zealous praising his favorite, the N. W. Greening. He came close to me with his sightless eyes and said: "I cannot see you but I know your voice. I have six apples in the cellar I want you to have, and oh, how I wish I could see to go out and show you my old Greening trees." Now many planters are saying "God bless the old man's hobby." Uncle Lord, of Minnesota City, is still busy riding his hobby of successful plum growing. Uncle Tuttle, though over eighty years of age, and Prof. Budd, still are zealously riding their Russian hobbies and we all wish they

may find something among them that will be of value for the northwest. Another man who is so in earnest riding a favorite hobby that he scarcely smiles is G. C. Patten, of Iowa. To produce valuable varieties of new seedlings is his study and delight, and I can only wish him success. Another I think of so absorbed and so in earnest in his favorite hobby that you would take him for a rector of some church is my friend A. O. Barrett, of Minnesota, and his hobby is the preservation of our native forests. Mr. Zettel, the grand old fruit grower of Sturgeon Bay, who has brought out so many beautiful seedlings, still rides his hobby, for when I visited him last I found him planting apple seeds. My friend G. J. Kellogg, who has said and done so much for the public in testing and growing plants, has ridden his favorite hobby until he pictures his strawberry larger than the wheelbarrow or the man who is propelling it. Uncle Loudon will ride his hobby of new seedling berries when he is suffering acute pain, and seems just as zealous with the Loudon as he was in his younger days on the Jessie strawberry and the Janesville grape. Uncle Chappel, of Dane county, talks incessantly of his hobby, that of supplying moisture to prevent blight and secure growth, and the proof he has of its value is that when he takes his apples to the state fair he usually takes his full share of the premiums. The quality of his fruit bears testimony that he does not ride his hobby in vain. Edson Gaylord, of Iowa, has sunscald for his hobby, and one night I slept with him he talked me to sleep at 2 A. M. Uncle Harris has a hobby similar to mine, to find all the new things and utilize them so that future planters may be able to obtain the very best. No, I cannot for the sake of office or compliments, give up my hobby. It does not wear out, for I want my boys to mount it when I have done, and if they ride as studiously and earnestly as I have they can have one of the best orchards in the northwest. I am constrained to say, what is a man good for unless he has a hobby, and God bless the hobby rider, my young friend to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE NEW HORTICULTURE.

I have been much interested lately in reading Mr. H. M. Stringfellow's book on the above subject. To think of the time I have spent all these years bending my back to straighten out and save all the roots possible in planting apple trees when according to the new discovery it would have been better and far easier to have cut off both roots and top and set the stub firmly in the ground to send down a new root system. Mr. Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis informs me that he saw a large pear orchard in Texas, that the trees were planted in that way and that were pronounced by members of the American Pomological society to be the finest of their age they ever saw. Mr. Stringfellow tells how he discovered it and certainly gives evidences of its success that recommends it for trial by the northern tree planter. I do know this that grafts set with a short root and leaving them to form their roots and letting them remain right there until they bear fruit, make better and longer lived trees than the same varieties that were transplanted. I also know that some sixteen years ago I bought some No. 20 crab apple trees for myself and my neighbors, when they came and I opened the box I was disgusted for they had been dug in very dry ground with a tree digger and roots almost entirely cut off, some of them not an inch long. I would not deliver such trees and wrote Mr. Whitney to that effect. He answered by saying perhaps the boys did run the digger too shallow; throw them away and I will send you some more; but when spring came and the trees with good roots were set, the others looked so good I cut the tops back and set them, and today they are from six to ten inches through and the very best trees I have. I thought it was the No. 20's great tenacity of life, but after reading his theory and practice I almost think that I had set them the best way—but when we take into consideration the fact that in the warm, moist soil of Texas they can grow apple and pear trees readily from cuttings, it will hardly be safe for northern planters to adopt

his plan of transplanting until our experimenters have given it a fair and extended trial. I will plant some trees in my own orchard, and some should be planted in the Wausau orchard in that way as I have promised to report to Mr. Stringfellow and to some others how the New Horticulture succeeds in Wisconsin. It may do in the loamy or sandy soils and be a failure on the heavy clay soils. Mr. Stringfellow's book can be obtained by sending seventy-five cents to him at Galveston, Texas, and it to me is very interesting reading.

Secretary.

CONCERNING STAWBERRIES.

By Joseph Meehan in *Prairie Farmer*.

When strawberries are covered with leaves or mulch in early winter to keep them from being injured by freezing and thawing, it is the general plan to take off this covering as soon as the first spring days come. But if more than one bed is in charge and it is desired to have a succession of fruit, it is better to leave the covering on later on one of the beds so that the plants in it may not make so early a start as the other. Those who have not experimented in this way would hardly believe what a difference this makes. When soil is covered with leaves or straw it no longer thaws out in spring, and plants in it do not start to grow till this occurs and the ground becomes warm. A strawberry bed kept covered until the latter part of April would not ripen its fruit as soon as another one given every chance from the first. We should say that there would be a full week's difference between them, and if the sort uncovered last happened to be a naturally later kind, there would be still more difference. It is something that can be easily tried by those who cover their beds, as all should who desire their plants to be in the best condition. What a power shade is in retarding growth is shown in the case of evergreens, the branches of which spread over

the ground. In evergreen forests where the dense branches prevent the sun's rays from reaching the ground ice and snow can often be found fully a month after both have disappeared from ordinary places. It is a good plan to place evergreen branches or twigs of some sort over the plants first, and then add some forest leaves. This makes a shade without the covering pressing too hard upon the plants. Sometimes when leaves for covering press too closely on the plants it is apt to rot the leaves and crown. I am aware that there are those who believe it does no harm to strawberries to lose their leaves, but I am not one of them. Of two beds, one protected in winter to preserve the leaves, and the other left to the mercy of the winter, the one covered will be ever so much better when the growth of spring has been made. Covering should be made ready to be placed over the plants as soon as cold weather sets in, and then when spring comes if desired that a portion of the plants be retarded, the covering must be left on for a few weeks later than usual.

FALL WORK ON THE FRUIT FARM.

If you would insure healthy canes and bearing fruit buds for the year following give the plantation as much winter protection as can be afforded. We must give winter protection if we would secure the best results. If there are any varieties of the small fruits which will do no better by protection than without it, of course it is useless to do this extra work, but we have as yet failed to find any variety that can pass our winters here and come out in spring in good condition. We have had unprotected canes come through the winter and look to be healthy, but crop would be worthless. We know that no variety of small fruit can survive our winters and give a paying crop the following year. We have experimented along this line for the past seven years, and know it to be a fact that canes which have been protected have come out of their winter quarters

in as good condition as when they went in, while canes of the same variety on the same soil and location have been removed from their winter quarters with over half the canes winter-killed. In a climate like ours, where the temperature in winter is so varied, the thermometer dropping to 35 degrees and 40 degrees below zero, it seems absurd to allow canes to go unprotected and then expect a large crop of fruit the next year. If the grower has a variety which does in his estimation well without winter protection, does he know how much better that variety will do with winter protection?

"Experience is a dear teacher" some times but think it would be a profitable one if this experiment was tried. You will ask the question why is it that there are certain growers who do raise small fruits successfully without giving winter protection? If you will look up their location you will find they are situated near a lake or other large body of water and hence their climate is not so varied nor are their winters so cold. The more even the temperature the more successful will one be in the growing of small fruits as regards to winter killing. Why is it that sections of Michigan (in the same latitude that we are in western Wisconsin) raise peaches successfully? If you will notice the charts issued by the U. S. signal service showing the maximum and minimum temperatures by decades for all years you will notice the great extremes of temperatures that certain sections undergo that are situated from large bodies of water and how even a climate those sections are located and surrounded or nearly so by large bodies of water. This is the reason why: The more even the temperature the less loss is there by winter killing of canes. We can readily see then the object in giving winter protection and why it is practiced in some localities and not in others.

The impression has been made on some new beginners in small fruit culture that winter protection was not necessary but no reasons have been given.

The work of laying down and covering canes is done

with ease when once understood. You must handle canes carefully. If canes are planted in hills and in rows as they should be the work is carried on much more rapidly. We begin at the north end of rows after removing wires.

Loosen the dirt well up around the hill. Let one man gather the laterals or arms together and gently pull them forward, at the same time another man with a six tined fork placed on south side of hill is bending the canes in the root. There will be no trouble in bending the canes and with this method can be laid down with ease and rapidity. When the canes are flat or nearly so cover all over with dirt. The next hill is laid over the same as first with the tips of canes lying close to the butts of the hill just laid down.

THE EXPERIMENTAL ORCHARD AT WAUSAU.

By A. D. Barnes, Waupaca.

Mr. Editor:—I visited the above orchard during the past summer and knowing so much of the value and benefits of an experimental orchard our society located at Wausaw last spring on the farm of Mr. Ed. Single, near the city, of which you so industriously superintended the planting, and to which Mr. Single is devoting so much time and attention, makes me bold to say a few words in its praise through these columns. To begin with—the site was well chosen—being a high, dry well exposed site a little sloping to the northeast on good, strong, well tilled soil close by a thoroughly traveled main road just outside the thriving city, on the farm of one of the most enterprising young men of northern Wisconsin. Mr. Single has taken a kindly interest in this enterprise and he is bound that it shall be a success if in his power to make it so. Be it to his credit that he has followed the instructions of the committee to the very letter and most minute detail. This orchard of some six hundred trees of the hardiest varieties of apples, cherries, plums and a few pears was designed and laid out, planted and cared for for the

purpose of demonstrating to the farmers of northern Wisconsin that fruit could be successfully grown in these arctic regions even to a grand success, under thorough care and cultivation, as well as to experiment with new varieties.

The planting and grouping of the different kinds of fruits in straight, even rows. The staking, tying, mulching, protecting and careful cultivating these trees have received has been a thoroughly practical lesson, carefully noted and patterned after by many people already. And I believe the mission of this orchard has been well paid already. Yet the good work has only begun. It may be interesting to the public to know that the trees for this orchard were purchased from or donated principally from the various Wisconsin nursery men and a very few of them came from Iowa and Minnesota. And be it to the credit of the orchard that none of them were raised in the east or south. Hence nearly every tree in the orchard has grown and many of them as much as 16 to 24 inches this season.

This orchard being public property under the control of the State Horticultural Society, with Mr. Single as superintendent in charge, who spares no time nor pains to show it to and instruct the visitor and I verily believe this orchard has already done more good and encouraged more planters than any other station in this state (casting no reflections on the older trial stations in the least, for some of them have set most excellent examples and made practical demonstrations) owing to its central and northern location and the painstaking interest of its operators.

Fearing that I may make this article tedious I will only add that to see is to believe and anyone designing to plant a small orchard in northern Wisconsin will be benefited by visiting this station.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to suggest that it is my opinion that a small garden of small fruits would be a valuable auxiliary to this orchard and should be attached next spring.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

The farmer's berry garden should be decided upon now. Let the following months be given to reading good farm and Horticultural papers.

Be prepared to adopt the valuable practical advice they are sure to give you.

Mature plans for the season, select your plants; order them early; and let this be your first work in the spring.

One quarter acre of good land, set with proper varieties and well cultivated, should produce from twenty to forty bushels of nice berries every season.

This would give an ordinary family fresh berries every day in season and a liberal supply, canned, preserved or dried during the entire year.

Plants for such a garden may be purchased direct from a reliable grower, for ten or fifteen dollars, and should include the following varieties.

300 strawberry plants, early, medium and late.

100 blackberry plants, early and late.

50 black raspberry plants, early and late.

50 red raspberry plants, early and late.

75 currants, red and white, early and late.

25 Gooseberry, early and late.

18 Grapes, three varieties, early.

Multiply this list by four for one acre, or by twenty for five acres and you have the right proportion for a continuous supply of different varieties for market purposes.

Good berries may be grown on any soil, sand, clay, muck, loam, gravel, or a combination of each, provided the same be highly fertilized, well drained and thoroughly cultivated.

Early fruits are usually most desirable, and light soils with southern exposure are best adapted for that purpose

Light soils however, require heavy fertilizing, more mulch in summer, are more liable to injury by drouth and produce lighter crops.

Clay soil must be well drained, is more difficult to prepare, matures later crops and not so favorable for winter protection.

The ideal berry ground would be, 1st, a rich sandy loam with clay sub-soil; 2d, a dark loam or gravelly loam mixed slightly with clay, and a clay subsoil, all having a southerly or easterly slope.

Any of these mixed soils, will make good berry gardens by applying good barn yard manure, which contains all the essential elements required. When such manure can not be obtained then commercial fertilizers rich in nitrogen and potash should be applied.

Avoid low flat land unless under drained. It is usually cold, late and more subject to frost.

Avoid steep hillsides as being more subject to drouth and wash of soil by severe rains.

Very few farms are without suitable soil and location for a good berry garden and that farmer who simply EXISTS, year after year, without a good garden has not learned the first principles of good living.

M. A. THAYER.

IN MEMORIAM—PHINEAS CROSBY.

By Geo. J. Kellogg.

Phineas Crosby was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 21, 1819. He was married at Endfield, N. H., May 17, 1843, and died March 31, 1896. He came to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the lumbering business there for eight years. From there he came to Clinton, Wis., where he has resided ever since. He followed the lumber business here

for some 12 years, after which he became interested in the gardening business and the growing of small fruits, and bringing to light some very fine seedling strawberries. This work was the delight of his life, his whole heart was devoted to his work, always active in promoting the work in which he was engaged in until the last few years of his life, when his health failed him. He always took great pride in showing his new and tried fruits to all that came to see him. Mr. Crosby by his honest dealings with his neighbors won many friends where he lived so many years and by his death the community has lost a good citizen, one who was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in want.

JOINT CONVENTION

Of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, to be held in the city of Madison, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1897. Headquarters at the Capitol House.

PROGRAM.

First session of Agricultural Society Monday evening.
 First session of Horticultural Society Tuesday evening.

PREMIUM LIST.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON, Superintendent.

A plate of apples will consist of four specimens—no more, no less—and must be entered, named and labeled before nine o'clock Wednesday, February 3d. The exhibition rooms will be positively closed while the meetings of the society are in session, as business of importance will be transacted and a full attendance is desired.

One dollar for first premium and fifty cents for second will be paid for the following named varieties: Newell, Hibernial, McMahan, Fameuse, Wealthy, Scotts Winter, Avista, Eureka, Grimes Golden, Pewaukee, Walbridge, American Codlin, Windsor, N. W. Greening, Golden Russett, Repka, Longfield, Malinda, Tallman Sweet, Utter, Plum Cider.

The sum of one dollar per plate will be paid for the best five plates of crab apples to consist of eight specimens on each plate.

One dollar and fifty cents for first premium, one dollar for second and fifty cents for third will be paid for the best seedling winter apples shown, providing said seedlings have never been awarded a premium at any previous meeting of the society. All fruit to have been grown in Wisconsin.

POTATOES.

	First.	Second.
Best display of potatoes not to exceed ten varieties.....	\$3 00	\$1 50
Best new seedling originating in Wisconsin within two years.	2 00	1 00
Best half peck early potatoes.....	1 00	50
Best half peck late potatoes.....	1 00	50
Best collection grapes.....	2 00	1 00

No inferior fruit or vegetable will be awarded premiums.

PLANTS IN POTS.

	First.	Second.
Best collection of ornamental and flowering plants.....	\$3 00	\$2 00
Best single rose in bloom.....	1 00	50
Best single geranium in bloom.....	1 00	50
Best single begonia in bloom.....	1 00	50
Best single carnation in bloom.....	1 00	50

CUT FLOWERS.

	First.	Second.
Best floral design.....	\$3 00	\$2 00
Best collection of roses.....	2 00	1 00
Best collection of carnations.....	2 00	1 00
Best table bouquet.....	1 00	50
Best basket flowers.....	1 00	50

Persons drawing premiums must become members of the society.

FIRST SESSION, TUESDAY EVENING AT 7:30 IN HORTICULTURAL ROOM.

This will be an important session and all members are invited to be present.

The following resolution was presented at the summer meeting and laid over for action and discussion at the annual meeting:

Resolved, that we regard the gratuitous distribution of the transactions of this society as detrimental to its interests, and as the most serious obstacle to its progress and prosperity.

First. Report of corresponding secretary on plant distribution.

Second. Report of planting, etc., of new trial orchard to date.

Third. Report of manager and editor on new monthly magazine.

Fourth. Report of associate editor on magazine.

Fifth. Reports of local societies will be in order whenever there is time during the meeting.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9:00, ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Articles for exhibition have until 9:00 a. m. to be entered and placed on tables.

Papers and talks not to exceed ten to fifteen minutes and no member to speak twice on any subject until all have had a chance, and no one shall

Speak more than twice on the same subject without permission from the president.

First. Appointment of committees by the president.

Second. Reception of delegates from other societies.

Third. Reports of committees on observation.

Fourth. Report of committee on program.

Our local societies: How can they be made more useful, and how can they be made helpful to the state society? — R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson.

General discussion of the foregoing.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

Shall the state society accept the proposition of Mrs. Freeborn and assume control of the seedling and experimental orchard planted by S. I. Freeborn in Richland county? — Opened by Prof. E. S. Goff.

How can we make our library more useful to our members and others?— Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville.

The fruit growers' bridge over hard times.— A. L. Hatch, Ithaca, Wis.

The following talks or papers will be only five minutes each:

Strawberries—The two best varieties for the farmer.— G. J. Kellogg, Janesville.

Strawberries—How shall the farmer plant and care for.— D. C. Converse, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Strawberries—The four best for distant market.— J. D. Sarles, Sparta, Wis.

Strawberries—The best four for near market and home use.— Franklin Johnson, Baraboo.

The foregoing speakers will be called promptly on expiration of time.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 7:30, SHORT COURSE SESSION.

Success with flowers.— Wm. Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

Unused power.— Mrs. Frank Wolcott, Appleton.

Natural and artificial hybridization.— W. J. Moyle, Yorkville, Wis.

The plum curculio.— H. B. Rice, Lewiston, Ill.

Pease for seed in Wisconsin.— W. H. Fellows, Forestville, Ill.

What I have learned of the dwarf apple.— S. H. Marshall, Madison Wis.

THURSDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

First. President's address.

Second. Report of secretary.

Third. Report of treasurer.

Fourth. Election of officers.

My experience in mulching.— A. A. Parsons, Eureka, Wis.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

Russian apples in Minnesota.—Prof. S. B. Green, of the Minnesota experiment station.

Russian apples in Wisconsin.—Ex-Pres. A. G. Tuttle of Baraboo.

Analysis of pruning.—Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin State University.

What are we doing to preserve our Wisconsin forests?—B. S. Hoxie, Evansville, Wis.

Fruit growing in north-east Wisconsin.—Geo. Tong, delegate from Sturgeon Bay.

THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:30.

Illustrated lecture on entomology.—Prof. Otto Lugger, state entomologist of Minnesota.

Russian fruits, as seen in Russia.—Prof. Taylor, Supt. of Institutes of Nebraska.

Value of Irrigation on orchard, garden, and small fruits.—Geo. Raymer, Madison, Wis.

FRIDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK, IN HORTICULTURAL ROOMS.

The farmer's fruit garden.—J. L. Hartwell, president Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Experience in a farmer's garden.—S. O. Pingrey, Omro.

Experience in grape culture.—J. S. McGowan, Janesville.

Best two raspberries.—R. J. Coe.

Best two blackberries.—A. J. Edwards.

Best currants and gooseberries.—L. G. Kellogg.

Best cherries.—A. D. Barnes.

The foregoing are to be five minute papers or talks and to stop on time, followed by discussion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, IN HORTICULTURAL ROOMS.

Wm. A. Springer by J. A. Wakefield.

Value of new seedling apples.—A. L. Hatch.

Is top working the apple beneficial?—Geo. J. Kellogg and Charles Hirschinger.

Best five varieties of apples for a cold climate.—Prof. S. B. Green.

Reports on new trial orchards.—A. D. Barnes and Ed. Single.

Unfinished business.

The Wisconsin Forestry Association will hold their annual meeting on Friday at 9:30 a. m. The place will be announced on Thursday at the horticultural meeting. The cheese makers of Wisconsin will be in session during the week, and Wisconsin fair managers will hold a meeting during the same week.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MARY F. TUCKER.

(Written for the Wisconsin Horticulturist.)

This peaceful pleasant New Year day,
I waft a wish to one away;
And would, with every sentence, twine
A tender thought, a loving line,
A fragrant flower, to blossom dear,
Across the threshold of the year.

If only love were strong as fate
To make the crooked places straight,
How should the days delighted run,
The goal be reached, the laurel won
And fortune prosper, friendship cheer
And gladden each recurring year.

If blighted hopes have shadows cast
Along the dead and buried past;
We look beyond them, and forget
The sins that soil, the cares that fret,
And clouds that darken, disappear
Before the fair advancing year.

Above the dark days drawn between,
Across the miles that intervene;
From barren wastes—from desert sands
Love reaches out caressing hands,
And breathes with many a tender tear,
"A happy, happy, happy year!"

SELECTED.

"Behold, the New Year beckons, like a flower
Hid in its roots among the untrodden hills;
God show thee, how its sweetness every hour
Grows only as His breath thy spirit fills!

The New Year beckons. He, too, beckoning, nears:
Forget not then that all its gifts are His!
Take from His hand all blessings of the years,
And of the blossoming, starred eternities."

JAPAN LILIES.

By Walter J. Moyle.

Of all the foreign lilies of to-day, in our estimation, the Japan Lilies stand pre-eminent, combining as they do those two most essential qualities, great beauty of flowers and vigor of bulb and plant. In the catalogue the reader will note that they are classed as hardy; this may be true with a few varieties, such as the Speciosum, Rubrum, Alba, Elegans, and the old tiger lily Tigrinum.

Any one who has grown the Tiger and Elegans lilies is willing to vouch for their hardiness, but not the Speciosum and its varieties, or the most beautiful of all Japan lilies Glorious old Auratum. After a great many years' experience with Wisconsin weather we make a practice of protecting all our Japan lilies. Even the old Tiger, if you give him good winter protection and a rich bed to sleep in when he comes into bloom, will astonish the natives.

The Elegans, while very robust and beautiful, makes too short a growth to ever become very popular, ranging as they do from one to two feet high. However, we advise every true lover of the noble lily to have at least a few in his collection. But the lily that deserves a prominent place in every garden is Speciosum. This is an old standard lily, and as far back as our memory goes, in grandmothers garden stood a wonderful clump of Speciosum Rubrum, yet I venture to say that you will not find this lily in one out of fifty gardens in Wisconsin to-day.

New varieties are being constantly added to the list. Let us in the near future see all the following varieties nodding their stately heads in our flower gardens. Speciosum Rubrum, Alba, Punctatum, Melpomene, and Opal. Bulbs of these can now be procured at prices within the reach of all.

Last and greatest of them all is the glorious old Auratum. If properly treated, it can be successfully grown in the largest portion of our state. After losing a great many bulbs, we have at last succeeded in getting it to grow.

We might also add to our list *Batemanii*; it is an extremely hardy and very beautiful lily from the land of the industrious little Japanese. The *Auratum* may be successfully grown in pots sunk in the garden in the summer and lifted and placed in the cellar during winter.

It would require a volume to describe the proper construction of a lily bed. These things should be borne in mind: A well drained soil, above all things, of a humus, sandy character into which thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure has been mixed. A protected and partially shaded location is preferable. Remember that all lilies require good protection during winter.

WINTER CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

.By Wm. Toole.

The more nearly to ideal summer conditions we can furnish for our indoor plants the greater will our success be. Taking for granted that now, Dec. 15th, all plants have been potted in good soil and are in fairly good shape, we must consider to what extent circumstances are under our control. We must, if possible, avoid sudden and extreme changes of temperature. If plants have been kept very warm a sudden chill will cause more injury than would happen to those which have never been so warm. If the stove is far away from the plants, all the better, and generally an east window is better than one to the south, because sometimes in winter, with sunshine and stove the plants are between two fires and may be very much dried in a short time. Much of the living of our plants is from the air, and they need a change whenever it can be given without too sudden lowering of temperature. If, fortunately you have such plants *Primula* and *Cyclamen* for winter blooming give all the light possible without full exposure to sunshine. *Geraniums*, *Petunias*, such plants as delight in summer sunshine need the same in winter, but if the heat comes very strong through the glass drop the

curtain for a little while. Begonias bloom all the better if not given too much sunshine.

If your surroundings are such as to make it impossible to raise plants, it is well to inquire if such conditions are best for human beings. Watering requires our greatest care, yet all that is required is to give a good soaking, and then do not water again until it is needed, which is as soon as the surface of the soil in the pot is a little dry. Some kinds of plants use more water than others. The umbrella plants can hardly be kept too wet, and should have a saucer under the pot, kept filled with water. The Marguerite daisy uses a great deal of water, and should be placed in a saucer, but not kept so wet as the umbrella plant. Sometimes some particular plant dries out more quickly than another of the same kind. In such case the fault is imperfect potting, and the plant should be taken out and replanted, using care to crowd the earth with a stick between the plant and the sides of the pot, having crumbled away the ball of earth as much as possible without injuring the roots.

Manure tea should be used with care for plants which have filled the pots with roots, and the growth will be more bushy and colors richer, Sickly plants should be repotted after removing all decayed roots and surplus soil. Use pots not too large and keep from strong sunshine until new growth starts. If large pots must be used let the plants be to one side of the pot. In vacant ground grow a few oats or something to keep soil from souring. Lettuce, cress, or some other salad might be grown to keep the soil sweet.

Insects are always troublesome, and tobacco tea will kill most of them, if made strong and applied so it will surely soak the insect. Sometimes it is necessary to use a small brush to sop the liquid in among the young leaves. Scale should scraped or washed off before tea is applied. Kerosene emulsion is good, but inconvenient to prepare. For red spiders use Persian insect powder, or still better, the California grown article. Make a heaping teaspoon-

ful into thick paste with hot water, then mix with half a gallon of cold water. With this sponge off the insects, and from underside of leaves, and do so often. If numerous small flies are about the plants you may expect that there are little white worms about the roots. Lime water will kill these and also angle worms in the soil, not milk of lime, but lime water.

OUR ADVANCEMENT IN HORTICULTURE IN WISCONSIN.

By B. F. Adams.

The first objects that engage the attention of those who occupy wild regions are shelter from the elements and the necessaries to sustain life. The struggle to obtain these is sometimes protracted by poverty, adverse seasons, sickness and other causes. It is not strange that during the first decade of the settlement of Wisconsin, little was accomplished in horticulture, for the pioneers were nearly all busy in constructing rude dwellings, clearing land of forests and changing prairies into productive fields. A few orchards were planted by citizens who came from the eastern and middle States, using the varieties that had flourished at their former homes. A few enthusiastic fruit men succeeded in growing some apples in the early forties and occasionally a sanguine man planted peach trees. All had limited knowledge of this climate, but later gained considerable.

Chester May, who lived on the west side of lake Koshkonnony, a short distance below Fort Atkinson, grew a small peach orchard which bore one crop, and not long afterwards died. It served him to make a peach banquet for his widely scattered neighbors, and its untimely end caused him to discontinue peach growing in that locality. A persistent Ohioan, named Foster, of Cottage Grove, Dane county, experimented longer, and ten years later (1853) was rewarded with a full crop of peaches from a

group of thickly planted trees. His theory was "the group system for peaches", but his group died the following season, and for more than forty years since this event the writer has not seen a peach growing in Wisconsin until the present season. A neighbor who planted, three or four years ago, a dozen peach pits on a lot in Wingra Park, one mile south of Lake Mendota, harvested one peach. Two nursery trees (Crosby) were also set about the same time on another lot, one of which produced fifteen peaches, the cost of which is represented in about the same number of dollars.

Since 1836, and probably far back of that date, periods of from three to five years of mild winters have prevailed in Wisconsin, followed invariably by seasons of greater severity. All time and work spent in trying to grow peaches here must be a labor of love. This climate is not the home of any variety of peach now known to the public. All the apple orchards in Wisconsin planted previous to 1856, were more or less damaged by cold, heat, and violent wind storms. Multitudes of the trees perished later. Small fruit then received little attention. The Winnebago Indians picked wild blackberries in the woods and cranberries on the marshes, and sold them to the whites; this was the extent of their horticultural work, and it was appreciated by the settlers after they had experimented in gathering these fruits, fighting mosquitoes, tearing their clothing in the woods, and wetting their feet on the marshes. The Indians would cheerfully do all this work and sell the fruit for fifty cents and one dollar per bushel. Our progress in horticulture really began when the Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association was organized, now merged in the State Horticultural Society. For fifteen years afterwards our progress was slow but some advancement was made. Gradually the importance of hardiness in trees as well as quality in fruit, became apparent to all. More systematic methods were adopted to obtain better results in orcharding, localities, conditions, adaptation of varieties; the merits of foreign sorts were

freely discussed, also seed planting of best known hardy varieties. The search for such as would endure our climate, extended over this continent, Europe, and, I may add, later to China and Japan. A few fruits of foreign origin have proved valuable for Wisconsin and are here to remain. But every passing year now strengthens my belief in the statement made by the late M. P. Wilder, "our great reliance for the production of new fruits, adapted to cold climates must ever be from the seed, either by natural or cross fertilization". Our progress, though not entirely satisfactory, is certainly encouraging. Those who have spent the greater part of their lives here must have been gratified in looking at the apple crop of Wisconsin in 1896. Small fruits were not extensively cultivated here previous to 1858. Thurlow Weed Brown was one of the pioneers in this business, cultivating in 1862 seven acres; two of strawberries and five of raspberries. With proper care all the small fruits have in recent years been grown in Wisconsin for market in large quantities, but in some parts of it more winter protection is required than in other sections. For general fruit growing purposes, the lake shore district has some advantages over all others. With increasing population, wealth and culture, come more diversified tasks and greater activities in the various lines of horticultural work. The flower garden has become a necessary ornament to a well ordered home. The public park with its fountains, lawns, and winding aisles, ornamented with trees, the cemetery made beautiful with shady groves, and the graves of loved ones adorned with flowery tributes, placed there by kindreds and friends, all illustrate our advancement in the horticultural art in its broadest sense.

The establishment of a State Experimental Station at the State University with fine horticultural equipments and an able corps of professors has awakened high hopes of greater progress. Time will test the value of our trial station. What will be the future of Wisconsin horticulture? Methinks an answer comes from some veteran pioneer.

Its interests are now intrusted to another generation with enlightened judgment and renewed energy. Let the good work be pushed forward, and in coming years abundant harvests will be gathered.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Jonathan Periam.

The apple crop of the United States, and especially of the west, is without doubt, greater than ever before known. Notwithstanding the vast waste contingent on great crops the markets of Chicago have been literally over-stocked; good varieties, including Greenings, Northern Spy and Belle Flower Greenings selling by retail grocers as low as eighty cents a barrel. For fruit out of condition for the table and cooking, the price was anywhere to suit the views of city cider and vinegar makers. What the price must have been by the car load to dealers is not made public. A good story was lately told by the newspapers on one of the enlightened aldermen, who took his "much needed" vacation with a fruit grower in Michigan. His first surprise was to see the ground strewn with the earlier ripening varieties. "What will you do with these apples?" "Let them lay," said the orchardist. "But," rejoined the civic solon, who votes for all the street railway steals, gas and any other "go" that puts money in his purse. "If I had a good lot of apples I could give some of them to my constituents", "Have as many as you like", rejoined his apple-raising friend. Here was patronage without cost. He gave a most liberal order and went home rejoicing at the wonderful stroke of luck he had. In due course the apples arrived, nicely barreled, carefully labelled and directed. Solon was overjoyed; but when he ordered them sent to the directions given, he was rather shocked, but upon reflection thought it would have been hardly the fair thing for his friend to have lost the freight as well as the apples and labor. Wagons were summoned and the friends--they were legion--of the alderman, got them by barrels full, and were unanimous

in declaring that they would vote for the incumbent of the "Steenth" ward as long as they lived. But alas! along came a bill for assorting, barreling, marking, loading, hauling, etc. This was distressing. The citizen "got warm under the collar," and at once rushed over to his lawyer, asking "What can I do?" "Pay the bill" said the lawyer. "You have no contract. It is a bill of items. You have received the fruit and disposed of it." At last the philosophy of the gambler came to him, and he replied to the lawyer: "To think of me being guyed like that by a hayseed." Yet many people think that a granger has neither sense of business nor of humor. Heavy as the apple crop is, those who have honestly sorted apples of good varieties next spring will get fair prices. The incidental waste in every agricultural product, when very low prices rule, is proverbial. But beware trying to sell knotty, wormy, or in any way undesirable fruit. They will not come near to paying the freight, let alone the labor, barreling and cartage, to say nothing of profit. Hundreds of thousands of wagon loads of apples will have absolutely gone to waste before December has gone out for want of means or inclination to turn them into cider, and subsequently vinegar. Yet guaranteed cider vinegar fluctuates less in price than almost any other commercial commodity. There is one gain in the present glut of apples. The generally ever-present Ben Davis — that has only one commending quality, it will grow and bear crops — is relegated to a back seat. Not only are the markets of the west filled with the choicest cooking fruits, but every citizen may have the choicest dessert fruits on his table daily.

REPORT OF THE RUSHFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

C. E. Floyd.

Early in the year 1895, the Rushford Horticultural Society conceived the idea of holding a chrysanthemum show, and in November of that year their efforts were crowned

with a very successful exhibition. The members, pleased and elated to a very high degree, determined that another year they would outdo themselves and go still deeper into the mysteries and pleasures of horticulture. Accordingly great preparations were made that the second annual chrysanthemum show would be an improvement, and contain as many features as possible of interest and profit. The display of chrysanthemums was very creditable and showed that the previous year's experience had been of great value. There was a good display of carnations, geraniums and various foliage plants. The large hall was well filled with gorgeous and many-hued beauties, lining the sides and forming beautiful pyramids in the center. There was also a fine exhibit of fruit, consisting of over one hundred plates of apples of very excellent specimens, including some new varieties of great promise.

The show of vegetables, grain, etc., was also good. There were also exhibits of canned fruits, jellies, fancy work, etc. The management got out very neat and attractive catalogues, securing advertising enough to pay for them.

There were two evening entertainments which for lack of room were held in the church. The program consisted of songs, essays, recitations, etc.

An admission fee was charged, which enabled the society to pay their premium list of over thirty dollars. There has been nothing in which the people of our village have taken a greater interest, and it has become an event to be looked forward to. We think these exhibitions of great benefit, increasing our membership, adding interest to our meetings throughout the year, showing its beneficent effects in more beautiful flower beds and finer fruit orchards.

L. G. KELLOGG, RIPON, WIS.,

—General Agent for the celebrated—

White Wood Fruit Packages,

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Also Wiring Machines, Wire, Tacks, Nails,
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THE KING OF STRAWBERRIES.—Plants grown from selected pedigree stock; none others sent out. The best fertilizer known. Bears the largest, sweetest and best berries; never rusts; originated here. We have the largest stock of Picea Pungens and other evergreens, growing in nursery, of any place in the Northwest. We carry a heavy stock of fruit trees, small fruits and ornamentals. Write for prices, mention this paper.

Address,

GARDNER & SON, OSAGE, IA.



EVERGREENS.

For Shelter Belts, Hedges, and Lawn Planting. Ornamental trees and Shrubs in variety. STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, and other Fruit Plants, and Trees at growers' prices. Price list free.

W. D. BOYNTON,

Shiocton, Wis.

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