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Wisconsin Ginseng Growers' Association
Antigo, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1910

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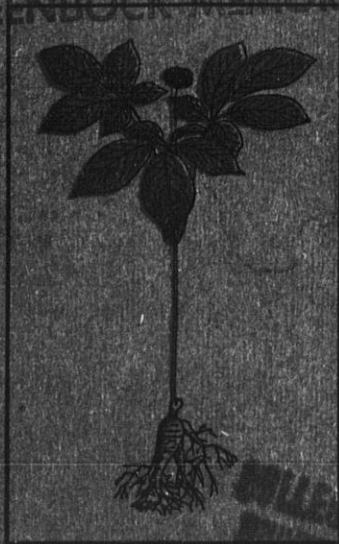
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③ SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

① Wisconsin Ginseng
② Growers' Association

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August 10th, 1910

ANTIGO,

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WISCONSIN

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Wisconsin Ginseng
Growers' Association

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT



WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE
1918

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Wisconsin Ginseng
Growers' Association**

The Second Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Ginseng Growers' Association was called to order by President M. G. Eberlein, of Shawano, Wisconsin, at two o'clock P. M., August 10th 1910, in the Langlade County Court House, Antigo, Wisconsin.

Roll was called by the Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Krier, of Antigo, and the following members responded:

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Burns E. F. | Schwartz J. W. | Frick Chas. |
| Beattie C. M. | Browning A. G. | McKinney Mrs T. |
| Krier Wm. | Eberlein M. G. | Edick D. B. |
| Zahl W. J. | McMullen R. H. | Ross M. M. |
| Clark W. W. | Krier P. W. | Dearstein Geo. |
| Fromm W. F. | Murphy Dr. W. B. | Foley E. J. |
| Lohr Henry | Hawn Jay L. | |

BY MR. EBERLEIN:—If there are any new persons desiring to become members, it will be necessary for the Committee on Membership to take up the matter with them and report.

It appears that since our last meeting the Secretary has been applied to for membership by many people and he has accepted their membership and himself enrolled them. That

having been done, and as there are many people desiring to become members, it puts it squarely up to the Association whether we will follow the rule we have established or let any one enroll by paying his membership fee.

Personally I believe that the most advisable course would be to have them report to the membership committee and let the membership committee report. That not having been done, however, for the past year, it occurs that those who have gone to the trouble to attend here personally should not be put to a greater inconvenience. It seems to me that those should be admitted that have paid their dues already but are not legally admitted on account of not being investigated by the committee, and I move that that rule be suspended with the present members that have paid their dues and been adopted as members as it was done by the Secretary.

BY MR. BURNS:—The secretary was at sea as to what to do in case new applications came to him. A year ago there seemed to be a little understanding that he was to accept the money of prospective members and refer the names to the membership committee and the membership committee was to make report, approve his action or instruct him to send the money back, and in order to treat every one alike I move, as an amendment to the motion put, that the names of the persons who have sent in their names for membership since the last annual meeting, and whose money the Secretary has accepted, be placed before the membership committee and let them get up their report, together with the names of the new members who are asking to join at this time. That will put everybody on the same footing. Does the gentleman consent to the amendment? Former motion withdrawn.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Motion has been made that the Secretary hand a list of names of all the persons who have since the last meeting applied to the secretary for membership and paid their dues to the secretary, to the committee on membership and that the same be referred to the committee on membership, with the names of persons who are now present and wish to join and that the committee report before we adjourn as to the advisability of electing the persons to membership. Motion carried.

BY MR. ZAHL:—There were one or two spoke to me about joining and I think they are present. I just wish to say for their benefit that if they still wish to become members a good time for them to join would be right now or sometime during the early session to have their names go in so that the list will be complete.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I will request all those who are present and willing to become members to apply to the secretary at the present time and become members, then he will hand your name, with the others, to the membership committee sometime today and they will report to-morrow.

MR. BURNS:—My attention has been called to the fact that there are several persons present who are not members and who do not desire to become members at this time, and the point has been raised whether they should be allowed to attend our session. I am at a loss to know how to answer this ques-

tion. I think it is a matter for the Association to decide at this time as to whether they shall be allowed to attend.

Mr. W. W. CLARK:—I move that all be allowed to attend.

Mr. M. J. ZAHL:—I would like to inquire whether Mr. Clark makes that to cover this meeting at this time or for all future annual meetings.

Mr. W. W. CLARK:—I mean at present. Motion seconded. Motion carried.

Mr. EBERLEIN:—Reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting by the Secretary.

Secretary reported that the stenographer whom he employed failed to deliver a copy of the minutes taken.

Mr. KRIER:—As near as I could remember I went back and wrote up, as best I could, and made a record of the differences things that took place, and if you wish me to I will read this and you can accept them if you wish.

Mr. EBERLEIN:—The secretary will read the minutes as he has them.

Minutes of previous meeting read by the Secretary.

Mr. EBERLEIN:—You have all heard the minutes of the last meeting read, and now is the time for amendments or suggestions.

If there are none the minutes stand approved and a motion to that effect is now in order.

Motion made that the minutes be approved as read. Motion seconded. Motion carried. Minutes are approved as read.

Next in the order of business is the reports of officers.

Mr. EBERLEIN:—The chair has nothing to report since our last meeting. I have been called upon for advice in regard to place of holding this meeting, and I gave my consent to holding our meeting at Antigo for various reasons.

No new business has been called to my attention since the last meeting. Undoubtedly all new business which is to become a part of the minutes of this meeting has been sent to the secretary and he no doubt will be able to give you considerable enlightenment as to the new business to be transacted.

The fact remains that there is that Bill that we introduced at the last session of the Legislature for the punishing of persons who steal ginseng. I understand that will come again before this meeting and at that time I will give my views upon the matter and will also state the position I took down at Madison on that Bill. Unfortunately when that Bill was up for consideration I was not present and had no opportunity to argue the matter over to the judicial committee or any other committee. I have been told that some of the members saw something in it that they thought should not be there, but I think that the Bill was properly prepared. I gave all my energies to taxation measures, which was more beneficial to us. In fact we already have considerable law that will cover the stealing of ginseng.

Secretary Treasurer's Report.

I refunded to the Back Fur Company, of Chicago, and J. S. Ludwig Company, of New York, their annual dues which they contributed.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer is short with one exception and that is in regard to depredations committed against our members' gardens. On September 3rd., Mr. John Ottman, of Antigo, reported his garden as being broken into the night previous. About 700 four year old plants were taken, the seed crop destroyed, and other damage was done to the garden. Mr. Ottman offered a reward of \$25.00 additional to the \$50.00 offered by the Association, for the capture of the guilty parties. No trace was found.

On September 4th., the Kickapoo Mt. Ginseng Co., of Ontario, Wisconsin, reported a loss of about 200 two year old plants and other damage done. Reward of \$50.00 was offered by the Association. No trace.

On September 26th., Mrs. Max Hoffman reported a loss of about 400 forest ginseng plants and other damage done. Association offered a reward of \$50.00. No trace.

On November 11th., the Kickapoo Mt. Ginseng Co., of Viola, Wisconsin, reported a loss of \$200.00 worth of ginseng roots. They offered a reward of \$100.00 and the Association an additional reward of \$50.00. No conviction.

On the night of November 23rd., Mr. John Ottman again reported a loss of about \$100.00 worth. Reward of \$50.00 was offered by the Association. No conviction.

On July 16th. 1910, Leonard Clark, of Pickerel Lake, reported a loss of \$100.00. Association offered a reward of \$50.00. No capture.

Another robbery was reported to me sometime in November of last fall, but the circumstances of the case were such that the sheriff requested me not to offer any reward.

Financial Report Per Cash Book

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Cash on hand Aug. 11., '09 | \$101.46 | |
| Total cash received of new Members | 54.00 | |
| | \$155.46 | |
| Cash paid out | Total | |
| | Ribbon | 1.35 |
| | Printing Badges | 75 |
| | Pins | 05 |
| | Printing Reward Bills | 4.50 |
| | " " " | 2.00 |
| | " " " | 1.70 |
| | " Circular Letter | 1.00 |
| | " Reward Bills | 1.50 |
| | Refund B. P. C. J. S. L. | 6.00 |
| | Printing Notice | 2.00 |
| | " Booklet | 15.50 |
| | Typewriting | 50 |
| | Total ex | 36.85 |
| | | 36.85 |
| Aug. 12, '10 | Bal on hand | \$118.61 |

Recess of fifteen minutes to allow the Membership Committee to report on names of members, and the Finance Committee to audit report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Membership:

The Chairman of the Committee on Membership being absent, Mr. Schwartz was called upon to read the report. Mr. Schwartz stated that Mr. Krier has the report and will read the same.

MR. KRIER:—All persons that applied were eligible and are as follows:

Enrollment of New Members.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Geo. Maxwell, Antigo | Jim Porter, Eureka |
| O. H. Lowe, Sheboygan | G. P. Dickinson, Wabeno |
| E. Hoffman, New London | H. F. Hubbard, Manitowoc |
| R. J. Leusker, Antigo | M. S. Barker, Crandon |
| F. W. Fairservice, Antigo | Ed M. Cejka, Bryant |
| H. Fristoe, Kent | G. S. Jacobson, Elderon |
| John Burnett, Antigo | F. E. Howlett, Wausau |
| L. A. LeMeux, Seymour | Henry Steeps, Rice Lake |

The names of the proposed members who paid their dues before today are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ole Smith, Wausau | Mike Bender, Elton |
| Jos Zeier, Marathon | J. M. Stillman, Milton |
| Neil Downer, Granton | Geo Dearstein, Omro |
| W. F. Fromm, Hamberg | Frank Carpenter, Baraboo |
| James Allen, Nolten | J. Marshall, Dancy |
| A. M. Peterson, Wausau | John Engler, Wausau |
| E. J. Foley, Thorp | Dr. W. B Murphy, Wabeno |
| Fred Stampfli Riley | Henry Loehr, Johnsberg |
| H. M. Wheeler, DePere | Jay L. Hawn, Rock Elm |

Motion made that the report of the Committee on Membership as read, be adopted, and that the persons whose names were read become members of this Association. Motion seconded. Motion carried.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. William Krier, the Chairman of the committee, and is as follows,

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|
| Cash on hand Aug. 12, '09 | \$101.46 | |
| “ received for dues | 54.00 | |
| Total | \$155.46 | |
| Total expenses | | 36.85 |

Bal on hand Aug. 12, '10 \$118.61

MR. EBERLEIN:—That report covers from Aug. 12th 1909 to Aug 10th 1910, and includes all membership dues that have been paid during the year up to today.

MR. KRIER:—Yes, not what came in today.

Motion made that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted. Motion seconded. Motion carried. Report is accepted.

Report of Unfinished Business.

MR. EBERLEIN:—There is no unfinished business. There is nothing left from the last session that will not fairly come within the term "new business" and it will be all considered together.

PROGRAM.

MR. EBERLEIN;—I see that Mr. Zahl is on for an article. I believe that we will call on him to give his thoughts upon "The Handling of the Matured Roots."

MR. ZAHL:—I have not prepared a paper and I will not take up much of your time.

Close to fifty years ago ginseng was first grown in Langlade County, by a few men that came from Kentucky. There was nothing known of ginseng then around here excepting what information they brought and they used to dry it when they were around camp, generally having a tent. They dried it on planks raised around before the fire or they set down some stakes with poles across, or boards across, near to the fire, and all they dried was not worth much then, about ninety cents a pound.

The first I knew about ginseng was about '83 or '84 I think. Soon after these few Kentucky men came up here the Indians got information of ginseng and they learned of the plant and they dried it in their peculiar way. They strung it on strings or thread by using a needle and string and they would hang it around near the fire place, and I could always tell ginseng of that kind from what the white man had because it was all so smoky; hanging near the fire it always became smoky.

Later there was a good many of the settlers around here gathered the root and they used it in various ways. I visited one or two camps I remember in '90; I visited a camp north of Elton, a little village about fifteen miles from here. The McClaim boys were there. They dried it in every way. The drying process is very simple.

With the cultivated root I made some trays myself for the first that I dried, about five or six years ago, and I found that was a very slow way of drying it. When you dry ginseng root you want to get all the growth there is in it and you do not want to dig it until the season is nearly over, when the plant is fully matured about October 1st., or a few days after the first of October, depending upon the frosts. When the frosts come pretty strong the leaves droop and the season is over. We then dig the root.

I had a way of making trays and putting them out doors. I had a couple of saw-horses and some poles strung across and then these racks placed on there and dried the ginseng in that way. It takes quite a while to do it, especially in the fall of the year when the sun is very low and not strong it takes about six, seven or eight weeks to dry it. Then you have the additional trouble of taking care of these trays every night. If it rains during the night you will lose more than you gain in the drying process. I found that when I had a pretty good lot of it to dry that I wanted some other way of drying it and

I heard about men making racks similar to this one I have only they placed them in a room somewhere, some advantageous room and where they could have one of these little heaters that they could place in the room and heat the room very hot and thus dry the root very rapidly.

I had not seen any of these racks but I constructed one of my own and have a little model here. It is the first model I ever made and I do not want you to criticize it too sharply. It is not proportioned very well I do not think myself.

My racks I think are about seven feet long and I made them just of that width so that I could use ordinary sheeting a yard wide to put onto these racks, without wasting cloth, and then place them in your room where you have your heater, one on top of the other until you have enough to contain all of your ginseng, than build your fire and heat your room just the way you want it. I would not advise you to heat a room over one hundred thirty degrees. I think you are liable to scorch or burn your root, in fact it might be dangerous for the wood-work in the room to keep it any hotter than that.

This is a rough model I constructed; it is not exactly proportioned. You can see how I built my racks. This is about six or seven feet long or you can build it any length and make it just wide enough so that you can take yard wide sheeting and nail or tack it on so it will just reach around; say that the width of this would be two feet and ten inches and one inch on each side would be enough to tack it.

This I make out of about three inch stuff, these sides. These side pieces will draw in when the sheeting is tacked on in that way, so I nail a slat across to stay it in that way. You can have as many of these as you wish. I think I have three. This model only has two.

I did not say anything about the previous preparation of the root which is always necessary. It is always necessary to dig it out of the ground and wash it in tubs. I have no water-works, I take the root and put it in a tub and brush the dirt off with a brush or something of that kind the best way I can; It does not take very long to do it. Lay it out in the sun or in the air a few hours and the water will dry off, then place it on the racks. Fill it up about three inches high. I have some cross pieces to lay across here, I think two by four, then put your next tray right above that and so on according to the height of your room, if your room is very high, according to how much root you want to dry and how much room you have.

I might say that with that way of drying you can dry roots in six or seven days if you wish to, unless it is very large, and if it is rather small I think I could do it in five days, depending altogether on how much wood you burn or how hot the room is.

MR. BAKER:—Would you advise running the heat up on the start, at first when you dry up to one hundred or more.

MR. ZAHL:—Yes, up to one hundred at least. I did not try to heat my room up very hot on the start.

DR. BAKER:—That is what I wanted to know.

MR. ZAHL:—After it gets partly dry you can run up to one hundred thirty or one hundred forty, and I guess one hundred fifty would not hurt it.

MR. BENDER:—How many pounds of green root does it take to make a pound of dry in your way of drying it.

MR. ZAHL:—From my experience it takes a little over three pounds to make one pound of dry; that is on the basis of fall dug root. If you dig the root earlier, say now, or before this, it will take more. My experience is that it takes a little over three pounds of green root, fall dug, from the 20th of September to the first of October. That is its natural season for digging.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Mr. Baker, what is your experience on drying.

MR. BAKER:—My experience on drying ginseng is that it takes from fall dug ginseng, in September, along about that, from the 10th to the last of September, it takes about three and one half pounds of green to make one pound of dry, I always give my ginseng about four weeks or four and one-half weeks to get dry.

Mr. Zahl just hinted at a water pressure in cleaning the roots. I just wanted to ask you if you turn the hose on with a strong pressure will that wash the dirt off?

MR. ZAHL:—I have not had any actual experience; a number of men have told me that is the way they do, lay it on the grass and take the hose and the pressure will clean and wash the dirt all out. I imagine that does not clean it thoroughly because around the neck where there are a number of rings, I notice that the dirt gets in there and there has to be some brushing before you can clean it out. You do not want to leave it in there.

MR. CLARK:—The first I dried of cultivated root was very similar to Mr. Zahl's way and I dried it thoroughly in about ten days and there was something over three hundred pounds and it did not take quite three pounds of the green root to make one pound of dry, not quite three, very close to it.

MR. HUBBARD:—May I ask what furnace heat can you use in drying ginseng, what would be proper.

MR. ZAHL:—I think furnace heat would be all right if it was of high enough degree, the same as you would have from a stove or any artificial heat. I do not know why that would not be just as good as any.

MR. HUBBARD:—I have had some experience in that and I use the hose; put it on a rack, turn the hose on it and shove it over a few times, until it is clean. If you have a sixty pound pressure it is going to take the sand all out.

Question:—Did you clean any large roots in that way? (A) Yes.

Question:—Does it clean around the neck? (A) That needs to have attention; you can easily clean it by shaking it up and turn it over and turn on the water, you can clean it first rate.

MR. BENDER:—I would like to ask Mr. Hubbard how that would work in clay.

MR. HUBBARD:—You can wash it off.

MR. BENDER:—As easy as you could in sand?

MR. HUBBARD:—No, not as easy but still you could wash it off.

MR. ZAHL:—That is a point I was not clear on. I heard a number say that you could clean it in that way. I always doubted whether it would take that sand or dirt or clay out.

MR. HUBBARD:—In cleaning any quantity of root that way you have to move it about and shake it around so that the part that you want to clean comes directly in contact with high pressure of that water. That will do it all right. I have never used a brush on my own at all. I sent mine to market and it passed all right. Of course all the growers do not have water of this kind.

Natural and Artificial Shading of Ginseng.

PAPER READ BY MR. BAKER:—I am asked to read a paper before the Wisconsin Ginseng Growers' Association at this meeting, on my experience in natural and artificial shading.

Well, to begin at the beginning, in 1902 I bought and planted a few thousand large seed bearing plants from the woods, and gave my patch one-half shade with mill waste.

The next summer my neighbors and many that lived quite distant came to my garden, and all of them that had ever seen a ginseng plant had advice to give. Some thought my shade about right, but the greater number said it was entirely too light, so acting on the advice of the majority, I summoned my boys, went to the woods, cut and hauled in bushes which were in full leaf and covered the patch until it had almost full shade. My "seng" seem to do well, but now my advisers said it was not getting enough sun, so I moved the brush on and off according to the kind of advice I got until I was thoroughly tired of it all and had become convinced that my advisers did not know very much more about it than I did; so I quit my changing and let it go with one-half shade, which an experience of eight years has now shown me to be sufficient for ginseng over two years old, but I have become convinced that seedlings need at least seven-eighths shade.

I think 1x4 inch boards make a good cheap shade, and it should be $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 feet from the surface of the beds in order to keep the air cool in the garden, and incidentally for the convenience and comfort of tall visitors. And by the way, in regard to keeping beds cool, there is nothing better than plenty of mulching, but this is getting outside my subject. It really does not matter what you shade with, so long as you get the shade and plenty of air; altho some means of shading are more easily handled and regulated than others, as I shall hereafter show. I have shaded with brush placed upon a frame-work of 2x4, which will last about four years or until the first crop can be harvested.

I also have a patch under natural shade in the forest where I cut out the underbrush, plowed and dragged the soil and made beds four and five feet wide without boards and set in seng.

I find it O. K. among small saplings and also among trees where the plants are not set closer than seven or eight feet from the trees, but it is a waste of labor and plants to put ginseng close to large trees, especially elm trees, for these destroy the plants for a much greater distance than any other.

But I find the most satisfactory shade to be lumber, for the reason that brush shading cannot be distributed with any regularity or certainty, is always trashing down on the beds, and must be continually patched and renewed in places to

offset the drying up and falling off of leaves and small branches.

One serious objection to brush shading is that one can never tell just how much shade the seng is actually getting, nor when to stop adding to it, nor where it needs patching the worst. Last year I had a quarter of an acre of four-year-old seng under brush. The plants did well and the roots made a splendid growth, but I had hard work to save the seed at all and got barely half a crop.

This was on account of the berries getting too much sunshine, for I am convinced, in spite of all the additional brush we put over these plants, that they got scarcely one-third shade. A thick brush shade soon deteriorates into a thin shade while a lumber shade is always the same. Moreover the worry of watching a brush shade, especially when a seed crop is growing, and keeping it in repair and wondering whether it is thick enough, makes the difference in price between brush and lumber seem insignificant.

Furthermore, I believe that if I had a 4-7 or even one-half lumber shade instead of brush, I would have raised 200,000 more seed last year, enough to have shaded the patch with lumber many times over.

Now my reason for preferring lumber shading to natural shading or forest shade have mostly been given; namely that much of the ground cannot be used on account of the trees sucking up the moisture of the soil, and many plants are lost by being inadvertently set too close to the trees. Storms often blow down part of the trees, as in my woods garden, leaving large patches entirely unshaded at times when it needs it most.

I believe, however, that seng would do well in a woods garden shaded by brushes and small saplings. Hereafter I expect to devote my acre in the woods to raising seedlings, which I shall frequently allow to grow until two, and sometimes three years old, before transplanting, using only such ground as has a dense shade is far enough from the trees to be moist.

I and my two sons who are raising ginseng with me have adopted a plan in regard to beds and shading which we intend to follow in whatever gardens we build hereafter. According to this plan the beds will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and run north and south with 18 inch walks between, the width of two beds and two walks being twelve feet. Every second walk will have posts six feet apart, leaving a walk free of posts for a wheel-barrow path between two beds. Three-by-four stringers twelve feet long will be nailed on top of the posts extending east and west, each stringer spanning two beds without support in the center.

On these the shade boards will be laid north and south and nailed down. The reason for having the shade boards extend north and south is of considerable importance, for as the sun moves from east to west the shade is shifted much more effectively than if the boards extended in any other direction. We shall generally use four inch boards for shading, leaving cracks three or four inches wide between and secure coolness and ventilation by placing the shade high and leaving moderate sized cracks in the fence.

For raising seed a shade a little denser than one-half is beneficial, but a shade very much denser than this retards the growth of roots over two years old.

MR. CLARK:—I do not believe from my experience that a stationary shade is shade for all conditions of weather. A shade that is wide apart is all right when it is cold and wet but when it is hot and dry like it was the last summer has been is not sufficient. I do not think there is any shade except that it is an adjustable shade.

MR. McMULLEN:—In your opinion it does not make any difference how much water goes into your beds.

DR. BAKER:—An ordinary rainfall is not likely to hurt your beds if your ground has a proper grade. That has been my experience in the last eight years. You are not likely to get enough rain fall to damage your plants. I have had water stand over my beds and freeze hard over the top of my beds and stay for two months and then it went off and my plants were just as good there as anywhere. There came an early rain two or three years ago and the water fell and froze there hard and stood over my patches in some places over a foot deep. It stayed there until the spring thaw. I saw no inconvenience from it whatever.

MR. BENDER:—How high do you have your beds raised and what is the soil?

DR. BAKER:—My soil is a stiff clay but my beds were raised about four inches.

I have had and dug ginseng under all the different degrees of shading. At the time I commenced ginseng raising I did not have very much confidence in the business and did not spend very much time in putting up the shade, anything that happened to make shade I used it. I have had patches in my garden that was densely shaded, I have had patches that was half shaded and one-third shaded and all the different degrees of shading. I find that plants two years old ordinarily make the best growth with about half shade and if you want seed and plenty of them, I think a little more shade is better.

MR. BENDER:—Would that apply to sandy soil as well as clay?

DR. BAKER:—I believe the sandier the soil the more shade it should have. That is my opinion. I have not dealt with sandy ground myself, although I observed other people's gardens that did have lots of sand.

MR. BENDER:—The reason that I am asking, over at Elton where I started my original garden was clay and I have hauled in several loads of sand: It is a hard thing to get sand there. I paid one dollar a load. I have got twenty-five beds, seventy feet long and five feet wide. I hauled about six loads of sand to the beds, which I found did very well as a top dressing. Since that I moved over to Wausau and it is sandy loam, something entirely new to me, and I found out this season, I do not feel so bad over it now since I have visited other gardens, but it is kind of a failure. It might have been the extreme heat of the sun. The soil was new to me and I do not know but what there should have been a difference in the shade. I give half and half and cover with lath.

MR. KRIER:—The condition of the top growth is no indica-

tion. You cannot judge from your plant what the growth of the root is.

MR. LOWE:—In the country where I came from, I may be mistaken, but the reason that the plants have gone down I would say was because there is too much sun-light. I see a number have gardens that have gone down. If the root keeps on growing when the plant is down it is alright, does that continue growing?

DR. BAKER:—The root does not keep on growing without a top I can tell you that right now. The top of the plant is the same as the lung is to a man.

MR. LOWE:—If the leaves spread out it would be too shady. If the foliage turns up on the corners it would be too much sunlight. That is our impression. We shade almost four-eighths; five-eighths anyway.

Q. What kind of a soil? (A) Sandy soil. We mulch with horse manure and our beds never dry up.

Q. What county? (A) Sheboygan county. Our plants were not bothered at all with blight.

I may be mistaken but I lay it to the excessive sun-light and the exceptionally dry summer.

DR. BAKER:—One little place I noticed in my patch the leaves commenced drying up. I watered all the rest of the patch good also and this much turned this color so I put in about fifty barrels of water on that corner of the patch and the leaves that weren't dry at that time are nice and green now and the rest of my patch is green and in fine condition.

MR. McMULLEN:—Do not you believe that where you shade a little closer that it would not dry up?

DR. BAKER:—It would not dry up so quick.

MR. HUBBARD:—I would like to ask if watering the soil without sprinkling the plants would not be better. I lay the hose between the boards and let the water run and let it soak through. I would not spray. I find out if the soil clear to the top is damp and once in a while I turn the hose on and let it run through between the planks, and if it don't suit me I go and stop up the walks. The soil is damp all the time, I do not let it get dry.

MR. BENDER:—When you sprinkle do you use cold water or use that in your barrels and let it stand any length of time.

(A) Use water right out of the well.

MR. HAWN:—I notice here that all the beds are mulched with saw-dust. I always regretted the fact that I do not live in a city where I could get it.

Q. The purpose of mulching is to preserve moisture, is it not,

(A) Yes.

MR. LOWE:—Saw-dust is one of the greatest absorbers of moisture. The saw-dust will absorb the moisture. Isn't it continually drawing the moisture out of your beds? I believe horse manure is better than your saw-dust, I may be mistaken.

DR. BAKER:—You do not understand the operation of the saw-dust. Saw-dust will keep the ground moist through most all kinds of weather. It stays moist under there, even when the saw-dust is perfectly dry.

MR. LOWE:—I think pea straw is equally as good. Pea straw will not be moved out of its place by water.

MR. BENDER:—I agree with Dr. Baker as far as saw-dust mulch is concerned.

I used saw-dust for six years. Take it on a hot day when it is 100 in the shade, you can go to a saw-dust pile and you will find moisture, and especially under shading. You will have plenty of moisture in your soil. I find it that way in a sandy loam, especially in a clay soil. My place at Elton is clay. I never sprinkled it at any time of the year. I give it four inches of rotten saw-dust. I have never found it to dry out.

MR. ZAHL:—I would like to answer the gentleman from Sheboygan. I think his theory is wrong in regard to radiation of saw-dust. It is an absorber of moisture, that is true. When you claim it is also a radiator you are mistaken. If you have dry weather for six months it will not dry the saw-dust out. It will not radiate that moisture, it will hold it. It is a radiator only in a limited degree. There may be a very slight evaporation or radiation. Saw-dust is a fine mulch and I think there is nothing equal to it.

MR. LOWE:—I think that it is true if you find it thick enough. After a rain it does not take very long for the surface to get dry. The same is true when the mulch is not put on sufficiently thick. It does not take very many days before the whole top will be dry.

Is it nutritive?

MR. ZAHL:—There is a great deal of difference in saw-dust.

Bass-wood saw-dust rots very easily and it becomes a fine mulch. You take pine saw-dust or hemlock they are not so good; they do not hold the moisture so well. Bass-wood saw-dust or ordinary saw-dust from an ordinary mill, and also the long stuff that looks like excelsior is very good, but, it requires more of that because it does not pack down so well. After it is packed down it will hold the moisture well. New saw-dust such as pine and hemlock is not very good but if you use sufficient of it it is a pretty good mulch.

Wood Shading

MR. M. G. EBERLEIN:—Offers his experience. The first time I went into the ginseng business I bought four thousand seed. I had watched the fellow who sold me this ginseng seed grow ginseng under five or six oak trees he had in his back yard. I satisfied myself that it was all right. During that time I let him pay the bills of course.

I bought the seed when I thought the soil was about right and planted the seed he sold me. The character of the soil I have is what we call a sandy clay loam, considerable clay mixed in it, fairly good quality. In fact though, sometimes now, four or five years after, I believe it is just about the kind of soil you want.

The character of the trees is a mixed growth of a few ash, soft maple and poplar. I picked out a nice little place and dug that up as good as a man can dig it; every little root was taken out. It cost me just ten dollars for labor for digging up a bed five feet wide and seventy feet long. The fellows got right down on their knees with grub axes. I planted the seed and the next year I never saw a nicer crop of seedlings. I examined some of these seedlings and they were just fine.

Acting upon that I thought the woods was a good place and I immediately began to prepare a larger garden in the woods. I have now one acre of woods garden. That probably is as much as the most of you have in the woods. I dug up the ground in the same way I had the other prepared.

I took six inch hemlock lumber and walled up the sides of the beds, took out all of the rootlets, only allowed the nicest trees to stand, bought a lot of roots and put them in these beds. They came up very nicely the next summer and I noticed that my shade was not even. In some places I had dense shade; in other places the shade was hardly sufficient. The result was that over one-half of that woods garden went down by blight. The part that was shaded very nicely was not affected by blight, although I had a severe case of blight in my garden. I sprayed all the beds with powdered sulphate and took every precaution possible to have a good garden for the next year.

The next year came and as soon as the frost was out of ground I started to watch that garden grow. By and by the plants started to come up and thousands and thousands of roots came up about half an inch and could not pull the top after it. Just the tops were simply too large to pull through. I saw the predicament at once and immediately went to work and had to dig all around them and cut the roots away to get them through. The result was we saved a good many thousand of them. When I started that operation it was too late in many instances they did not come. Many again would take root in the place where they bend.

From that I am satisfied that in soil of the kind I have got the woods garden for old plants is absolutely a failure. It cost me one hundred dollars and I am giving it to you for nothing.

I planted a great many seed in that woods garden. I have some very fine seedlings. In fact, some of the members of this Association have seen my garden. They all agree that the soil is just about right. I do believe that the woods is the only place to raise young plants and I am going to take out every old root in that whole acre of garden and put into a new garden of artificial shading.

The bed which I have used for larger roots will be used for planting seedlings and as a nursery garden. The reason for that is that you have to dig the garden up every year or two at most. Some will do well and others will die down.

Those roots or tops that did not die off this spring I have examined them since, and they all seem to be in sound condition.

In addition to this acre of garden, I have another acre of artificial shading. I also have some seed in that, probably two thousand. I have at present about two acres of ginseng. Am now preparing a new garden of almost an acre to take the place of the one in the woods: I am convinced that a woods garden is not what I want for ginseng except for seedlings.

MR. ZAHL:—I did not quite understand in regard to these roots.

MR. EBERLEIN:—They started to come up as nicely as they could; came up about one and one-half inches, just where they

bend; they just simply could not come up, the tops were so large the little rootlets just pressed them right down; many of them broke in two.

MR. HAHN:—Would not saw-dust mulching stop that? I have had the same trouble in my garden that the tops were so heavy they could not get out of the ground, sometimes come up part way and then break off; sometimes come up crooked. I think a good mulch on top of that would do away with it.

MR. EBERLEIN:—There is a cause for every evil. The reason that these things did not come up and these tops something held them back; in my case it was these little rootlets.

MR. BENDER:—Wasn't it what we call damping off?

MR. EBERLEIN:—I am familiar with what we call damping off. I never yet have had a single plant damp off in the woods.

MR. ZAHL:—I would like to say for Mr. Bender's benefit that damping off takes place only with seedlings.

I would like to say for the benefit of our worthy president that if he had an ordinary cultivated garden, with ordinary artificial shading, and had beds with the same kind of roots, he would have the same trouble there, exactly, as he had in the woods, I will guarantee him that. The trouble with his roots was that he did not have sufficient mulch. A man cannot raise ginseng successfully without mulching it. I think that is where the whole trouble was.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I most heartily agree with everything you have said in regard to this matter of natural shading. You take soil in the woods where it is now perfectly free from rootlets, by spading it up and leaving it lay for a year, you have got a net-work of rootlets through that bed as though put in there by some master hand and the ginseng cannot get through. I am convinced that natural shading for old roots is a failure.

MR. ZAHL:—My experience the way I look at it, artificial and natural shading are about one and the same thing. I have got a woods garden and I think it is a great success. The trouble with those who have gone into the woods is simply this, that they have not been able to or have not worked up the soil. You must master the soil. Get rid of all the foreign matter in that soil and make it as a garden or you will not succeed. I constructed mine on a plan that I thought was a success: I made veritable garden; grubbed it and took out every stone and every root. You have got to get all the little stone. My garden in the woods is very easy to keep clean. I do not think it has cost me \$5.00 to clean my garden in the woods. I have paid out more than twice that much to weed the little garden at the house, the cultivated garden, but as I said before, my soil was thoroughly grubbed with a grub-hoe; every stone and every root was completely gotten rid of. It is lots of work, but you have got to master and control the soil. I have known it to take ten, fifteen or thirty years to get a grown up plant under adverse circumstances in the woods.

R. H. MCMULLEN:—What per cent shading do you give?

MR. ZAHL:—I am now using about sixty per cent for the older plants and about seventy-five per cent for seedlings. I tell you no man can work the soil more than I did in my garden. I took out every grub and every root and every thistle.

MR. BENDER:—Does that apply to sandy loam.

MR. ZAHL:—Yes.

MR. BENDER:—Would you give the same amount of shade in clay as in sand?

MR. ZAHL:—I have not had any experience in that, I cannot tell you.

I would like to say to the president that there is a difference between his garden and mine in the woods. I visited his garden and his shading was all second growth small trees, while mine are very large trees and I only have a tree here and there for shading and where I have not shading enough I have erected artificial shading.

MR. HUBBARD:—Would it not make very considerable difference in planting in the forest as to what kinds of wood the trees were made of.

MR. EBERLEIN:—All I can tell you is that I spent one thousand dollars already experimenting in my woods garden. I do not intend to spend any more money in experimenting in the woods. So far as poplar, soft maple and elm and there are a few oak trees are concerned, in the kind of soil I have got, it does not thrive.

MR. HUBBARD:—The trees are peculiar in their roots. The roots of those trees spread close to the top of the ground. They have got the advantage because they are there first. If you had that all hickory they grow straight down. You take the pine and you go out and look at those pine roots. They grow close up to the top of the ground. When I used to cultivate the ground I used to find roots way off thirty or forty feet from the stump.

I question very much indeed the cultivation of ginseng in the forest unless you expect to spend a good many years at it. If you want to grow ginseng in the forest, and I would if I was your age, I would plant it in the forest and would use the opportunity that I now have. In ten years I could have it shaded with trees that would reach forty feet across in a few years. The Norway maple will grow forty feet in twenty years or less. You could have them forty feet apart and in a regular form and you could have your beds exactly where you wanted them.

Care of the Seed Crop.

PAPER BY MR. J. E. NEEFE:—If you will remember, about one year ago I was asked to take this subject and did. Owing to the misfortune of the secretary in losing the record, I have been asked again to take this subject.

I will state at this time, the same as I did a year ago, that I cannot lay down any definite rule for you to follow on this subject, as what might answer to the best advantage to me, in my locality, will not answer to the best advantage in some of yours. So I will leave that part of it open for the discussion later on.

The first will be the harvesting of the seed crop. In that regard I will simply state how I harvest mine, for different growers having different amounts it would be necessary to go at it a little differently. Owing to the quantity that I have I cannot bother to go around through the beds as fast as a few seeds are turning red around the bottom of the seed head. The small growers will do that. I simply wait until the entire

head is ripe and then go through and snap the seed head off. There will be many, of course, in the garden which have not fully developed yet and those will be left until a later date.

Now for the picking operation, usually about two bushel baskets full will make a good half days work for picking in that way. After I have picked my baskets full I take them down to the house and there shell off all of the berries from the seed head, picking out all of the stems and leaves that may have fallen in during the picking operations. After I have got them all shelled off I will use an ordinary dry goods box holding five or six bushels, turn those berries into that box and leave them lay there until I have finished my picking. Perhaps in five or six days they will have developed enough so that I can go through the patch the second time and pick them off again, following this process until about the third picking, which will usually finish it up. If there should be a few late ones develop I will leave them until they are ripe. About the third time will clean it up or pick all of the ripe berries.

Now, in putting these berries in the box, especially after the first picking, care must be taken not to leave those lay there too long without stirring them up. They will heat and you are liable then to burn the seed. To prevent that when you see that they are beginning to settle in the box shows that they are rotting. I will turn the water into the box until I have got them all floating thoroughly. Take a piece of board and stir them up so as not to allow them to get in bunches. In that way it prevents their heating in the box.

It will usually take three or four weeks to thoroughly rot that pulp or the meaty substance off from the seed. Leave them in there long enough until there is no red berries left in there and until that substance on the berries has completely let loose from the seed.

At that time I turn the water into the box again, and then this substance, the pulp being rotten, it will have a muddy appearance and when that is right then I run it through a screen. I use a box 16 in. square by 10 in. deep. On the bottom of that I will have a screen of seven or eight mesh to the inch, large enough to let any of the substance through and yet small enough so that none of the smallest seed will go through. When that is in that thin condition I take a bucket and dip it out of that box and pour it through a sieve. The majority will sift right through. What still remains I turn the water on again and wash it through the sieve until the pulp has all been washed off and you have nothing but clear seed left in the box.

Then I will want to test them before putting them away. I use an ordinary wash-tub or some vessel that will hold quite a quantity of water and will drop in two hundred or three hundred thousand seed, stir them up and whatever floats on top I take off with a skimmer or something of that kind, and I want to test all of them so as not to take up any unnecessary room in stratifying the seed.

After they are tested I use clean sand for stratifying the seed, using an ordinary kind of screen for that about 16 to 12 inches long and probably ten or twelve inches deep. In that box I place a layer of sand one inch deep and then a layer of seed about the same depth, putting a layer of sand on top of

that and stirring them so as to get the sand mixed up so as not to have a layer of seed without any sand mixed in. Repeating that until the box is full within two inches of the top then I fill with clear sand. That process I follow until all the seed have been placed in the box. Then I take them right down cellar, place them in the cellar and leave them there all winter, watch them of course that they do not get dry, watering them say once or twice a month, pouring a little water on the sand on the top, let it run down through the sand wetting the seed clear down through the box. If rats or mice have access to the cellar, a screen should also be tacked across the top of the box so as not to let them in. One day and a night will cost you considerable money with a rat or mouse in that box of seed. Leave them there all the next summer and from about the first of July they require a little closer attention. I mean by that that they will require a little more notice. It is getting about time for your seed to germinate. I water all of them about once a month, possibly a little oftener if the cellar is well ventilated; but care must be taken if the sand even on top shows any moisture, until the time you take them out of the sand.

I usually take them out of the sand about October 1st., as the weather is usually beginning to cool off by that time. I bring them up from the cellar and wash them through the screen again, usually using a smaller box for that and a tank that I have that holds about four barrels of water, filling that about half full of water and filling this box full of the seed and sand by just a gentle working up. That sand will work through the seed and right down through the screen and into the tank, leaving no sand left in the seed.

I wash them through that way first and then dip the water and sand out of the tank, filling it again half full and washing them again, as the water will soon get dirty and the seed will not get clean and white, the second time washing them will take all the muddy appearance off from them. At that time I put them in a vessel or something I have prepared to hold the clean seed.

After I have washed them the second time I will also dip this water out of the tank and then fill it nearly full of water, dropping the entire bunch of seed into that tank for water testing. Sometimes I have considerable seed floating on top. I usually figure from the amount of seed that I raise on having anywhere from one to two hundred thousand of floating seed which I would not put on the market. Those seed are all thoroughly water tested and then ready for the planting of the seed.

In the meantime if I have much seed to plant I will commence in time to make my beds, prepare them. As there has not been very much said in regard to the making up of beds, I will also tell my methods as to making up of the beds for planting seed.

The height of the beds depends a great deal upon the natural drainage of the ground. If you have a natural drainage to carry this water off it will not be necessary to raise the beds quite so high, although I am quite an advocator of a raised bed. I use lumber from six to ten inches wide for my

side beds. In making those up I aim to have the beds from four and a half to five feet wide, wide enough so that I can reach half way through them from each side to keep them clean, providing also an aisle of about sixteen inches between the two beds. My row of posts would be from twelve to fourteen feet and an aisle of course where the posts are set, and the aisle in the center for running the wheel barrow, that is wider than the aisle where the posts are. This will make the beds four and one-half to five feet wide.

I will spade those beds up, stir the soil up thoroughly. I am using artificial shading I will state, by the way, so there is no rootlets to clean out or anything of that kind. My soil is a black loam, no clay mixed with it, but not quite sand enough to suit me in the soil. I am compelled, to get sand enough in the soil, to haul it from the woods. I cannot find the soil every place in the woods that I want. There is only two localities there in which I can find it. I haul this soil three miles and fill in these beds with that soil. I fill them up level full, working them down raking them so that if there is any stone or any roots or weeds or anything of that kind that I do not want in the beds, I work that out with the rake and level it down, and in sowing the seed I sow the seed broad-cast. I notice in these gardens a great many have drills. I drilled for the first few years but I am convinced that the broad-cast sowing of the seed is the best, or it is for me.

My experience in drilling is that you are apt to get them a little too close together and they are apt to twist around one another making an ill-shaped root, which I do not have in sowing broad-cast. After the seed have been sown in the beds I take my wheel-barrow with the same soil that I hauled in and I sift soil over those seed to about one-half inch depth. Then I mulch with saw-dust. I have tried the woods mulch. I have tried it for six years; no complaint as to the condition and quality of mulch, but I do complain in hot weather of having to stoop over and pull so many weeds. I do not like that part of it. I have been mulching two years a part of my garden with well rotted saw-dust. My plants look just as nice and grow just as thrifty through the saw-dust as they do through the leaf mulch and it is great deal less work in keeping it clean.

After I have got it mulched two or three inches deep. I use two inches anyway of saw-dust on the sand. I have nothing much to do with it until spring, waiting for the plants to grow, for the month of May to come to see with what success my planting has been and I have always had good success, the very best. I have as a rule got at least ninety per cent growth from my seed, that is, ninety per cent of them will grow.

There is nothing more I can do with these seedlings or plants except to keep the weeds out, and that is not a very big job in mulching with saw-dust. I then let the plants grow until about the first of October, as I have stated before, the weather being cool then, I commence to transplant. I do not transplant yearlings, I do my transplanting on two year old plants. I have tried the yearling transplanting one or two times and met with a heavy loss each time. The plants never

came through, never came at all. I examined them, there was no root left and in every case of the two year old transplanting I will get ninety or ninety-five per cent of fine thrifty plants.

In making up the beds for this transplanting I make them up the same as I have told you in the planting of the seed with the exception of putting in the furrow for planting the roots in. In doing that I use an ordinary garden cultivator with just a single shovel on, stretch a line lengthwise of the bed, run that furrow about three inches deep, taking care in putting the roots in the furrow that the fibers are well straightened out, and in order to do that I take the root by the head of the root and draw it this way through the furrow so as to keep the fibers straight and not shove them down and crook them all up. I find in digging your roots you will find much nicer roots if you keep them straight.

Then I cover those up, and would make the roots around five inches deep under this sand loam.

There is one plan that I would not say would be advisable for all of you to follow. You that have a heavier soil it would not be best to put them more than three inches deep; you will have trouble: and then mulch them. I use four inches of well rotted saw-dust. We have no pine or hemlock saw-dust to contend with. We have hard-wood, mostly hard maple and basswood mixed. Hard maple is just as good as basswood.

Now in mulching I do not think I can say anything that will be of any advantage to you, as it has already been taken up quite extensively. I have tried to state how I handle my crop and if there are any that have not thoroughly understood it and have any questions to ask, I will try and answer them the best I can and if it has been beyond my experience I will call upon some one in the crowd that can answer it for me.

MR. R. H. MCMULLEN:—In planting your two year old plants how far do you plant them apart.

MR. NEEFE:—I usually put these furrows eight inches apart and place the roots from six to eight inches apart in the furrow.

MR. ZAHL:—Have you ever tried the two different methods of planting, whether horizontal or at an angle of about forty-five degrees or perpendicular. Some seem to have an idea that the horizontal planting is all right in case of furrows that you speak of, laying the root right in there, drawing it with the head towards the plant already planted so that the fibers will grow in line nicely. Whether you plant that way or whether you lay the plant at an angle of forty-five degrees or nearly perpendicular and then put your soil against it.

MR. NEEFE:—My ground has a very nice drainage, say ten to fifteen degrees. Commencing with the planting I always commence at the lower end. I will plant that root so it will have an angle of twenty or twenty-five degrees. That way I can keep those fibers straight. If you undertake to plant perpendicular you have got to have the furrows deeper than three inches deep. You cannot keep the fibers straight if you do not. Then you have to dig a hole and put them down in. I bought a few roots last fall planted that way. I got a

bunch of roots about the shape of a potato, all crooked up. You cannot get a thrifty growth that way.

MR. LOEHR:—Does it kill the seed to a certain extent by keeping the seed too long before they start to sprout?

MR. NEEFE:—I have never had any trouble with it. Usually about the first of May those plants will appear and by having the seed in the soil I have had no trouble with it. If you were planting that seed in well rotted saw-dust alone and no earth I think you would have trouble. The fibers growing out would be so much different. I think you would have trouble with the seed. I have had a little trouble with a few roots that I have forgotten to plant, piled them up in a little pile of saw-dust and of course in my hurry go off and forget them, leave them there over winter, and I would never be able to get a plant out of those next season, freezing will kill them every time; I think you will have the same trouble with seed if planted in saw dust, but planted in earth I have never had any trouble with them at all.

MR. FROMM:—I had my seed plants in earth and I had a patch last winter where the snow was blown off considerable. I found later on that those plants had lost vitality and were really affected.

MR. ZAHL:—I think probably your trouble was that if the wind had blown or endeavored to blow the snow off from your beds it probably removed your mulch and left your ground without proper covering. That will have something to do with it also. I presume that is where your trouble lies.

MR. FROMM:—I generally have a fence to keep the snow back out of the garden and this patch happened to be where the fence was blown down and the wind had greater force there and blew the snow off of that patch and kept the ground bare.

MR. ZAHL:—I think your trouble was, as I said before, in your not having the proper mulch on there. Your ground froze and thawed a number of times. The thaw in the first place I do not think would effect it, but with the cool weather that we have in this country there will be a number of times that the ground will freeze and thaw and if it is not properly protected you will have trouble. I think that is where your trouble originated.

MR. ————Is it well for the plant to transplant it or is it better to have the plant grow to maturity where the seed is sown.

MR. NEEFE:—Every time you take the root up and loosen those little rootlets from the earth, it retards its growth to quite an extent for that season.

MR. ZAHL:—I would like to say I do not think it hurts a plant, I think it is very beneficial to it to transplant it.

MR. NEEFE:—It retards the growth. After the plant is developed and the season is over that is the time to transplant that plant, not in the middle of the season. Transplanting it in the fall or very early in the spring, I advise late fall transplanting. If you will transplant your plants every two years you will get a larger root.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—I think it retards the growth the first year. The second year you get a bigger growth. I

think if you transplant it after the second year it will be all right.

MR. ZAHL:—I have never advised transplanting seedlings.

MR. NEEFE:—I read an article several years ago. I think it is authority from one of our Consuls in China in regard to the way that the Chinese grow ginseng there. It is contrary to what I have been telling you, of course, but I shall tell it because it is in print. They take their roots up every fall and put them in the cellar. Early in the spring they make their beds and set them back into the ground. That might work in China but whether it will work in the United States or not I could not state,

MR. ZAHL:—I presume it is just a superstition to put them down cellar.

DR. BAKER:—This article that you read went on to say that the winters were so severe that the plants could not withstand the season was the reason they stored them away.

MR. BENDER:—How does it work to take the new seed and plant them in the same bed instead of stratifying the seed.

MR. NEEFE:—As to that I have not had any experience in it, I do not know. I have never planted the berry in the ground. I have been running my garden as a nursery, preparing the seed for the market, so I stratify all my seed. I think there would be one objection if I was planting very many. I have got too much ground to keep clean. In hot weather it is quite a job for me to pull those weeds and I get out of all that work that I can.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I will call on the secretary to answer the question.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—My experience in that line has been somewhat successful, although after the seeds have developed and sprouted we lost some. I could not say, perhaps we did not prepare the soil right or had too much mulch. We had trouble two or three years in damping off, but in planting green seed I would say that all the seeds come. I find that where I put in the berry, take it right off from the plant and put it in the ground the seed all come up.

We have had some bad tuck. A great many seedlings have damped off, not so much this year as we had two years before. We have observed very carefully and find that where we put in one berry that as many seeds as were in that berry came. I think it is very successful in that way. Of course, as Mr. Neefe said, you have got that much more ground to take care of. With proper mulching and enough mulching it is very little trouble, if a person wants to take that little time. Seedlings do not take a great deal of ground and with proper mulching there is very little weeding to do. We do not put in an hour the whole summer on one hundred thousand seeds.

MR. NEEFE:—As to whether that has anything to do with the damping off, I do not think that it has. My experience has taught me that the damping off is caused exclusively from too much sun heat and too much moisture.

The question was brought up I think under the shade of seedlings, and what few I raise I want my shade almost dense,

and my shading is also arranged so as to keep off a portion of the rain-fall if we happen to have a wet season. This season I have not been troubled at all with damping off. I have a good shade and as we have had no rain fall I have not found any damping off at all.

MR. KRIER:—Mr. Goodspeed of New York, whose articles are accepted as authority by a great many people, has advocated during the last two years, giving entire shade and at the same time draining off all the water and I have decided to do that next year.

We will use our beds five and one-half feet wide and use this thirty-six inch wide sheeting, support that over the beds and that will shed all the water and at the same time give its a dense shade; that shade will not be a dark shade, it will be light, some sun-light will get through that. Mr. Goodspeed has found this to be perfect, not losing a seed in that way.

MR. NEEFE:—That is up to the latter part of July or August. After that they should have the regular rain.

MR. KRIER:—After that time they ought to have a little water. In the spring the ground is moist and it will remain so until we get our very hot days when evaporation commences they will start to die out at that time. They need some water after that.

MR. NEEFE:—I would advise you not to take your shade off from your seedlings at all. Leave it there. Last year I had mine that way and the worst case of damping off I ever had was after my little seedlings commenced to come up in August. I lost half of them. What we plan on doing is to leave the shade on. Leave your shade on there so that the sun-light will not come in contact with your plants.

Paper Prepared by Mr. J. H. Koehler:

Mr. Koehler being absent, his paper was read by the secretary.

FELLOW GINSENG GROWERS:—I have often asked myself the question, why it is that ginseng growers, unlike people in any other line of business, persist in cutting their own throat, or in other words, killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

As a rule, if a person, or several persons, have made an invention, they do not advertise and distribute their knowledge on the particular subject broadcast. On the contrary, they have it patented so that they may have the exclusive privilege of using this knowledge. If a person has discovered a rich mine, he does not invite the public to share with him, but pockets the fruits of his labors himself. If a person has a business which brings him good profits, he does not usually open a kindergarten and educate others in that line of business free of charge and thereby create competition. He will cautiously guard his business secrets and will only part with them, if at all, for a good and valuable consideration.

Now, why do some of our brother ginseng growers act contrary to these fundamental rules of business? Why do some persist in selling ginseng nursery stock, especially seeds, for a song? Don't they know that with every dollar's worth of seed they sell, they are creating a competitor and shorten-

ing the life of the ginseng business to some extent? Luckily, however, as a rule, the fellow who disposes of his nursery stock for little or nothing, does not know his business himself, or he would not be doing what he is. And as he does not know the business himself, he cannot give his customer much information, and in many cases the fellow who bought this cheap nursery stock will fail and the nursery stock so sold is just that much off the market.

But why should the nursery stock be sold for less than it is worth? We have in the past years experimented some with decapitation of seed by nipping off, early in the spring, what would have amounted to about a million and a half of seed, and while we are not yet through with our experiments, as near as we can tell now, it costs about \$1.50 per thousand to produce seeds at the expense of root. In other words, if the seed bud is nipped off early in the spring, the root growth will be enough more to make the seed cost \$1.50 per thousand.

Besides the gain in the weight of the root, if not allowed to produce seed, we understand that the root deteriorates in quality if allowed to produce seed year after year. In China, in the Province of Manchuria and Korea, where ginseng has been cultivated for centuries (and certainly they should have gained a better knowledge during this long period than we have, of growing this plant), we are told that in order to grow the best root they do not let those plants which they grow for the dry market, bear any seed at all. Such being the case, it is very probable that if the growers continue to produce seed year after year as they have in the past, our root will deteriorate so that in a number of years hence we will have an inferior article.

We all know that the ginseng business is very profitable. Then why do we not confine the business to ourselves, to those now in it. Or, if any one else, an outsider, wishes to share with us in the profits, why should he not pay for his privilege an amount commensurate with the prospective profits? My associates and I have always received what we considered a fair price for whatever nursery stock we have disposed of, and yet we can see where we are thousand of dollars behind what we would have been, had we planted the nursery stock sold and matured it for the dry market. And we doubt whether we would have catered to the nursery trade at all, were it not for the fact that we were crowded for sufficient funds to extend the business to an extent as we would have liked to.

Brother Ginseng Grower, try raising just enough seed for your own use, or as much as you can dispose of for a good fair price besides, and watch the happy results. While we do not believe there is any immediate danger of an over-production in the ginseng business, it is our honest opinion that such an over-production will come in time. However, if the ginseng growers would unite in curtailing production of seed, this over-production could be postponed many years. If the growers were well enough organized and would all unite in this practice, we see no reason why the over-production could not be postponed indefinitely.

On the other hand, if some growers are so anxious to make

someone a present of their seed, we do not blame any one for accepting it, if the seed is good, as it sometimes is.

Eight or ten years ago seed cost about \$100.00 a pound and people who bought it at that price made large profits on their investment. At that time the price offered by dealers for the dry root was not much in excess of \$4.00 a pound. Why should today seed be worth only one-fourth as much as then with the price of dry roots practically double the then current prices?

Think this over, brother ginseng grower. I believe these few suggestions are well worth your serious consideration. There is no question in my mind but what you will be money ahead by following the course therein outlined.

I might add that our experiment along the lines of ascertaining just how much it costs to grow seed at the expense of the root, are still incomplete. The results above mentioned were obtained by cutting off the seed buds from the plant in the last year before digging for the dry market. It is therefore reasonable to presume that if the plant were not allowed to bear any seed at all during its entire life, that the results would be a still better showing.

Thanking you for the attention, I beg to remain,
Very truly yours,

J. H. KOEHLER.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Mr. Goodspeed has been expected to attend this meeting but has been unable to do so. The secretary will please read his letter to the Members of the Association.

Letter from Mr. Goodspeed read by Secretary, which is as follows:

Skaneateles, N. Y. July 28, 1910.

Dear Brother:—

I am very VERY sorry that I cannot be with you at your annual gathering. My hands are more than full and you can probably guess it is impossible to hire any one to take my place here. We are working hard to help the growers and shall continue to do so both with pen and word and at some future time we hope to be with you but at this time every day is full. I have not taken a single day off not even to go to Edgewater for a day's fishing.

Tell your members that the blight as a whole is on the wane, but another trouble in fiber rot is on the increase. I think, however, it will be no easy matter at that, but remember that the good things that are to be had without a struggle in this world are few. History tells us that all wild plants when taken from the forest and put under high cultivation undergo a severe trial with disease. Keep at it and you will win.

Yours truly,

C. H. GOODSPEED

Motion made and seconded that when we adjourn we adjourn until this evening at seven o'clock and finish up the remainder of the business excepting seeing the gardens. Motion carried.

Motion made to adjourn until seven o'clock. Motion seconded.

Motion carried.

Evening Session

Meeting called to order at 7:30 by Mr. M. G. Eberlein, President.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Next in the order of business is new business and if we have overlooked any old business we will take that up with this sub-division.

The following resolution was then read by E. F. Burns, of Stanley, Wisconsin:

Antigo, Wis., Aug. 10th. 1910.

Whereas, our fellow culturist, Mr. F. W. Harville, has passed this life since our last meeting, and

Whereas, we have lost his helpful co-operation and the opportunity to be of help to him,

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Wisconsin Ginseng Growers Association, in annual convention assembled, that we deeply deplore this seemingly premature passing of a noble life and that we carry his name upon our roll as an honorary member, and

Resolved further that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this annual meeting and that a copy be mailed to his family.

Motion made that resolution be adopted. Motion carried, and the secretary is instructed to enter the resolution upon the minutes of this meeting.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Dr. T. E. Loope, one of our old members is very ill. He wished very much to be present with us but is not able to be here. You will remember him, he was the gentleman that wrote the poem "The Ginshang Man".

MR. W. W. CLARK:—Wouldn't it be best to have some of these resolutions published in some of the papers, the resolution with reference to the deceased.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I believe that is usually the custom. Will the gentleman who made the former motion consent to amend it?

REPLY:—Certainly.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The former motion has been reconsidered and it is now moved that in addition that the secretary publish the resolution in the local papers. Amendment carried. Motion as amended is carried.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—There seems to be a little dissatisfaction as to the place of our meeting and leaving it to the judgment of the executive committee and I wish to suggest that we put this before the members and let them discuss it and see whether we had not better vote upon the question as to where we wish our annual meetings to be held. Sometimes it is not convenient for all to be at one place and sometimes it would be more so to be present at another place and I thought perhaps we might consider this, I found I was criticised, as the other members of the executive committee, for wishing to call this meeting in Antigo this year. You do as you like. I wished to speak to you about it.

MR. ZAHL:

I suppose our constitution and by-laws provide how and where or what disposition is to be made of that, as it seems to me it has been left to the executive committee. I was one of the executive committee and I was rather opposed to having the

meeting here as I thought the organization was effected here and we had the other annual meeting so close to Antigo, I thought it would be best to have this meeting down near the south part of the state, or more in the central part, but the other members of the executive committee were in favor of having it here and of course I would not oppose it. If it can be left under our Constitution and by-laws to the vote of the Association it seems to me that it is all the better than to leave it to the executive committee of one or two or three men.

MR. BURNS:—

The intent of the drafters of the Constitution was that it was best to leave it to the executive committee to fix the time and place of meeting. The majority of the members present at the organization meeting were of the opinion that they wanted to go to some place where ginseng was growing and they wanted to go at a time of the year when they could see the gardens at the different stages of development from spring to fall. I favored that plan too. I belong to the Michigan Ginseng Growers Association and almost joined the Minnesota Ginseng Growers Association just about the time I got Mr. Krier's letter appealing to the growers in this state. I did not join the Minnesota Association, I wanted to join this. Their annual meetings are held in January, at the time of the year when you cannot see the ginseng, cannot get any practical experience or observations. Antigo is a hard place for us to reach coming from the southwest. I think Marshfield would be a far better point for people living in my part of the state. I do not know of any large gardens around Marshfield. We could not get any benefit from observation. I think it is my desire to inconvenience myself a little to come to Antigo. We are always treated royally here. I would not like to see the constitution changed but I would suggest that we take an informal ballot and let every one express their choice of the place of meeting and the time of the next meeting and let the executive committee be directed by that or let them consider it at least in deciding as to the next time and place of meeting.

MR. NEEFE:—I think a good deal as Dr. Burns does in regard to the appointment of these meetings. That is what I am here for is to learn and I can learn more by observation than I can by reading of anything some one else has done. The meeting, in my opinion, should be at a time of the year when we can visit the gardens and see the plants under different circumstances. It is worth my while to come to Antigo once a year or once in two or three years for simply what I see, the condition of the other gardens, and so far as I am individually concerned this time of the year seems to be best. I think the constitution provides that the executive committee look after that part of it. As far as I am concerned I would rather not see it changed.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—They did not seem to have any objections to the time of the year, but the place of meeting.

MR. NEEFE:—As the doctor stated, we would like to see it, of course, nearer home but there is not the amount of ginseng down in that country and to meet at some of these towns down there, there would not be but one or two or three small gardens to go to see and I do not think there would be much benefit de-

rived from observation. I would rather come that much farther and learn more.

MR. BENDER:—I think we better divide it up between Wausau and Antigo and see the larger gardens and visit a few small ones just starting up here.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Before we could take any definite step in that direction it would be necessary to amend the constitution. The executive committee will be impartial without any question.

They will pick out a place that will be for the best interests of everybody. I was in favor of Antigo. I thought we could learn more and we could see more gardens and I think when you get out to-morrow you will agree with me that you will see more here. We can amend the constitution, of course, we can amend it by a two-thirds vote. I think Mr. Burns suggestion that the members voice their sentiment as to where the next meeting is to be held is a good one.

MR. HUBBARD:—I am of the opinion that we should meet where there is the most gardens. I understand that Antigo has more ginseng gardens, that we can see more here than anywhere else. We came here to consult with each other and we came here also to get an actual view of these gardens and if there is more Ginseng in Antigo than there is in La Crosse or any other place, why Antigo is the place that we want to go to. That is what we are out for and have a good time and a nice ride around the country. We may want to buy some nice farms here or something of that kind, may want to live here permanently. I live near Lake Michigan. I would like to have you all come down there but I have only a little patch to show you and I do not think it would be worth your while. We would treat you kindly no doubt about that. I think we better keep at the center as far as possible. If there is more ginseng here than elsewhere, here is where we want to meet. If there is more ginseng in some other section of the state, let us go there, It is up to you to determine.

DR. BURNS:—I want to say that I was twitted while coming through Wausau yesterday about this meeting being scheduled for Wausau again this year. It was not held there and they wanted to know why. We were treated royally there and our Wausau friends did want to have the meeting held there and asked to have a resolution adopted to that effect. A motion was made, out of courtesy to the Wausau people, that the executive committee consider Wausau again for the convention this year when they came to decide the time and place of meeting.

MR. BENDER:—They were disappointed; they expected that the meeting was to be held at Wausau.

MR. CLARK:—Moved that the sentiment of this convention be that the executive committee specify the place of meeting of the annual convention and that they take into consideration the sentiment expressed here and divide up the towns in this locality.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The President wishes to call the attention of the Association to a little law. This is right in my line.

Two years ago we tried to get some legislation in favor of ginseng. At that time I drafted a statute which came in line with all the burglary sections making it burglary to break into a ginseng garden. Now, at that time I thought, and I think now that we do not need any legislation at all. We have all the legis-

lation we need. At that time we were solely in mind of seeing how ginseng growers had a chance to get a garden without being taxed to death. We have got everything we need and I tell you that we want to leave well enough alone. If we try to get some new law passed for protecting ginseng, when, as I said, we are already well enough protected it will only bring on the minds of the legislature that there is a lot of ginseng in Wisconsin.

Section 4415 b reads as follows:

LARCENY OF PROPERTY IN NATURE OF REALTY. SECTION 4415b.

Any person who, by a trespass, with intent to steal, shall take and carry away anything of value which is parcel of the realty or annexed thereto and the property of the owner of the realty, against the will of such owner, shall be guilty of larceny and shall be punished as provided in section 4415 for the larceny of personal property of the same value as that so taken and carried away. The same courts shall have jurisdiction under this section as would have jurisdiction if such property were personal property. It is plain from that, that if a man broke into your garden and stole one hundred dollars worth of ginseng roots that he could be punished if caught guilty. "If the value thereof shall not exceed one hundred dollars and shall exceed twenty dollars he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or county jail not more than one year nor less than six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if the value thereof shall not exceed twenty dollars he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars." There we have the law as it is today on the stealing of ginseng. The deed committed will come under the other provision, which reads; "Any person who shall commit the crime of larceny by stealing the property of another, any money, goods or chattels, etc., (ginseng would come under chattels) he may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than five years nor less than one year." That law covers absolutely the theft of ginseng, either the roots or seed, either in the ground or when dug up. I believe gentlemen that is ample for that. We have still the question of whether there is any law for maliciously entering a ginseng garden and digging the same up without carrying anything away. There is a statute which to my mind covers it absolutely. I will read it to you. "Any person who shall wilfully, maliciously or wantonly remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone etc. or who shall wilfully, maliciously, or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower etc. shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars." There we have two statutes. If a fellow goes into your garden and steals your ginseng it is the same as if he stole that much in money. If a man goes into your garden and wantonly destroys any part of it he is liable under this other penalty, which is not more than six months in the county jail. I believe that covers it completely.

The less we fool with Legislature the better we are off. The thing for us to do is to catch the thief. We have got the law now.

We must not ask too much. We have got enough now and I think the thing for us to do is to keep still about our profits if we are making any. There is a new proposition that has come up. If the sense of this Association is that we want something more severe than that and to ask a special statute, it is up to us to ask it, if we think we should have some provision whereby we can catch the offender and punish him.

MR. LOEHR:—I have not studied the matter but I think perhaps theft of ginseng could be prevented if the ginseng buyers, dealers and brokers would report to the different State secretaries, they can always tell whether it is cultivated ginseng or wild, report the names of the different members of the Association to the different State secretaries, and those that are not cultivated ginseng growers that their names be given to the Association, and thereby find out whether a certain party who sold cultivated roots has never had a garden you know. In that way I think would be the best way to get after that. That is a suggestion.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—I think that it would be a good idea for all dealers and buyers to keep the name and amount of ginseng bought from each party.

MR. LOEHR:—I understand the brokers are only too willing to do that. If there could some resolution be made up or left to the executive committee it would be all right.

MR. EBERLEIN:—There is nothing according to law that can be done for you on the subject. The Secretary might take that matter up with the other secretaries of the different Associations and see whereby some good may be derived by following out your suggestion. I think the suggestion is well taken and I believe the secretary will be glad to do that, co-operate with the other secretaries and see what he can do in that direction.

The question before the Association is whether we will attempt to get any more Legislation on the theft of ginseng.

W. W. CLARK:—I am like the president, I do not think we ought to ask for more, we have the law.

MR. ZAHL:—In New York State, I think also in Michigan, they found that the law was not sufficient to punish ginseng thieves and I know in New York they passed a law that changed the offense making it a higher offense than it was under the statutes as it was at the time. I think that we probably have a wrong impression. I was under the impression and have heard others speak of it that ginseng robbery was held to be nothing more or less than petty larceny. Not having looked it up, I was under the impression that we were much in the same state and in the same condition that New York State was. I think as our President does that if that is the law we have ample protection. I do not know what more we want. I think there has been a wrong impression in regard to the magnitude of the offense. I always supposed it was a very light offense and could be punished only just by a few days in the county jail and fine, but that changes my mind on the subject a great deal.

MR. EBERLEIN:—There is absolutely no question but what

the law is exactly as I have read it. It is as plain as the English language can make it.

MR. MCMULLEN :—Has there been any conviction of ginseng theft in the State of Wisconsin and if so what has been the outcome.

MR. EBERLEIN :—The only way that I can answer that is that to my knowledge there has been no conviction. I might tell you what the sentence would be by taking into consideration what I know of the Judge. It depends entirely who the fellow is. If he broke into the garden because he wanted to get the money I would not expect the Judge to be very lenient with him.

MR. BURNS :—Is that matter disposed of now?

MR. EBERLEIN :—I think there should be some disposition made of it so that the officers of the Association would know what to do.

MR. W. W. CLARK :—I move that the question be dispensed with, that it be laid on the table.

MR. EBERLEIN :—Motion is made and seconded that we lay the matter of securing new legislation for the punishment of ginseng theft on the table. Motion seconded Motion carried.

MR. BURNS :—There is a question in my mind as to marketing dry root. I have heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed by growers who have shipped their dry root to the market and have been disappointed in the returns. Personally, if I have any dry root to market I would rather market it at home. I was wondering if it would be practicable for this organization, or the individual members, to inform the dealers, the buyers of the dry root through our secretary, of about the amount of dry root that was in the state this fall and see if they would not come out here and buy our ginseng from us, not as a whole from the organization, I mean individually. I would be willing to tell the Secretary how much dry root I was going to sell this fall and he could make a note of it. I do not know whether the rest would be willing to do that or not. I just wanted to place that question before you to get your opinion upon it. I would a good deal rather sell my ginseng individually to a fellow here if I could get him out here.

MR. ZAHL :—There are buyers around through the country every year, have been through here year after year. If there is any dry root up Mr. Burns' way I will send the fellow up there.

MR. W. W. CLARK :—We have had buyers here. I have had seven or eight fellows that come through here.

MR. EBERLEIN :—What is the sense of the Association? It might be well for all persons who are having trouble in marketing their root to let the other members of the association know and perhaps some one can conveniently pass the word along to some one who buys.

MR. HOWARD :—I think that a very wise suggestion. I think the secretary must know the principal buyers in this state. If he would send them the names and addresses of the growers then the buyers could take care of themselves. That would seem to me to be the best way out of it. It would give us all an opportunity to market our goods at home so to speak.

MR. EBERLEIN :—Motion made that all those who have gir-

seng root to sell notify the secretary of the amount thereof and that the secretary correspond with buyers and inform them of the persons who have the same for sale so that the persons who have the same for sale may find a buyer.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

MR. ALLEN:—Does the Association own any blood hounds that could be used in running down robbers?

MR. EBERLEIN:—At present we have no such property.

MR. ALLEN:—Would it not be advisable for the Association to own such?

MR. EBERLEIN:—I think the suggestion on that is well worthy of serious consideration.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—We are scattered so far apart, I am afraid blood hounds in one location would not be very much good.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The chair is not sufficiently versed in the habits of blood hounds as to whether they could be used advantageously.

MR. CLARK:—We have a pair of blood hounds here in Langlade county that would answer the purpose. I have had a little experience with one. If you don't have some one to train them, to keep them in training, they are not much good. I had one until last winter. Two together work better. From the amount of the thefts in Antigo I should think it would keep them in pretty good training.

MR. ———:—As far as the blood hounds being a profitable investment, I can assure you that it is. We were troubled with a gang of thieves there who had broken into most every one's garden. We invested in a pair of them and it did not take over six months to clean them out of the country. They located the thieves just the minute there was any depredation. They were very profitable up there. I think they will be a cure for the ginseng stealing habit as far as the ginseng is concerned anyway.

MR. ALLEN:—How long after the tracks have been made are the blood hounds able to take it up and follow it?

MR. CLARK:—They take it up in twenty-four hours if there is no rain on the tracks. If there is a heavy rain they cannot follow the tracks two hours. When there is no rain on it they follow it twenty-four hours.

MR. ———:—In one instance there was some farmer boys robbed a store out in our town and they had driven in a buggy about seven miles. The dogs followed the track of their buggy and took the horses track and followed them and located them.

MR. ———:—What do they cost?

MR. ———:—That is a hard question to answer. I think it is best to have a pair of them, they work together much better.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—Is there any of the members that ever had any experience with them.

MR. ———:—We have the dogs that tracked these fellows where they followed the buggy track for seven miles.

MR. BURNS:—I made that suggestion to a ginseng grower in your vicinity here today. He said that would be a pretty good idea if the dogs were well. We have dogs in this vicinity that

every time there was a theft the dogs were sick. He did not like the idea.

MR. HUBBARD :—I am rather opposed to this proposition because we have no thefts down where I live and if the dogs were brought here they would drive them on down there.

MR. BENDER :—Some one has suggested that to the Wausau people. We intend to get blood hounds. What we figure on doing is to club together and use them for different purposes, in case any one gets lost or the city wants to use them and to charge for whatever they are used for, whoever has the dogs. This is what Mr. Curtis told me at Wausau. He intends to keep the dogs down there. He figures they can get them all the way from \$50.00 to \$80.00 a dog. If they have two at Wausau and two at Antigo we would be pretty well protected.

MR. EBERLEIN :—The Association owes the duty to the members to the fullest extent. That is what we need more than legislation. The matter has been discussed, will some one make a motion one way or the other on the proposition.

MR. LOEHR :—Would the idea be to pay for these dogs in dues or make a special contribution.

MR. EBERLEIN :—I think we have ample money, haven't we Mr. Krier.

MR. KRIER :—Yes.

MR. KRIER :—I think we have enough growers in this county. Two or three of us in town could afford to pay for a couple of dogs. I think the people that own gardens in Langlade county could afford to pay for half a dozen dogs, considering what we have lost up to the present time. The same at Wausau. There are quite a number of gardens there, they could afford to get at least two dogs. This is sufficient. With good railroad connections it would not take any time, perhaps the matter of an hour, to reach the place where the depredation was committed.

MR. ZAHL :—I think that altogether outside of this Association to purchase or have anything to do with the purchase of hounds; that is in the nature of a private affair. I do not think that the Association should engage in the purchase of any hounds at all. I have been negotiating for a pair myself, individually. I expect to have a pair next year. Even if I do not and half a dozen men would chip in with me, I can get a good hound, that is registered, first-class for sixty dollars.

MR. ————Are they trained?

MR. ZAHL :—The gentleman that I correspond with is in Michigan. He has furnished blood hounds for cities, for police and sheriffs all over the country and I understand from correspondence with his banks that he is perfectly reliable and he furnishes directions so that any one with ordinary intelligence can train the blood hounds to do the work and he will guarantee them to be all right or take them back. If the ginseng growers want to protect themselves all they have got to do is to go down in their pockets for a few dollars.

MR. EBERLEIN :—I suggest that the matter of the purchase of dogs be left to the different localities.

MR. KRIER :—We might handle this as a suggestion offered by the Association for the members, being one way for the members to protect themselves, and table the rest of it.

MR. NEEFE:—Is there anything statutory in connection with evidence collected in that way?

MR. EBERLEIN:—What do you mean.

MR. NEEFE—Trailing up by the use of dogs.

MR. EBERLEIN:—What you mean is this: If your blood hound tracks John Brown over to his house and stops there if that is sufficient for a conviction. That would not be sufficient for a conviction. That would be one link in the chain of evidence.

MR. NEEFE:—About four weeks ago there was a theft committed down in our locality and in about ten days they made a re-visit to the garden, taking about five thousand two year old roots. The tracks were to be seen very plainly the second time. The first time they came in prior to a heavy rain and it washed all the evidence out except the marks of a hoe that the party had dug the roots with. By close observation the marks showed that a part of the hoe had been broken off the side of the blade. That is all the evidence they could find.

On the second visit the tracks were there plain and the tops had not wilted off from the stalks yet. They measured the tracks in the garden and tracked them through the woods on the trail of the party; tracked the party three-fourths of a mile through the woods and into his own yard, brought them out of the house and had them put their foot down in the place prepared for it and made a print of the foot and it corresponded exactly to the tracks in the garden up the trail and into the house. They also by looking around the premises found a piece of a hoe, eighteen or twenty inches of the handle still remained and one side of the blade was broken off, yet the sheriff and District Attorney thought that was not sufficient to make an arrest upon.

MR. EBERLEIN:—What you want to do is to get a new District Attorney down in your country.

MR. NEEFE—The District Attorney is considered a good District Attorney there. That is what I thought, that that evidence ought to be sufficient to make an arrest. We are fairly well provided for down in that country. We have already two blood hounds within sixteen or eighteen miles. The Ontario Ginseng Company has two now and they are training them now every week by sending some one into the garden and then letting them go for several hours and then trailing them up, by the use of a chain of course, not to let them get away from them and the man has never made his escape yet but what they have trailed him up and found him.

I am not very much afraid of theft. I think that Antigo and Wausau could chip in that way and get a couple of dogs, although I notice the prices mentioned here are comparatively low to what some of them are paying or wanting for the dogs. Those are big dogs, untrained \$50.00 and \$60.00 apiece. For a well trained dog it will cost about \$140.00 apiece, that is, to send south after them, where they are well trained. I have been corresponding with some people down there.

MR. EBERLEIN:—My individual view on that matter is that if Wausau is going to have two over there, I believe that the Association ought to buy two of these hounds and keep them in Antigo. If we depend upon the individual members of the Association to buy blood hounds we will never get them. The

small sum that it will take from each member will be so considerable, I do not think there is a member here but what is willing to have the Association funds used for that purpose, especially in view of the fact that we have got the money.

MR. BURNS:—There is another source of protection that we ought to look up before we buy blood hounds. That is, couldn't we get burglary insurance? I know that the rate for banks is very low and I think that we probably could get insurance. If we could get that every man could buy his own protection and I would be in favor of that rather than buying the live stock. I am not in favor of buying dogs. I think it is a good idea for each locality to have them, but so much depends upon the care of the dogs. I think it is better to leave that to the individual members, either singly or collectively. I think it would be a good idea for us to look up this burglary insurance.

MR. KRIER:—During last winter and this spring I inquired of all the insurance agents in this city as I wanted to have five hundred dollars burglary insurance written on each of our gardens and they wrote to head-quarters, and there wasn't an insurance company that any one of these agents represented that would write insurance on ginseng gardens. They take a risk on a bank but they will not take it on a garden. To this date I have not found an agent that could secure any insurance for me. I thought of that before now. I tried last winter; any one that wrote insurance I asked them about it; they wrote in and could not get any for me.

MR. BURNS:—I think one company will take the whole business of the Association. Perhaps if we take this up in the name of the Association and write to some individual company and ask them to consider this perhaps they would. I will voluntarily to take the matter up. I know Mr. Bartlett, the secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers Association, and will give the secretary the result of my correspondence.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The matter is still before the Association as to what we are going to do in regard to purchasing blood hounds or not. If the Association is of the opinion that it should be left to each individual town, towns that only have one or two growers will be in a serious difficulty. If the people in Antigo intend to get some blood hounds, I, at Shawano, will be very willing to give a liberal donation.

MR. ———— Motion made that the Association buy two blood hounds and keep them in Antigo.

MR. ———— How large a vote is required to carry a motion.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Majority vote.

MR. ———— Does that motion in order require a unanimous vote to carry it.

MR. EBERLEIN:—It is not in order, he will have to get his motion withdrawn unless it is unanimously passed.

MR. HUBBAKD:—Is this society authorized, have they the right to use the money for that purpose?

MR. EBERLEIN:—I think so without any question if the members see fit. We are a voluntary association and the majority of the Association can decide as to what use their money is to be put.

There is a motion before the house that the Association purchase two blood hounds.

Motion made and seconded that the Association purchase two blood hounds to be used by all members of the Association.

MR. BURNS:—My reason for being against it is not because I am a southern grower. I think I will have the protection of the blood hounds whether the Association buys them or not. I have no doubt but what the Association owning dogs at Wausau or Antigo would send the dogs to me in case I have a theft over there.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—I was going to say that the dogs be used for the members only.

MR. ROSE:—I do not think there is any question but what we are entitled to use our money for our protection. I think we ought to have them, and in case depredation is committed to have the thief traced up.

MR. LOWE:—Do I understand that the Association owns these dogs, that the Association is going to pay the expense of taking the dogs down and tracing up the matter?

I rather think that is putting the Association under a pretty burdensome task, it would be a pretty expensive thing to get the dogs over to Sheboygan. I would favor the idea of having them at different localities.

The mere statement that we have blood hounds that we send to every member will be a whole lot of protection.

It seems that to offer a reward is not sufficient for as yet no robbers have been caught or convicted.

Even if we do spend \$50.00 if some one was caught in the act or afterwards it would not be any more expensive transporting blood hounds than it would be to offer a reward. You can take a blood hound clear across the state for one-half of that.

MR. EBERLEIN:—That will necessitate an amendment to the motion. I would not be in favor of still offering this reward for the conviction of the thief after we had purchased the blood hounds.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—They would not both be too much protection.

Motion amended that the matter of offering a reward for the recovery or conviction of the thief be dispensed with hereafter.

MR. NEEFE:—I think that the by-laws provide that any one member of the Association is obliged to do all in their power to convict the culprit and that he cannot receive the reward of fifty dollars, that it must be from some one outside of the Association. Then if the Association buys these dogs they will not be under any obligation to make the reward in that way.

MR. EBERLEIN:—It is only when they convict the culprit from outside sources.

The amendment is to dispense with the reward of fifty dollars. The chair rules that the amendment is out of order.

The original motion before the Association is that the members of the Association purchase two blood hounds for the use of the members of the Association.

The vote on above motion was taken by rising vote.

Number of members in favor of motion—twenty-one.

Number of members opposed—fourteen.

Motion carried.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—I wish to ask the members how much will be appropriated or how much we will be allowed to spend for the dogs. You can buy dogs from forty to one hundred fifty dollars per pair, that come from good registered stock and from a man that has a world wide reputation for raising blood hounds; it is left to the Association.

MR. BENDER:—I do not think we ought to stop for a few dollars. If you are going to get dogs pay a little more and get something good, with a guarantee, that will trace the man and if they do not do the work return them.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—I suggest that we appoint a committee and let them make the best bargain they can.

MR. ZAHL:—The difference in the price of dogs varies with their age. A pair three or four or five months old you can purchase for very much less than you can a dog that is well trained and good. You can get a pair of pups for \$60.00 if I recollect.

MR. BURNS:—If we get a pair of these dogs we can raise our own blood hounds and we can supply every member. I believe it is a good thing.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The proposition is what to buy. If we are going to buy let us buy something that will do the work, that we do not have to train. I think it would be well to leave that to the Secretary and let him take it up with the members of the executive committee.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—These dogs will need a keeper; whenever there is a robbery committed they will not work for a stranger. It is the nature of a dog to work for its master. The man that owns the dog can get the best results by taking him out. It will require a man to take care of these dogs, and that man only, and if a robbery is committed that man will have to go along, whoever the keeper is. That is a thing that has got to be decided also.

MR. CLARK:—I think that the man that has the protection of the two dogs ought to be willing to donate his care and what little it would cost to keep them.

Motion made that the Secretary have charge of the trained dogs.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Is there any other, either new or unfinished business?

MR. LOEHR:—These suggestions you made before, I think good. It will more or less be an important matter later on. They have started that in different states and it seems to work all right. That is, having the buyers correspond with the different secretaries of the different associations to get the names.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Put that in the form of a motion.

MR. ———— Motion made that the secretary correspond with the different buyers with a view of obtaining the names of all of the sellers of ginseng root and also for the secretary to ascertain the names of all persons in Wisconsin growing ginseng who are not members of the Association, with a view of ascertaining the names of all persons who sell ginseng root who do not grow it.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—There are lots of ginseng growers around here who are not members and if there would be a robbery in their ginseng patch we would help to catch the thief, but there should be a reasonable charge for the use of the dogs.

MR. BURNS:—I move that the executive committee name a fee that will be charged to non-members for the use of the dogs.

Motion seconded.

Motion made to amend the motion so as to insert the word reasonable.

Amendment seconded.

MR. EBERLEIN:—Amendment has been made to the original motion so that the word reasonable will be included, and to read that the executive committee shall name a reasonable fee which shall be charged to non-members for the use of the dogs.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

Election of Officers.

W. J. Zahl and Dr. Burns were appointed as tellers.

MR. ZAHL:—Wouldn't it save time to say we just re-elect the old officers unanimously.

MR. EBERLEIN:—The only way that could be done would be by amending the constitution and by-laws, that requires two-thirds vote. However, that may be done. You will have to make a motion.

MR. W. W. CLARK:—That we would have to amend the constitution?

MR. EBERLEIN:—As to this particular meeting in that respect.

Motion made that the rules and constitution with reference to balloting be suspended for the present meeting and that the present officers hold over for another year.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

DR. BURNS:—Before we adjourn I move that we thank the Antigo growers for the kind and courteous treatment they have shown us while in their city in showing us their gardens and giving us what information they could and for the contemplated pleasure in this automobile ride.

Motion seconded. Motion carried.

MR. ————Is there any provision made for the publishing of the papers that are read at the different meetings. Is there any provision for the safe keeping of these papers that are read at the annual meetings.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I believe there is a by-law which covers that.

MR. BURNS:—I am going to suggest to every member that when he goes home to have it published in the local paper that the Association has bought a pair of blood hounds to trace robbers. I am going to do that and I think it would be a very good thing.

MR. EBERLEIN:—It is the understanding of the Association that these minutes are to be printed and that each member of the Association is to have a copy.

The president then appointed the following committees for the ensuing year:

Committee on Membership.

J. W. Schwartz, Spring Green.
Mrs. Agnes Hoffman, Antigo.
O. H. Lowe, Sheboygan.

Executive Committee.

W. J. Zahl, Antigo.
Dr. T. Loope, Eureka.
J. H. Koehler, Wausau.

Finance Committee.

William Krier, Antigo.
A. Goldberg, Antigo.
Dr. J. H. Baker, Antigo.

MR. P. W. KRIER:—Some of these gentlemen are no longer members, their membership ceases this night. Some have not paid their dues, and it is questionable whether they will remain as members of the Association, up to to-day, from now on they cease to be members.

MR. EBERLEIN:—I think the thing to do would be to adopt the reasonable view and carry them along until they have had a reasonable time to pay. If any member named upon a committee should fail within a reasonable time to pay their dues, if you will notify me I will appoint some one in their place.

Motion made that meeting adjourn until 8:30, August 11th, 1910. Motion seconded. Motion carried.

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