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VREDEBURG & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

[*ABIES CANADENSIS.*]

A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, delicate dark foliage, and fine pyramidal form; distinct from all other trees. Makes a handsome lawn tree and a highly ornamental hedge.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER.

NO. 10

OFFICERS OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1901.

President, Dr. T. E. Loope, Eureka.

Vice-president, F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson.

Secretary, John L. Herbst, Sparta.

Treasurer, L. G. Kellogg, Ripon.

Corresponding Secretary, Samuel H. Marshall, Madison.

“Come, decorate the branches
Of Christmas trees with cheer,
An emblem of thanksgiving
For all the fruitful year.

“Hang up the children’s stockings
And ring the happy chimes
For peace and love should reign on earth
In merry Christmas times.

“Oh, day the best and dearest
Of all the seasons bring,
The hope of every Christian’s heart,
The birthday of our King.”

HOW TO MAKE A FIVE-POINTED STAR.

First draw a circle, then divide the circumference into five equal parts with dots; from every dot to the second one from it, each way, draw straight lines. These lines form the outline of the star. Cut away the surplus part of the circle and the star is made. The size of the star of course depends upon the size of the circle. A large dinner plate can be used for describing a circle out of which to make a star for crowning the Christmas tree. Very small stars can be formed with the help of a thimble or a spool. The small stars can be cut directly from gilt paper, but it is better to cut the large stars from pasteboard, then cover them with gilt paper or liquid gilding. You can measure the circumference of the plate or spool with a tape-line and divide into fifths.

M. C. C. J.

A CHRISTMAS GUEST.

"You boys and girls should be busy making ready for a certain guest without whose presence Christmas would have little meaning. Have you ever seen anyone go through the holiday season without entertaining that guest which is named Content? We have known people who never were satisfied with what they received nor with what they gave. They wish the shade of their new dress had been different, or that the new picture were framed in gilt instead of black, or that the book sent by a distant friend was by some other author. They are sure that the turkey is not as fat as the turkey last year, and they discover that something ails the mince pie and that the cranberry sauce is not sweet enough. When all else fails they find fault with the weather. Oh, what a dreary mockery Christmas becomes when the heart has closed its doors to content!"

PALM TROUBLES.

The palm is increasing in popularity, year by year, and many families have installed it in the place of honor, in the window-garden, thinking it one of the plants almost able to take care of itself. But they soon find out that, like all other plants, it requires a good deal of attention, and just what this attention should be they do not clearly understand. I presume that a dozen letters about these plants come to me every week, and the story they tell is generally the same—leaves growing yellow, or turning brown at the tips, and a sickly appearance, generally. What shall be done to remedy matters?

Let me say, right here, that I would always advise buying a palm in fall. Get it before the greenhouse men find it necessary to turn on heat at night. The plants will have been growing all summer in a house not kept too warm, and they will be in a much better condition to adapt themselves to the conditions which prevail in the living-room than they will later on, after they have become accustomed to the moist heat which characterizes the ordinary commercial greenhouse. A plant bought in fall will be found vastly more tractable than a winter-bought one. Therefore, if you are going to get one for a Christmas present for your wife anticipate the season somewhat, and buy it before cold weather comes.

The palm should have the best of drainage. Unless this is given it, it will be pretty sure to turn yellow in a short time, and its leaves will sooner or later show the disfiguring yellow tip of which such general complaint is made. I know of no plant more benefited by good drainage than this. Provide every pot with at least two inches of drainage material, and over this spread a layer of sphagnum moss, cocoa fibre, or something similar which will prevent the soil from washing down and filling the crevices

through which surplus water should be enabled to run off readily. If drainage is good, no trouble need be anticipated from over-watering.

Let the soil be one of loam, with some sharp sand mixed in. Leaf-mold does not suit the palm as well as a heavier, stiffer soil.

Never keep the plants away from the light long at a time. Give them a place near the glass, but keep them out of the sunshine.

Water when the surface of the soil looks dry, and then give enough to thoroughly penetrate all the soil in the pot.

Shower the plants all over at least once a week. Take them to the kitchen, turn them down on their sides, and give them a thorough spraying with clear water.

If scales or mealy-bugs attack them, as they are quite likely to do, make an infusion of fir-tree oil soap, as directed on the cans in which it comes, and apply it to the plant with a stiff brush, removing as many of the pests as possible in the operation. It is a good plan to use this soap once a week, as a preventive, prevention being worth more than cure.—Eben E. Rexford in *Farmers' Review*.



HOW ONE RICHLAND COUNTY MAN RAISES RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Editor Wisconsin Horticulturist:

Replying to your request for a chapter from our experience with small fruits, would say: We are but a novice in the business, having begun in the fall of 1894 to dig Fairview Fruit Farm out of the wilderness. Neither are we very extensively engaged in the culture of small fruits, our ambition being to possess a profitable apple orchard. But while waiting for said orchard to become a paying institution, we have made something of a success in growing small fruits of large size and good quality.

We are located on very high land, in Richland County, about six miles southwest from the well known Freeborn and Hatch fruit farms. Our soil is a clay loam with red clay and gravel subsoil. Our plantations are on the eastern and northern slopes.

We confine ourselves mostly to raspberries, blackcaps and blackberries. We have grown but few strawberries. The Warfield did the best and sold most readily out of about 16 varieties, the dealer always inquiring, "How many of the dark berries have you today?"

As to the bush fruits; we set in the spring, in well prepared and fertile soil, usually in rows eight feet apart with hills three feet in the row. This last spring we plowed a furrow with the one horse plow and set the plants in same, covering with the hands and tramping with the feet, then leveling up the ground and raking around each plant the next day, and notwithstanding the very hot and dry season we never had a better stand or larger growth of red and black raspberries and blackberries, also currants and gooseberries.

In the fall we cover our Cuthberts, and lay down our blackberries and during winter, if the ground needs fertilizing, we haul stable manure with the coarsest litter and put on the rows. As early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work, we take them up and aim to cultivate at least once a week until picking time, then after each picking. We have noticed that the red clay subsoil usually contains considerable water in the spring and it is our aim to keep that moisture there as long as possible, hence, the early and frequent cultivation.

We go through the plantations with the hoe, cutting out superfluous plants, but we encourage the growth of new canes between the hills, seeking to obtain a continuous row, or, at least, to make new hills, as the older hills become more difficult to lay down each year.

As soon after picking as possible we cut out the old canes, never being satisfied until this is done. We sowed rye as a cover crop one year, but shall try oats next year.

Of the raspberries we grow the Cuthbert almost exclusively, having found nothing, in our short experience, to equal it. We were sadly disappointed in the Loudon, and unless it redeems its once great name, we shall discard it. The canes are diseased and make a very poor growth; the berries are hard to pick unless dead ripe, and last year after the second picking a large percentage of the berries were coated with a dark green mould which made them very bitter. We have, however, set out some more on different soil and perhaps they will do better, but we are almost inclined to think they need a trained nurse to deal with them. The Turner, or Thornless, as we call it here, does very well for an early berry, bringing a good price, but they soon become small and soft, and it is difficult to get them picked after the Cuthberts are ready. The Miller is too poor in quality and the Golden Queen looks too rusty. We thin our Cuthbert canes heroically and cut back severely, but believe we have need yet of increasing our heroism in this respect.

Of blackberries, we grow principally the Snyder with a few Taylor and Eldorado. The Snyder has always done well with us; it is early, brings the highest market price, and if the canes are properly pruned and the berries are allowed to stay on until fully ripe, they go very nicely with cream and sugar. Many make the mistake of picking before ripe, not realizing that although a blackberry is black when it is ripe, it is not always ripe when it is black. We pick blackberries only twice per week.

The Eldorado has not proven more productive with us than the Snyder, but on account of its better quality we shall set more. It ripens about with the Snyder here.

We have not practiced pinching our blackberry canes, excepting in a small way, but we believe we shall follow that plan in future with the Snyder, pinching back at about eighteen inches. The Taylor and Eldorado branch more freely.

From examining various samples of fruit on the market we believe a majority of the fruit growers make the mistake of pruning too little. It requires a great deal of courage to cut off the healthy buds, but our object is to get the box filled with as few berries (in number) as possible.

We market most of our berries near home, although we have, during the past three seasons, shipped a number of cases of Cuthberts to Madison.

In conclusion let me emphasize a few points which we have tried to bring out in this article:

1. Set plants in well prepared and fertile soil.
2. Cultivate early and often.
3. Thin and prune heroically, bearing in mind that each variety is a study in itself in this respect.

By following the above you will, 4. Be known by your fruits.

W. A. LAWTON.

Fairview Fruit Farm, Twin Bluffs, Wis.

ANOTHER SUMMER IN MY GARDEN.

Geo. C. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.

As the year-draws to a close it is a pleasure to review the garden experience of the season. Our garden contains only one-fifth of an acre, one-third of which is planted with fruit trees and berry bushes. The balance, about one-eighth of an acre, produced abundantly of strawberries, melons, tomatoes, asparagus, Lima and string beans, peas, early and winter cabbage, onions, lettuce, radish, beets, parsnips, early potatoes and sweet corn. Celery was a failure because the gardener failed to plant. It is marvelous what a

small plat of ground will produce under favorable conditions and with good culture.

The season opened rather dry, but during most of the summer and autumn there was plenty of moisture. The first product harvested was asparagus, cut April 30th, and there was a plentiful supply most of the time from then on. The asparagus bed is a single row across the garden. I have taken out the plants which bore seed and filled in with seedless plants. Toward the end of August the full grown plants quickly turned brown and died. I suspect it was the first appearance of the asparagus rust, which has caused so much trouble at the East. I should like to know if the appearance of this disease was general in Wisconsin. Will the Experiment Station give a remedy?

Of strawberries, Warfield and Wood still hold the fort, ably supported by Enhance and Clyde. Home grown berries were scarce here. Our surplus was readily disposed of at ten cents per box.

Watermelons were not a success, so poor the boys would not steal them. Muskmelons somewhat better. Emerald Gem still stands at the head for productiveness and quality at Elm Hurst; Paul Rose next, with some fine fruit from Currie's Milwaukee market. We enjoyed this delicious fruit for five or six weeks only wishing the season was twice as long.

Siebert's Early gave us a fair crop of pole Limas. Another trial of bush Limas, "improved," was a failure.

Imperial tomatoes, grown on a trellis five feet in height, were the admiration of all beholders and the joy of those who prepared them for the table. Nott's Excelsior was the best pea this year. White Globe onions were a fine crop. This variety is as easily grown as the red and yellow kinds, is believed to be more tender and of milder flavor and, when cured under cover, makes a handsome appearance.

This was an "off" year for native plums probably because the trees bore too heavily last year. Two Lombard trees, 4 years planted, produced nearly one bushel each. This was our first crop of Lombards and we were much pleased with the quality of the fruit. About one-half of the plums were removed when small. I am satisfied now that it would have been better for both fruit and trees if two-thirds had been taken off. We were also pleased with the Burbank plum. Both Burbank and Lombard were of much better quality than any of the fine-looking California plums which I have tasted.

Of small fruits, Loudon raspberry was a failure and was dug up. The roots were badly club-footed. Downing gooseberries, red and white Dutch and Victoria and white grape currants were an unusually fine crop. Young bushes, good, clean culture and severe pruning, that's all. Not quite all either; they were sprinkled with Paris green. Nobody was poisoned but the worms. The currant supply lasted four weeks.

Many other good things were in the garden, which there is not space to enumerate. A fine new strawberry bed was put into winter rest, while the fruit bushes and trees are full of promise for next year.

I wish every farmer and others, who have a few rods of ground about their homes, could experience the pleasure and profit which I have found in caring for my garden and in using its fruits. Our family is not large, but proportionately, we are large consumers of fresh fruits and vegetables. Some of the surplus was given to those who had none and the balance was sold for \$17.88.

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"Any musical instruments?" the assessor asked. "Two," the tired-looking citizen replied. "What are they?" "Both boys."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE RASPBERRY SAW-FLY.

Early in May you may notice yellow spots on your raspberry leaves. Immediately underneath will be found the eggs and soon the young larvae. There are two remedies: First, cultivate thoroughly, and in the middle of the day pass along and strike the canes with the side of a broom, which will knock the worms off into the loose earth, where they will perish before they can get back. Second, spray with one of the arsenites, taking care to have it go on the underside of the leaf, and they will be dead in a few hours.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY RUST.

The blackberry and raspberry rust is the most serious of pests to growers of bush fruits. It shows itself in spring, dwarfing the cane and ruining the foliage. When such an infected plant is cut to the ground the new shoots springing from the stock will also become rusted like the first growth of the year. It goes without any argument that all such rusted plants need to be dug up and destroyed root and branch, and the earlier this is done the less likelihood there will be of the infection spreading by means of the spores. The burn heap is one of the best adjuncts of a well-equipped establishment. It excels greatly the rubbish pile. Ashes may be blown about by the winds, and no serious inoculations follow from them.—American Gardening.

“Sallie, what is eight minus six?” Sallie could not answer, which was nothing unusual. Whereupon the teacher said: “Now, Sallie, if your mamma went to the barn and found eight eggs and used six of them to bake a cake, what would she have left?” With a smile of contempt, Sallie answered, “Why, shells!”

SYMPATHY FOR SPARROW UNWARRANTED.

The growing sentiment in favor of bird protection, although highly commendable, is not altogether without its weak points. We notice an increase of English sparrows which augurs ill for next year's fruit crop. It may be that the people who feed and house "the dear little things" will need a fruit famine to teach them not to harbor criminals.

F. P. Powell says in the *American Agriculturist*: I notice that the English sparrow is receiving a boom from a London agriculturist, who quotes Prof. Lloyd of Cincinnati in saying that the bird is death to the larvae of numerous grubs. These are general statements and unfortunately are not based upon facts. Shortly before his death I wrote to Prof. Charles V. Riley, inquiring what was his final decision as to the utility or otherwise of the English sparrow. He answered that unqualifiedly this bird was a pest to agriculture. After an examination of the stomachs of several thousands he had made it certain that the food of the sparrow was almost altogether grain, that it did not molest worms, or caterpillars especially, unless under the compulsion of hunger. He expressed his surprise that anyone should have introduced the bird with an expectation that it would be of value to the farm. He added that it was a recognized pest in England and throughout Europe.

In England the government distributes poisoned seed along the highways from wagons constructed for the purpose in order to destroy the sparrow. There is but one argument in favor of the bird, that it gives a show of bird life in our cities, and especially during the winter. But this is offset by the fact that there is no other bird in existence so utterly filthy in its habits. Exactly how much reliance can be placed upon the general assertion that the sparrow drives away other birds I cannot say, but on my own place I know that other birds combine to drive away the sparrow. Especial care is taken to cultivate the ap-

proach of the cat bird, the robin and other birds which will combine forces and warn the sparrow to keep at a distance.



CROP ROTATION.

Crops which are susceptible to smut, blight, rot, or any fungous disease, should never be planted on the same ground two successive years. This is particularly true of the potato crop. And yet how many times we find it the case that the same "patch" is used for potatoes year after year. The decay of the potato arises from the attack of a fungus, and the spores thereof are carried in the soil from year to year. Hence, common sense should teach us to rotate the potato crop, and not devote the same field to it two years in succession. Moreover, all the potato tops in fields affected with the rot should be burned, and the land again plowed and harrowed. In these matters prevention is much better than cure.



ROOTS FOR FEED.

The scarcity of hay and feed and their consequent high prices will emphasize the advantage of raising large crops of roots for feeding the stock. Among the best root crops are mangolds, and a good way to feed them is to run them through a pulper and mix the pulp with a grain ration. Professor Stewart claims that there is an additional benefit in so doing, viz.: that pectic acid, which is a food digester, is obtained. Four quarts of this pulp twice a day is about the proper quantity. Turnips also are a desirable winter "treat" for stock, and pumpkins, too, if they can be kept from freezing, are excellent to feed to milch cows.



An illiterate man often has pronounced ideas but they sometimes are mispronounced.

A FEW GOOD GRAPES.

E. P. Powell, the noted horticulturist, having tested a large number of varieties of grapes in his home vineyard, publishes the result of his tests. We quote his opinion of some varieties which can be grown in our Wisconsin climate. He says: **WORDEN**, the most delicious early black grape, does not give me perfect bunches but a heavy crop. Grown alongside the Concord, common observers confuse one with the other, but the stem is more brittle and the berries average larger than Concord. The main difference is that Worden is good eating as soon as colored, while Concord is not good for two weeks after coloring. There is quite that difference of time between ripe eatable Wordens and ripe eatable Concords. I would much prefer a half-colored Worden to running any risk with a good-looking Concord bunch. When both sorts are dead ripe it is not easy to distinguish them. But with ordinary culture the Concord bunch is looser, the berries smaller, and the foliage a good deal less dense. For everybody the Worden is the grape.

MOORE'S EARLY. A tough, hardy vine and an early grape, not at all fond of giving decently large crops. If one could be sure of good crops from Moore it would pay beyond all others to grow it. Old vines do better than young ones. The failure does not seem to be from lack of fertilized blossoms, but from lack of blossoms.

BRIGHTON, the noblest red, is without a blemish; but this grape **MUST** be planted with other sorts in order to insure perfect fertilization. Some years it will self fertilize; but bad years it will not. I have them scattered through my vineyard with other varieties and they bear heavily. On a trellis removed from the rest it is nearly barren. These facts must be borne in mind by those who have denounced Brighton as a failure. Several vineyards along the Hudson have been plowed out as failing to be remunerative.

DIAMOND is still my pet, all in all, among white grapes. It did not rot when everything else rotted. This year the clusters are fine and the vines full. Its quality is superb.

LADY; earliest of all, and most delicious, only one of my boys says he gets tired of it. But alas! again and again the same old story, no crops to speak of. It fails to fertilize well. How to remedy this failure I do not know, as it seems to get no help from its neighbors that elbow it.

DELAWARE; wants good trimming, good care and a sunny knoll, and then you will see what you will see.

AGAWAM is sent out as two sorts; I have both. One of them is late, large, inferior, not prolific, rampant growth; the other early, delicious and prolific.

MASSASOIT; a grand grape, earliest of the Rogers, but rots always, or so nearly always that it is worthless.

CONCORD deserves not to be unnoticed. It will remain the people's grape until they get hold of the Worden. But for old arbors, stumps, trees, sheds, stone heaps, etc., the Concord is ahead for always having a crop.

POCKLINGTON and WOODRUFF'S RED are late in ripening, too late for Wisconsin.

Perfection in grape-growing requires high, well-drained, strong soil, well fed; and the trellises open to the sun. Run them, if possible, north and south. Mr. Powell sometimes grows rows of currants and gooseberries between the trellises.

ANTHRACNOSE.

The remedy is said to be copperas. Felix Mitchel tells us that a solution of green vitriol or copperas is effective. In the spring after pruning he dissolves ten pounds of copperas in fifty gallons of water. He applies with a sponge tied to a stick, thoroughly swabbing the vine and allowing some of the liquid to sink about the roots. The mixture is

also a splendid manure for the vine. It must not be used after the leaves are forming, as it will eat them up entirely.



TRIMMING GRAPEVINES.

Fall pruning of the grape is growing more popular among large growers. They should never be pruned before they are entirely dormant. The leaves should have all fallen. If pruned now a new growth would start, which would winter kill, and buds would not be perfect. If pruned very late in spring the vine is weakened by bleeding. It should be done before the frost comes out of the ground.



CLEAN THE CELLAR.

Before cold weather sets in take a day off and clean out the cellar. A cellar filled with impure air is a great disease breeder in winter. There is nothing worse. You have to live right over this impurity all winter, and if you do, do not say that you have malaria about you all the while and wonder what can be the cause of it. Decaying vegetable matter is the hot bed of malarial disease germs.



THE FARM TOOLS.

It would seem as if, after years of good counsel on the subject, some farmers would at last take the hint and look after their farm tools—particularly after the season's work is done. But it will require a good deal of preaching from that text before "conversion" is accomplished. So one would think who rides far, in almost any direction, this time of the year. Mowers and horse rakes still out in the fields, plows where they were last used, harrows leaning up against trees—these are some of the not uncommon objects which one may see on some farms. Get them in, give a coat of paint where needed and save dollars.

WASTING OUR FORESTS.

Another half-century at the present rate of wasteful destruction will practically bring the end of America's forest wealth. Young trees are sacrificed to make a road into the forest. When the giants fall under the axe they frequently carry other trees with them, which are left to rot. Only the heavy portions of the trunk are chosen, while the limbs and top are usually left unused. Even when the log reaches the mill scarcely more than half of it goes to the lumber pile. The slabs, which make up a fourth to a third of the log, are sometimes burned for wood. Often they are burned in furnaces, without serving any useful purpose. The rough lumber goes to the factory, and in the planer, the lathe, and through other processes the waste continues. In the finished desk or chair there remains not a fourth of the original wood of the forest. More permanently destructive than all other wastes is that of forest fires. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 will not cover the annual loss by fire to the standing timber alone in the forests of the nation. But the fire destroys the saplings, the young shoots, and the fallen seeds which produce the forests of another century. It destroys the vegetable mold which has been gathering for decades. The very soul is burned out and made unfit for valuable trees. Five hundred years of forest growth may be destroyed by fire in a few hours.—Geo. B. Waldron in *The Illustrated American*.



REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN MEETING.

Editor Wisconsin Horticulturist:

We came, we said the things on the program and adjourned. The Michigan State Horticultural Society held one of the most pleasant and profitable Winter Meetings ever held, harmonious throughout. No change of officers

except that Geo. E. Rowe of Grand Rapids was elected on the Executive Board in place of R. J. Coryell.

Every session was full of good things. The only thing lacking was another day's time. The convention opened on time at the M. E. church, the opera house having burned down last June, after the meeting had been located. This place, though having less than a thousand inhabitants, is the center of a large shipping point. In the peach season twenty car loads of peaches are shipped from this place daily.

The attendance at the opening session was thirty-one men and six ladies; other sessions from 100 to 200 present. The treasurer's report showed an expenditure during the past year of \$726.98. The society has 209 life members and last year received \$35 for annual membership fees. The life membership fund is held in reserve and the interest on \$2090 is used. Through the untiring efforts of the President, Secretary and members an appropriation of \$1500 was secured of the Legislature last winter, annual for the next two years only.

Among the fruit exhibits were ten varieties of apples grown in England, three varieties of potatoes, samples of wheat that yielded fifty-four bushels per acre, oats yielding seventy-five bushels; also several kinds of other grain and nuts. Michigan exhibited forty plates of apples, about twenty varieties, and a plate each of Wilder and Catawba grapes. The largest apple was a Wolf River. Premiums were awarded on the fruits.

We had music at every session. Delegates were in attendance from New York, Ohio, Ontario and Wisconsin. Prof. L. R. Taft recommended early cultivation for the orchards and vineyards and in August sow three bushels of oats to grow a cover crop for winter. In sowing oats for a cover crop in the strawberry plantations avoid sowing among the plants, as much as possible. The oats absorb the mois-

ture and tend to ripen up the wood and plants and hold the snow and act as a winter mulch, decaying in spring and returning humus to the soil.

Strawberries received their full share of attention. L. J. Farmer of New York gave some most interesting accounts of the growers of Oswego county who fruit the Atlantic by planting three feet by two and allowing four runners to each plant, then clip every other runner; carefully cultivate, fertilize, mulch, and plow under every year after one crop. The secret of their success is the Boston market, where they get 25c per quart.

Among the changes of their constitution recommended by the President and Secretary to take effect at the next meeting were, to make the annual membership fee 50c and continuous, the life membership fee \$5, the fee of the auxiliary societies 25c per member and to change their annual meeting to January instead of December.

The renovation of orchards brought out animated discussion. Fertilization, pruning, spraying, thinning the fruit, cultivating early in the season then sowing to a cover crop of oats to be plowed under the next spring, were the most effectual ways to bring to bearing old orchards and the best treatment for new. On hillsides, where cover crops will not take, apply manure in the fall.

Many members visited the Morley orchard of 18 acres of apples, that has had this treatment for twelve years and has not missed a crop for the past ten years, this year netting \$1500. The trees are planted 32x34 feet. I measured one tree with spread of branches of 36 feet. The ground shows thorough cultivation and a light cover of rye, apparently sown too late, with a splendid cover crop of chick weed under each tree. The sap sprouts had not been rubbed off, as they should have been in June.

Being in the heart of the peach belt much time was spent on this question which would not interest Wisconsin

growers. Pears, plums, grapes and all the small fruits except strawberries, were entirely ignored. I can account for the strawberry enthusiasm because there were present the three great strawberry "cranks" of the nation.

Yours truly,

GEO. J. KELLOGG, Delegate.

THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW.

1. Should Commercial Apple Orchards consist of one or many varieties?
2. Will it pay Fruit Growers to build Cold Storage Plants?
3. How can we get rid of the Ground Mole?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Fall setting of Fruit Trees?
5. How may we secure the proper number of Strawberry plants to grow to the row at the least expense?
6. How should Peach Trees be handled on rich soil to prevent an excessive growth of wood and foliage, at the expense of fruit buds, and sound, hardy wood?
7. Are any of the newer Peaches of special value?
8. What are the best crops for young orchards and berry patches?
9. How can we improve our methods of spraying?
10. Can the Kieffer be successfully top worked on other varieties?
11. How can we prevent "Sun Scald" on the trunks of trees?
12. What varieties of fruit are wanted by the Canning Factories?
13. What are the horticultural opportunities for Young Americans?
14. How can the present Laws relating to Horticulture be improved or better enforced?

The foregoing questions were printed on the program of the Michigan Meeting, to furnish additional "food" for thought and discussion.

The officers of the Michigan Society are President, R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers; Secretary, C. E. Bassett, Fennville; Treasurer, A. W. Slayton, Grand Rapids.



THE MISSOURI MEETING.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society held its forty-fourth annual meeting in St. Joseph, Missouri, Dec. 3-5.

The "surprise" of the convention was the magnificent show of fruit. The committee of award in its report says: "The show of apples surpasses anything we have ever seen at a state meeting, wheresoever attended. For size, color and beauty they are unexcelled. As for quantity they are lavish, there being more than 1,000 plates of apples, pears, peaches, persimmons, evaporated and canned fruits."

The meeting had a large attendance. In addition to the Missourians there was a prominent representation from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. The fruit men talked together of their common interests and their common successes and failures more as brothers and sisters of the same family than as representatives of five great states.

The program was not dissimilar to our Wisconsin programs. Among the subjects were, "The Model Orchard," "Renewing Old Orchards," "What can be Accomplished on Five Acres," "Fighting the Drouth," "Cover Crops," "Spraying," "Cold Storage," "The Kitchen Garden," "Summer and Fall Bulbs," "Floriculture," etc.

SPRAYING—It was generally conceded that spraying is a grand success, but that it must be properly used and properly prepared, and the orchard must be properly cared for before the spray is used. The majority of the speakers

seemed to be in favor of the liquid spray. Young Mr. Murray of Oregon became facetious and said that he would not dare to use the dust spray unless he had a good heavy life insurance policy, for to inhale dust in spraying with a good, strong solution would mean certain death.

STRAWBERRIES—One of the notables of the meeting was D. McNally of Sarcoxie, Mo., perhaps the greatest strawberry growing district in the United States, or in the world. He has forty acres in strawberries and says that he annually receives from \$50 to \$200 per acre clear as an income from his berry crop. He ships to markets all the way from Buffalo, N. Y., to Denver, Colo. He always ships in carload lots. Mr. McNally states that the past dry season injured the strawberry interests in the vicinity of Sarcoxie greatly, causing many growers to plow up their beds. Every year they renew their plants by firing the beds and then allowing the new plants to grow up again. In the past this firing had not killed the roots of the plants, but this year, owing to the dryness of the ground, it killed the vines entirely wherever the beds were fired. In 1897, 232 cars of strawberries were shipped out of Sarcoxie.

INTERESTING REPORT of Dr. H. Von Schrenk.—Dr. Von Schrenk is a very young man, but was the past season sent as a special agent of the United States department for forestry all through Europe to study fruits. He traveled over England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Bavaria, Austria, Russia and Belgium, and speaks in an interesting manner of his trip. He said there was no good fruit to speak of raised in Europe. He saw a great many apples on one occasion in St. Petersburg, but in this place only. He saw some American apples in London and some in Paris. Twelve trees is considered a large orchard in those countries. He said that the apples raised in those countries are pale in color and not of good taste. He thinks we should endeavor to raise apples for the European market.

R. A. Brown, a lawyer who is also an enthusiastic horticulturist, read a paper on "The Kitchen Garden." He said that everyone should have an asparagus bed and a strawberry bed. To grow asparagus successfully one must fertilize threefold what would seem necessary. He would grow tomatoes on a trellis and keep them growing as high as possible, new clusters of fruit forming higher as the vines grow upward.

The officers elected are President, D. A. Robnett, Columbia; Secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City.



RIPON'S OUTLOOK FOR SMALL FRUITS.

To the Wisconsin Horticulturist:

In compliance with your request will say the outlook for a crop of small fruit in the vicinity of Ripon is very good at present. However the crop will be very light as compared with former years on account of the reduced acreage.

Strawberries, the principal small fruit crop, have made a very satisfactory stand of plants, are well matured to go into winter and I can see no reason now why we should not harvest a full crop of strawberries in 1902.

On account of prevailing low prices in former years, there has been no planting of the bush fruits and the acreage has been reduced to a point where our crop cuts but a small figure in the markets. The light crop and fairly good prices the past season no doubt will act as a stimulus and result in the planting of a large acreage in Wisconsin the coming spring. The crop of potatoes light and selling from the farmer's wagon from 70 to 75c. Apparently there will be barely enough potatoes for a home supply, as the merchants have but very few stored for winter trade.

L. G. K., Ripon, Wis.

THE OMRO CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Editor Horticulturist:

Thinking you would like to hear about our Chrysanthemum Show and Fair, held at Omro, Nov. 13, 14 and 15, I will send you a brief report.

It far exceeded our expectations. We had a larger display of Flowers and Plants than at any previous show held and the Chrysanthemums were very fine.

There was also a good show of Apples and Canned Fruit. Grains and Vegetables not quite up to last year, but in Fancy and Decorative work a fine display.

We can say that it was also a success financially, there being a large attendance. The people in this vicinity are getting interested and manifest it by their entries and their presence.

We should have been pleased if some from your part of the state could have been with us, but we did not have the pleasure of welcoming any of you here.

MRS. JOSEPH D. TRELEVEN, Sec'y.

REPORT OF TRIAL ORCHARD.

J. L. Herbst.

The Trial Orchard at Wausau still thrives in the best of conditions. Most of the trees made a good growth the past season. Grafts that were put in last spring grew nicely, about 90 per cent of them starting. Quite a number of varieties fruited a little and another year should find a good number of apples there, as well as plums. The ground is in the best of condition. A nice growth of oats acts as a winter cover.

Life is too short for attempts or pretenses that end in nothing.

APPLES.

[For The Horticulturist.]

When jolly old December
Closes up the year,
Let's gather 'round the hearthstone
And be of right good cheer.

Some like to while the time away
With music, game or joke,
Some have a bit of gossip
Of which they wish to croak.

While others read the news, or
Perchance a tale of love.

We'll talk of growing fruit—
Give us wisdom from above.

We'll discuss the mighty apple.
Did it cause the fall of man?
That's not our theme at all,
Just pass around the pan.

Yes, those look very fine
But my! they taste so funny:
Must be made of cork and paste
Well mixed up with money.

"Ben—Ben Davis" did you say?
An apple of great fame?
Jeff Davis would be better
If there's anything in name.

Are these home grown? Oh, no,
We've planted by the score,
But when we want some apples
We get them at the store.

Next year we'll plant some ironclads,
The agent's just been round,

He's got the only hardy list
On earth that can be found.
He says we'll grow fine apples
As ever grew on tree,
Because they're whole root stock
With a great big pedigree.
They cost a heap of money
But our "taters" sold right well
So we'll have a great big orchard
With lots of fruit to sell.
But mayhap we'd better grow
A field of "taters," too,
Then if our apples fail us
Why we can buy a few.

C. L. PEARSON.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To have your Christmas pies perfect the oven must be right. A simple test is to place a piece of white note paper in the oven and after five minutes take it out. A pale yellow hue on the paper will indicate that the oven is too slow for ordinary short crust or puff paste. A nice brown color, decided in tone, shows that the heat is brisk enough and just right. But a very dark brown shows too much heat and the oven must be slowed down somewhat.

HICKORY-NUT JUMBLES.

Beat to a cream half a cupful of butter; add a cupful of sugar and 3 whole eggs and then half a cupful of rich milk. Stir in 3 heaping cupfuls of flour, in which 3 even teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted; then add half a cupful of chopped hickory-nut meats. Dredge it with flour and turn it out on a board that has been dredged with flour. Roll it out in a sheet about a quarter of an inch thick, using a floured rolling pin. Cut into cookies or jumbles and bake in a quick oven, taking care not to scorch them.


IN MEMORIAM.

B. S. Hoxie passed to the life beyond, Dec. 5, 1901, just as the evening shadows were creeping over the land. He had been feeble for several weeks, but not so that he was confined to his room. On the day of his death he seemed much better and worked a little among his plants and flowers. In the afternoon the dreaded messenger came, and swiftly, without warning, he answered the summons.

Benjamin Sargent Hoxie was born at Orneville, Maine, Aug. 6, 1827. He came to Cooksville, Wis., in 1846 and resided there until 1882, when he removed to Evansville.

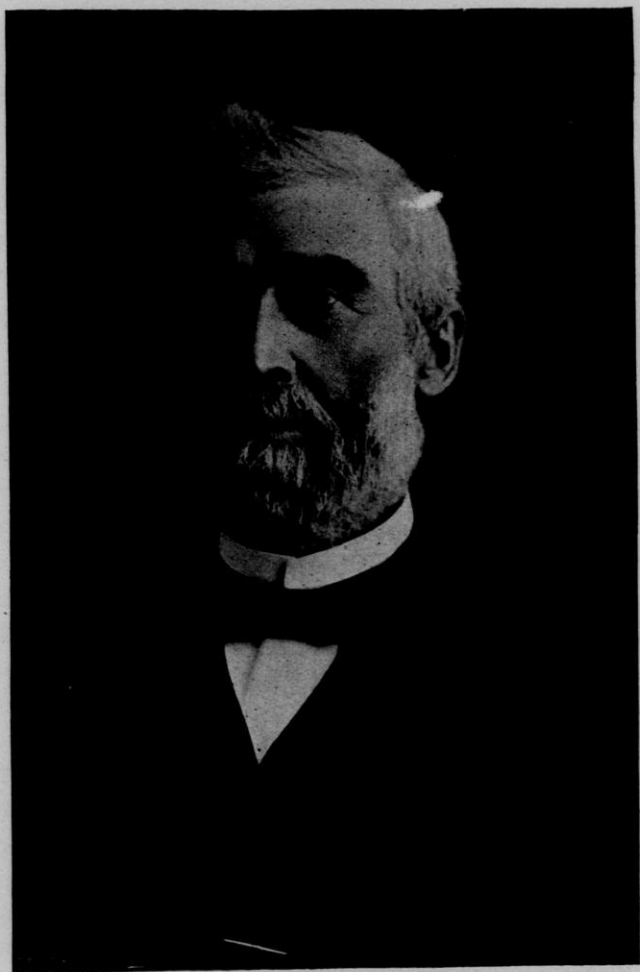
Mr. Hoxie was of Quaker ancestry and inherited the sterling qualities that made him a strong, positive character. He never lost an opportunity to champion, by voice and pen, any movement that had for its object the advancement of mankind. But those who were privileged members of the home circle knew best the kind heart, the active mind that planned and wrought so unselfishly for others. All with whom he came in contact felt the quality that too few in this world possess, the power to touch lives to finer, better issues.

He became a member of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at an early period of its history and served as its secretary for six years.

Through his efforts Arbor Day was established in Wisconsin, and legislation secured for the better preservation of our forests. He has been president of the Wisconsin State Forestry Association since its organization.

Although he had lived longer than the allotted "three score years and ten" he never grew old, the active mind sounded no weak note to tell of declining years.

He left a wife and three daughters, Mrs. Everett Van Patten of Evansville, Mrs. George Kemp of Madison and



B. S. HOXIE.



Mrs. Ellsworth Green of Walters, Minnesota, to mourn their loss.

The funeral services were held at the home Sunday at 1 o'clock, Rev. W. M. Short, pastor of the Congregational church, officiating. At 2 o'clock the Masons took charge. The casket was covered with white roses and white carnations, the gifts of loving friends, and, in the midst of the falling snowflakes, we laid to rest the earthly habitation of one who had done valiant service for his fellowman.

"I cannot say and I will not say

That he is dead.—He is just away."—Communicated.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS AT BUFFALO.

Eureka, Dec. 13, 1901.

Wisconsin Horticulturist:—I have this day received official notification of list of awards from Pan-American Exposition. I shall notify those receiving awards, by letter, but may not have correct addresses in all cases. Any one not receiving notice who may see this will confer a favor by writing me his correct address. Any one who may not want the diploma, issued to all Exhibitors named, will also notify me promptly.

"The Gorham Manufacturing Co., Broadway and 19th Street, New York City, have been granted the exclusive privilege for furnishing the Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals at the following prices: Gold Medal, 24 carats fine, \$175; Gold Plated Medal, \$3; Silver Medal, sterling, 925-1000 fine, \$5; Bronze Medal \$1.50. It is understood that exhibitors who have received Diplomas of Gold or Silver Medals may secure copies of the same in Bronze. Those desiring to secure the medals awarded them should communicate direct with the above-mentioned firm in regard to same."

The above quotation is from official notification. I

take it to mean that all will receive Diplomas, but if they wish the medals they pay the above prices.

T. E. LOOPE, M. D.,

Pres. Wis. State Hort. Soc.



LIST OF AWARDS.

GOLD MEDAL.

State of Wisconsin, for general display of fruits.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, for general display of fruits.

Parsons & Loope, Eureka, display of apples.

Joseph Zettel, Sturgeon Bay, display of fruits.

SILVER MEDAL.

State Experiment Station, Madison, display of plums.

D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay, display of fruits.

A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay, display of plums.

Wm. Toole, Baraboo, display of apples.

BRONZE MEDAL.

A. D. Brown, Baraboo, display of seedling peaches.

Wm. Fox, Baraboo, display of grapes.

W. S. Hager, Hickory, display of apples.

J. J. Ihrig, Oshkosh, display of apples.

Geo. J. Jeffrey, Milwaukee, display of fruits.

Frank Jepson, Welcome, display N.W. Greening apples.

L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, display Oldenburg apples.

E. W. Libbey, Butte des Morts, apples and plums.

J. E. Marshall, Sturgeon Bay, display of fruits.

J. J. Menn, Norwalk, display of fruits.

Asa Thorp, Fish Creek, display of apples.

Thomas Timlin, Dellona, collection of apples.

Geo. Hanchett & Son, Sparta, collection of Wolf River apples.

F. Wyman, Sioska, display of apples.

Stanley & Porter, Berlin, display of cranberries.

DIPLOMA OF HONORABLE MENTION.

- Ed. Harris, Eureka, collection of apples.
A. Banknor, Sturgeon Bay, display of apples.
J. L. Herbst, Sparta, collection of apples.
C. A. Hatch, Richland Center, collection of apples.
Janes P. Oleson, Ripon, Lombard plums.
S. Baxter, Oak Ridge, collection of apples.
Willard Abbott, Athens, display Peerless apples.
Geo. Basford, Sturgeon Bay, collection of apples.
L. Shoemaker, Sturgeon Bay, collection of apples.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of our former secretary, B. S. Hoxie, whose obituary will be found on another page. We extend heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Hoxie and her daughters.

The warehouse of J. M. Smith's Sons has recently been destroyed by fire. A large quantity of hay, produce and garden stuff was burned up. Loss partly covered by insurance. All will regret that our friends, Irving C. and Geo. B. Smith, have suffered such a misfortune.

Thomas Meehan, the eminent botanist, editor of Meehan's Monthly and author of that beautiful illustrated work, "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States," recently died at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, in his 75th year. Honors of every kind had been bestowed upon him by scientific bodies in all parts of the world.

Are you agonizing over the selection of a suitable Christmas gift for wife or daughter, sister or sweetheart? Why not try a year's subscription to the Ladies' Home Journal? It costs one dollar a year and the address is, The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The December number contains short stories by Rudyard Kipling and oth-

er prominent writers. The various departments are unusually strong, and the whole magazine is full of the Christmas spirit. A noteworthy feature, pictorially, is the double page of college girls, on which are shown groups of college girls from nearly every girl's school of note in the country. This is only the first in a "picture story" of one hundred photographs, which will show "What a Girl Does at College."

Mr. A. G. Tuttle anticipated Christmas by bringing "ye editor" a basket of the prettiest cranberries we ever saw. Instead of being dark red they are of delicate pink and white tint, like an arbutus blossom or the cheek of a peach. The variety is a seedling found on Mr. Tuttle's marsh several years ago and has since been propagated on a small scale. The berries are not of "Jumbo" size, but are especially fine-flavored. From their color they have been christened the Peach cranberry.

While planning for your year's reading don't forget to include the Horticulturist.

You can obtain the Wisconsin Horticulturist FREE, by joining the State Horticultural Society.

Notice our clubbing rates with The Weekly Wisconsin.

Get your neighbors to join you in a club for The Wisconsin Horticulturist and thereby each secure the magazine for 25c. This clubbing offer is good until February. Address The Wisconsin Horticulturist, Baraboo, Wis.

Mr. Geo. J. Kellogg represented our Society at the Michigan Meeting.

J. L. Herbst was our delegate at the Minnesota Meeting.

A. D. Barnes was appointed delegate to N. E. Iowa.

A Merry Christmas to you all.

WINTER MEETING OF WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its annual Winter Meeting at Madison, Feb. 4, 5, 6, 7, 1902, in connection with the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. Excursion rates of a fare and a third have been secured, instead of the certificate plan. **BIGGER and BETTER** than ever.

J. L. HERBST, Secretary.

IMPORTANT POSTAL NOTICE.

The postal department has issued a circular in regard to third class mail matter, such as books, merchandise, etc., warning parties mailing such matter against placing any writing on the wrapper thereof, except the address and return address of the sender. The words "book," "photograph," "glass" or any such endorsement is positively prohibited and will subject all such packages to the letter rates of postage.

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our "NEW PROCESS" plates.

