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VOL. II.

JULY 1897.

NO. 5.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist...

Issued Monthly,

Under the Management of the

Wisconsin

State Horticultural Society,

for the purpose of

Disseminating Horticultural

Information.

✻ Subscription Price Fifty Cents Per Annum. ✻

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

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MRS. FRANKLIN JOHNSON,

Baraboo, Wis.

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MRS. J. M. SMITH,
Green Bay, Wis.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. II.

JULY.

NO. 5.

MRS. J. M. SMITH.

Mrs. J. M. Smith was born in Bethany, Penn., January 31st, 1821. Her father died before she was old enough to appreciate his worth, but her mother was a woman of such rare qualities of mind and heart, that she was able to govern a large family with great firmness, yet with such loving gentleness, that the desire to disobey her was a rare thing among her flock of children. Being very early thrown upon her own resources, Mrs. Smith determined if possible to become a teacher, and managed to acquire what was at that time considered a good common school education, and at the early age of sixteen was given charge of a district school. The next four years were spent alternately in teaching and attending school, when she settled down to the steady business of teaching, until March 14th, 1844, when she became the wife of J. M. Smith. Like her husband she had grown up with habits of industry and economy, and always thought it worth while to learn how to perform the many sorts of work that are likely to fall to the lot of women in the common walks of life. Consequently, in the many seasons of trial through which she has been called to pass, the knowledge thus carefully stored away, has been a golden treasury from which she has often been able to draw for the benefit of others as well as herself.

The marriage proved to be a most happy one. The love plighted at the altar grew with the passing years, and

was strengthened and intensified by the joys and sorrows which nearly fifty years must inevitably bring. Nine sons and two daughters were given to cheer and brighten the home, of whom seven sons and one daughter still remain. The children were always considered by both parents as God's best gifts, and stood nobly by them through storm and sunshine, and have also made for themselves honorable places among their fellow-men. On February 20th, 1894, the marriage tie was severed, and the husband after months of suffering, passed on out of sight to join the company of loved ones who had preceded him. Though he must always be missed in the home, and everywhere, yet human lives must go on, so in comforting sorrowing ones, and striving to lessen the sorrows and burdens of others, Mrs. Smith hopes to fill up the measure of her life, until her work here is done, and then gladly to pass on to join the dear husband who said before he died, "I shall wait and watch for you."

Green Bay, Wis.



NOTES ON SOME OF THE NEWER STRAWBERRIES.

E. S. Goff.

Strawberries that must compete with Warfield and Parker Earle on our grounds, must show a brilliant record, or they are not likely to receive much praise. It is true that several of our newer varieties have many excellent points, but from present indications, few of them are likely to be long maintained.

MARSHALL (per.) started well with a fine show of berries of which the first ripening specimens were of mammoth size, but the size dwindled rapidly, and the last berries were below medium. Its productiveness was not remarkable, and was surpassed by several new and old varieties.

LINCOLN (imp.) was quite productive. The fruit was full medium in size, regular in form, ripened perfectly, and was of good quality. This is worthy of further trial.

HOLLAND (imp.) is on a par with Lincoln for general

quality. The size held out well, and the plants contained some fine berries on June 29.

FOUNTAIN (per.) produced fine, rather large berries that were firm, of good color, and maintained their size well.

ENORMOUS (imp.) was very productive, and the first fruits to ripen were very large but the later ones were below medium. It is rather late, and on June 29, had many unripe berries. This variety is certainly promising, and is one of the most satisfactory of the newer sorts.

BRANDYWINE (per.) was rather disappointing in productiveness, but in other respects is very satisfactory. It is rather late, and on June 29 had many unripe berries.

BISEL (imp.) is productive and late, but the berries average too small to be satisfactory.

BELLE LA CROSSE (per.) has almost perfect foliage, and has proved very productive of fine berries that held their size well, but do not always ripen well at the tip. The last berries were ripe on June 29. This is worthy of further trial.

MICHIGAN (per.) was productive and late, but the fruit is too light in color for a satisfactory market variety.

SPLENDID (per.) has vigorous, healthy foliage, and was very productive. The fruit was regular, firm, of good quality, and averaged full medium in size. It is one of the later varieties and promises well.

WESTON (imp.) has superior foliage, is very productive, and the fruit is large, uniform and of good quality, but is rather light in color for market.

WILLIAM BELT (per.) is the only variety tested that compares favorably with Parker Earle for a late market sort. Whether or not it will prove superior to that variety in any respect remains to be seen. It is extremely promising and will be given further trial.

KYLE No. 1 (imp.) is a rather promising late variety that would be valuable did we not have better ones.

STAPLES (per.) gave two good early pickings, and then failed. It was decidedly inferior to Michel's Early.

COLUMBIAN (per.) was among the earlier sorts, but ranks only medium.

ANNIE LAURIE (per.), IOWA BEAUTY (per.), LADY THOMPSON (per.), MAYFLOWER (per.) and TENNYSON (per.) showed no qualities that entitle them to a place on our grounds.

Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.



STRAWBERRIES FOR 1897.

[Paper read at Omro by Geo. J. Kellogg.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The subject of Strawberries includes soil, location, time and modes of planting, varieties, culture, insects, winter protection, spring treatment, picking, marketing, and last but not least, the best way of spending the money. While any of these sub-divisions would fill a volume and then the subject not be exhausted, it seems to me an hour's time now can be best spent, while we have so fine a show of fruit, by reports and discussions on varieties, both new and old.

We have had a cold, wet, frosty and backward spring, injuring strawberries, followed by severe drouth till the crop was badly crippled, then abundant rains. First strawberry bloom May 8th; first blackberry bloom the 29th. Frosts May 16th, 35 degrees; 25th, 33 degrees; 26th, 33 degrees; 29th, 35 degrees; 31st, 31 degrees (ice); June 1st, 34 degrees; 7th, 35 degrees; 8th, 35 degrees. Now what varieties have passed through all these trials and paid, or paid best? Adding to the above the excessive heat of June 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, with the thermometer 90 to 94 in the coolest shade, 135 in the sun, actually cooking even the green berries. From our notes and grounds the varieties that have paid best up to the 22d are, in the order of ripening: Wood, Rio, Loudon No. 2, Wilson, Van Deman, Haverland, Cyclone, Warfield, Crescent, Lovett, Splendid, Bubach, Marshall, Bisel, Princess, Woolverton, Hoard, Saunders, Aroma and Greenville. Crescent and Warfield did not give the usual early pickings because of frosts and

drouth. The most promising after the 22d are: Earle, Muskingum, Eureka, Eclipse, No Name, Enormous, Leader, Enhance and Timbrell.

For quality plant Jessie, Hoard, Marshall, Aroma, Princess, Timbrell, Warfield, Bubach, Woolverton, Earle, Splendid, and Shuckless (Mt. Vernon). For continued trial Marshall, Clyde, Enormous, Brandywine, Mary, Glen Mary, Timbrell, Wm. Belt, Guick, Loudon No. 2, Winnebago Chief and Margaret.

The utter failure of Wm. Belt, Brandywine and Clyde in '97 is a wonderful disappointment; Clyde bloomed so early it was almost used up by frosts; Brandywine and Wm. Belt do not show productiveness, and except some late show they are this season worthless. I do not see how Clyde could have matured one-tenth of the fruit from the bloom it gave. For our pocket-book's sake on our grounds for fruit we shall discard Annie Laurie, Brunettè, Bouncer, Beverly, Ed. Queen, Epping (Y. D.), Gandy, Husey, Ivanhoe, Lady Thompson, Michels, Murray, Phillips, Princeton Chief, Robinson, Smith, Stayman's No. 1, Sunnyside, Sharpless, Salzer's Earliest, Shuster's Gem, Tenn. Prolific, Thompson's Earliest, Van Deman, Wilson and Weston. Of 103 blossoms counted of Van Deman only five berries matured. Aroma was injured by frost, but for firmness, size, and quality everyone should try it. Shuckless, Muskingum and Cyclone will shuck in picking and that much can be said in their favor for family use; if grown for market they should be stem nipped in picking. For big berries plant Marshall, Bubach, Clyde, Mary, Enormous, Edith and Glen Mary. Shuckless only for quality and novelty—no money in it, except the sale of plants; as I said last year, a "humbug."

For dollars, plant for perfects, Splendid, Lovett, Wood, Earle, Woolverton, Muskingum, Enhance and Cyclone for early and "No Name" for late, and for pistillates, Warfield, Haverland, Crescent, Greenville, Bubach, Eclipse, Princess, Bisel and Eureka. Rio for early has done better this year than ever before but it is doubtful if it is worth saving.

No report from anyone is reliable, except comparative, and corroborated by others on different soils and locations. No two seasons are alike; no two beds or fields are alike; one side of our five-acre patch, while it all looks just alike, is entirely different with the same variety. No twenty-five plants are enough to test a variety, and four years faithful trial is little enough to draw conclusions on any variety that has a reputation such as Marshall, Clyde and Brandywine. We have Marshall and Brandywine in fruit rows forty rods long, and yet we can form no definite conclusions. Our fruit on exhibition is all from matted rows, and grown only as we grow it for market.

Belle Cottage Nurseries,
Janesville, Wis.

The foregoing paper was followed by a lively discussion, which will be published in full in the Annual Report next winter. We have room for merely a synopsis.

Mr. Philips asked: If you were to select out of that list three varieties for the farmer, what would they be?

G. J. Kellogg: First, Splendid; second, Warfield; then I would take Marshall and Bubach to make out the other one.

Mr. Read of Wood County: In our part of the State we want a berry that is late, that will not bloom until it stops freezing. With us the late berry has the most dollars and cents in it.

G. J. Kellogg: For late varieties I would suggest Earle, Timbrell, Enhance, Enormous and Gandy.

Some of the growers did not agree with Mr. Kellogg regarding Gandy; they pronounced it non-productive.

Mr. Smith of Green Bay: What varieties do you advise setting with the Warfield as a fertilizer?

G. J. Kellogg: Wood is earliest; Lovett is early enough; Splendid is early also. (Wood is generally known as Beder-Wood.)

Mr. Herbst of Sparta: You cannot find any one fertil-

izer that will do for a field of Warfields. There are early and late Warfield blooms, and we have better results by having several varieties of the fertilizing plants. When I first originated the Sparta I thought it was a companion for the Warfield, but this year it was in blossom before the Warfield.

Mr. Read: This question of names; I want to go on record as protesting against this cutting and slashing of names. The strawberry Parker Earle was named after one of the greatest of American horticulturists. Why call it Earle? This cutting of names is an insult to the noble men whose names they bear.

Mr. Philips: The Pomological Society at Washington says cut your names down. It recommends all societies to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Perriam: The whole of this business of cutting down names originated in the American Pomological Society,—I think first in their meeting at Rochester twenty-five years ago. All of our pears had French names, some of which took nearly two lines of newspaper to print.

R. J. Coe: I would like to ask every grower present to mention the three strawberries that do best for him.

Mr. Palmer of Omro: The Enhance and Crescent are doing the best; also have good success with Wilson. Soil a heavy clay.

Mr. Smith of Green Bay: Warfield, Beder-Wood and Wilson are best with us.

President: I would state that my soil in Ripon is a prairie loam, and the Wilson is almost an entire failure. It does well on clay soil in the same locality.

Mr. Coe is called for.

R. J. Coe: The three varieties are, Warfield, Beder-Wood and Haverland.

L. G. Kellogg: The best perfect-flowering variety is the Beder-Wood, next Enhance, and for commercial purposes the Warfield.

A. J. Philips: Sparta, Warfield and Haverland. The best plantation I have seen this season is ten acres of War-

field and Beder-Wood, alternate rows.

Mr. Herbst: Warfield, Sparta and Beder-Wood.

Mrs. Treleven of Omro: When it comes to dollars and cents the Wilson and the Crescent, but the Parker Earle and the Warfield do well with us.

Geo. J. Kellogg: If I could have but one, Splendid would be my choice. If but two, Splendid and Warfield. But I cannot skip Wood, Crescent and Haverland, and then you want some big kinds.

Mr. Perriam: Every man must experiment for himself, and finally he will find the berry that does best with him. It may not do well with his next neighbor. We must experiment with several. The Wilson and Crescent are the two best strawberries.

Mrs. Johnson: Has any one fruited the Wm. Belt?

Mr. Herbst: We have. Our experience with it has not been good.

Mr. Smith: I have the Wm. Belt. Can't say that I have fruited it, or am likely to, this year, but have been trying to.

Mr. Smith: Some people have spoken of a big crop? What is a big crop? We have picked 594 cases (16-qt.) off an acre of Warfields, and I think they were fertilized with Wilsons. This is not the largest we have had.

Mr. Abbott: We picked 900 qts. of Crescent and Wilson from seventeen rods of ground.

Mrs. J. M. Smith: A good many years ago, when my son was young, we picked 111 bushels of Wilson from a measured quarter of an acre.



The attention of a little girl having been called to a rosebush, on whose topmost stem the oldest rose was falling, while below and around it, three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she at once and artlessly exclaimed: "See, Willie, these little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies!"

WISCONSIN'S NEW TRIAL ORCHARD.



Description of How it is Planted and the Various Trees That are to be Experimented With.

Believing that every reader who is interested in Horticulture in this and other states would be pleased to see in print a description of Wisconsin's new trial orchard, I propose to send it to you as far as it has been planted; so that all you tax paying readers can see what we have done, and any who are so situated that they can visit Wausau can preserve this paper for reference and find any tree so far planted. It is laid out in two sections, the first beginning about twelve rods northwest of Mr. Single's house and the other about ten rods southeast of the house on the line of the highway. The first row running north from the first starting point is set with nineteen Virginia Crab trees on west line, to be top worked, thence east on north line are set a row of Virginia trees, to the east line of Mr. Single's farm (for the same purpose). Between each two Virginias are set, Sweet Russet, Whitney No. 20, and Tetofski trees. The first nine trees in the second row are Hibernial from the Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minn.; the second nine are Hibernial from Charles Hirschinger of Baraboo. The first nine trees in the third row are Hibernial from Hatch, Bingham & Co.; the second nine are from Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons of Janesville, Wis. Fourth row, first nine are Duchess from Hatch, Bingham & Co., of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., second nine the same from Charles Hirschinger, Baraboo, Wis. Fifth row, first nine the same from A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., the second nine the same from Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons. In the sixth row the first nine are Northwestern Greening from G. J. Kellogg & Sons, the second nine are the same from A. D. Barnes. In the seventh row the first nine are the same from J. M. Edwards & Sons, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., the second nine, the same from Hatch, Bingham & Co.

In the eighth row the first five are Longfield from G.

J. Kellogg & Sons; the next four are the same from A. D. Barnes; the next nine are the same from J. M. Edwards & Sons. In the ninth row the first nine are the same from C. Hirschinger and the second nine are the same from Hatch, Bingham & Co. In the tenth row the first nine are McMahon from J. M. Edwards & Sons, the second nine are the same from Charles Hirschinger. In the eleventh row the first nine are McMahon from Hatch, Bingham & Co., the second nine are the same from A. D. Barnes.

In the twelfth row the first nine are Wealthy from G. J. Kellogg & Sons, the second nine are the same from Hatch, Bingham & Co. In the thirteenth row the first nine are Wealthy from A. D. Barnes, the second nine are the same from Charles Hirschinger. In the fourteenth row the first four trees are Dudley's Winter, a seedling that originated in Maine; the next twelve are Peerless from G. J. Kellogg & Sons; the next two are Duchess from the Jewell Nursery Co. In the fifteenth row the first five are Newell from Hatch, Bingham & Co., the next thirteen are the same from Charles Hirschinger.

The sixteenth row are all Repka from A. Clark Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis. The seventeenth are all Repka from A. C. Tuttle, Baraboo. In the eighteenth row the first eight are Okabena, from the Jewell Nursery Co., the next three are Wolf River from J. M. Edwards & Son; the next five are Wolf River from A. D. Barnes; the next two are Duchess from the Jewell Nursery Co. In the nineteenth row the first ten are the Hoadly, a noted Duchess seedling from Charles Hirschinger of Baraboo; the next eight are the Alma, a very promising seedling from the Jewell Nursery Co. In the twentieth row the first eight are Patten's Greening from C. G. Patten, Charles City, Iowa; the next ten are Avista from Hatch & Co. This completed the Commercial orchard as far as planted.

The next is the experimental plat. In the first row running north from the highway southeast of the house, the first tree is a Spear plum sent by Prof. Goff; the second tree is Potter's Juicy plum, sent by the same; the

third and fourth trees are seedlings of the German Prune sent by the same; the fifth tree is a seedling pear sent by A. D. Barnes; the sixth to the sixteenth trees inclusive are Virginia Crabs set for top work.

In the second row the first tree is a Virginia crab to be top-worked with Wealthy; the second space contains six root grafts of Wealthy, and the third tree is a Wealthy. Of the root grafts in the second space, the best one will be left to grow, so that in a few years planters can see which place is the best to grow the Wealthy apple. The next three are duplicates of the first. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth trees are set the same as the last described except that the Newell is the variety used. The next six are set the same except that Okabena is the variety used.

In the third row the first six trees are set the same as before described except that the Windsor is the variety used. The next six are set the same except that the Utter is the variety used. The next six are set the same and the Northwestern Greening is the variety used.

In the fourth row the first six are set the same and the McMahan is the variety used. The next six are set the same and Longfield is the variety used. The next six are set the same and Patten's Greening is the variety used.

In the fifth row the first two trees are Iona Blush. The next two are Malinda. The next two are the Mary. The next two are the Shield's crab. The last eight trees were sent by G. J. Kellogg & Sons. The next ten were sent by A. D. Barnes, as follows: The ninth tree is Fraiser's Russet, the tenth is the Lind Center, a promising seedling. The eleventh is Smith's No. 2. The twelfth and thirteenth are Scott's Winter. The fourteenth is Smith's No. 2. The fifteenth is Oleofka. The sixteenth is the Bessie. The seventeenth and eighteenth are the Wisconsin Russet.

The sixth row were all sent by the Jewell Nursery Co., as follows: First two trees are Thompson's seedlings No. 35 from Iowa; next two the same No. 46; next two the same No. 39; next two the same No. 24; next two the same No.

43; next two the same No. 29; next two the same No. 38; next two the same No. 30; next two are a choice plum called the Superior.

In the seventh row the first twelve trees were sent by G. J. Kellogg & Sons, as follows: First two are Juicy Burr; next two are Wolf River; next two are a seedling called Lying Bill; next two are Jenny; next two are Red Wine; next two are Patten's Greening; the next two are a seedling called Smith No. 1 or Morris; the next two the May-seek-no-further; the next two the Canada Peach, and the last six trees were sent by A. D. Barnes.

The eighth row were sent by Prof. Goff as follows: First tree Crampton seedling; second tree Gideon No. 1; third tree Gideon No. 2; fourth tree Hamilton Blush; fifth tree Patten's Greening; sixth tree an early winter seedling; seventh tree Lubsk Queen; eighth tree Watterson. The ninth tree was a Prescott, which died the first winter and was re-set with a McMahan; the tenth tree the Mary; the eleventh tree Cook No. 10; the twelfth tree a Gideon crab, the next two the Lou from Gideon; the fifteenth tree the Swaan, a Minnesota seedling; the sixteenth tree the Kaump, a seedling from Iowa; the seventeenth tree the Downing Winter, top-worked on Shield's crab; the eighteenth tree a fine looking crab which came without a label.

The ninth row was sent by Prof. E. S. Goff, as follows: The first tree is Gideon No. 9; the second tree the Tibbits; the third Randall's best; the fourth Iona Blush; the fifth Cook No. 10, the sixth Morgan, the seventh Gideon, the eighth Randall No. 9, the ninth Ratsburg, the tenth Maas, the eleventh Tyrol, the twelfth Red Cheek No. 1. The thirteenth was a Gideon that was dead in the spring of '97 and re-set with Patten's Greening; the fourteenth Lou, the fifteenth Springer's crab, the sixteenth Lying Bill, the seventeenth Excelsior top-worked on Virginia, the eighteenth Randall.

In the tenth row the first four are Arista from A. J. Philips; the next four are Peerless from J. P. Andrews, of Faribault, Minn. The next ten were sent by C. G. Patten,

of Iowa, as follows: The first two are Tetofski, the next two Shield's Crab, the next two Malinda, the next two Patten's Greening, the next two Wealthy.

The eleventh row was set in the spring of 1897. The first six are McMahan, the next six Newell, the third six Windsor, set as the second row is set.

In the twelfth row are set first six Patten's Greening, six Northwestern Greenings and six Uppers, set in the same way.

The thirteenth row are six Wealthy, six Okabena and six Wolf River, set the same way.

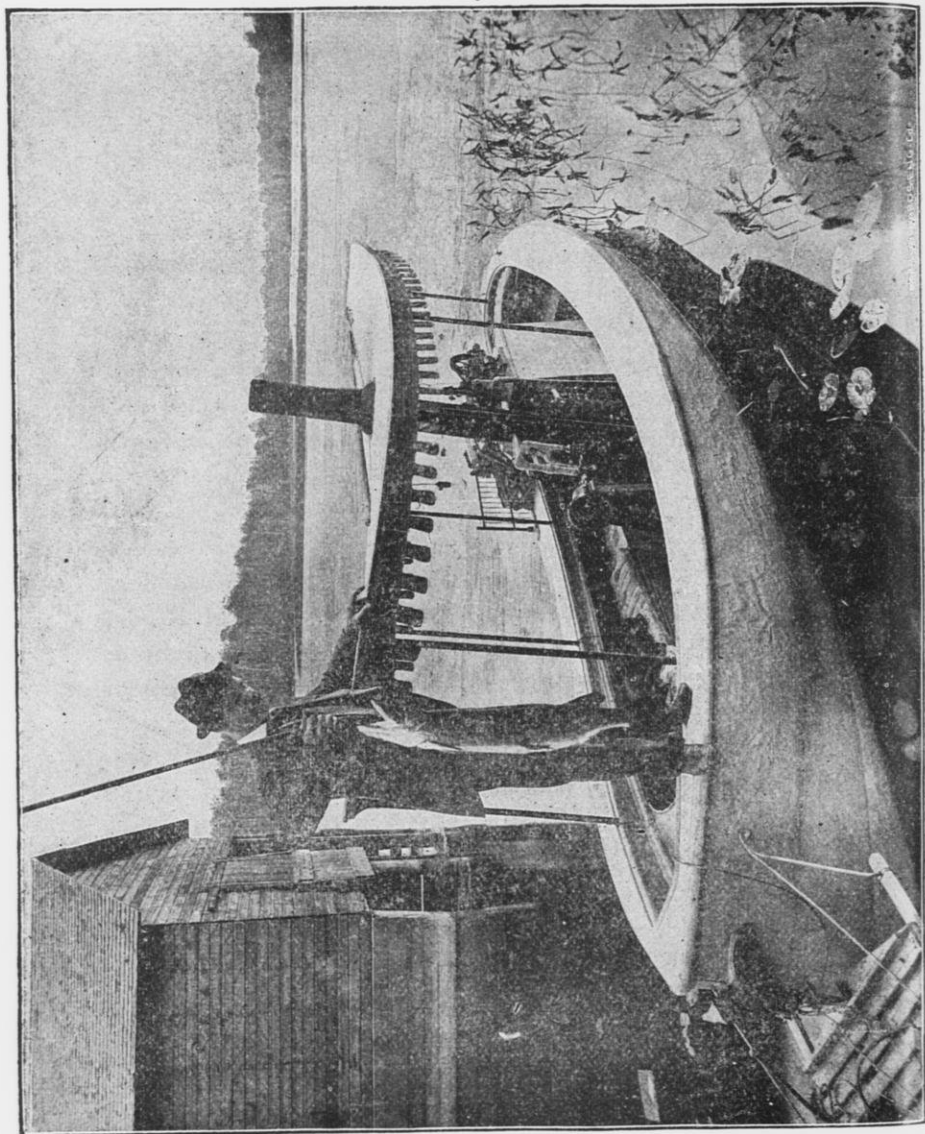
In the fourteenth row the first tree is a Virginia, the second a Northwestern Greening, the third a Virginia, the fourth an Okabena, the fifth a Virginia. The sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth are Peerless, the eighth and eleventh Virginias, the twelfth to seventeenth Eurekas, and the eighteenth tree a Virginia.

In the fifteenth row the first six trees are early Richmond cherry trees, the next two Montmorenci, and the next two Late Richmond, all sent by L. G. Kellogg, of Ripon, Wis. The next two are Stoddard plum, next two DeSoto, next two Wyant plums sent by Mr. Kellogg, and the last two Eureka sent by A. J. Phillips.

This completes the experimental part so far planted, and by preserving the magazine containing this description any person (and it would be nice instructive work for boys and girls), can take a large sheet of paper and make a plat of the same, so that in after years if a tree fails it can be located and a note made of what it is re-set with. When the condition of the trees is reported by the persons having charge of the same it will be easy to refer to the plat and note the changes.

A. J. PHILLIPS,
Secretary State Horticultural Society.

Why is Queen Victoria like the month of June? Because she reigns and reigns, and doesn't give the sun a chance.—Hartford Times.



A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The picture is your page, boys and girls,—an unwritten “fish story,” which each one may read to suit himself. What a refreshing picture it is for these vacation days, after the eyes are wearied with the glare of the strawberry fields and the “dust and heat of the broad and fiery street.” How cooling and restful just to look at the rippling lake and to think of the green, mossy banks in the shady woods beyond! And the pond lilies,—one can almost inhale their sweetness from the picture.

We are indebted to Prof. Henry of our University Experiment Station for the cut, which was made for his Hand Book of Northern Wisconsin. It shows a view of Long Lake, Chippewa County.

The fish is a muskallonge weighing twelve pounds, caught by A. A. Bish.



A pretty anecdote is related of a child who was greatly perturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied: “I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds.” “Anything else?” “Yes,” she said. “I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps,” and, as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, she added: “Then I went and kicked the traps all to pieces.”



A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper.

THE SUMMER MEETING OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY, AT OMRO, JUNE 23-24.

We are sorry for you, you who could not go to Omro.
"Such good times and you not in 'em!"

Our train pulled into the little station at dusk Tuesday evening amid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. But a cordial committee was in waiting to receive the guests and conveyances quickly bore us to a place of shelter. Once snugly ensconced in the hospitable homes of Omro, who heeded the storm?

"What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the wild wind raved?"

On entering the convention hall, "Welcome!" in large letters above the rostrum first met the eye. The front of the rostrum was banked with potted plants, ferns and flowers; from the four corners to the center of the room were festooned ropes of evergreen, while the walls were hung with pictures, among which were some fine paintings by a home artist.

The exhibits filled all the spare space in the hall and overflowed into two ante-rooms. Geo. J. Kellogg had a table all to himself, on which he displayed about sixty varieties of strawberries, to say nothing of roses and other things. Among the attractions on this table not mentioned in the premium list were two large plates, each heaped with a mound of strawberries, "big" berries, one was Marshall and the other, I think, was Brandywine.

The fine exhibit, fifty varieties or more, from the Thayer Fruit Farm also filled a table by itself, of which Mr. Herbst had charge.

Visitors went from one beautiful display to another with a little hum of delight, like bees flitting from blossom to blossom. They knew not which to admire most, the berries, the roses, the wild-flowers or the fine collections of house plants.

The judges were the only long-faced people in the con-

vention, compelled to decide which was fairest where all was fair. Following is the result of their decision:

Award of Premiums.

Best display of strawberries—Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, 1; Thayer Fruit Farms, Sparta, 2.

Best for general cultivation—G. J. Kellogg, 1; L. A. Minckler, Zion, 2.

Best early—G. J. Kellogg, 1; Thayer Fruit Farms, 2.

Best late—Thayer Fruit Farms, 1; G. J. Kellogg, 2.

Best three for farmers—Thayer Fruit Farms, 1; Geo. J. Kellogg, 2.

SINGLE PLATES.

Warfield—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1; Mrs. A. S. Crooker, 2.

Jessie—G. J. Kellogg, 1; S. Pingrey, Omro, 2.

Eureka—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1.

Greenville—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1; Thayer Farms, 2.

Wilson—G. J. Kellogg, 1.

Michel—L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, 1; Thayer Farms, 2.

Gandy—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1.

Sparta—A. J. Philips, 1; Thayer Farms, 2.

Timbrell—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1.

Haverland—C. Humphrey, 1; L. A. Minckler, 2.

Bubach—C. Humphrey, 1; L. A. Minckler, 2.

Van Deman—H. L. Wurl, 1; Thayer Fruit Farm, 2.

Crescent—Thayer Fruit Farm, 1; Geo. J. Kellogg, 2.

Wood—L. G. Kellogg, 1; Geo. J. Kellogg, 2.

Earl—G. J. Kellogg, 1.

Enhance—Geo. J. Kellogg, 1; L. G. Kellogg, 2.

Best seedling—J. L. Herbst.

Best show of currants on bush—J. M. Smith's Sons, Green Bay, 1; L. A. Minckler, Zion, 2.

Raspberry on cane—Thos. Tanner, Omro, 1; L. A. Minckler, Zion, 2.

Best gooseberry on bush—H. Floyd, Eureka, 1; Chas. Abbott, 2.

VEGETABLES.

Best display of vegetables—J. M. Smith's Sons, Green Bay.

Best peck peas—Will Knoll, 1; Thos. Tanner, 2.

Lettuce—J. M. Smith's Sons, 1 and 2.

Radishes, best one-half dozen bunches—J. M. Smith's Sons, 1 for the Long White; 2 for the Long Set.

Onions—Smith's Sons, 1; L. A. Minckler, 2.

Beets, best one-half dozen bunches—L. A. Minckler, 1; J. M. Smith's Sons, 2.

Asparagus, best one-half dozen bunches—L. A. Minckler, 1; Mrs. A. S. Crooker, 2.

Pie Plant, best six stalks—J. M. Smith's Sons, 1; Lennette Pingrey, 2.

FLOWERS.

Best collection of house plants—Mrs. Treleven, 1; Mrs. T. Tanner, 2.

Best collection of wild flowers—Gertie Hanson, 1; Bertie Graves, 2.

Native ferns and wild plants—Thos. Tanner, 1; Elvia Bartow, 2.

Wild roses—G. J. Kellogg, 1; L. A. Minckler, 2.

Collection of roses in variety—G. J. Kellogg, 1; J. L. Fisk, 2.

Best bouquet of roses—L. A. Minckler, 1; G. J. Kellogg, 2.

Bouquet of white roses—L. A. Minckler, 1; G. J. Kellogg, 2.

Best hanging basket—Mrs. Treleven, 1.

Collection of foliage plants—J. L. Fisk, 1; Mrs. T. Tanner, 2.

Best cut flowers in variety—J. L. Fisk, 1; L. A. Minckler, 2.

Best collection of fuchsias—Mrs. Treleven.

Wednesday morning was spent in arranging exhibits and exchanging greetings. Wednesday P. M. President Kellogg called the meeting to order, and Dr. Ford, president of the village board of Omro, gave the following Address of Welcome:

"I am very glad that a little authority in a petty office has given me the opportunity in behalf of the local society

and our villagers to extend to you a welcome to Omro. We are glad you have braved the difficulties of transit, especially from Rush Lake, to come to this remote place to hold your meeting. We are sorry we have not better weather to present to you. I am glad to welcome you because you all look so healthy, we do not want any sickly people to come here. You all look as if you knew how to take care of yourselves and as though horticulture was a health-giving occupation. Contact with nature and God's free, bright sunshine, and being brought in connection with fruits, flowers and vegetables, have tended to give you good blood, and I am impressed with the fact that horticulture is a pretty good thing. I want to welcome you principally because I think your Society is doing a good deal of good work for this State. We all recognize the fact that whatever is good on this earth makes it better for the people to live on this earth, makes the people healthier, makes them refined, makes them live longer; we believe that horticulturists are making the earth better, and as such, we welcome you. We feel that your coming here will help our local society. I want to say that the work the local society has done is commendable. While this town is small and our conveniences are not very great, we do not want you to think that our welcome is limited. Our town is small but our welcome is certainly very great. I thank you again for coming."

This was responded to by A. J. Philips of West Salem, Secretary of the State Society. Mr. Philips said in substance: "I expected just such a welcome. I told the members of our society that we would be received warmly and that there would be a good show. It is a hard place in which to put a doctor, to welcome us. Our village physician once said a doctor would starve to death if all the people were horticulturists."

We consider the Omro Society one of the leading local societies of the State. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the meeting we have to-day. We have with us the wife of our esteemed ex-president, Mrs. J. M. Smith of

Green Bay. You are highly favored in having Mrs. Smith with you. We have also with us my friend, Mr. Wakefield. He is a man who rode two long nights with Abraham Lincoln and such men are very scarce.

This is the fourth year I have been secretary of this society, and I have never seen at our summer meetings such a display of fruit and flowers as you have here. We appreciate the welcome you have given us and we wish to thank you for it."

The discussion on the advisability of having the business of the State Society done entirely by the Executive Committee was deferred until the winter meeting.

The discussion on strawberries has been given on a preceding page.

The excellent paper "What can we do for our Homes," by Mrs. Daniel Huntley of Appleton, will appear in full in the Society's Annual Report. We regret that we have not the paper for this issue of our magazine.

Mr. Philips commended Mrs. Huntley's words of appreciation regarding the pioneers in horticulture. He then mentioned Mr. Springer, Mr. Pepper "who had a national reputation," and Mr. Wilcox who many years ago sold Mr. Philips some trees on their own roots then gave him a thousand top-worked trees. The first are all gone while the top-worked trees are bearing yet. Mr. Philips "wishes the old man could come back and see them." He also spoke of ex-president Smith, who "left his own work to work for the horticulturists," of Mr. Gideon, who "has done more for Northwestern horticulture than any other man in Minnesota," of Mr. Zettel, who has a fine orchard at Sturgeon Bay, and of Mr. Tuttle, another ex-president, who is "as earnest as a young man of twenty and had fifty varieties of apples at the last State Fair."

Mr. Toole's paper on the Wisconsin Horticultural Magazine was read by Mrs. Johnson, as Mr. Toole did not arrive until later.

Mr. Philips showed some sections of top-worked apple trees recently cut, to prove that they were not weak at the union but were "strong as box-wood."

The subject of gooseberries and currants was discussed, but we shall have to defer this discussion until next month.

The program for Wednesday evening was prepared by the local society and was a credit to their good taste and good management. We wish space permitted a full report. The house was packed with an audience whose ready appreciation was an inspiration to the speakers. The solos by Mrs. F. S. Barker of Oshkosh delighted all, as also did the violin selections by Miss Harriette James. Miss Edith Treleven gave an especially appropriate recitation depicting the trials of a horticulturist, and Miss Katherine Smith's spirited rendering of "How Salvator Won" showed much talent, as in fact most of the recitations did.

At the completion of the regular program Prof. Goff was called for and responded with a graceful little speech. Then Jonathan Perriam of Chicago, for many years editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, pleasantly complied with the request for a little talk.



WHAT IS THE HORTICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THIS SECTION?

Dr. T. E. Loope.

[Read at Omro.]

The question is easy to a horticulturist who lives here. The answer might not be satisfactory to a merchant, banker, lawyer, doctor or capitalist, when viewed from a financial standpoint; but the horticulturist is above the trifling annoyances of money returns, except when some hard-hearted creditor wants pay for favors rendered in his line of business. He lives above the common plane of life as compared with those who figure out their net profits in hard cash. He sits down in the early Spring and with pen-

cil in hand shows you in a few minutes just how much his acre of strawberries will bring in, based on a full crop. The question of winterkilling, frosts, drouth, non-fertilization, or an over-loaded market has no share in the problem before him. Then, with the figures in his pocket, he goes out and finds that winter has taken half the plants. What matter? The balance will grow larger berries. The frost kills half the bloom,—still the size of the berries increases. Drouth comes and cuts out another section of berries—the price will be better,—and only when the season is over and creditors want their dues and receipts are not enough to satisfy the demand, does he begin to realize that something is wrong, so he sits down to figure out—a surplus for next year!

There are, I am sorry to say, a few sordid-minded, grasping horticulturists in every community who insist on striking balances when the season has closed, but they are fast leaving our ranks and taking up other lines of business where they can gratify their lust for gain. They are wedded to the idea that money is one of the essentials of happiness. They are of the earth, earthy. They do not realize that in the upper etherealized strata of Anticipation lie pleasures that belong only to the true, refined horticulturist whose fancy still uplifts him above the coarse realities of life, crop or no crop. "The beautiful Island of Sometime" looms up as fair and green and vivid as ever, after repeated failures. The flowers and fruit of that enchanted isle look as deliciously tempting to his mind's eye after a disastrous season as before. He is like the true Christian who sings songs of praise and rejoicing while the flames consume his earthly frame.

History is silent on the subject but I have a firm belief that all the multitude who suffered martyrdom were originally horticulturists. Heaven is without doubt full of them; still, notwithstanding the extreme drouth reported, I also believe some are yet struggling against adverse circumstances in the other place.

With three years of failure the acreage of small fruit

has steadily decreased and some who grew considerable fruit have none now. Those who have persisted and have kept planting new areas have the promise of a good crop of raspberries and strawberries. Blackberries have suffered most, whole fields having been killed by drouth. What canes survived the winter show an abundance of fruit.

Strawberries were unfavorably affected by the winter and by the hot, dry weather that prevailed about the middle of June. The appearance of the berry is similar to non-fertilization but I believe it is due to causes above stated; still pistillates suffered most. A chromo is hereby offered to the person who originates a staminate berry that will produce fruit as attractive and with the prolific tendency of the Warfield.

New Setting never looked better than it does this year, and this fact will have an influence on the heated imagination of the horticulturists of our section and result in an increased acreage another year.

Orchards are looking fine in point of growth, with but few apples.

Parsons and Loope's orchard of about four thousand apple trees, set out five or six years ago, looks promising and they imagine that they will pick ten thousand bushels of apples in the "beautiful, golden sometime."

When the electric road is completed from Oshkosh to Berlin, as projected, the increased facilities for transportation to the main lines leading north will result in multiplying the acreage and number of persons engaged in the business of horticulture in this section.

Eureka, Wis.



Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the secretary of agriculture, is a good cook; so are Mrs. Gary and Mrs. Alger. These ladies have receipts at their tongue's end, as well as etiquette and other useful things. All are necessary for a Washington life, and the woman who goes there not knowing how to cook is out of the swim.

PREPARING FOR WINTER FLOWERS.

By Wm. Toole, Pansy Specialist.

[Paper read at the summer meeting in Omro.]

We often receive inquiry for some kind of plant that will bloom all the time. As succession of flowers requires extension of growth, we may imagine what might be the form and dimensions of such a plant after a considerable time of continuous blooming. Even with our most free-blooming kinds, there must be cutting back, a REST to the plant and a renewal of its flowering energy. To this class belong heliotropes, geraniums, roses and the like.

If our geraniums have bloomed in the garden all summer they may be cut back in the fall, re-potted and grown through the winter to give very early spring bloom. But if we pinch back the growth of the same plants in midsummer, and give a little root-pruning at the same time, we may, by potting early in September, have strong blooming plants in early winter if there is a reasonable amount of sunshine. Still better plants may be had by taking young plants in the spring and growing them on in pots, keeping pinched back for a time to give more branches for blooming.

Cuttings started early in July can be made into nice plants for midwinter blooming. Cuttings taken in the fall just before the frost cuts things out of doors, can be grown into splendid plants for late winter flowers and an all-summer show.

Geraniums are easily rooted in summer in damp sand where there is some shade. Heliotropes may be rooted better in wet sand in the sunshine, and geraniums must have a growth of preparation to fit them for winter flowering.

Success with roses in the house is uncertain, but best results can be had only with everblooming kinds grown through the summer from young plants in the spring.

Much pleasure may be had from the new Marguerite carnations, picking out the best in the garden just as soon as they show flowers. These should be pinched back to keep from blooming, then pot them up late in August and allow to grow to flowering.

Named varieties of florist's carnations should be treated in the same way from young plants which have been started from cuttings late in winter.

Many of our annuals, if seeds are sown in August, give a fine addition to our supply of winter flowers. Of these we may mention mignonette, ten-weeks stock, summer chrysanthemums, phlox Drummondii, alyssum, candytuft, petunia, snapdragon, godetia, tall nasturtium, and in fact any of the kinds which commence to bloom in three months after sowing the seeds. All of the foregoing need a fair amount of sunshine, which is often lacking in November and December.

There are some kinds of plants which will bloom with little sunshine. We may mention primulas, cinerarias, cyclamen, pansies, most of the bulbous flowering plants, and our early wild flowers. Primulas may be sown as late as July 15, but better early in May; cinerarias not before August. Pansies should be sown as early as the middle of July, and if they are grown cool and planted into shallow boxes in September they will in a cool room give nice flowers through the early winter months. Any early spring-blooming plants, after their season of rest and a little of late Fall frosts, may easily be forced for winter flowers. We can have a pleasant variety by using in this way our early wild flowers, like blood-root, hepatica, thalictrum anemonoides and many others. When collecting these include a few of the native ferns; planted with them in shallow boxes and covered with leaves they may be left on the shady side of the house until early in December, after which time, if not kept too warm in the house, they will be a pleasant reminder of the previous season's outings.

Last but not least, we may consider the various bulbs so valuable for winter forcing. Success with bulbs depends largely on starting a good growth of roots before the top begins to grow. I like best to press the bulbs down into a box of clear sand, cover with leaves or sphagnum moss and keep cool and shady until a good supply of roots start, then pot into suitable soil and keep in a like situation until the

pots are well filled with roots and upward growth has started, when they may be brought to the plant window for blooming. All will not be ready to pot at one time, neither will all need to be brought forward for blooming at once; so, with the succession which may be had from even one kind, and the wide range of choice to be made from narcissus in variety, Roman and other hyacinths, tulips, alliums, and others, we may have an abundance of bloom. Special directions for culture of each class mentioned would make our paper too long, hence it has seemed best to speak only of principles to guide us.

Chrysanthemums may be passed by with only mention. We should have with them, or just before, cosmos, which by its late blooming causes so much disappointment in our garden plans. If a few cosmos plants are potted now they can be pinched back, and kept within bounds, to yield a mass of bloom just after everything in the garden has been cut by frost. Cuttings from cosmos can be started in mid-summer thus making smaller plants which will bloom just as early as the larger ones.

*
THE UPS AND DOWNS, THE SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS, THE
ANTICIPATIONS AND PARTICIPATIONS IN THE
LIFE OF A HORTICULTURIST.

J. Wakefield, Fremont, Wis.

[Read at Omro.]

My subject today is not one of my own choosing. I'll tell you how it happened. That miserable Secretary of yours is responsible for it. If I fail you must blame him. If I succeed I want the credit.

A short time ago he wrote me a very polite note, telling me of this meeting and inviting me to come, with a paper upon some lively subject. I know he said "lively," for I remember. Well, as I hadn't anything lively on hand, I replied, accepting the invitation and requesting him to select my subject, merely stipulating that it might be as funny as he pleased but it must be a subject that I could handle

without spoiling. There was where I erred. The next paper I get up I will name the subject, and he may do the rest.

The subject is a good one, a grand one, too grand and too good to be spoiled by only a second rate amateur. Who can describe faithfully the ups and downs, the sunshine and so forths in the lives of our horticulturists unless it is done by an expert, one who has been there, and knows how it is himself?

I could give you a little of my own experience, and I believe I will, for that, to me, is the most interesting subject I can think of. Besides, my experience was the experience of a majority of our would-be horticulturists at that early day, before we got our horticultural eyeteeth cut.

The first trees I set out were bought of a perambulating liar, who made me think that his dried up eastern trash was just the thing for Wisconsin. He laid great emphasis on the word "eastern," and that caught me. I knew that eastern people were among the best and smartest in the State, and supposed trees from that direction must also possess rare attractions. You will notice that I was originally from the east.

Well, that venture proved a failure, and in a short time I had nothing left to remind me of my folly, except a few dead or dying scrubs, and an undying disgust for all itinerant tree-peddlers. I still cherish about the same regard for them that a neighbor of mine, an honest Dutchman, has for map-peddlers. A few years ago he was induced to sign for a county map, the agent telling him that when the map came, if he was sick of his bargain he needn't take it. He got sick, but the agent forced him to pay for the map, all the same. "Well," he said, "if I must I must, but I have learned somethings, and if a map-peddler ever comes into my house again, I'll kick him out mit a broom stick."

But we are wiser now, our people are generally wiser, and are trying to profit by past blunders. We are learning to patronize home industries. We believe that our nurserymen are generally reasonably honest, and mean to give us

what we bargain for. We like to see them encouraged. We don't believe they are fooling away the pittance given them by the State for the purpose of assisting them in their experiments for improving our horticulture. When they get hold of a good thing it comes to us free, and there is where the taxpayers get their money back.

This world is full of ups and downs. Even horticulture is full of them. Ever since the first horticulturist allowed himself to be coaxed by a woman into filling up on green apples, and no doctor handy, horticulture has not been altogether a sure thing. It has taken thousands of years of patient toil, and scientific efforts to prevent our choicest fruits from degenerating into miserable crabs or something worse. We are still "under the curse," and that is what we are trying to remove, or at least to make more bearable.

But we have faith in the future. We believe that the efforts now being put forth by our intelligent, earnest horticulturists will yet place Wisconsin among the leading fruit growing states of the great Northwest.

I would like, before closing, to ask a few questions, and leave them for some one more scientific than I am to find suitable answers. Why is it that the raising of apples is so much more difficult and uncertain than it was twenty-five or thirty years ago? Why are our seasons so much more trying to our fruit trees now than then? That such is the case many of us know too well. Are we getting nearer the north pole, or is the north pole getting nearer us? Something appears to be "getting out of repair,"—what is it? We could then raise some varieties that we dare not trust now without a great deal of extra nursing. True, we are raising successfully, some very good varieties, but look at the labor and skill required, and anxiety wasted. Many or most of our sister states are afflicted the same, even that much-talked-of and over-praised State, Michigan. Is the denuding of the country of its forests, especially about the head waters of its streams, partly, at least, responsible for the change? We'll bet it is, but will not hazard an opinion.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE SUMMER MEETING.

The morning session was chiefly devoted to the reading of papers, several of which are given in this number of the "Horticulturist."

Prof. Goff's very interesting as well as instructive address on "The Roots of the Strawberry Plant" is deferred until a future issue of our magazine, in the hope of securing photographic illustrations.

"What I have learned about Wisconsin Orcharding" by A. J. Philips, Secretary of the State Society, is another good thing which we have to defer until a future issue on account of lack of space.

Unhappily "ye editor" was engaged in committee work when Editor W. H. Holmes of the Waupaca Republican read his paper on "Apples, Berries and Sugar-beets, versus Potatoes, for Northern Wisconsin." From the sounds of laughter wafted to the committee-room we opined that we were missing a good deal of fun. Mr. Slocum of the Omro Herald says Mr. Holmes "was the liveliest talker of the lot, and his paper was very interesting and instructive."

The discussion on blackberries brought out the fact that the drouth of the last few years has diminished the acreage. In Ripon about half of the fields have been plowed up. What canes remain are bearing well.

G. J. Kellogg of Janesville said: "We never had a finer show for blackberries than we have now."

Mr. Parsons of Eureka: Of course during the winter the canes were badly injured. What canes are alive are very productive. I have tried about all the new varieties that came out, and have not yet had one that has been successful, except the Ancient Briton.

President: In a bulletin issued by Prof. Bailey of Cornell I see that he places the Ancient Briton at the head of the list. It has worked its way eastward and is becoming more popular every season.

Mr. Parsons: Can you tell us anything about the Badger blackberry?

Mr. Coe: It resembles the Snyder more than it does the Briton. I know little of it.

G. J. Kellogg: The bushes are more vigorous than the Snyder. Season about the same.

Mrs. Johnson: We have an acre of the Badger and Mr. Tuttle has several acres. In Duluth the Baraboo Badger is considered very fine.

Prof. Goff: Has any one had any experience with the Bangor blackberry? I saw it at Sturgeon Bay. It is a dwarf plant. Mr. Stickney was with me. He was struck with it and decided to cultivate it for the market. It was bearing well and can be protected with half the labor.

Mr. Tanner of Omro replied that he had a few hills and that its quality was better than any other blackberry he ever saw.

Thursday evening a reception was tendered the delegates and visitors, by the members of the local society. So our latest recollection of Omro is of pleasant acquaintances formed, of dainty refreshments served by maidens fair, of a genial toastmaster and graceful toasts, of courteous thoughtfulness for the comfort of each guest, of "peace and good will."

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

Will it pay to continue strawberry beds more than one year? That depends much on the condition of the bed at the close of the fruiting season. If the ground is rich, the rows well filled out, the crop light, and nearly free from grass and weeds, it will then usually pay to continue one, two or more years. If however plants are exhausted by a large yield, and grass and weeds have been allowed to grow, it will be more work to place old beds in condition than to prepare new ones.

If to be discontinued, plow at once and sow some late crop for feed or fertility.

To renew old beds, mow off plants; as soon as dry burn over, reduce rows to six or eight inches in width with spade or cultivator. Remove all weeds, every particle of grass; apply a liberal dressing of fine manure, cultivate and keep clean same as with new beds.

Right here is one of the great benefits of keeping new beds perfectly clean. It saves a large amount of labor when beds are continued more than one year.

Old beds produce berries a little earlier, and second year is often better than the first, when treated in this manner.

The bearing canes of raspberries and blackberries should be removed immediately after fruiting. Cut out all small, weak canes, leaving only five or six in the hill.

The removal of old canes leaves no hiding place for worm or bug, or eggs for same. It also allows the free circulation of air and the sun penetrates the center of the bush, making canes strong and vigorous with a good development of fruit buds for the following season.

The removal and burning of all dead, weak and surplus growth is the best preventive against disease.

In berry growing remember that good work for two seasons is necessary.

First, the most important, to grow, develop and mature strong healthy canes, vines and buds for next season's fruit.

Second, to mature the fruit, which depends very much on the care and growth of the previous year.

Favorable seasons for fruit are of little avail if the preparatory work has been neglected.



“How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that every day may be the last one, and that lost time is lost eternity!”

—Max Muller.

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WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY



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