



The Wisconsin horticulturist. Vol. VI, No. 11

January 1902

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

[s.l.]: [s.n.], January 1902

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/LK2CZCWR3LLUK8T>

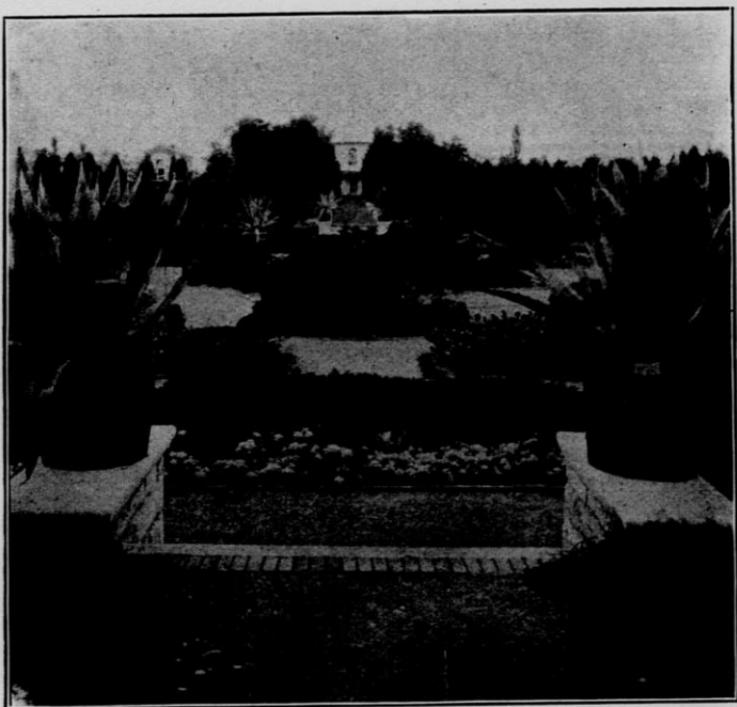
Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



A View from the old Shaw's Garden.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. VI.

JANUARY.

NO. 11

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.



THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

By Dr. William Trelease,

Formerly Horticulturist of the University of Wisconsin.

[This is part of an article on Parks and Gardens written by Dr. Trelease for The Independent of Jan. 2, 1902.]

Parks and gardens are commonly looked upon as breathing places and pleasure resorts, rather than as institutions of educational value, and, indeed, as they are ordinarily maintained, this conception of them is not far from the truth. Yet a simple grove, affording a pleasant resort in the heat of summer, may be very easily converted into a means of education by affixing to the plants labels bearing their common and scientific names, with an indication of the native country when they were introduced plants. The

superintendents of many parks have long recognized this fact. Some of the establishments known and maintained as parks are of the greatest educational value, and the easy transition from a park or pleasure garden to a botanical garden is illustrated by numerous examples.

Like everything else, a botanical garden is to a degree satisfactory in proportion to its scope and the use made of it. Beautiful as an acre of peonies or a dozen acres of callas or Easter lilies may be, and numerous as the plants they contain may be, neither is usually to be classed in educational value with the little garden adjoining the country schoolhouse, in which a dozen or two species, planted and tended and propagated by the children, furnish a daily lesson of difference and resemblance in form and vigor and habits of life.

Beautiful as the public squares of some of our larger cities are in their summer blaze of color and elaborateness of geometric design, and varied as the contents may be, they may not be comparable in utility with the few shelves full of geraniums and aloes and cactuses and squills that are sometimes to be found in the bay-window of a home, which the mother tends almost as carefully as she does her children, and which the children grow up to know almost as members of the family.

* * * *

The Missouri Botanical Garden owes its origin to the love of plants which characterized the late Henry Shaw, a native Englishman, who spent the greater part of a long life in St. Louis. He accumulated large wealth in this city, and on retiring from business attempted to make it of benefit to his fellow-citizens. About his home during his lifetime grew up a small but attractive garden, which was always freely opened to the public. In 1858 this was greatly extended, and the plan was then definitely conceived of

leaving it as a scientific gift to the world. On the garden, at the time of his death, in 1889, Mr. Shaw settled practically all of his fortune, amounting to several million dollars.

The Garden, in its original plan, as left by its founder, consisted of a central portion or flower garden, planted partly in a formal manner and designed rather for a display of a variety of beautiful plants than for the conveying of a distinct botanical lesson; an arboretum, containing a varied and select collection of trees planted after the manner of a grove; and a fruiticetum, which, however, was rather in the nature of an orchard, and a vegetable garden. Additions are now being made or planned which contemplate the presentation by means of natural planting of the essential constituents of the North American flora, arranged according to the prevalent English system of classification, and of the more modern German system, the plants chosen to represent the latter being as far as possible from other countries than North America. About 10,000 species and varieties of plants are in cultivation at the Garden, the cactuses, agaves, yuccas, orchids and ferns being particularly well represented.

Mr. Shaw's purpose in founding this institution was to afford pleasure and incidental instruction to the public through rendering readily accessible a large and varied collection of labeled plants; to afford facilities for teachers of natural science, who in large numbers bring their classes to the Garden for study, and to further a knowledge of both pure and applied botany by means of investigation. Careful estimates show that as many as 80,000 persons visit the Garden each year.

*

*

*

*

For the more serious student of a particular subject the Garden provides herbarium and library facilities in addition to those afforded by the living plants. At present not

far from 400,000 sheets of specimens of dried plants are contained in the herbarium and this collection is constantly growing through the acquisition of private herbaria and current collections made in all parts of the world. The library, which includes 35,000 books and pamphlets pertaining to all branches of pure and applied botany, is recognized as being one of the most important in the world.

* * * *

In its administration the Garden is conceived on the most liberal interpretation of the broad plan of its founder, and its facilities of whatever description, are freely placed at the disposal of all investigators, in whatever field their labors may lie.

Opinions differ as to the ways in which science may be best advanced, but the results already reached and the inevitable outcome of the policy adopted under Mr. Shaw's endowment make it certain not only that no more enduring monument could have been erected to his memory than the Garden which he himself started, but that the money with which he endowed it could in no other way have been made to contribute more, not only to the pleasure of the public and the pride of the city in which it is located, but to the advancement of science, both as a stimulus and in direct results achieved.



THE OX-EYE DAISY.

Among the recollections of my New England girlhood are fields of ox-eye daisies waving their white caps over the hillsides of western Massachusetts. Not infrequently the beautiful weed had taken entire possession of the hill-side pastures, mercilessly choking out the nutritious grasses. This western section of the state was originally settled by people from Cape Cod and a tradition was handed down that these homesick pioneer mothers, missing the familiar flowers, sent back to "the Cape" for seed, which they plant-

ed and cherished in their gardens. From these flower-gardens the daisy gradually spread until it has enthroned itself upon so many of the rocky hills that to attempt to eradicate it would be like attempting to sweep back the sea with a broom.

Perhaps this tradition may have had an influence in framing the very stringent law passed by the Minnesota Legislature last April, which imposes a fine or imprisonment on any person who shall even grow the daisy in a greenhouse or keep it for sale. Here is the law:

“Sec. 2. Any person who shall encourage, permit or allow the weed commonly known as the ‘Ox-eyed Daisy’ to grow upon any land owned, controlled or in the possession of such person within this State, or who shall transport such weed from one place to another within this State except from one place to another on the same farm, lot or estate for the purpose of its destruction, or who shall allow the same to grow in any greenhouse or garden under the control of such person, or who shall exhibit for sale or have in his or her possession for sale, or shall sell any of such weed; and any person who shall have in his or her possession for exhibition, or shall exhibit at a public or private flower sale or flower show, or place where flowers are kept for sale or show any of such weed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine of not less than ten (10) dollars, nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed ninety (90) days.”

Evidently Minnesota believes in “the ounce of prevention.”

M. C. C. J.



The best gift for any day in the year is a sunny smile dipped up out of the deepest and warmest recesses of the heart.

THE POOR MAN'S APPLE.

Prof. E. S. Goff.

We Wisconsin people have been very free to denounce the Ben Davis apple because of its lack of good quality, and yet what would we have done this season without the Ben Davis? Probably three-fourths of the apples that have come to the Madison market since November have been of this variety; and only this variety has been sold at a price that a poor man could afford to pay. And, with the exception of a very few apples of other varieties that have sold at the rate of above seven dollars per barrel, I have been able to find no apples good of their kind except the stigmatized Ben Davis. There is an old proverb—"Speak well of the bridge that carries you safely over"—that will apply pretty well here. Whatever may be said against the Ben Davis it "gets there," and we can have apples when, except for it, most of us would have had to do without.

Driven by poverty to accept this fourth-rate apple, I have made its acquaintance better than ever before, and must confess that my contempt for it has not increased with familiarity. At its best, its quality will hold its own with most northwestern apples. It is fine-grained, tender when ripe, and what flavor it has is appleish. It lacks juice, which may be the secret of its good keeping. Its skin is thinner than in some other varieties that rank much higher as dessert apples. It is not much given to scab—and has that prime requisite of success, good looks.

Of course the Ben Davis is not a Wisconsin apple, either by birth or adoption, and it never can be, but until we can offer something better, why should we condemn it?

By the way, why would not the sturdy Ben Davis and the pretty Duchess of Oldenburg make a good match?

Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.



You will never get ahead by following the crowd.

CHRISTMAS IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

L. H. Read, Fruitdale, Alabama.

What would the readers of the Wisconsin Horticulturist think of a Christmas like the one we are having today, as we sit with open doors and the thermometer at 73 degrees?

The children are playing in the yard barefooted, frogs are singing and the birds are as abundant as in midsummer. At this time of year we usually have plenty of roses in bloom, but we have during the week closing Dec. 21st experienced one of the coldest weeks ever known in this country. Our thermometer reached 14 degrees twice during the week and it has put all of the roses to sleep for the present.

Although this is the home of the yellow pine we do not use pine for Christmas trees, and if the little folks of the north could see our Holly trees they would all agree that these make the most beautiful Christmas trees they ever saw, with their beautiful, glossy, green leaves and bright scarlet berries. While our walls are decorated with branches of Holly and long vines of wild Smilax, which grows here in profusion, and the large shining leaves of the Magnolia Grandiflora, of which the most beautiful wreaths and other designs can be made, one can hardly realize that our northern friends are perhaps enjoying sleighrides and skating upon the frozen lakes and streams.

When one stops to think that a journey of only a few hundred miles can take one from the cold north to the sunny south, where if we do get a little cold weather it only lasts for a few days at a time, one can but wonder that more people of the north do not visit the southern states during the winter months.

But the sunny south is gradually filling up with northern families. There are but few stations on this line, of

road (the Mobile & Ohio), between Meridian, Miss., and Mobile, Ala., but what have several northern settlers near them, and a number of villages are almost entirely composed of northern families. Fruitdale now has eleven families formerly residents of Wisconsin, five of whom are from Rock County. Citronelle, 22 miles to the south of us, also has several Wisconsin families and a great many from Illinois and other northern states, being the largest northern settlement on the line.

This country is all blessed with pure soft water, a lovely climate and gentle gulf breezes laden with the healthful odor of the pine forest, which is such a relief to those who suffer with all throat and lung affections. Our pure soft water has a very quick effect in relieving those who suffer with kidney and rheumatic troubles.

The difference in temperature is not the only difference between Christmas in the south and in the north. Fire crackers and fireworks are important features of a southern Christmas and it would make you think of Fourth of July rather than Christmas.



SOME STRAWBERRIES.

We have at hand M. Crawford's 1902 catalogue of "New Strawberries and the Best Old Ones." Mr. Crawford is a strawberry tester who is a seeker after truth and who "is sure to tell the weaknesses as well as the strong points in the varieties which he offers." We give his opinion of a few prominent varieties:

NETTIE (Imperfect). "It produces a good crop of large, corrugated, rough berries, of very light scarlet color, light colored flesh and dark seeds and sour." He quotes a writer in American Gardening as saying, "A very late variety that is above the average in productiveness. The berries

are most too light in color and too poor in quality to find favor with most buyers."

KLONDIKE (Perfect). A Massachusetts variety. Its lateness comes from an extremely long season. We consider it in many ways the most valuable late variety with which we are acquainted. The plant is of moderate size, vigorous, free from rust and a good plant-maker. The fruit is large, regular conical in form, dark red, red clear through. Last season we did not consider the quality first class. In productiveness it surpasses the Gandy, and equals it in size and in lateness of the last berries. It is more productive and reliable than Hunn, equals it in quality, but is not so late.

HUNN (Imperfect). Originated at the Cornell University Experiment Station. It is a wonder for lateness but is not reliable. Where it succeeds it is probably the most valuable late variety, but there are many places where it is a flat failure. With us it is a fine grower, except for considerable rust, a good plant maker and a good bearer. The fruit is large, dark glossy red, red clear through, of fair quality, firm, roundish or conical in form. It blooms so late as to escape frost and begins to ripen about the time all other berries are gone.

ROUGH RIDER (Perfect). Mr. Crawford grew this under unfavorable conditions and is not yet ready to pass judgment on it, but he gives reports from several prominent growers. The concensus of opinion seems to be that this berry was a disappointment,—not productive and of low quality.

Of the **KANSAS** Mr. Crawford speaks hopefully, but very guardedly. Many were disappointed in it last year.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Perfect). "The plant is small, slim, very deep rooted and as great a runner as the Wardfield. This winter we detect a little rust. With us it has

always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however. It is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become 'salty' in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time.

"The Senator Dunlap will gain its popularity not for size, productiveness, color or quality, for there are varieties that equal or surpass it in all of these respects, but for its wonderful growth and ability to ripen a good crop of good berries under almost any condition of drouth or neglect. It will, we believe, be a rival of Warfield and prove its superior in size, flavor, keeping and shipping qualities and ability to withstand drouth. We are satisfied it is one of the safe varieties to plant for any purpose." Several growers complain of its lacking firmness and flavor.

WOOLVERTON (Perfect). It makes big, fine plants, rusts a little sometimes, makes a fair number of runners that root quickly and produce compact rows. It blooms a long time and is one of the best pollinizers for pistillates. Very productive. Fruit very large, quality and color good, sometimes has white tips. The fruit is not of such elegant appearance as the big fancy berries. It is one of the reliable varieties that very seldom disappoint the grower.

BISMARCK (Perfect). The fruit is large, obtuse conical, never misshapen, firm, very light red, and there are no green tips. It is of better quality, greater firmness, rounder form and lighter color than Bubach, slightly earlier and bears a long time. Some people consider it more productive than Bubach, but we do not believe it is ordinarily.

SAMPLE (Imperfect). From Massachusetts. "Few varieties have jumped into popularity as this one has. A

year ago the Western New York Horticultural Society declared it the best all-around market berry. The plant is very large, free from rust, healthy in every way and a good runner. In productiveness it is perhaps surpassed by none. The fruit is very large, uniformly roundish conical in form with an inclination to have a neck, of fine quality but not the best, quite firm, dark in color, dark red clear through, coloring all over at once. We consider it fine for any purpose. It does well in matted rows and without petting. The season is very long, making the Sample as late as most of the late varieties."

The above is Mr. Crawford's own experience with the Sample, but he cites some as complaining that it is inclined to be soft, only good for a near market.

DOWNING'S BRIDE (Imperfect). "The berry is the handsomest in our collection, large, nearly as dark as the Marshall, as glossy as the old Jocunda, regular conical in form, and of the highest quality. Season medium. It is a variety that ought to be grown by every person who has a strawberry bed for home use."

[Downing's Bride, like most fancy varieties, is not as productive as some kinds which bear fruit of inferior quality. It is the berry to grow for a market that will pay a fancy price for fancy fruit.]

PROTECTION FROM SUN SCALD.

A. J. Edwards.

On page 23 of December Horticulturist, this question is asked, How can we prevent "Sun Scald" on the trunks of our trees? I would say protect them. With what? Straw. Why? Because it is, I believe, the best and cheapest, is always at hand, and protects without injuring the tree.

We use rye straw, cut before the berry forms. Taking

a handful we set it up around the tree, tying at the bottom, center and top with binder twine. This will last two years and then we renew it.

We have used this for the past seven years and have not lost a tree from Sun Scald, Borer, Rabbits or Mice, that was so protected.

I know many recommend lath protectors, veneer, etc. and they are all right when properly used. However I have seen nice young trees ruined by being galled with a lath protector, and those using them certainly thought they had put them on according to directions.

There will be thousands of trees planted in Wisconsin next spring that will never amount to anything, simply because they are not given a little care and protection. I am a protectionist from the ground up so far as trees are concerned.

Why I consider the straw protector best is because it not only protects below the limbs, but the body of the tree among the lower branches, which is impossible with either the lath or veneer.

To those planting trees, I would say most emphatically protect them with SOMETHING when planted, cultivate thoroughly during the summer, mulch in the fall for winter protection and your reward will surely be FRUIT.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.



"Grandma," said little Allen one day upon his return from Sunday school, "I don't believe the Bible always tells the truth." "Well, Allen," exclaimed the old lady in astonishment, "what makes you think that?" "Because," said the young investigator, "it says that every hair of our head is numbered, and I pulled a dozen out of my head to see, but there wasn't a number on one of them." -Colo. Weekly Times.

THE IOWA HORTICULTURAL MEETING, HELD AT DES MOINES, DEC. 10-12, 1901.

D. C. Converse, Delegate from Wisconsin.

The meeting was called to order, with some thirty members in attendance, in the Society's room which is nicely located on the main floor of the Capitol Building.

This room is the home of the Society, having a library, a large collection of native woods and a very large collection of the leading apples of the Northwest in wax, which are very natural in their appearance. There is also a good collection of the citrus fruits of the Pacific States and a collection of the fruits of Japan, in wax. The doors are open to the public throughout the year; it serves, as it were, as a horticultural clearing house for the state. The secretary stated that on an average twenty people a day come to the room, through the year, half from curiosity and the rest seeking information.

The president in his address congratulated the Society on its good sense in keeping the horticultural room open and urged the increasing of the secretary's salary so he could reside in Des Moines and devote his entire time to the work of the Society. He urged that the Society be always ready to make exhibits and, in order to bridge over any contingencies, to make a good collection of fruits preserved in liquids.

The reports of the directors, which correspond to our ad interim reports, showed that interest in horticulture is increasing, that the stand of strawberry beds is light owing to dry weather, and all reported best results from thorough cultivation of orchards.

Mr. Secor of Forest City stated that near his place a farm had recently been sold that brought \$1000 more for having a little grove of Scotch pine on the place. The

grove had not cost the man over \$100. His advice, therefore, was to plant trees.

Prof. Summers of the State Agricultural College, in a paper on "Prevention of Apple Diseases," stated that one-fourth of the apple crop is ruined by preventable diseases. He urged the importance of taking precaution to prevent diseases, the same as we take out insurance to prevent loss by fire. In order to hold the borers in check and also to help in preventing damage to the trunks of trees by sun scald, a mixture of Portland hydraulic cement and sour milk should be made and the trees painted with same from well into the ground up into the branches. Absolutely clean culture was recommended to destroy the succulent young weeds on which the buffalo tree-hopper feeds, and thus aid in preventing the injury of this destructive insect to the young trees. Spraying should be carried on as uniformly as plowing.

O. H. Barnhill of Shenandoah, in a paper on "Success with Apples," said that success should not be determined by a series of years, as oftentimes one or two crops will pay for all the work in an orchard for a term of years.

EUROPEAN PARKS—At a meeting of the Forestry Association, Prof. Hansen of South Dakota gave a very interesting talk on the "Parks of Europe." He stated that in all the parks of Europe provision is made for play grounds for the children, while in this country the "keep off the grass" sign is altogether too prevalent. He said that every small village has its botanic garden in which are given the scientific and common names of all the shrubs and trees. One reason given why the children of Germany grow up strong supporters of the parks, was that they are taught to bud and graft, when not more than nine or ten years old, in the public schools. Patriotism, also, is taught, by placing statues of prominent men here and there through all the parks, and with very beneficial results. Prof. Hansen fur-

ther stated that in order to prepare teachers for the necessary instruction, two weeks in both spring and fall are given in the Normal Schools along horticultural lines.

TO PREVENT INJURY FROM RABBITS—If the experience of a Mr. Bacon with rabbits can be repeated in Wisconsin it will be worth hundreds of dollars annually. In a paper on "The Plague of Rabbits" he referred to the great destruction to newly planted orchards from the pests, and instead of offering a remedy he proceeded to give his experience. His fruit orchard of 1400 trees was planted near a grove well grown up to hazel brush and well filled with rabbits. Realizing that he must do something to protect the trees he commenced scattering corn along the grove in October and later, at intervals along the fence around the whole orchard. Although the rabbits were through the orchard all winter not a tree was touched. He said that in all the succeeding years to the present he had followed the above practice of never letting the rabbits get so hungry that they would gnaw the trees, and that after over thirty years of intimate acquaintance he still has boundless faith in a well-fed rabbit.

NEW FRUITS, VINEYARDS, etc.—In discussing how best to bring valuable new fruits to the public and preserve them, Prof. Homer Price, Horticulturist of the Agricultural Station, said he had about decided that after testing new fruits and finding them desirable, instead of furnishing planters with same where they would be lost, he would sell to the nurserymen of the state, the same quantity to each, at actual cost, and thus preserve them to the public.

A very interesting paper on "How to Replace our Vineyards" was given by the veteran grape-grower Silas Wilson of Atlantic. He said that the commonly accepted idea that the Moore's Early is a shy bearer grows out of improper methods of pruning; that it will produce as much as Con-

cord or Worden if about double the number of eyes are left in the trimming. Mr. Wilson advocated a better system of marketing and thought a great market for surplus fruit can be had through the sale of choice unfermented grape juice.

Quite a good deal of interest was shown in regard to peach growing and time and again the expression would be dropped "the peach belt is growing north." One man reported that peaches sold as low as from 25 to 50 cents per bushel in his vicinity last season.

Space will not permit a detailed report of all the good things given at the convention, but one of the treats was a paper by President Beardshear of the Agricultural College on the "Educational Effects of the Beautiful in Horticulture." It was worth going scores of miles to hear.

After attending the Iowa meeting one comes away with the feeling that great is Iowa and great are her horticulturists. May all of our members some day have the privilege of attending.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.



HOW WE RAISED THE APPLES THAT TOOK THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

To begin with I selected a fine, airy, dry site on the north side of a clay hill, well sheltered from the winds and storms from the south and southwest, with a thrifty growth of forest oak timber and underbrush. The surface soil is about forty to fifty per cent sandy loam, from six to twenty inches deep, underlaid with a very stiff red clay sub-soil. I prepared this surface soil by carefully cultivating before planting the orchard. We prepared the sites by digging an ordinary tree hole some four feet across and from twelve to twenty inches deep. In the center of this we bored down

with a pod auger and inserted a small charge of dynamite with cap and fuse attached, well tamped in with clay. When discharged this makes a splendid tree bed for this kind of almost impenetrable soil.

I selected well grown two-year-old trees, grown in Wisconsin, and the major part of them of Wisconsin and Minnesota origin. I carefully pruned the roots and the tops back to correspond with the roots, planted them in broken rows, eighteen and one-half by eighteen and one-half feet apart, with the rows running towards the two o'clock sun, with the lower branches and heaviest part of the top on the southwest side and the trees a little inclined that way. Planted very early, mulched carefully, and cultivated thoroughly in corn, vegetables or potatoes, about four years. Seeded to clover and mulched every other winter since, with alternately manure and wood ashes.

Prune carefully every year, in March; spray with Bordeaux mixture, hunt the worms and encourage the birds to help do this. Thin out the over-burdened and over-loaded trees when the apples are about the size of small marbles.

We pick by hand, sort close in the orchard, pack as good apples in the middle of the barrel as on the top (that is when we send them to the fairs.) We feed and fertilize our trees, aiming always to keep the ground loose, cool and moist, and with as even a temperature as possible. We plant none but adapted varieties, and do not know what ironclad or Klondyke apple trees are. We never abuse our trees, but always greet them with a kind handshake. We regard our trees as our best friends, and in the past fifteen years they have never failed to respond generously. We aim to grow apples, not crops of rubbish and vermin, in the orchard, yet be assured we get many fair crops of hay, vegetables or corn. We find it taxes the energy of the trees more to grow one bushel of little, inferior apples than it

does to grow two bushels of good, fair-sized apples, as 'tis the maturing of this great multitude of seeds that these nubbins contain which overtaxes the trees. We believe that carefully picking by hand preserves the fruit buds, and encourages an annual, instead of an alternate crop of fruit. I also have much faith in pollen fertilization, and do believe that it is wise to plant alternate rows of different kinds, and even crab-apples, in the orchard.



EXHORTATION TO BILL.

By—— Whom?

[The following lines accompanied a present of a HOE given to a young man just graduating from a High School, by a horticulturist. The verses were tied to the hoe handle with the school colors.]

The summer's comin' on apace,
The corn must have a show;
'Twill lead you quite a merry race
To see that weeds don't grow
An' choke the corn and sap the soil
Of all the moisture in it.
You'd better peel for life's short toil
And not delay a minute.
So sharpen up the trusty hoe—
'Tis my advice to you—
An' never mind the flying crow,
Jes' hoe your row right thro'.

There's plenty sittin' on the fence,
Or restin' in the shade,
Or tryin' hard to turn their pence
In trickery or trade,
Or argifyin' up an' down
Till summer's almos' gone,

Or drivin' every day to town
To get the price o' co'n,
While theirs is jes' chock full o' weeds—
I say 'twill never do—
So give your corn plumb all it needs
An' hoe your row right thro'.

This ol' worl's full o' weeds an' stuff
To keep the corn from growin',
We need less o' this cheek an' bluff
An' more plain, common hoein'.
Don't be so fast to hear the horn
That calls you home to dinner,
For when a man neglects his corn
He's sure a mighty sinner.
Where'er should fall your worldly lot
Your years at most are few,
So keep your hoe blade bright and hot
An' hoe your row cl'ar thro'.



COLOR OF APPLES AFFECTED BY CONDITION OF TREE.

Grant M. Hitchings, the noted apple grower of Onondaga County, N. Y., recently said to a representative of the *Rural New-Yorker*, "I have a *Fameuse* that always produces pale fruit, and also those that produce red fruit. The pale *Fameuse* is crowded by a *Transcendent* crab, which is a gross feeder, and that may be the trouble with the color."

"A Wealthy tree at first gave high colored fruit, but its root pasturage is becoming restricted by other trees, and I notice that each year its fruit is becoming paler. I observed this year that when a tree is heavily loaded the lower apples remain pale until the upper ones are picked; then the lower or pale ones color up, showing that the tree

didn't have strength to color all up at once. I notice that the same variety behaves differently in different locations, in size, color and quality."

MR. HITCHINGS' ADVICE TO A BEGINNER.

In reply to the Rural New Yorker's question, "What would be your advice to a beginner?" Mr. Hitchings replied, "I would hunt for trees four or five years old, one and one-half to two inches through, that stand from four to six feet apart in nursery row; have had good root pasture and appear very healthy. These trees must have stored up in their tissue a good deal of vitality, and I think they would soon come into bearing if one would nourish the buds during Summer and Fall and not stimulate wood growth by Spring cultivation. Mulch the trees when first set to hold moisture until roots become established, and then let grass in Spring take up fertility and prevent excessive wood growth. Letting this grass decay on ground during Fall to feed the fruit buds is the keynote of my practice. Doing this saves a lot of labor and I believe it is in the long run the best way."

"I am setting the rows 38 feet apart and 30 feet in the row." Mr. Hitchings sets only every other tree of one variety. The alternate trees are of other varieties, for the sake of better pollinating.

THINNING OF FRUIT.

It is absolutely necessary for all who send fruit to market to send large fruit, and the markets are constantly and progressively requiring large and fine fruit. Even the Seckel pear, which once commanded in Boston market the highest price, will not now, unless of extra size, sell for any more than, if as much as, common varieties of larger

size. A medium sized fruit, or even one of smaller size, may be more economical for use, but until some decided change in the preferences of the majority of purchasers shall take place, large fruit will sell better than small. To produce this, the fruit must not only have good cultivation, but must be thinned; and we agree with Mr. Meehan, that "one half the trees which bear fruit every year would be benefited by having one half the fruit taken off as soon as it is well set, and that the overbearing of a tree will in a few years destroy it."

We may lay it down as a certain rule, that excessive production is always at the expense of both quantity and quality, if not in the same season then in succeeding ones, for when branch is contending with branch, leaf with leaf, and fruit with fruit, for its supply of light and food, it would be indeed an anomaly in nature if this should not result in permanent injury to the trees as well as to the annual crop.

The late MARSHALL P. WILDER.

SPRAYING FOR FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Prof. Burrill of the University of Illinois claims that the spores of fungous diseases live over the winter on the leaves that fall to the ground, and not on the twigs of the trees, as was formerly supposed. "With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand, they find a lodgment there and begin their life work." It follows that spraying to kill the spores is useless when done before the leaf-buds begin to unfold. This discovery would seem to suggest that the surest preventive of fungous diseases would be to rake up all the dead leaves in the fall and early winter and burn them. And "to make assurance doubly sure" spray the trees thoroughly with Bordeaux Mixture when the young leaves begin to expand.

DISCOVERY OF A LADYBUG THAT DEVOURS THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

In the course of our warfare against the San Jose scale the United States Department of Agriculture sent one of its most skillful entomologists, C. L. Marlatt, to Asia to hunt out, if possible, the home and the natural enemy of this insect. It was supposed that where the evil originated there might also be its antidote. Japan was visited by Mr. Marlatt last Summer in his quest, because it has long been known that this scale existed there. But he found that in every case where it existed it could be traced back to importations of trees or plants from America. From Japan he went to Chefoo and other places in China, where he also found it in destructive numbers. He then hunted northwestward, and between Tientsin and Pekin he found it diminishing, that is, present but in small numbers, and, happy to know, along with a species of ladybug called by scientists *Chilocorus similis*, that was keeping it in check. This is the treasure for which the trip was made. Mr. Marlatt made the most careful study of the whole matter, and when he was sure (and he is one of the most accurate and conservative of scientists) he wrote a long letter giving all the facts to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology at Washington, D. C., and sent a number of the parasites of the scale to the Department of Agriculture as a trial shipment. Others will follow in due time. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the days of the San Jose scale are probably numbered, or soon will be, and that we will in due time experience similar relief from the ravages of this dire enemy that the orange and lemon growers of California did from those of the Fluted scale by the introduction from Australia of the Vedalia cardinalis, which is another of the ladybug friends of fruits and humanity. While it would be wise to continue every present effort to suppress the San

Jose scale it would seem to me unwise to cut down valuable orchards until this new means of fighting it had been given a thorough test. It was not more than three years from the introduction of the Australian ladybug until the Citrus orchards of California were safe, and it may be that the Chinese species will prove equally effective in our apple and other orchards.—Rural New-Yorker.

AN UP-TO-DATE GRUBBING MACHINE.

[Courtesy of "Missouri and Arkansas Farmer and Fruitman," Kansas City.]



I am the Angora. Don't call me goat. Billy and I are not relatives. Do I do it? Well, watch me! Notice my appetite for weeds. I grow fat on browse. I thrive on bark. My whiskers are worth \$1 per pound. My back hair makes fine goods and sells high. If I was wild on the mountains people would rave over the quality of my venison. I am now dished up at Delmonico's as Mountain Doe. How much a dish? Don't mention it.

I am the farmer's friend. His land was brush. I made it a clean field. His fields were weeds, I made them grass. Ask the fruitman, I saved him \$20 per acre grubbing. I made him \$20 in meat and wool doing it. I'm no Belgian hare craze. I'm no back yard bunnie business.

Give me the hill and the bush,
Give me the weeds and the wild,
I'm in the push,
I'm nature's child.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A SANITARY PRECAUTION.—Cases of infection that could be accounted for in no other way have been explained by the fingers as a vehicle. In handling money, especially of paper, door knobs, banisters, car straps and a hundred things that everyone must frequently touch, there are chances innumerable of picking up germs of typhoid, scarlatina, diphtheria, smallpox, etc. Before eating, or touching that which is to be eaten, the hand should be immediately and scrupulously washed. The Jews made no mistake in that “except they washed they ate not.”

TAPIOCA ICE.—Soak 1 cup of pearl tapioca over night in 5 cups of water. In the morning boil the tapioca in the water in which it was soaked, until clear; add 1 cup of sugar and a little salt. Have some oranges and bananas sliced. When the tapioca has cooled slightly so that the fruit will not sink to the bottom, pour it over the sliced fruit, mix well, taking care not to break the slices, and turn into a mold. Serve ice cold with whipped cream. If bananas alone are used squeeze over them the juice and grated rind of a lemon before adding the tapioca.

TOMATO BISQUE.

Stew a pint of canned tomatoes. In a double-boiler (or in a basin set into a spider containing water) boil one quart of milk, thicken the milk with a tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. When cooked add a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. When ready to announce dinner strain the tomato into your soup tureen, through a fine strainer that will take out the seeds, stir into the strained tomato $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon of soda, pour over it the boiling milk and serve immediately. Some people can yellow tomatoes especially for this soup, as they make a more delicate dish than the red.

GLIMPSES OF HORTICULTURE ON A TRIP TO EUROPE.

B. R. Bones, Racine, Wis.

To try and write you an article on the Horticulture I saw in Europe would be bewildering. Nothing seems impossible with those Frenchmen as florists, gardeners, or fruit growers. I saw men independently rich on five acres of ground. I saw cauliflower eight inches across and leaves touching the body of cherry trees on which there were no less than six bushels to the tree. Forty-eight hours after the cauliflower was cut and the cherries picked the soil under the tree was planted to another crop! How they can do this is a mystery, and as my French is limited to about forty words I could not ask many questions.

The gardens between Rouen and Paris are probably the finest in the world and the neatness of the homes beyond compare; stone houses with red tiled roofs, no weeds, no waste material lying anywhere. Pears of all colors loaded the trees, and trees trimmed in fantastic shapes, cherries bending with fruit and, east of Paris a few miles, so many that they fairly colored the landscape.

In Paris I saw oleanders that I could climb and at Treves tree roses, ditto. At the latter place, in the great rose garden of Europe, as late as Aug. 1st thousands of roses were still in bloom. What must it have been in June!

For shade trees they have no elm equal to ours; their linden is not to be compared with ours and we can beat the oaks of old England. The sycamore is the great ornamental tree of Europe and you are never out of sight of them in any town from the Mediterranean to Rotterdam.

Of grapes I saw no end, thousands of acres; the terraced banks of the Moselle and the Rhine are one continuous vineyard. In France if you furnished two casks they would fill one and take the other for pay, so great was the vintage, this the ordinary wine.

The apples of Europe are not as good as our windfalls.

In Covent Garden Market, London, were hundreds of bushels of gooseberries averaging larger in size than green gage plums. Thousands of acres of cherries in South Germany; these cherries are made into "Kirschwasser," a drink as fiery as our corn whisky.

The roads of France and Germany are as smooth as a floor and the trees bordering them magnificent.

The ten days spent in Paris are to me now as a beautiful dream. I was at home in Germany as I acquired the language when I was fifteen and speak it well.

The old castles on the Rhine and Roman walls and aqueducts in South Germany were my fad. The windmills and canals and beautiful green fields of Holland will stay in my memory forever.

I went over on the great Oceanic, a study of itself worth the trip; 2600 people on board. I did not see a human face that I had ever seen before on the whole 13000 miles travel.

Well, this is not writing about strawberries for the Horticulturist, so I will quit this. I was too late to see many strawberries over there, although I saw one large patch south of Mayence that was a wonder. They were out of fruiting, but the stems and under side of leaves were as dark red as blood beets.

The cathedrals, the statuary and paintings, the people, all made me neglect the study of my calling and I took only glimpses of Horticulture.

*

A class in grammar was reciting and one of the younger boys was asked to compare "sick." He began thoughtfully, "Sick"—paused while his brain struggled with the problem—then finished triumphantly, "Sick, worse, dead."

ANNUAL MEETING OF WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT MADISON, WIS., FEB. 3-6, 1902.

The Meeting will be held in Historical Chamber Hall, Capitol Building. The headquarters will be at Capitol House, where all members and delegates will please register as Horticulturists and be entitled to reduced rates.

Every member and any interested in Horticulture should make special effort to attend this meeting. There will be many subjects discussed which will be of interest to all. The secretary has made special effort to have a well balanced program and to give all lines of Horticulture a place. Prominent speakers from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Nebraska, will be with us and present papers. The Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, Bee Keepers' Association and Short Course Alumni will hold their meetings at the same time.

~~Do~~ All railroads have given a rate of fare and one-third from all points in the state where the fare is \$6 or less. All tickets good to return until Feb. 8th. Where the fare is more than \$6, tickets will be sold on Feb. 3d, only. Do not call for certificate, but get excursion rate ticket. Bring some one with you.

J. L. HERBST, Secretary.

PROGRAM.

Monday Evening, Feb. 3, 1902.

Meeting of Executive Committee. All having accounts against the Society are requested to send them to the secretary, prior to this meeting. The secretary and treasurer's reports, also report of editor of magazine, will be read.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 4, 9 O'clock.

Invocation. President's address. Appointment of committees. Strawberries, J. J. Ihrig, Oshkosh. Picking small fruits, J. L. Herbst, Sparta. Implements of small fruit culture, A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay. Fruit for the farm, W. L. Ames, Oregon. Renew your membership.

Tuesday Afternoon, 1:30 O'clock.

How to care for the orchard, Edwin Nye, Appleton. Cover crops for the orchard, M. S. Kellogg, Janesville. Implements for orchard cultivation, L. G. Kellogg, Ripon. Transplanting the apple in the Northwest, A. W. Latham, Secretary Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Minneapolis. Variation of fruits in changed environments, Oliver Gibbs, Prescott.

Tuesday Evening, 7:30 O'clock.

Stubborn facts in the 42° latitude, W. J. Moyle, Yorkville. How to keep the girls on the farm, Mrs. Franklin Johnson, Baraboo. Flowers and their influence, Miss Edith Treleven, Omro. A vacation in Europe, Miss Emma Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday Morning, 9 O'clock.

Reception of delegates from other societies. Development of Pierce county orchards, Gertrude Cairns, Ellsworth. Pioneers in horticulture, Wm. Toole, Baraboo. Improvement in orchard fruits, C. J. Patten, Charles City, Iowa. The pruner's problem, Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison. Spraying, Prof. F. M. Webster, Wooster, Ohio.

Wednesday Afternoon, 1:30 O'clock.

Growing pears in Wisconsin, W. J. Moyle, Yorkville. Plums, Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn. Co-operation in marketing, C. E. Bassett, Secretary Michigan State Horticultural Society, Fennville, Mich. Storage of fruits, Prof. J. C. Blair, Urbana, Ill.

Wednesday Evening, 7:30 O'clock.

Joint session of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Short Course Alumni to be held in the assembly chamber. Music, Short Course band. Remarks, President A. J. Meyer. Quartette, Former Short Course students. Address, Gov. R. M. La Follette. Vocal solo, W. J. Moyle. Music, Short Course orchestra. Address, Hon. W. D. Hoard. Music, Short Course band.

Thursday Morning, 9 O'clock.

Reports of Superintendents to Pan-American Exhibit.
Reports of delegates from other societies. Various other
reports. Election of officers.

Thursday Afternoon, 1:30 O'clock.

What the Experiment Station is doing for Horticulture,
T. S. Bigger, Short Course student. Culture of bulbs, Edwin B. Skewes, Madison. Out door roses, Geo. J. Kellogg, Lake Mills. Home planning and planting the grounds, Frank E. Pease, Des Moines, Iowa. The nurseryman's agent, M. F. Foley, Baraboo.

Thursday Evening, 7:30 O'clock.

Use of native plants for home decorations, Charles H. Ramsdell, Menomonie. Landscape gardening (illustrated), J. H. Hadkinson, Omaha, Neb.

Memorial to the late B. S. Hoxie.

Addresses by Vie H. Campbell, Evansville; A. L. Hatch, Prof. E. S. Goff, Geo. J. Kellogg, A. J. Philips.

PREMIUM LIST.

A plate of apples will consist of four specimens, no more, no less, and must be entered, named and correctly labeled, before 9:00 o'clock Tuesday morning, Feb. 4th.

The Society offers \$1 first premium and 50 cts. for second best, any meritorious variety of apple. The Society offers \$1.50 for first premium and \$1 for second best winter seedling apple shown, providing said seedlings have never been awarded a premium at any previous meeting of the Society. All fruit to have been grown in Wisconsin.

In connection with the meeting there will be an exhibit of spraying machinery and tools to which manufacturers of up-to-date articles in these lines are invited to contribute.

For further information address,

J. L. HERBST, Secretary, Sparta, Wis.

DEATH OF W. T. INNIS.

The death of William T. Innis, a pioneer resident of Fond du Lac county and a highly respected citizen of Ripon for the past ten years, occurred Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901, at the home of his daughter at Picketts, Wis.

The deceased was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1826 and in 1849 he came west with the tide of emigration and a determination to build himself a home. In 1852 he settled in the town of Rosendale as one of the pioneers, on a farm of 400 acres, where he resided until moving to Ripon.

Mr. Innis was a man of resolute will and a true horticulturist which was exemplified by his success as a farmer, his thrifty orchards, fine garden and pleasant home surroundings. He was prominent in the early politics of the town and county and elected member of the assembly from the sixth district in 1867. One son and one daughter survive him. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Kidder of the Congregational church in which Mr. Innis was a deacon.

L. G. KELLOGG.

DEATH OF H. M. LYMAN.

Henry Martin Lyman of Excelsior, Minn., died Jan. 4, 1902. Mr. Lyman was the originator of Lyman's Prolific crab-apple and several other varieties of apples. He was born at Easthampton, Mass., Sept. 13, 1828. At fifteen his father died. The words which the dying father spoke to the son influenced his whole future, "Be thou faithful unto death and thou shalt receive a crown of life."

In early manhood Mr. Lyman came to Minnesota. Landing at St. Paul he purchased a yoke of oxen and with a compass for a guide he started out to explore the country. After traveling two days he camped at night on the site of the farm which has been his home for nearly fifty years. In 1856 he returned to Massachusetts to be married, bringing his bride to his log cabin home. His wife survives him and al-

so three sons, of whom one, Arthur B., is a nurseryman, living on the homestead.

He planted the seed from a barrel of Wealthy apples. Many of the seedlings thus obtained are late keepers, of good size and quality. Mr. Lyman was a consistent and faithful member of the Congregational church.

Ye editor wishes the readers of the Horticulturist a happy New Year.

Frank Stark is taking the Short Course in Agriculture at Madison this winter.

Mrs. D. Huntley, formerly of Appleton, long an honored member of our State Society, now resides in Middlebury, Vt.

We have some very interesting articles received too late for this issue. These articles will appear in February and are alone worth a year's subscription to the Horticulturist.

THE
Wisconsin Horticulturist for 1901.
THIS PAPER
and the
WEEKLY WISCONSIN
For Only Fifty Cents.

We have perfected clubbing arrangements whereby we can now offer both the Wisconsin Horticulturist and the Weekly Wisconsin for the low price of 50 cts. a year. This is a very liberal offer and should be taken advantage of by a large number of our readers.

The Weekly Wisconsin is a family newspaper unexcelled in reputation. Particular attention is devoted to the local news of Wisconsin and the northwest. It's woman's page of matter every week is worth the cost of the paper.

Do not delay, but subscribe at once, and secure both papers for the very low price, to-wit: 50 cents. Address,
The Wisconsin Horticulturist, Baraboo, Wis.

Vredenburg & Company,

Printers,
Lithographers,
Engravers,
Binders,

Rochester, N. Y.

FOR Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

NURSERY Catalogues, Price-Lists,
Stock Forms, Etc.

Send for Price-List of Supplies.

Seed Packets and Catalogues.

Lithograph, Hand-Made, Photograph and New
Process Fruit and Flower Plates.

 **SAVE** 10 to 25 per cent. by placing your
orders for Envelopes with us.

Colored Fruits and Flowers

FOR Catalogues,
Plate Books,
Circulars,
Cards.

VREDENBURG & COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Note—Frontispiece of Dec. issue of this Journal illustrates
our "NEW PROCESS" plates.

