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"Wolf Rivers" at Pan-American.

The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

VOL. VII.

MAY, 1902.

No. 3.

WOLF RIVER APPLE.

By A. L. HATCH, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

This variety originated, I think, with the late Wm. A. Springer, of Waupaca county, in this state. It was brought out several years ago and in time to help win first honors for the Wisconsin Horticultural Society's exhibit at the Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans. It is a seedling of that very hardy, large Russian apple, the Alexander, which it resembles very much. I fruited it several years in Richland county, but did not find it very profitable. As an apple to show at fairs and expositions it is certainly valuable, specimens often being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. One season Mr. Freeborn's tenant said he could use but seven of the apples to face the barrel in packing, because they were so large. The full, red, color and huge size makes them easily one of the leaders at all fairs and I suppose this will always be so as long as size is an element of admiration.

In quality it is coarse, acid, very poor to eat in its fresh state and only fair for cooking. If you have some to sell you will find the first lot you offer will be very eagerly taken, but if later on you have more to sell I would advise looking up a new customer, as your old one will doubtless feel some prejudice. And yet, I do not remember that our old friend, Geo. J. Kellogg, has ever said "humbug" when the Wolf River was under discussion.

Shall the Wolf River be planted? Yes. Plant it in memory of old Father Springer; plant it in honor of our old president, J. M.

Smith, who was so proud of its success at New Orleans; plant it in remembrance of our late secretary, B. S. Hoxie, who was always enthusiastic over Wisconsin seedling apples; plant it for good will because ex-secretary, A. J. Philips, wants our Wisconsin apples exploited wherever horticulturists meet, and lastly. plant it for the glory of our beloved state that with its sister apple, the McMahan, with others like the N. W. Greening and the Newell. it may show an invincible front at every exposition where size and beauty is admired.

[The photograph was taken from specimens on exhibition at the Pan American Exposition This variety did much to attract those passing the Wisconsin exhibit. The large size and highly colored specimens of Wolf Rivers, placed amongst the other varieties, caught the eyes of all and did much to help get the awards our exhibit was given.—Editor.]

THE SPRAYING OF PLANTS.

BY F. H. WEBSTER, WOOSTER, OHIO.

[Continued from April Number.]

In a week or ten days, spray again with the same mixture, and then for the last application you can omit the paris green as you then spray for the plum rot. The different species of Aphides, green and brown lice that are often so numerous on apple, plum and cherry trees are only to be killed by contact with some insecticide that kills in that manner. The plant bugs and squash bug are of this kind. For these, kerosene emulsion, or a whale oil soap suds will be found most effective, applied as soon as the insects are observed. The squash bug does not yield to even these measures readily, except while very young, and the pest should be fought at this time.

With horticulturists in most of the states, scale insects are attracting the greatest attention, and especially is this true of San Jose scale. I do not know to what extent it interests you, but with us it is the all absorbing question as to the best methods of treatment. At present we are relying on spraying with whale oil soap or crude petroleum, with neither entirely satisfactory.

Whale oil soap applied during winter or early spring, two pounds dissolved in each gallon of water, is as effective as anything that we have found, if carefully and thoroughly applied. This soap is a fer-

tilizer, cleans up the trees and prevents leaf curl of the peach. It is not injurious to the most tender trees and shrubs, except to living fruit buds of the peach, and not to these if applied as they are opening in spring. The only objection to its use is that it is expensive, and offers no protection from immediate reinfestation by the scale. The cost is five or six times that of crude petroleum in treating orchard trees.

Crude petroleum is effective and will kill every scale that it touches, and protect from reinfestation for a greater or less period. It is comparatively inexpensive, and with us, usually easily obtainable. It is not a fertilizer and will not prevent peach leaf curl or other fungus diseases so far as known. It is dangerous, and should never be used without careful experimentation in any and every locality. In fact, it requires two or three years experimenting in order to find just what can be done and what cannot be done with it in the orchard. To the peach and other tender trees and shrubs it is particularly dangerous and especially to old and weakened trees. In prescribing treatment for San José scale, under the present laws of Ohio, I prescribe the whale oil soap, but explain the dangerous nature of crude petroleum and allow it to be used at the risk of those making the application. In treatment done under my direction I use the soap, for the reason that I am often obliged to employ inexperienced men, in localities where the crude petroleum has never been tested, and on all kinds of vegetation, hence, must use some mixture that will not injure the trees, etc., to which it is applied. If I had an apple orchard of my own, and wished to treat it for San José scale, I should use a mechanical mixture of crude petroleum, in early spring, and apply it carefully. If I had a peach, plum or cherry orchard to treat for this pest, I should use whale oil soap in spring, just as the buds were opening. I should also use a dilute soap mixture or dilute kerosene emulsion, in late summer or early fall, to kill the young scale and relieve the trees of as much drain on their vitality before going into winter as possible. I will say, however, that if I had an orchard infested by San José scale, and it was the only one in the neighborhood, and I could get rid of this pest by destroying half of my trees, I would save time, money and worry by burning them as quickly as possible; if the neighborhood was infested by the pest, I might take a different course.

Now, before leaving this subject of what to spray for and what to spray with, let me advise you, once and for all, first find out just what you want to do. If you want to overcome fungus diseases, use fungicides, and do not expect to kill insects with them either. If you want to kill insects, or do this and prevent fungus diseases at the same time, find out what kind of a mouth the insects have, whether biting or sucking. If they have biting mouths combine poisons with your Bordeaux mixture or other fungicide and apply by one and the same treatment. If the insects have sucking mouths you must treat separately, the insects and diseases, using for the insects something that kills by contact. If you will only learn these things before you begin, find out what you want to do, you will save time, money and disappointment. If you go into spraying blindly, and expect to derive any profit therefrom, you might as well stop before you invest your money. You will come out of your experience about as well off as you will to start out loaning your money to whoever wants to borrow, without security.

WHEN AND HOW TO SPRAY.

Of one hundred points in success, ninety of them will be contained within this division of my subject. That is to say, if our insecticides and fungicides were without fault and our spraying machines were perfect, neither of which is true, with the spraying that is ordinarily done the results would be only partly satisfactory. Spraying done at the proper time, in a proper manner and with the right materials should pay a return of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 for every \$1.00 invested. If it is done blindly, at most any convenient time; and in a happy go lucky manner, you may expect from 5 cents to 50 cents return for each \$1.00 invested. You must remember that you are doing business with nature, and under laws that are as exact and unvarying as any others that govern the universe, and these do not wait on the pleasure of anybody or anything. An insect may be easily reached and overcome to-day, and to-morrow or the next day, be beyond our reach and no way left us to prevent its destructive influences. Do these things when you are ready. Why, you might just as well talk about living as long as you please and dying when you get ready.

When the petals fall from the apple, the codlin moth is on hand to lay her eggs; the calyx is then wide open, and the young caterpillars will seek the calyx for their first meal; later this calyx will close up tightly and if poison can be introduced before this closing it will be better retained. The whole object of a lifetime with these moths is to deposit their eggs, and they will do this, largely at least, as soon as the bloom falls. Then is the time to spray, and not after the other work is over and the eggs laid and hatched and the young worms making their way into the young apples, and the calyx of those not affected so closed over as to prevent the free admission of the spray. The young canker worms are minute and very hungry, easily killed by poisons about this time, but, let them alone until they are one-half to two-thirds grown, and they seem to thrive on poisons. The potatoes are just coming out of the ground; there are a few beetles only and but little plant to treat. Get an old fruit can punch fine holes in one end and fix a broom handle to the other so as to hold the can vertically over the young plants, and tapping it lightly with a light stick, sift a mixture of one pound of paris green and ten pounds of a low grade of flour directly on to the surface where it is needed and where it will adhere to the leaves. This is not spraying, but it will kill off the old beetles that first appear, or at least many of them, before they lay their eggs. Later, when the plants get larger they may be sprayed with paris green, or with the disparine or arsenate of lead. It is the usual custom to let the few beetles that appear in the spring entirely alone, until the young develop and go into the ground to transform. As these continue and as they begin to transform and appear above ground, we hear the complaint that spraying is of no avail, as, though all are killed off one day, there are as many more the next. This is of course true and will continue through the season, because you have let the first ones get away into the ground, when poison applied at the right time would have prevented this. The time to begin is when the beetles begin, and spray as soon as there is a good growth of tops.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



IMPLEMENTS OF SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

BY A. L. HATCH, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

The implements required to prepare the ground for small fruit culture are such farm tools as are required for ordinary farm crops. This is fortunate since small fruit culture is a supplemented business upon most farms, and even where made an exclusive business it is less expense and trouble to get tools in common use than to get those less common. In my own practice I have found the disc and smoothing harrows almost indispensable to finish the soil previous to planting. For drawing under and covering rubbish, incident to heavy manuring, the disc harrow is especially adapted. The Acme harrow is also a splendid implement for this purpose, and where the soil is stiff and lumpy, will do superior work in fining the surface, second to that of no other tool. However, where lumps are to be crushed, the common home made planker will do very well if no roller is to be had.

One of the newer implements that has been a comfort and real help is the weeder. The one I have runs with one horse and has spring teeth, something like a common horse hay rake without wheels. I not only found it a great labor saver when used as a weeder as intended, but I put it at two or three other kinds of work that it performed very satisfactorily. During the winter I had some barn yard manure hauled while it was frozen. This spread upon the field was quite lumpy in the spring, but by running over it with the weeder it was broken up and spread quite evenly. In removing the winter mulch from my strawberry beds I used it again to gather up straw. This did the work much better than the spring tooth horse rake, as it did not catch and tear out the runners as the rake did. After the mulch was off I had the weeder run over the beds once or twice and thought it was a benefit. After the new beds of strawberries was planted I went over them several times with the weeder, and where the plants were planted low enough in the ground and the surface was free from rubbish it did fine work. On a field of beans and one of corn and potatoes I run the weeder until the plants were well started, even the beans not being injured when having four good sized leaves. Indeed I kept the weeder busy on about twenty acres the past season and am satisfied it is, when properly used, one of the greatest labor savers to be had.

Among the smaller tools for small fruit culture there is nothing to-day that is more useful and convenient than the triangular hoe, introduced to the public by me, upwards of twenty-five years ago. It is simply a good, broad bladed, common hoe with the upper corners removed from the shank to the outer corners of the cutting edge. For close work around small plants and under overlapping foliage, for loosening the soil and removing weeds next the plants, it will save more backaching work than any other form of hoe.

For cultivating among strawberry plants a fine tooth, expanding cultivator is best; I have used the Ajax or Iron Age for several years. It is an all steel implement and has the advantage of doing just as good work as the Planet Jr., and is much cheaper. The leveling attachment of the latter implement is all right but not so important as to be used even by those who have it.

My raspberries are planted eight feet apart so the cultivation can be done with a two horse lever spring harrow. This is a very rapid way to cultivate and since the levers adjust the teeth as desired, the work can be well done at any depth up to six inches. When winter protection is given to raspberries it is necessary to remove the old bushes before fall. I have used various tools for this purpose and find that the most of the long handled pruning hooks cut so many of the new canes that they are not safe in the hands of ordinary laborers. Better work can be done with long handled short bitted shears or with the common pruning knife. At Sturgeon Bay we have not protected our bushes and the removal of the old bushes does not seem to be essential. Indeed, two years trial of leaving the old bushes shows much better results in leaving the dead bushes right where they grew.

There are some implements that may be used in small fruit planting, such as markers, dibbles, etc., that each planter will make or modify according to conditions, existing soil, and their condition making some difference in procedure.

To protect small fruits from fungus diseases would require prompt work from the very beginning of the plantation's growth. For bush fruits the universal nozzle rig of Morrill & Morley is probably the best thing now out, and ought to do the work as efficiently as desired.

FRUIT FOR THE FARM.

BY W. L. AMES, Oregon, Wis.

I apprehend it would be a much easier task to exhaust the fruit itself on the majority of Wisconsin farms, than it would be to exhaust the subject of "Fruit on the Farm," and especially in the brief time at my disposal here. Then for two reasons, at least, I shall hardly expect to address this body exhaustively on the subject assigned me. The reasons are: First: Lack of time. Second: Lack of ability. But in the short time at my disposal here, I shall hope to prick gently here, and tack a nail there, with the purpose and hope of possibly farthering, in slight degree, the realization of the wording of my topic. Were I a horticulturist, I would be but a theorist on this subject, but being the next best thing to a horticulturist, viz. a farmer, (though enjoying the honor of a life membership in your worthy body,) the thoughts I express will be from "right up against the subject." While I honor my occupation, and should probably again follow it, if I had my life to live over, yet were my slight experiences with fruit entirely eliminated from it, one of its most pleasing attractions would be left out.

Operating, as it is my pleasure, one of the best farms in southern Wisconsin, of nearly 400 acres, and all with the help of only one man, and the school vacation time of my nephew-son, the lack of time to at all thoroughly cultivate fruit, is, with myself, as with the majority of farmers, the one great handicap. It is needless to state to this body of men, that to be successful with small, or berry fruits, attention to them is needed at quite regular and frequent intervals. Lacking time and ability in the cultivating season to thus regularly serve them, has led me to indulge more freely in the tree, bush and vine varieties, and especially in the former, to the extent that with the frequently expressed observation of others I venture to believe that we have as promising, if not the best orchard, that exists in our locality. My setting of 100 or more fruit trees consists of apple, including crabs, pear, cherry and plum. Perhaps much of the simple success that has attended my efforts in tree planting is due to the fact of living within two miles of a most reliable nursery, viz. "The Dane County," F. H. Chappel, proprietor, where I could go for what I wanted, (and if I did not know Uncle Frank could surely

post me,) and in a few hours have them again transplanted to mother earth. From the above nursery I have frequently accepted large, young trees, eight to ten feet in height, and transplanted them at home with success, and with early bearing varieties, had them fruit within a year or two. and continue from that on. In the main, I consider that my success has been very good with large size young trees. Before my time for tree setting on my own responsibility, there had been set in our present orchard, a few trees, including the old and reliable "Duchess," some of the russet families, the Fameuse, which, when it came to bearing, turned out to be a "Haas," the Walbridge and the "Utter." Of the Walbridge, unless there are better specimens than ours, its claim to excellence is not great. It is, however, a bearer and its fruit preserves well, but for desert it must stand low, hardly being worthy a nurseryman's recommend on any other than the above favorably mentioned points. Possibly the family from which ours might have been grafted, was not what it should have been. Of the "Utter," I cannot speak to highly. Of our bearers, to-date, it is one of the par excellent; trees hardy, fruit large and beautiful and with quality to fully equal its exterior. I believe I have never seen our best samples equalled in your very creditable exhibits of that variety in this building. Its flesh approaches nearest that of the pear of any apple I have ever tasted. It has borne very freely in all apple years for the past twelve or fifteen years, and, to-day, while an occasional Duchess shows signs of decay, the four Uppers are as rugged as ever. Fruit keeps well to and into February. While in our new settings the transparent family is well represented, yet a mature, Red Astrachan always gives us our first ripe or eatable apples and I am almost inclined to say our best. It is certainly worthy of perpetuating and I am setting young trees of this variety and hope they will prove as good as the old tree. While to produce apples for market, at some future time, is the least of my ambitions, yet to have a good supply for home use and lots to give away, of first quality apples, is one of my most pleasurable ambitions. As for "home-use" has been my principal aim in fruit propagation, our setting of young trees consists of quite a variety, but not one included but that I know from past observation or else has been strongly recommended by some of you reliable nurserymen. Varieties include, of those familiar to me, Utter, Red As-

trachan, Seek no Farther, Paradise Winter Sweet, McMahan, Terwilliger, Murphy's Greening, Murphy's Blush, Custer's Sweet, Dick's Seedling and Fameuse. Those set by recommend: Dominion, Longfield, North-western Greening, Transparent, Whitney, Wealthy, Roman Stem, Wolf River, Louise, Ever Bearing, Jersey Pippin, Belle Pippin, Twenty-ounce, Mammoth Black-twig, Cross and Barloff Sweet. The "Tetofsky," a good apple, bears well with us, but drops its fruit suddenly just before maturity. I hear that the "Wealthy" has the same reputation. Is such the case? Our orchard is in sod, except that it is never allowed to bind the trees, being kept at a respectful distance by chip dirt, ashes and occasional straw mulch, also by occasional spadings and forking around the trees. Young trees set leaning quite acutely to the south-west. The "Barloff Sweet." just coming into bearing with us is a beautiful tree and apple, and with quality fully equalling its beauty. It is an early apple.

Represented in our dozen pear trees is the Sheldon, Keifer, Vermont Beauty, Wilder's Early and Wordensekel. The Sheldon only yet having borne a creditable specimen. The young trees seem hardy and are yet doing well. "Late Richmond" and "Montmorency" cherry constitute our only two varieties in that line. The former blossoms much more freely than it fruits. The latter, although the younger trees, bears the more creditably. Of plums the Robinson, DeSoto, Moor's Artic, Hawkeye, Damson and Tatge have found a place in our settings, few or none bearing yet. With all these the battle with the enemies is the next thing. But of apples we have had an abundance, apple years, and at a cost far less than the pleasure, comfort, health and luxury that we experienced from them. Of grapes we harvested a bountiful crop the year before they all winter killed, viz. in 1898. I at once reset of Concords, Worden, Moor's Diamond and Campbell's Early, but dry and hot weather have prevented the thrift that characterized the old plants, but having once tasted them to our fill, we'll never give up till we have them again. Of raspberries and blackberries, a certain secluded wood lot on the place, where their roots are continually mulched with leaves and mold, furnishes us a liberal supply. But, alas, for the year past, when in a day, after a few bounteous pickings, the extreme heat roasted and blasted the remaining bushels and bushels

on the bushes, causing us to wonder and wonder why God should so nearly mature such luscious specimens of fruit and then dash it to destruction in a day. We have "Older" and "Loudon" set in the garden, also a liberal supply of currants, "Red Jacket" and "Downing" goose berry bushes furnish us their fruit in abundance, when the canker worm don't get the start of us. We have pie and wine plant in abundance. The pesky "cheese plant" so infests our, to-date, available strawberry ground that I am ashamed to admit, the nearest a failure in producing a home supply of that fruit of any to date. That does not mean that we go without strawberries, for we have them freely from first importations to the end of the home produced. The seeking of comparatively new ground for this fruit, as also, possibly, for a garden, I apprehend is the nearest by remedy.

So much for our ideas and experiences of "Fruit on the Farm." Now then, first, is there any practical way, barring rank disaster, of dividing the surfeit of the apple crop of one year, with the probable deficit of the next? Second, are nurserymen careful enough in selecting their scions that are to be the future fruit trees, from good representatives of the variety they propose to perpetuate? Third, are nurserymen conscientiously careful about recommending varieties of apples to fruit novices like myself, which, if they ever come to bearing will be but a disappointment to those who have set, cared and worked for to that auspicious time? Such fruit as I have proven accessible to the farmer at his own hand, I consider, many times, worth its cost.

A VACATION IN EUROPE.

BY EMMA JACOBSON, Chicago, Ill.

Some years ago I joined a party of about twenty tourists on a pleasure trip through the British Isles and the continent. The voyage from New York to Glasgow, in a slow Scotch steamer, although delightful in many ways, was yet sufficiently long to make the first sight of land on the other side a very welcome one, and the wonderful green of the "Emerald Isle" seemed all the more beautiful after nine long days of gazing into a watery horizon. And then the newness and novelty of it all was a constant source of delight from the

moment that we approached near enough to distinguish outlines on shore. When I first saw the great green hills rising up out of the ocean, covered with a network of squares and parallelograms of different shades of green, I was puzzled to know what it was that we saw, and it was a long time before I could realize that a speck on the top of a hill, apparently the size of a pocket handkerchief, was a man's farm, and that what appeared to be green ribbons laid out on the side as if to dry, were other farms, each one supposed to support a family in riotous luxury. It was an initiation into the smallness of things European—a smallness which we encountered on landing at Glasgow in the tiny railway cars, in the sputtering, toylike engines that could hardly be taken seriously, in the petty economy of butterless bread and sugarless strawberries of a firstclass Scotch hotel luncheon, in the iceless water served at meals, in scant breakfasts of rolls and coffee, and in the cramped homes of the common people wherever we had an opportunity of observing them.

However, it is a wise traveler who strives to adjust himself to conditions as they present themselves, and as soon as we had schooled ourselves to the idea that ice-water was a reprehensible luxury, and that a little mortification of the flesh in the way of uncomfortable railway seats, etc., was good for the soul, we got along admirably. Our first days were spent in coaching trips through the Ayr country, hallowed by memories of Robert Burns; through the Trossachs, with their clear lakes and ferny woods, full of poetic suggestions of Roderick Dhu and Fair Ellen, the lady of the lake; through Stirling, with its famous castle, from where we gained a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and then on to dear old Edinburgh, which somehow seems to capture every American heart with its picturesqueness, its homelikeness, and the intensely interesting historical associations connected with it. Still, the flesh and blood people of to-day proved more interesting to me than all the ghosts of Mary Stuart, Darnley, Rizzio and other unworthies of the past, for the Scotchman of to-day is well worth studying in all his characteristics. One of the least laudable of these is his love of strong drink, indeed, I saw more reeling, tottering, drunken men in Edinburgh in one day than one is apt to see in Chicago in a whole year.

The sharpness with which lines of social distinction are drawn

between classes was accidentally revealed to me by two individuals of widely varying stations in life. One day as we were pausing on the bridge over the river Leith, I asked the driver of our carriage the reason for the railing around a pretty park near by, to which he replied: "Oh, that's so Tom, Dick and Harry can't get in; only the people what lives on the square have keys to the park." A few days later, at the home of a friend, I met a Scotch gentleman of small means but great pride, who, in explaining to me the necessity of private schools, said: "You know a man cannot send his children to a school where Tom, Dick and Harry send theirs." And so putting the two together, the reeling drunkards in the streets on the one hand, the enclosed park and aristocratic exclusiveness on the other, and we have a fruitful theme for speculation as to how far these conditions may be productive one of the other.

But this is a digression and I must hasten onward, for a mere mention of all the places visited and sights seen would make a catalogue too long for one evening's story, and I can only dwell upon a few impressions here and there which seems most vivid at the present time. Particularly bright in my memory stands out one morning's ride which took us to Abbotsford, the stately home of Walter Scott. Starting from Melrose, where we had stopped at a delighttully quaint old hotel with a garden full of sweet flowers, near the famous abbey, we rode for miles along the narrow glistening road, bordered with neatly trimmed hedges over which wild roses clambered in profusion; crimson poppies were nodding in the field, the birds were singing and the sun was shining as only the sun can shine in the British Isles, bright and warm, but with a tempered ray that rarely becomes oppressive. English roads are not as wide as all out doors, like some American country roads, and the space from hedge to hedge is so limited that the greatest precision is required on the part of drivers of meeting vehicles in order to avoid scraping each other's wheels, and as for turning around, it must be that an Englishman never changes his mind, for when he once starts in a certain direction he is bound to go all the way, as the construction of his highway leaves him no chance to retrace his course. All through the lake region of England we rode on coaches, through Keswick and Ambleside, through Grasmere and Windermere, and it seemed as if the picture books of our childhood had been opened up

and the tiny, rose embowered cottages, the quaint gable roofs and narrow winding streets which had lived in our imaginations heretofore, all at once became real before our eyes. There is a trim and tidy appearance about an English landscape, with hedges all neatly trimmed, the grass cut evenly, and the forests and pastures free from litter, which reminds one of a house just fixed up for company, and one wonders whether England can ever be caught in negligee. Even the railroads adorn their right of way, and instead of the jagged gashes which mark the progress of our railroads through the hills, one sees nothing but carefully smoothed and sodded slopes which are frequently brightened with flowers.

After nearly two weeks of these delightful jaunts through forests of ivy clad oaks, past lanes and fields where Shakespeare walked, catching the music of the Falls of Lodore, and reveling in the shimmering beauty of the lakes which inspired the poets of old England, it was almost with regret that we turned our faces towards London, with its grime and smoke and noise, yet we were come for sight seeing, and London could not be left out. A pleasant excursion from London is a drive to Hampton Court palace, where there is a fine grove of chestnut trees and one of the most beautiful gardens in Europe. Here we saw the famous grape vine, said to be the largest in the world, and 300 years old. The vines are trained in a network underneath a glass roof and at the time we saw it, were full of grapes, which, however, looked very sour—perhaps because we were not allowed to take any of them. It is just as well on the whole to consider all English fruit sour, for the prices charged are enormous. At the Covent Market garden we found that peaches were held at \$1.50 per dozen, plums equally high, and a bunch of very tart grapes, weighing about two pounds, cost us 75 cents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PICKING SMALL FRUITS.

By J. L. HERBST, Sparta, Wis.

It seems to me that the grower of small fruits is paying too little attention to this one factor of the business. Better and quicker returns would be received if more attention was given this part of the

business. There was a time when small fruits could be placed upon the market in most any shape and bring a good price, but that time has past, and the grower in order to secure ready sale and bring a good price, must place his fruit upon the market in neat and attractive shape, and as quickly as possible after picking.

In the first place be sure you have everything in readiness before the picking time arrives. Your crates and boxes should be all made up, and be sure to have them made properly; do not use any dirty, ill shaped piece of material in them. The appearance of the package has much to do with the sale of the article. Never use crates or boxes but once. The neat, clean packages, as a rule, sell first, even if the fruit is inferior. Your pickers should be supplied with a stand to hold not more than six quarts, and these should be covered, especially if picking strawberries, so that the sun will not shine upon the fruit. In cane fruit these can be removed and the picker, stands be left in the shade. Engage your pickers early and be careful in the selection. Have them understand just what you expect of them and how much they are to receive for their services and in what manner. Do not engage boys, as a rule, but middle aged women and girls. As soon as you have discovered that a picker is slow or is not careful in the handling of the fruit or appears late for her work, let her go. Talkative and berry eating pickers should not be allowed. Some times you can remedy the eating habit by giving a liberal dose of chewing gum before starting them in.

I have found the following system very satisfactory in handling pickers. As soon as I have engaged my pickers and they appear for the first day's work, they are given a number and she goes by this number as long as she works. Her name and number are placed in a book; the man who has charge of the pickers, carries this book. The picker is given a picker's stand, which holds six quarts, with a number corresponding to her number and she must use the same stand each picking.

In the morning the foreman starts the pickers, two in a row, or one, as the case demands it. As fast as they get their stands full they call their number and a tender goes and gets it, gives her check for same and brings it to the tables, same as shown, we have in the field. At this table stands a girl whose business is to put the boxes

in crates. If in doing so she discovers berries in picker's stand No. 14 are soft, too green, or not picked properly, she reports the number of the stand to the foreman, who can remedy the trouble or let the picker go. The girl at the table puts the boxes in the cases properly and sees that all boxes are filled. As fast as the crates are filled they are drawn to the shipping house, and after another inspection, are nailed up and sent to their destination. We aim to get all fruit as quickly as possible to its destination, and never unless in case of accident, or late pickings, hold over night. The above system is used in both strawberries and cane fruits. The number of pickers taking a row of cane berries is placed at the head of the row, so in case the pickers finish and take another row, the foreman can tell who picked it, in case it is not done properly. The table shown here is a sample of the one used, and can be built by most any one. It is very handy as it can be moved from place to place, and after picking season is over can be taken apart and stored.

We pay pickers $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per quart while picking and if they remain throughout the season are paid another quarter of a cent for each box picked, making $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart.

In strawberries we try and get all one variety picked separately, or if two varieties are of about one color and shape, they are picked together. Light and dark sorts do not look well together in one box. We pick with a short stern and calyx as this gives the berry a much better appearance, and they stand shipping much better. Raspberries both red and black are picked in pint boxes, all others in quart.

Be sure to attend the Summer Meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, which will be held June ~~25th~~ and ~~26th~~ at Waupaca. All interested in the culture of fruits, flowers and plants, should make special effort to be present. See program and premium list in back of this magazine.

WAUSAU TRIAL ORCHARD.

A careful inspection made of the trial orchard at Wausau the second week in May, finds everything in the best of condition. All trees seemed to be in healthy condition having passed the winter safely. Many of the trees in the commercial part of the orchard showed up many fruit buds. Longfield were well loaded more so than any other variety. Plums and early cherries were well along in bloom, most all varieties, particularly the De Sota, Wyant, Cheney, and Wolf in plums and Early Richmond cherries. Two varieties of apples, the Mary and Harry Kamp, showed some signs of blight. Harry Kamp, however, top-worked on Virginia was in the best of condition. There are forty Virginia top worked with the following varieties: Wealthy, Peerless, Seek-no-Further, Malinda, Wolf River, Gano, Harry Kamp, Northwestern Greening, Longfield, McMahon, Repka, Newell's, Windsor, and Windorf; all of these top-worked trees are in the best of condition.

In the experimental part of the orchard there are some varieties which do not seem to thrive very well. Such varieties as Yellow Transparent, Bryan, Harry Kamp, Tibbett, Red Cheek, Eureka, Peerless, Randall, Patten's Greening, Hotelling, Red Wine, Flushing Spitz, and Scott's Winter have not made as vigorous a growth as most varieties. As soon as soil is in condition the orchard will be plowed and kept cultivated. In plowing some of the trees have become ridged, but these will be leveled off as soon as possible.

The plums and cherries are in the best of condition. They made a splendid growth last season and past the winter safely.

EAGLE RIVER TRIAL ORCHARD.

Probably one of the most important reasons among farmers for not setting more fruit trees is the fact they have become discouraged trying to obtain hardy varieties. Most of the failures on the part of the farmer to make fruit trees grow and produce a crop is due to their not knowing what varieties to plant. The agent from which they purchase trees informs him he has the ideal location for an orchard. He sells him varieties not adapted to his soil and climate;

trees that have been grown under different soils and climatic conditions; trees that perhaps were grown in the southern or eastern states, and varieties, while they may do well in some sections, would not withstand the conditions in our own state.

If we can give to the farmers of our state a list of hardy varieties, and they would plant these varieties, and care for them, they would derive good results and plant more.

The object of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in locating these experimental orchards in different sections of our state, is to test the various varieties being placed upon the market and ascertain if they are hardy and productive to that locality in which they have been planted.

The spring of 1901 the trial orchard at Eagle River was planted. At the time of planting the trees they were cut back very close. The ground was kept cultivated and no care given the trees in particular. Lath protectors was placed on all. Some of the varieties made a very strong growth, while others made a good showing for the year. The very vigorous growth of some varieties led us to believe that during the winter they would kill back. A careful inspection made this spring of each tree, failed to find any winter killing whatever. Out of 226 trees set a year ago, but two were found dead, and these were cherries.

The following varieties were planted: Apples: Transcendant, Hyslop, Tetofsky, Sweet Russet, Duchess, Wealthy, Longfield, McMahan, Fameuse, McIntosh, Tallman Sweet, Seek-no-further, Northwestern Greening, Walbridge, Wolf River, Newell's, Patten's Greening, Malinda. Plums: De Sota, Wolf, Surprise and Wyant. Cherries: Dychouse, Montmorency and Osthien. Four varieties from C. G. Patten, of Iowa, were also planted, which were No. 106, No. 25, No. 26, and Perry Russett No. 3.

Tetofsky and Tallman Sweet made a poor growth, although the wood seemed to be in a good healthy condition. Transcendant and Hyslop, good growth. Duchess, McMahan and Seek-no-Further, a fair growth. Sweet Russett, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Northwestern Greening, Wolf River and Patten's Greening, good growth. Longfield, Walbridge, Malinda and Newell's, very good. Newell's

seems to have made the best growth of any. No. 106, No. 25, No. 26, and Perry Russett, all made a vigorous growth.

In plums the De Sota, Wolf, and Surprise, made a good growth, while Wyant only did fairly well in producing new wood.

In cherries the Dyehouse made a splendid new growth, while Montmorency and Osthiem did fairly well.

200 more trees were set this spring comprising the following: 20 each of McMahon, Longfield, Duchess, Newell's, Fameuse, Wealthy, Eureka, Northwestern Greening, and Willow Twig. 10 Tallman Sweet, 5 Yellow Transparent and 5 Early Richmond Cherry. In addition to these 3 Fameuse Sweet. 2 Summer Early, and 2 Fridd's Winter were sent from Parsons & Loope.

MEDFORD TRIAL ORCHARD.

The new trial orchard located this spring at Medford, in Taylor county, is situated one and a half miles north of the city. The trees are planted on a loamy clay, mixed somewhat with gravel. The altitude is about 80 to 100 feet above the bottom lands of the Black River, which runs about midway between the orchard and the city. Trees are set twenty feet apart each way, and the land slopes to the east toward the river.

Some difficulty was encountered while setting owing to frequent rains, but trees are all set. One acre only was planted and if these do well more will be planted next spring. The following varieties were planted: Ten each of Tallman Sweet, Newell's, Wolf River, Willow Twig, Duchess, Northwestern Greening, Eureka, Fameuse, and Wealthy. Five each of Yellow Transparent and Whitney. In plums, five each of Wyant and Wolf. In cherries, five each of Early Richmond and Montmorency.

Mr. S. F. Harris, on whose farm the orchard is located, has had a wide experience in the handling of fruit trees and is thoroughly interested in the work. The orchard will have good care and attention under his direction.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Through the liberality of some of Wisconsin's citizens and others deeply interested in the work of the College of Agriculture, prizes and medals are awarded annually to those students showing the greatest proficiency in various lines of work. The following were awarded prizes or medals at the close of the Short Course:

Rietbrook gold medal, value \$50—Given for proficiency in judging all lines of live stock. Awarded to W. S. Guilford, Pectonica, Ill.

Hamersly gold medal, value \$25—Given for proficiency in judging market classes of cattle, sheep and swine. Awarded to A. J. Meyer, Paynesville, Wis.

Hoard's Dairyman silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging dairy cattle. Awarded to B. R. Ryall, Augusta.

Briggs silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging horses. Awarded to W. McLean, Rock Prairie.

McKerrow silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging sheep. Awarded to E. D. May, Berlin.

Jones silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging swine. Awarded to M. J. Fairbanks, Hermon, N. Y.

Gillett silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Holstein cattle. Awarded to O. C. Rhodes, Galesville.

Scribner silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Jersey cattle. Awarded to B. R. Ryall, Augusta.

Hill silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Guernsey cattle. Awarded to W. E. Bussewitz, Juneau.

Hichurst silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging all classes of stock without winning another medal. Awarded to G. W. Mortimer, Valton.

Warren silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging light horses. Awarded to D. Dixon, Cuba.

McLay silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Clydesdale horses. Awarded to D. L. Cowgill, Doylestown.

McGeoch silver cup, value \$50. Given for proficiency in judging Holstein cattle. Awarded to F. G. Swoboda, Troy.

Fargo silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Holstein cattle. Awarded to W. J. Klussendorf, Milwaukee.

Fargo silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Holstein cattle. Awarded to L. D. Baker, Cobb.

Fargo silver medal, value \$10—Given for proficiency in judging Holstein cattle. Awarded to W. J. Morgan, Saginaw, Mich.

B. B. Clark's McCormick mower, value \$50—Given for proficiency in Agricultural Physics. Awarded to A. J. Meyer, Panesville.

McKillip Veterinary Scholarship, value \$75—Given for proficiency in Veterinary Science. Awarded to W. S. Guilford, Pecatonica, Ill.

Howie Babcock milk test, value \$10—Given for proficiency in practical farm dairying. Awarded to C. J. Utermark, Rockton.

Wisconsin Agriculturist, books or cash, value \$3—Given for best essay on use of Babcock test. Awarded to F. G. Dillie, Oakfield.

Wisconsin Agriculturist, books or cash, value \$2—Given for second best essay on use of Babcock test. Awarded to L. M. Davis, Milwaukee.

Goff's, books or cash, value \$5—Given for proficiency in horticulture. Awarded to J. G. Milward, Madison.

Horticultural life membership, value \$10—Given for proficiency in horticulture. Awarded to Mabel Alcott Birge, Horicon.

Horticultural annual membership, value \$1—Given for proficiency in horticulture. Awarded to the following: J. G. Milward, Madison; B. R. Ryall, Augusta; H. M. Kent, Rusk; T. S. Biggar, Fulton; F. J. Meyer, Panesville; S. J. Kingsley, Cascada, Ia.; W. J. Margan, Saginaw, Mich.; W. Klussendorf, Milwaukee; N. J. Swan, Wauwatosa.

Riedeburg veterinary prize, value \$10—Given for proficiency in veterinary science, second year. Awarded to A. J. Meyer, Panesville, and W. S. Guilford, Pecatonica, Ill.

Riedeburg veterinary prize, value \$5—Given for proficiency in veterinary science, first year. Awarded to H. F. Rundell, Livingston.

Henry book prize, value \$5—Given for proficiency in feeds and feeding, second year. Awarded to R. F. Moody, Oshkosh.

Henry book prize, value \$5—Given for proficiency in feeds and feeding, second year. Awarded to H. D. Dunbar, Elkhorn.

Henry book prize, value \$6—Given for proficiency in feeds and feeding, first year. Awarded to H. V. Glendening, Bradwardine, Can.

Henry book prize, value \$5—Given for proficiency in feeds and feeding, first year. Awarded to W. W. Schwartz, Troy Center.

Folsom book prize, value \$6—Given for proficiency in book-keeping. Awarded to D. E. Murphy, Carlton.

Medals and prizes valued at \$500 have again been offered for the coming year and will be awarded at Madison, by the College of Agriculture the closing week of the Short Course next spring.

REPORTS OF FRUIT GROWERS IN THE STATE.

By W. A. Lawton, Twin Bluffs.

Many old strawberry fields killed out last summer. Those that survived the drought look promising. A good many new beds are being set.

Raspberries and blackberries came through in very good shape where protected. Not many red raspberries here.

Gooseberries and currants give promise of an abundant crop.

There are only two apple orchards of importance in this vicinity. Young orchards not blooming much outside of Dutchess, Wealthy, Longfield, Yellow Transparent. Older trees more full. A goodly number of trees were sold, mostly for small settings, though one man near Ithaca set 3,000 Ben Davis.

Plums are blossoming very full, but cherries not more than one-half of last year's bloom. Not very many plums and cherries set this year. There was quite a desire to set plums and cherries, but trees were high and money scarce.

I am unable to report for the orchards near Ithaca and beyond, as I have seen no one from that section. I have heard from one party who has about 600 trees about 10 years set. He thinks he has a prospect for 600 bushels. In this vicinity, taking in a radius

of five or six miles, the small fruit plantations are small, about two acres being the outside limit for strawberries.

By J. J. Menn, Norwalk.

Old beds of strawberries are good. New beds have poor stand, otherwise healthy.

Raspberries and blackberries winter killed, without protection.

Gooseberries, currants and grapes are fine.

The very best prospects for a large crop of apples. In this vicinity they run into thousands. I have about 300.

Plums and cherries are very good, Now in bloom.

A. J. Philips, West Salem.

Old strawberry beds do not look very promising. New beds are looking fairly well, but have not spread much in rows.

Raspberries and blackberries look rather poor.

Apple trees are going to blossom very full and wintered well. Rains have been very favorable to young trees and are starting good.

Plums and cherries are both blossoming very full.

By E. L. McGregor, Appleton.

Old strawberry beds are looking very good, plants large and healthy with a fair stand of plants, fruit buds showing up well. New beds what there is of them are looking fine, although on account of dry season of 1901 the stand of plants is small. The outlook for good prices is favorable.

Raspberries were somewhat badly winter killed, but those that escaped are showing up well.

Currants, as usually the case, come out unharmed, and if they do not run up against a frost will bear a heavy crop.

The prospects are for a good apple crop, if nothing unusually happens. New settings are looking thrifty and healthy.

By C. L. Pearson, Baraboo.

Old strawberry beds in fair condition. Acreage of strawberries less than in former years. Owing to dry weather last summer a

light stand of plants was secured on new beds. Slight increase in acreage this season.

Raspberries and blackberries not in good condition, partly dead especially old fields, plantations one and two years are better.

Currants and gooseberries all right, not many gooseberries grown here.

Apple trees appear to be in good condition, heavily loaded with blossoms. Increase in acreage this season of young trees.

Plums and cherries, O. K., full of bloom, acreage small. New setting not largely increased.

By W. J. Moyle, Yorkville.

Most varieties of strawberries in fine condition, acreage, however, very small. Clyde killed out, tender. Spring plantings looking fine with plenty of moisture. A fair acreage going in, nothing extra.

Raspberry and blackberry plantations all dead, new planting are good for a nice crop of berries. Snyder and Ancient Britton.

Currants and gooseberries in full bloom, looking fine, will have a large crop. Grapes, young vines came through the winter in splendid condition.

Apple trees full of bloom, prospects good. New setting very uneven on account of past dry season, a great many killed out.

Native plums and cherries promise a good crop. New setting same as apples.

By H. H. Harris, Warrens.

Not many old strawberry beds carried over for second crop, and where the same has been done no further effort to renew them has been attempted than to mow and burn over some time after picking. As far as we have observed they are not very promising. Most new beds have what is generally termed a poor stand, but the plants wintered in fine shape so the roots are healthy and are quite forward with good strong fruit stalks.

Young plantations of black-caps and Loudens wintered well. Blackberries and Marlboros, where not laid down, are dead nearly to the ground. Even the Cathbert is all right where protected,

There are a few fields of red raspberries and blackberries that look well, but not many.

Gooseberries, currants and grapes are only grown to a limited extent, they look vigorous and healthy.

Apple trees are full of buds and apparently wintered well. Young trees are all looking well and thrifty.

FIGHTING CURRANT WORMS.

BY W. M. MUNSON, MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION.

In answer to the question, "What is the remedy for wormy currants?" it is stated that Paris-green in the proportion of "one ounce to four gallons of water sprayed over the currants before they are half grown" would be a "hopeful remedy." Paris green (which we always use in the proportion of one pound to 100 or 200 gallons of water) is an excellent remedy for the common currant worm which eats the leaves, but is utterly useless as a means of destroying the insect in question. The currant maggot (*Epochra Canadensis*), like the apple maggot (*Trypeta Pomonella*), is the larvæ of a small fly, and its life history was fully worked up by Harvey in the report of the Maine Experiment Station for 1897. The flies emerge from the ground late in May or in June (in this latitude) and soon mate and begin depositing eggs. The females are said to be capable of laying at least 200 eggs, and as they live only about a month they must deposit several every day. Usually one egg is deposited in a currant—the large berries at the upper part of the bunch being selected first. The skin of the berry is punctured by the sharp ovipositor and the egg deposited immediately at one side, and so close to the surface that it may be seen through the skin. It is, however, safely beyond the reach of poisons, and the young maggot which soon appears may eat in perfect safety. The larvæ matures in about three weeks, when it reaches one-fourth to one-third of an inch in length, and it then leaves the fruit, often before the latter drops from the bush—and burrows in the ground to the depth of about one inch. Here it remains in the pupa state until the following spring. The affected fruit ripens prematurely and often drops before the maggot has completed its growth. Since the flies do not eat the foliage,

they cannot well be poisoned, and the maggots are beyond the reach of poisons; so, as in the case of the apple maggot, the only feasible remedy seems to be the destruction of all affected fruit for a time. In some sections of New England the pest has become so serious that growers have destroyed all of their currant and gooseberry bushes with the hope of ridding themselves of it.—*Rural New Yorker*.

PROPAGATION OF THE CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH.

By E. S. GOFF, Madison, Wis.

A correspondent desires to know the proper time for budding the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch upon seedlings of the European White Birch, *Beluta Alba*.

I have had no personal experience in budding this tree, and hence cannot state the exact time at which the work is done. It should be done, however, as soon as the buds in the axils of the leaves become firm, or as soon thereafter, as the bark on the seedling peels readily. These conditions apply to nearly all summer budding.

Experiment Station.

MISSOURI FRUIT CROP, MAY 1, 1902.

By L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary of Missouri State Horticultural Society.

Apple prospects are fairly promising in all parts of the state where orchards have been well cultivated, and are not too old, or did not have an overload of apples last year. We cannot expect a full crop where trees have been neglected or were too full last fall. The orchards showing best, are the young trees, and they seem fairly well filled. Reports now justify about 60 per cent of a crop of apples. Trees still show the effect of the severe winter of '99 and the drouth of '91, and the injury has been quite noticeable in a great many of our old orchards. Good care and cultivation this year is the remedy. Some varieties are very shy of buds but most of the commercial varieties will give a good showing, with exceptions as noted above.

Pears have withstood the drouth better than the apple, and where the blight has not injured the trees a full crop can be expected.

Peach prospects are good in southwest part and extreme south central portion. The cold of last December killed virtually all the peach buds north of the Missouri river, and there will be only a few scattering peaches and seedlings in all that district. South of the river and in southwest part of the state, we find the injury getting less and less until we strike Jasper county, where they begin to show in a commercial way. As we go east we find this injury extending farther south and quite severe in Greene, Webster, Wright and Texas counties even. The prospects grow better as we come to the south of Howell and Oregon counties. We can report from this district 50 to 75 per cent of a crop, and at the same time some special localities report a full crop. When we count the large portion of the state where the peaches are killed we can readily see that peaches will be a scarce article in a commercial way throughout the state.

Plums being much more hardy in bud, give promise of a very fair crop indeed.

Cheery trees are loaded with blossoms and the prospects now are for at least a good average crop. The trees were injured badly by the drouth, and we find many dying trees in our orchards.

Grape prospects are still good, and wherever the vineyards were well cared for we shall see good crops, especially where vines were not overloaded last year.

The strawberry plantations suffered more last year than for many years. From reports received, the acreage will be less than one-half of last year, and many of these even will show a light crop. We can only report about one-third of the usual supply of berries from Missouri, and it is safe to predict good fair prices to the grower.

The Raspberry and blackberry also were so badly injured by the drouth that we can count on only one-third to one-half the usual supply of these berries. The Black Cap vines never suffered so badly as last year, and many plantings will have to be renewed. While the blackberry vines did not die, yet they grew so little, being loaded with berries last year, that we cannot expect a full crop of them.

The outlook, then, is for rather small crops of these fruits, but

good prices to the growers; and yet at the same time we must remember that buyers must make some money or they will not buy and we want them to know that they can still get all the fruit they want in Missouri.

We feel sure that it will pay this year to take care of every bit of fruit we may have, and put it on the market in good shape. If any weather occurs to damage any of the fruits, we shall be glad to get the report at once.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

The firm of Thos. Thompson Company, wholesale fruit commission dealers, of Duluth, Minn., have taken advertising space with us and same will be seen on the inside of back cover. We guarantee fair and honest treatment to all who do business with them. Give them a trial shipment.

From reports received of fruit growers throughout the state, the crop promises to be large. Apples, plums and cherries are well loaded with blossoms, and unless something unusual happens the yield will be exceptionally heavy. In small fruits the predictions are, much better quality of fruit than last season, especially will this be true of strawberries, as plants are much thinner in rows, but of very strong growth. Strawberries will be of good size, if the conditions from now on are favorable.

A new seedling strawberry that is attracting a considerable interest at Waupaca is the Secor. It is a chance seedling, being discovered by Mr. Secor growing where the refuse of a hotel had been thrown. At the Summer Meeting of the Wisconsin State Society, held at Wausau, 1900, it secured first prize as the best seedling in competition with thirteen others. It is a perfect flowering variety and very strong in pollen.

Grinnell, Collin's Company, commission merchants, of Minneapolis, Minn., begin a yearly advertisement with this issue. They are an old firm having been established since 1883. They are extensive distributors of all kinds of berries and fruits. Special

attention is given Wisconsin growers. They give prompt returns. You will do well to correspond with them.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold their Summer Meeting at Eldon, June 10, 11 and 12th, 1902. N. F. Murray, president, Oregon, Mo., L. A. Goodman, secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

W. A. Lawton, of Twin Bluffs, reports a very destructive hail and wind storm in his section the night of the 20th inst. Small fruits, apples, plums, and cherries, are entirely wiped out. Small trees are injured beyond recovery.

Program and Premium List,

SUMMER MEETING, 1902,

of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

to be held in City Hall,

CITY OF WAUPACA,

Wednesday and Thursday, June 25th and 26th, 1902.

The Waupaca County Horticultural Society and citizens of Waupaca, are making efforts to have this one of the most pleasant and profitable meetings ever held by the society.

The apple, plum, and cherry orchards of A. D. Barnes and Charles G. Churchill, will furnish many an object lesson the first day's session.

There will be practice demonstrations in spraying as well as in other lines of work.

All those attending should upon arrival go immediately to the City Hall, where a committee will meet them and direct them to their headquarters.

Local societies sending delegates at their own expense, can have delegates sent to Winter Meeting at the State Society's expense.

All interested in horticultural pursuits should make special effort to attend this meeting.

PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, 9:00 a. m., at City Hall, arranging exhibits, meeting reception committee, and adjourning to the residences and farms of A. D. Barnes and Charles G. Churchill, where picnic dinner will be served.

Wednesday Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

1. Invocation.
2. Address of welcome—A. D. Barnes, president Waupaca County Horticultural Society.
3. Response—President Loope.
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Cherries—Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison.
6. Plea for more Experimental Work in Horticultural—Frank Stark, Randolph.
7. Success and Failures of Commercial Orchards for West and Northwest Wisconsin—J. J. Menn, Norwalk.

Parties wishing to go to the lakes will have ample time after this session and before the evening session, as cars run out and back continually.

Wednesday Evening, 7:30 o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Blossoms in Winter—Mrs. S. O. Pingrey, Omro.
3. Music.
4. Horticultural Ramblings of a Novice—Miss Eva Loope, Eureka.
5. Subject Optional—Mrs. G. Main, Stephenville.
6. Home-made Hanging Baskets—Wm. Toole, Baraboo.
7. Question Box—To be answered the following day.

Thursday Morning, 9:00 o'clock.

1. Judging of Exhibits.
2. Report of delegates from local societies.
3. Care of New Strawberry Fields—H. H. Harris, Warrens.
4. The Blackberry—W. A. Lawton, Twin Bluffs.
5. Success and Failures of Amateur Orchardists—W. S. Hager, West Deperé.

Thursday Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

1. Report of Judges.
2. Marketing Celery—Irving C. Smith, Green Bay.
3. Marketing Plums—Frederick Cranefield, Madison.
4. Selling and Shipping Fruit—A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay.
5. Questions Box Answers.

PREMIUM LIST.

M. R. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

FLOWERS.

	1st	2d
Largest and best display of House Plants.....	\$2.00	\$1.00
" " " Wild Flowers.....	1.00	.50
" " " Cut Flowers.....	1.00	.50
" " " Roses.....	1.00	.50
" " " Pansies.....	1.00	.50

FRUITS.

	1st	2d	3d
Largest and best display of Strawberries.....	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
" " " Seedling Strawberries...	2.00	1.00	

The Society will give 50c first, and 25c second, on any meritorious variety of strawberries exhibited.

Largest and best display of Cherries, \$2.00 first, \$1.00 second.

The Society will give 50c first and 25c second on any meritorious variety of cherries exhibited.

Seedling strawberries must be varieties that have never been exhibited or awarded premiums at any previous meeting of the society.

Amateurs only will be allowed to compete in flowers.

All parties exhibiting must be or become members of the State Society, except in wild flower class.

Send in your list of exhibits as soon as possible after reaching the meeting.

All exhibits must be in place before 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 25th.

For further information address,

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

THOS. THOMPSON COMPANY,

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Extensive dealers in and handlers of all kinds of berries and fruits, at one of the best fruit markets in the Northwest. Established 1891. Correspond with us.

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American Exchange Bank. Any bank, banker, or jobbing house.

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Are rapidly coming to the front as one of Wisconsin's most profitable and valuable fruits.

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You ought to have some of them.

Let us send you our catalogue, which tells about all the things we have to sell. Better send for it to-day, while you think of it.

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Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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