



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The Wisconsin horticulturist...issued monthly, under the management of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, for the purpose of disseminating horticultural information. Vol. II, No. 11 January 18...**

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Baraboo, Wisconsin: Republic Print, January 1898

<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.

VOL. II.      JANUARY, 1898.      NO. 11.

---

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist...

Issued Monthly,

Under the Management of the

Wisconsin

State Horticultural Society,

for the purpose of

Disseminating Horticultural  
Information.

---

\* Subscription Price Fifty Cents Per Annum. \*

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

[Entered as second class matter in the Post Office at Baraboo, Wis.]

A monthly magazine published under the management of the State Horticultural Society.

Terms: 50 cts. per annum.

Payment of \$1.00 per annum entitles one to the magazine for a year, and to a year's membership in the State Horticultural Society.

All business communications should be addressed to the Business Manager,

W. J. MOYLE,

Madison, Wis.

All matter for publication should be sent to the Editor,

MRS. FRANKLIN JOHNSON,

Baraboo, Wis.



## CONTENTS OF JANUARY HORTICULTURIST.

	PAGE.
Unfolding a Mystery.....	5
Grape Notes from Southern Wisconsin.....	6
Horticultural Meetings of Illinois and Missouri.....	7
Iowa State Meeting.....	9
Farm Forecast for the New Year.....	11
Horticultural Notes.....	14
Five Best Varieties of Strawberries.....	15
The Blue Jay in a New Light.....	16
Nursery Business in the Northwest.....	17
North Eastern Iowa Society.....	18
A Page for the Boys and Girls.....	21
New Gladiolus—"The Royal".....	23
Will it Pay to Attend the Winter Meeting.....	23
Suggestions about Winter Meeting.....	24
How to Recognize San Jose Scale.....	26
Schools of Horticulture.....	26
Editorial Comment.....	29
Joint Convention.....	30
Business Announcement.....	34
Premium List for Winter Meeting.....	36







Short-Course Students Learning Root-Grafting, Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

# The Wisconsin Horticulturist.

---

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1898.

NO. 11.

---

## UNFOLDING A MYSTERY.

On the preceding page is a picture of our short-course boys hard at work mastering the subject of successful root-grafting. We assure you this is no easy task, for if the operator is inclined to be a little careless he is very apt to cut the bark on the wrong stick, i. e., his finger; and with some varieties of fruit, unless great care is taken in putting the scion and root in proper conjunction the result will be a failure.

The writer well remembers his lessons along this line in the winter of '92; then the work was carried on by Prof. Goff in old South Hall.

Grafting and budding are farm sciences seldom experimented with by the average farmer, for the reason that he does not understand the principles of plant growth. And it is very often the case that owing to this lack of knowledge he employs the traveling grafter, at three cents or more a graft, to top-work his undesirable varieties of apple trees.

This fellow will put in for the greater part, Red Astrachan scions, knowing them to be the most likely to grow and thus insuring the payment of his extensive bill which he presents in the autumn. In one instance which we remember, the amount would have paid the expense of a half-term of the short-course in agriculture, for the farmer's son, who, if he had attended, might have become accomplished not only in grafting, but also in a dozen other ave-

nues of farm husbandry, of which a scientific knowledge is essential to-day to a wide-awake farmer.

Five years have gone by since that winter in old South Hall, and today we have one of the best equipped horticultural buildings in the country, in and out of whose doors every day pass one hundred and fifty students.

Is your boy among them? If not, don't you think he ought to be?

W. J. MOYLE.

"Agricultural College," U. W.



#### GRAPE NOTES FROM SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Twenty-seven years experience with grapes has taught me that with proper care they are the surest crop of all fruits worth growing in this locality. During all that time they have never been a total failure. Still it is not advisable for everybody to grow them for the market. Having to lay down the vines in winter we cannot grow them as cheaply here as in New York State, where vines need no winter protection. From that State grapes were shipped into this village last fall and sold for less than 1½ cents per lb. For a money crop I would rather raise potatoes at 30 cents per bushel than grapes at that price. But this has nothing to do with the home garden where a dozen vines are planted to feed the farmer's family and the stranger who tarries within his gates.

Price has nothing to do with the real value of this luscious and health-giving fruit, growing within reach of every member of the family. By planting a variety they may be eaten from the vines for a month. (The last pickings may have to be protected from birds.) Selecting a thick skinned sort, and removing all damaged berries, then packing in clean cut hay, so that the bunches will not touch each other, and stored in a cool dry place, the fruit may be eaten fresh for another month. Have kept them until Thanksgiving, in dry air-slacked lime, but the lime sticks to them and effects the flavor.

Some make wine from them, which I have never done,

and hope I never shall. They make very good jelly, however, and some preserve them, first removing the seeds. I have done this with a cherry pitter by setting the wheel closer to the frame to keep back the seeds, which are much smaller than cherry pits. Quite likely the modern raisin seeder would do this without alteration, but there are thousands of women who know how to do it with the weapons which God gave them.

Much has been written about grape seeds producing appendicitis. I have been eating grapes for more than a quarter of a century in quantities too large to put in print, swallowing skins, seeds and the whole outfit (they taste best so), and do not know now what appendicitis is, unless it is a hankering for more grapes.

JOHN RHODES,

Union Grove, Wis.



#### HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

Having spent three weeks in attendance upon horticultural meetings in Illinois and Missouri, I thought you might be interested to hear some of the items that I have picked up.

The meeting of the Northern Illinois Society at De Kalb, Dec. 1 and 2, was well attended and the interest manifested was enough to convince one that the members were thoughtful students of their work. President Hartwell paid the Wisconsin people quite a compliment by saying: "The cold of the north certainly increases brain action and so our northern neighbors are getting ahead of us in their studies of horticultural subjects." The display of fruit was not large but was very fine and showed much pains in selection. The program was an excellent one and was ably discussed by all present.

The meeting of the Missouri State Society, held at Moberly, Randolph Co., was very largely attended and the fruit display was something to be long remembered. There were 732 plates of apples, and ten of pears, and a fine col-

lection of grapes from the State Experiment Station preserved on the bunches in glass jars, in a solution of Formalin so that they retained their natural colors. They also showed in smaller jars a large number of seedling strawberries also preserved in Formalin. Our display of ninety-eight plates of potatoes from Riverdale Farm, at both of these meetings, was the wonder of all who saw them and was of as much interest to the natives as their beautiful fruit was to me.

Secretary Goodman in his report said that the apple crop of the State this year "had been simply a wonder to all Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern and foreign fruit buyers," amounting to a total of nine million barrels. This places Missouri as the first State in apple production this year. In peaches she stands second, California alone leading. Sarcoxie shipped nearly 300 cars of strawberries the past season. In closing his report he says: "The apple crop was worth \$12,000,000, the peach crop \$3,500,000, cherries, plums and grapes, \$1,500,000, and berries over \$2,000,000 more, making, in all, the value of our fruit crop nearly \$20,000,000. If any gold or silver mines, or lead, or zinc, or coal mines should show such a yearly return the world would go wild over speculation; and yet right here, quietly, but surely, the returns come to us and nothing more is said. I could give hundreds of instances where the crop paid more than the farm was worth, sometimes \$60, \$80, \$100, \$150 and even \$200 per acre."

Missourians are justly proud of their present fruit crop and "I reckon" they will be heard from in the future, for they are a "right smart" people. "Yes sir," the fruit growers of Missouri are coming to the front and that "right smart."

From Moberly I went to Champaign, Ill., to attend the meeting of the Central Illinois Society. Owing to the muddy condition of the roads this meeting was not as well attended as the others, but the program was a good one, and I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of several of the professors of the State University, who are taking a

deep interest in horticultural work. The fruit display was small but very fine.

After spending most of the last week of my trip in foggy, muddy weather, I arrived home on the morning of Dec. 19th, when the thermometer had just registered 24° below, being quite a change in temperature from the Friday before; but the change from moist foggy air to our clear bracing atmosphere of Central Wisconsin was enough to make one praise God for such a healthful climate.

L. H. READ.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

#### IOWA STATE MEETING.

December 14th found me at Iowa Capitol building in Des Moines, one of the finest buildings in the United States, costing, it was said, three millions.

The State Society convened at its thirty-second annual session. The program was carried out as nearly as possible and most of the writers read their own papers; the ladies were conspicuous by their absence. The evening the Secretary read the ladies' papers there were but two in the audience. The attendance was not large, but prominent among their workers were many young men who will be the pillars that will support the future of Iowa's Horticulture.

The wonderful variation of soil and climate of Iowa has led to the establishing of twelve fruit districts, seventeen experiment stations, and four horticultural societies in the four corners of the State, which hold regular meetings every winter and report to the State society. The whole unite to make their volume of greater interest than it otherwise would be; the last volume contains 563 pages.

The northern portion of the State is as trying on fruit trees as any portion of Wisconsin, while the southwest portion is the very Garden of Eden for apples, plums, &c. The State Experiment Station at Ames, under the charge of Prof. J. L. Budd, has been doing a most extensive work



testing the Russian fruits, trees and shrubs; and Prof. Budd says he has got down to the cream now, in varieties adapted to our climate. He has been experimenting for ten years along the line of hybridization of Russian sorts for hardiness, and American sorts for quality, and as far as these hybrids have fruited he is more than gratified by the results and believes this line of work will bring better results than can be reached in any other way.

The crop of fruit was so scattering in the Experimental grounds that, with the free range of 700 students, nothing was saved for exhibition, and there being no premiums offered at Des Moines, except for seedlings, the exhibition of fruits was very light. I expected to see Winter Russians but only Longfield, Arabka, Cross and Lead were shown, of Russians, and these may have been from cold storage.

Of northern varieties we noted Wolf River, Pewaukee, Malinda, Wealthy, Plumb's Cider, Kaump, Walbridge and a few others. There seems quite a furore over Walbridge for a winter apple, as they have very few others that are hardy enough for Northern Iowa. They say North Western Greening is too tender.

In some places they are wild over Wealthy. One man raised five hundred barrels, put them in cold storage and is now selling them at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bbl. at home, and the stock already nearly exhausted. Cold storage is no doubt the surest road to fortune for the future apple grower.

Success depends on no list, but on adaptation. While one man would plant Wealthy for 991 trees out of 1000, another man in the same State would not have a Wealthy on his farm, if planted free and ground-rent tendered him for a number of years.

The delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin were wonderfully pleased by an excursion to the Brick Manufactory and Coal Mining operations of "The Flint Brick Co.," five miles up the river from Des Moines. The plant has cost \$85,000. They are paying their miners \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, and the force above ground \$1.50 per day, and are never bothered with a strike.



Their brick are fire-proof, and the cheapest and most excellent material for street pavement. The plant is turning out five thousand brick per day this zero weather. We entered their drying room at 120° and stepped out into an out-door temperature of 10° below zero, which was the greatest fall of the thermometer we ever experienced.

Their manager, W. L. Brech, very kindly conducted us about a mile under ground, at the depth of one hundred and thirty feet, through their drifts and tunnels and we brought away trophies of our own coal mining and samples of brick that will defy the drill.

GEO. J. KELLOGG.

Janesville, Wis.

#### FARM FORECAST FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Under the above caption The Independent prints a contribution by E. P. Powell, full of valuable suggestions. Regretting lack of space for the entire article, we give our readers the following extracts:

“No one goes ahead into a new year with so much ability to prognosticate the future as a farmer. There is no need of goose bones and corn-shucks; he really can foresee to a great degree what lies ahead for him in 1898. ‘Father,’ says my youngest boy, ‘the blossom-buds are exceedingly well set on the apples, pears, plums, cherries, and nearly as well on the peaches.’ This is true—that the blossom-bud can be seen the year before, prepared by nature on our fruit-trees, excepting only on the quinces and on the grapes. These blossom on new wood, of spring growth; and of course we cannot tell anything about them before the spring growth takes place.

“ ‘And the wood of nearly all sorts,’ he adds, ‘is well ripened, especially the raspberry canes. There is no sappy, green wood, except on a few of the pears.’ Well, that must be cut off; and we can count two facts as decidedly in our favor for a large crop of fruit in 1898. There are buds enough for blossoms, and they are well ripened on ripe wood.

Now we will examine the buds themselves, and see if they are solid or soft. It is possible that they shall appear to be perfectly ripe, and yet when cut through shall be soft. In this case the germ will be easily killed by frost. Happily we find this winter that the fruit-buds have their germs well wrapped up in solid folds. Such buds will stand five degrees of colder weather than soft ones will endure.

“‘Father, the raspberry canes have had blossoms all over during the fall.’ This means the partial exhaustion of their ability to blossom well during the coming season. But the boys have cut off the tops almost as soon as the blossoms have appeared, and the probability is that very little strength has been wasted. Strawberries have shown very little fall bloom, and no other crop has any loss to be estimated from this source.

“‘Well, father,’ sings out my oldest boy, ‘we shall have a fight next year with the tent-caterpillar; its eggs are glued on to every twig—even on the pears and plums and cherries.’ As a general rule, they only attack the apples and wild cherries. Now we shall be compelled to hunt the eggs, which appear in rings on the twigs of the trees. In that way half, or more than half, can be destroyed. After that in spring we will rub out most of the young worms as fast as they hatch, and begin their web-spinning; and what we miss, or cannot get at, we will burn when the nests are still small. Last year this pest reappeared; and while some of us rigidly killed all that appeared on our trees, other neighbors let them riot, and the overflow will give us a serious battle next year. How about the codling-moth? We have picked up all decaying apples so closely, and turned them into cider that there will be very few of the larvæ to enter into the ground. When this is done resolutely and persistently, we shall be able to clear the soil so as greatly to decrease the trouble from this source, and make spraying a superfluity.

“‘Now is the time, in winter, certainly as early as January, to cut out all plum knots; if not the spores will fly in February and in March to spread the mischief.’ I prefer to

cut them in the fall. This pest has been greatly decreased during the past five or six years, and can be entirely suppressed by renewing the law which was in operation for one year, making it the right of supervisors to have them cleared at the expense of heedless cultivators."

"When it comes to selecting crops there will again be room for careful prophesying. Shall we plant heavily of potatoes, or of corn, or of beans? This is settled by most planters on no other ground than that such and such a crop was profitable last year, or that it was unprofitable.

"The farmer must form a habit of studying foreign markets, the opening of new markets, and the stock on hand in the country. This can be learned from a first-class agricultural paper.

"So farming is anything but a mere venture at the risk of winds and weather. We estimate in horticulture that out of ten sorts of fruits we shall always lose two, by unfavorable conditions; and probably three; possibly four. A rare year comes occasionally, that takes away more, and leaves us a crop that may be classed as a comparative failure. But a well-adjusted farm should never be without ways of compensation. For instance, 1897 was a peculiarly bad year in apples; but my boys made more cash returns from the poor crop than they did the year before from the enormously heavy crop. Not an apple was allowed to go to waste. Cider and reliable vinegar were high priced, and so took up all the inferior grade. Get out of your ruts, brother farmers, form a habit of looking ahead with judicious forecast, and farming will cease to be a failure in any of its branches."

British Columbia is growing up to be a formidable rival in the fruit industry in the great northwest. This was practically illustrated at Spokane recently. At the fruit fair British Columbia exhibited 140 varieties of apples and 40 varieties of pears.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

The growth of apple trees has been phenomenal in this southeastern corner of the State during the past season.

To commence with we did not have an hour of sunlight in June severe enough to break down the green coloring matter in the leaf; July brought us copious rains and cool weather; August and September plenty of heat after the leaf was tough and could stand it; consequences are, the trees were never before so full of fruit-spurs and blossom-buds, and if we are favored with fair weather when they bloom, we expect the largest crop on record for this vicinity.

The apple leaves, this year, are the largest I ever saw. A scalding sun in June I consider the greatest harm worker to the apple tree in Wisconsin, for it breaks down the chloroplasts in the young leaf and a perfect leaf is a rarity nearly every season.

B. R. BONES, Racine Co.

We horticulturists in Vernon County count ourselves lucky this year, taking into consideration the two late frosts, for which we were unprepared. As it was we had the best quality of fruit and from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop in small varieties, still they made up in size and price what they lacked in quantity.

The apple crop was about the same average as the small fruit.

The plum crop was very small in comparison with other years. We usually have an abundant crop and Vernon County, I believe, leads the state in the plum business, being the home of the "De Soto" and possessing almost innumerable varieties in the gardens, yards and orchards of her homes. In the woods may also be found very many wild varieties.

At present I am propagating a variety that promises great success, being as it is, very early, large, and delicious to eat.

J. R. HALL, Vernon Co.

I wish to ask the readers of the Wisconsin Horticulturist if they can tell me what is the matter with my Swainsona. It does not blossom, although it buds and then the blossoms blight; it has done so for the last two months. We keep the room from 60 to 72 degrees day times, and 40 to 50 degrees nights. I put it in a six inch pot about two months ago and it has made a fine growth, being three feet high with four nice branches.

Omro, Wis.

THOS. TANNER.



#### FIVE BEST VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

To Mr. A. Clark Tuttle's request in December number, will say that I have no pets to dress up and parade. But I do have acres of magnificent Greenville and Enhance strawberry plants that are most wonderfully productive, healthy, hardy and vigorous plants. With Beder Wood, Haverland and Dayton they make a happy combination for a fruit-garden, either for market or home use. Beder Wood is good, sweet and fine; Haverland is large, luscious and beautiful; while Dayton is the most perfect plant, most symmetrical, large, dark-colored and finest-flavored berry I ever tasted.

In my opinion these are the five best varieties for central northern Wisconsin, for sandy loam soils.

A. D. BARNES.

Waupaca, Wis.

---

Editor Wisconsin Horticulturist:—

I see you wish a reply to Mr. Tuttle's questions in the December number. In reply I will say some of his questions are hard to answer because I do not know the kind of soil he has or the locality. First he asks if there are any newer varieties that beat the Crescent strawberry. I say, Yes,—the Warfield fertilized with Enhance and Beder Wood, the last two varieties set alternately in the row.

The Warfield will be in better condition forty-eight hours after picking than the Crescent will be in twenty-



four hours, and will do well on most any soil if it is not too dry.

I have not had any experience with Greenville or Staples. Brandywine and Wm. Belt do well on some soils. The Margaret and Marshall are shy bearers here.

I have not any *pets*, but I claim the Warfield to be the best strawberry grown for all purposes on my soil, which is a black loam with a clay subsoil. There are some kinds that will grow larger berries, but none with a better flavor. And the berries being firm, of good shape and dark red in color when ripe, will sell where you could not sell some of the larger varieties.

THOMAS TANNER.

Omro, Winnebago Co.



### THE BLUE JAY IN A NEW LIGHT.

Franklin Johnson.

My prejudice against the Blue Jay is of long standing. When a mere lad I thought my lack of success as a hunter was due largely to the Jay's warning cries. This thought probably was unjust, but I have a real grievance in his song. I know Audubon claims that the Blue Jay *can* sing sweetly; if so he surely is to be blamed for continually sounding his discordant note.

I could overlook his mischievous traits, such as stealing corn and marring the fairest apples, were it not for the unceasing warfare he wages upon our beautiful song birds, robbing their nests of eggs and killing their young.

This winter I have seen the Blue Jay in a new light,— a light which somewhat softens my enmity towards him. While hauling cornstalks I came to a shock where the band of nearly every bundle had been cut by the mice. I was cheerfully gathering up the loose stalks and inwardly blessing the pretty little creatures that had so deftly unbound them, when I heard a flutter at my side and looking around

saw a Blue Jay sitting on a corn stub. He evidently was there for business so I watched to see what was going on. I soon discovered that he had a mouse in the soft snow. He would allow the mouse to burrow along a foot or two in the snow, then would pick it up in his bill and drop it in a new spot. He repeated this operation until the mouse lay perfectly still, then he took it in his claws and flew away to the woods. In a few minutes the same Blue Jay, or a bird which resembled him so closely that I could not tell the difference, was back again looking for more mice. In the course of an hour and a half I had the pleasure of seeing four mice take the "air line" for the woods. Each trip tended to overthrow my previous opinion that the Blue Jay had no redeeming feature, except his good looks.



#### NURSERY BUSINESS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A. Clark Tuttle.

The raising of Apple trees is a losing business in this climate. It has been growing a little worse each year for the last decade, and I do not see any hopes of improvement till the restoration of "Silver Coinage" or something to cause everything to boom, takes place. Fruit trees are classed among the luxuries and people will buy only the unavoidable necessities, these "hard times." Consequently the price of trees goes down and down till the nurseryman loses money on every tree that he sells. A good apple tree, 6 to 7 feet, can not be grown in the Northwest for less than 10 cents each by the thousand. Good trees, of good varieties, have been laid down here for \$40 per thousand from Indiana. There are those who wish Wisconsin grown apple trees and will have no other. They expect to buy them for 15c each and \$12 per hundred and even less. To allow the nurserymen of this State to make anything and be decently honest, they should retail apple trees at 25c each and \$20 per hundred. If one of our nurserymen succeeds in bringing 30 per cent. of his apple grafts to selling size and shape



in four years, he does remarkably well. In Missouri 95 per cent. live and in two years reach selling size and shape. They can make money if they get \$30 per thousand for their apple trees. How much better is a Duchess apple tree grown here for Wisconsin planting, than a true Duchess tree grown in Missouri, provided the latter has not suffered from exposure in getting it here. If it is no better (the matter of injury by exposure can be prevented), why not get our trees for the customers from Missouri? We then can furnish the trees at the desired prices. What do the people, who intend to plant, think about it? Please let us hear, through the Wisconsin Horticulturist, if trees are to be \$20 per hundred, or will good trees from Missouri answer to plant, if afforded at \$12 per hundred. We would rather grow the trees, if we can get a living price for them, even half the margin that the Missouri stock would give, would satisfy us.

#### NORTH EASTERN IOWA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

##### Report of Delegate.

It was with a good deal of interest and pleasure that your delegate attended the Annual Meeting of this society.

The method of holding meetings in Iowa is somewhat different from our own. They have the State Society and then the State is divided into four districts, each one having a complete organization and holding meetings the same as the State Society.

The meeting of the North Eastern Society was held at Forest City, a beautiful little city standing on a high plain, not far from Pilot Mound, which I was informed is the highest point of land between the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

In this report I shall give only a few of the impressions I received at this meeting, leaving a more extended report for our Winter Meeting. One of the first impressions was that they have some of the same things to contend with

that we do in Wisconsin, for instance, a light attendance. But what members were there were certainly wide-awake and full of enthusiasm regarding the possibilities and future of Horticulture in North East Iowa.

The North Eastern Society is divided into four districts with a director in each district whose duty it is to gather all the information possible about the horticultural interests of his particular district. In the report of the director of the First (N. E.) District he says that strawberries and raspberries were a light crop and very uneven in quality; currants and grapes fair; plums generally good; apples very light, less than a fourth crop.

Second (N. W.) District: Small returns generally. Apples one fourth crop; plums and cherries injured by late frost; grapes killed after new shoots had made a good growth; strawberries blossomed very full, but frost took them nearly all; raspberries and blackberries two-thirds crop.

Third (S. W.) District: No report from the director.

Fourth (S. E.) District: Apples one-third crop. Plums one-half crop,—one thousand bushels were marketed in the city of Dubuque alone at good prices; market would have taken more. Cherries one-third crop, about three hundred fifty bushels sold in Dubuque. Grapes a good crop; there are seventeen hundred acres of grapes in Dubuque County, which yielded one and one half tons per acre. Raspberries, blackberries and strawberries all short crops and did not pay well.

Judging by the papers and discussions, the members of this society are much more interested in apples and plums than in the small fruits. Perhaps it was because the tree men were present and the small-fruit men scarce, that I received this impression.

The papers read on all the subjects were of a very high order, and I hope to make more extended notice of them at the winter meeting.

The president, in his annual address, said that some of the objects of horticulture are the beautifying of our homes,

giving health and happiness to the occupants, and the softening and refining and elevating of our natures. Horticulture is as old as the race, and some of the apples now grown are enough to tempt not only Eve but the angels as well. Improvements are greater now in a generation than they were in a hundred years, earlier. This great northwest is to be reclaimed and improved by the horticulturist of today, not only along the lines of fruit culture but in home decoration as well.

Plum Culture was discussed by O. M. Lord of Minnesota City, Minn. The Norway Maple has a sturdy champion in Clarence Wedge of Albert Lea, Minn.; and Uncle Dartt of Minnesota was also there with his little saw ready to girdle the apple trees of all Iowa if they want it. He says he will be with us at our winter meeting.

There was a paper on the Mission of Horticulture by E. M. Sherman; one on Horticultural Reminiscences by W. A. Burnap; one on Glimpses from the Roadside by P. F. Kinney; one on Looking Backward and Looking Ahead by Mr. Kenyon; one on Fruit List by Elmer Reeves; one on My Work in the Orchard by G. A. Ionis. All of above will receive more attention in full report.

R. J. Coë.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

#### FOUND A NEW CABBAGE DISEASE.

During a visit to Grand Rapids last fall, taking in our State Fair, Prof. E. F. Smith, a well known specialist connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, said that he had found a new cabbage disease in Wisconsin, where he had inspected the large cabbage fields. The extensive cabbage growers had found this garden product rotting and withering badly. He promises a full report of the disease in a future bulletin.

Now watch out for mice and rabbits.

## A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

In looking over the flower catalogues, my glance lingers longest at the pictures of the Imperial Japanese Morning Glories. How beautiful they are! We must try to have some next summer, you and I.

The thought of morning glories always takes me back to a vine-clad home on the banks of the Charles River, not very far from the home of Longfellow. In the home lived a beautiful little girl who went out to the garden every day to see the morning glories. What happened one day I have put into rhyme for you:

Little Bess toddled with step sure and slow  
To the nook where the morning glories grow,  
While we smilingly waited her joyous cries  
When the beautiful blossoms should greet her eyes.  
But alas! the visit was timed too late,  
Sleepy flowers for loiterers will not wait,  
So there came a sob instead of a shout,  
"O, Auntie, the glories have all *gone out!*"



## POPCORN FOR PROFIT.

How many farmers' boys and girls, yes, and grown people too, I wonder, know that there is money in popcorn? We plant Queen's golden popcorn, and find it prolific, while the ears and kernels are extra large. The corn when popped is a beautiful, delicious cream color. The shelled corn sells at 4 cents per pound here, which is at the rate of \$2.40 per bushel. But we do not prefer selling it in that way. A pound of the shelled popcorn nicely popped makes nine quarts of popped corn, and a bushel consequently would make 540 quarts. We use Mrs. Rorer's recipe—dressing the freshly popped corn with a little melted butter, stirring the corn while pouring it on, and then dusting lightly with a little fine salt. (Just try some and be convinced that it is delicious!) We sell the corn prepared thus, direct to consumers at 5 cents per quart, at a curbstone market in our nearest town.

J. R. MOORE in Practical Farmer.



COPYRIGHTED  
1859

ACCURATELY ENGRAVED  
FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY ABLANC THIBA

New Gladiolus,—“The Royal.”



## NEW GLADIOLUS,—“THE ROYAL.”

This beautiful gladiolus is now offered to the public for the first time, as a premium with the Wisconsin Horticulturist. It is the choice one out of several thousand seedlings grown by one of the most extensive growers in the West,—B. R. Bones of Racine.

Description:—It is a most robust grower, often attaining a height of five feet, for two of which the stalk is ornamented with a profuse, beautiful spike of bloom.

The petals of the blossoms are remarkable for size and substance, being in color of a pearly wax white, with here and there a slight splash, or streak, of the royal purple.

This is a unique novelty that every lover of the class should procure. For terms of obtaining it, see premium offer.

\*  
WILL IT PAY TO ATTEND THE WINTER MEETING?  
A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

Now is the time to make arrangements for attending the winter meeting. I doubt not that many a Wisconsin horticulturist, as he looks at his thin pocket-book, seriously questions whether he can afford to attend the annual meeting this winter. The main benefit that comes from an attendance at these meetings is not one which can be easily estimated by dollars and cents; but that the meetings do have a money value will not be seriously questioned by those who are in the habit of attending.

The personal meetings and friendly interchange of ideas which we have at the hotel are quite as valuable in this way as are the public sessions held in the Capitol building. A little incident will illustrate my meaning. On one of these occasions during a chat with Mr. M. A. Thayer in regard to blackberries, he asked me if I had ever used a horse and cultivator for cleaning the old canes from the rows after they had been cut out. I replied that I had not and raised some objection to doing the work in that way.

He answered my objection by saying, "Try it." When we parted he called my attention to this again, saying, "The next time you gather up the old canes try the horse and cultivator."

Since then, acting upon his suggestion has in a single season saved in hired help more than the entire expense of my trip to Madison.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

#### SUGGESTIONS ABOUT WINTER MEETING.

I see in the December number you wish for suggestions regarding the winter meeting of the State Society. I would suggest that all delegates report on any new fruits or berries that have been given a fair trial in their locality; the kind of soil and whether worthy of cultivation or not.

THOS. TANNER.

Omro, Wis.

Editor of Horticulturist:

I extend to yourself and family and the Wisconsin Horticulturist a cordial greeting and wish you *all* a happy and prosperous New Year. May your future be as prosperous as your past has been pleasant.

Relative to your call for suggestions for our February meeting, to be held at Madison, I suggest the propriety of a careful study and a thorough consideration and discussion of making two grand horticultural divisions of this State, naming one the S. E. or Southern Division, the other the N. W. or Northern Division. And I suggest as a dividing line to commence at Green Bay on the east, follow up along the Fox River to Portage, thence along a line directly west to Genoa or along the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad north westerly to La Crosse. This would make a fair division of the greatly diversified territory of this vast State, and make a true isothermal distinction as could be suggested by one line making two



distinct districts, which in *my* opinion we surely ought to have.

This would bring the counties of Door and Kewaunee in the same district with Dane, Walworth and Richland, where the same identical varieties of fruits can be recommended and grown with corresponding safety and success. While under the present condition we are recommending to the new beginner and uneducated to plant the same varieties of apples, pears and grapes in Lincoln, Langlade and Douglas Counties that we do in Kenosha, Racine and Walworth. Is it any wonder we poor mortals in the northern part of the State are discouraged and cry out that we can't raise fruit? We have tried the very varieties recommended by our State Horticultural Society, but lo! these varieties were recommended for and by parties living in Southern and Eastern Wisconsin. Hence my plea for a division of territory and at least two lists of recommended fruits and two committees on observation.

I think now is the time to get down to business and do something to benefit and encourage the residents of the northern part of this State instead of misleading them as we have heretofore, unconsciously it may be, but grossly, nevertheless. So let us make an effort at once to repair the mischief we have so unwittingly perpetrated and restore confidence.

A. D. BARNES.

Waupaca, Wis.

---

The editor would suggest a free-for-all-who-know discussion on the fall treatment of our small-fruit fields. What work should be done in them between the close of picking and the time for winter protection? How late should we continue to cultivate strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and grapes?

Work is God's ordinance as truly as prayer.

GEO. D. BOARDMAN.

## HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

In looking for this insect most persons will pass it by unnoticed on account of its very small size. The female scale is only about one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, while the male is only about one-half that size. The shape of the female is nearly circular, while the male is more elongated. The female is sharply convex or conical in the center. This last character will help to distinguish it from many of the other more common species. Its color is nearly like the bark on which it is found. Another distinguishing character is found in the reddish discoloration of the bark, immediately surrounding the scale, extending through both the outer and inner bark. These characters will enable one with an ordinary pocket magnifying glass to readily detect the presence of the insect.—Bulletin of Purdue University, Ag. Ex. St'n.



## SCHOOLS OF HORTICULTURE.

As Prof. Bailey of Cornell University has promised to attend our Annual Meeting in February, you will be interested in the following account of an enterprise which has been begun in Western New York under his leadership. The article is taken from *The Independent*:

## SCHOOLS OF HORTICULTURE.

By E. P. Powell.

The newest and best stage of agricultural instruction is the School of Horticulture. This school is held under the auspices of the Experiment Station Extension, or Nixon, Law. The demands of this law are met by conducting experiments, by publishing the results of these researches in bulletin form, in sending agents or experts to examine orchards and plantations when advice is needed, and in the holding of schools in which the various matters of science and practice pertaining to fruit growing, gardens and green-houses are discussed. The instructors who take part in

these schools are Mr. George T. Powell and professors in the State Agricultural College, which is an integral part of Cornell University. Among the more active teachers are Professors Roberts, Lodeman, Slingerland, Clinton and Mrs. Comstock, under the leadership of Prof. L. H. Bailey. Some or all of these persons are present at every school.

These schools are free to every one. "It is especially desired that the women and young men should attend them." Each session is devoted to one general subject, and all questions upon that subject are reserved for that occasion. It is the purpose of these schools to awaken an interest in rural affairs and to inspire correct methods of observation and thinking, quite as much as to give explicit direction for horticultural work. Citizens are expected to make displays of flowers, fruits and vegetables. Participants are requested to bring in all specimens of insects, diseased plants, and the like, concerning which they desire information.

"Come prepared to learn, not to criticise. Bring notebook and pencil. If forty or fifty earnest persons are in attendance at all the sessions, the school will be a success; but it is desired to reach as many people as possible. A course of reading will be laid out at the school for all who desire to take it up. The local rural societies should further this work. The value of the school will depend greatly upon the extent to which it stimulates further reading and study."

Whenever practicable, it is desired that one session, or a part of a session, be given to the children of the public schools.

A recent session of this school at Clinton discussed flowers, leaves, branches, buds, insects, orchard culture, the philosophy of pruning, fungi, budding and grafting, the chemistry of plant and food, and how to pick, pack and export apples. The whole school was intensely interesting as well as practical. It is a real school, not an institute. The teachers are teachers, and hold that position.

The chief difficulty with these schools held in the farmers' working season is to secure the attendance of large

numbers most needing the instruction afforded. Probably if continued persistently for several years the success would be nearly complete. There is, however, an inclination on the part of the instructors to try reaching the people more completely by going to each school district. The movement, led by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, will be pushed; and we shall have next winter a report as to what system is most sure to reach the largest number of agriculturists. The fact is the farmer has not yet learned and does not believe that farming is a science. He goes ahead till he runs against an obstacle, and then wastes years by not knowing how to surmount it. A new insect ruins him. His crops are swept away by a new fungoid disease; and he is helpless. These schools aim to cover direct practical help and instruction concerning local difficulties as well as general.

Clinton, N. Y.



#### PROTECTION OF TREES.

J. S. Woodward, writing in the Rural New Yorker of the plan he adopts to protect young trees from injury by mice, rabbits and borers, says: Mix hydraulic cement and skim-milk into a thick paint, and use about one ounce of crude petroleum to each gallon of paint, not more. Clean away the soil to the large roots, and paint the body with a heavy coat up as high as the snow is likely to pile about it; for rabbits, paint two feet higher, so they can't reach the body above the snow. If one coat be not heavy enough, put on the second as soon as the first hardens. It can be put on with an old broom, but a short stiff brush is better. When dry the soil can be replaced about the tree. This hardens into a coat of stone about the tree, and no animal will attempt to gnaw through it. It is also a perfect preventive of attacks of borers, but for this purpose it need not have any crude petroleum added. I have found a thick paste of cement and sweet skim-milk as above, to which a little linseed oil has been added, the best thing to apply where large limbs are necessarily cut off of fruit trees. It hardens over the wounds, will do no harm if it be put on so as to reach on to the bark, and will stay longer and better than any kind of paint.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

One pleasure that the happy New Year brings is the Catalogues. We can almost feel the "balmy breath of Spring" as we turn their pages and read the alluring lists of flowers and fruits. We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of Messrs. Coe and Converse of Fort Atkinson, Wis. and of Mr. William Toole, Pansy Specialist, of Baraboo, Wis., for the notice of the Wisconsin Horticulturist in their catalogues. These gentlemen offer a year's subscription to the magazine on specified terms. Write for their catalogues and find what the terms are.

Last summer we shook our heads a little doubtfully over the flavor of the Columbian raspberry. It was fairly good, yet not quite our ideal of a table berry. But now we are eating the fruit canned, and the household unanimously pronounce it the best of all our canned berries. The head of the family is urged to plant "acres" of Columbians next year, and we are evidently expected to run a kitchen canning factory to supply the "home demand."

You will have no excuse for forgetting the date of the Winter Meeting, for it begins the first day of February. Come and hear Prof. Bailey; it is not every year that you have a chance to sit at the feet of so illustrious a teacher.

To save time, let us all think over carefully the subjects on the program so we can condense our ideas and speak to the point. Let our words have momentum by their weight, rather than by their number and the velocity with which we hurl them.

Our valued contributor, Geo. J. Kellogg of Janesville, greeted us through the telephone, as he stopped over a few hours on his way to a Farmers' Institute.

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia, Wilmer Atkinson's paper, has taken the initiative in a step to prevent the dissemination of San Jose scale. It refuses to advertise for any nurseryman who cannot give his stock "a clean bill of health." It says: "In furtherance of our purpose to pro-



tect our readers from this source of danger, we announce that we do not intend to admit into our columns the advertisement of any nurseryman who will not present to us a clean bill of health, and assure us most positively that his nursery is free from San Jose scale, and that the trees and plants shipped to our readers shall be free from this insect, and have the same certified to, where state inspection is possible. Nurserymen who desire to hereafter do business with our readers, will please forward, along with their advertising orders, the proper certificate when obtainable from state officials, or furnish other substantial proof that the stock they propose to ship is free from San Jose scale, and therefore fit to be sent out."



### JOINT CONVENTION



Of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Wisconsin State Forestry Association, Wisconsin Cheese Makers and the Alumni of Short Course School to be Held in the City of Madison, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1898.



### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

By an arrangement made with the Western Passenger Association, the railroads running into Madison will return all who are in attendance at the Joint Convention and paid full fare going, at one-third rates, providing one hundred tickets are sold at rates exceeding fifty cents each. Tickets can be purchased from Jan. 28 to Feb. 3 inclusive, and can be purchased to return, Feb. 4 to Feb. 7 inclusive, return tickets to be for continuous passage. Tickets good for all in attendance at meetings of Horticultural Society, Forestry Association, Cheese Makers' Convention and the Alumni meeting of the Short Course in Agriculture. But before any can be used, the one hundred must be signed by the undersigned and certified to by P. L. Hendricks, ticket agent C. M. & St. P. Ry. at Madison, so all can see the ne-

cessity of procuring your certificates at the office where you purchase your tickets and hand them in as soon as you arrive in Madison, to the Secretary of your Society. I am instructed by the general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central, that they will honor tickets to return, on compliance with above rules, from Portage, Waukesha and Milwaukee. If the above is not plain enough, inquire of

A. J. PHILIPS,

Secretary of Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

#### PROGRAM.

First session of Horticultural Society Tuesday afternoon.

First session of Forestry Association Tuesday evening.

Program of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, to be held in the city of Madison, February 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1898, headquarters at the Capital House. A larger attendance is expected than usual, on account of the alumni meeting Wednesday and Thursday of the Short Course students. Join the society and secure reduced rates at the Capital House and reduced fare on railroads.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30, IN HORTICULTURAL ROOM.

This will be an important session and all members are invited to be present.

First—Report of planting, etc., of new trial orchard to date, A. J. Philips.

Second—Report of Manager and Editor on new Monthly Magazine.

Third—Reports of local societies will be in order whenever there is time during the meeting.

TUESDAY EVENING, IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

Joint session with the State Forestry Association.

The Relations of Forests to Agriculture in Wisconsin, Prof. F. H. King, of the State University.

Needed Legislation regarding the Preservation and Management of Forests, Ernest Bruncken, of Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin State Forestry Commission.

The Aesthetic and Ethical Value of Trees, Prof. L. E. Gettle, Department of Education, Madison, Wis.

Questions and discussions will follow these papers.



## WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:00.

Papers and talks not to exceed ten to fifteen minutes and no member to speak twice on any subject until all have had a chance, and no one shall speak more than twice on the same subject without permission from the President.

First—Appointment of committees by the President.

Second—Reception of delegates from other societies.

Third—Reports of committees on observation.

Fourth—Report of committee on program.

Benefits derived by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society from the Hill Crest trial acre for the past five years, A. L. Hatch, Ithaca, Wis.

Benefits derived by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society from the Weyauwega trial acre for the past five years, F. A. Hardin, Weyauwega.

General discussions of the foregoing.

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Are we doing our duty as a society to prevent the ravages of the San Jose Scale in our state? Prof. E. S. Goff, Madison, Wis.

Conditions favorable to the formation of fruit buds, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y.

The balance of the afternoon will be occupied in discussing the questions already presented for the box.

First—In view of the present and prospective prices can we expect currants to be a profitable crop?

Second—Considering the evident tendency to lower prices for small fruits, is it safe to continue extensive planting?

Third—What is the most economical method to restore exhausted fertility to worn out orchard lands?

Fourth—What is the relative value of fruits to other farm crops?

Fifth—What have we learned by experience the past season on spraying?

Sixth—Have any new fruits made their appearance in our state the past season that are worthy of notice?

## WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN SENATE CHAMBER.

Horticulture in our schools, Wm. Toole, of Baraboo.

Song by Thos. Barclay, of La Crosse County.

Lecture, illustrated with sliding views, Prof. L. H. Bailey.

Questions, discussions and volunteer remarks.

## THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30.

First—President's Address.

Second—Report of Secretary.

Third—Report of Treasurer.

Fourth—Election of officers.

Prospects for Wisconsin Nurserymen, E. C. Alsmeyer, Arlington, Wis.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Report of Prof. E. S. Goff, delegate to Minnesota.

Report of Wm. Toole, delegate to Illinois.

Report of R. J. Coe and Geo. J. Kellogg to Iowa.

Co-operation in the handling and marketing of fruits by L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.

Value of seedling apples by A. J. Philips, West Salem.

Value of seedling small fruits by Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, Wis.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7:30, IN SENATE CHAMBER.

The program for this evening will be arranged and carried out by R. A. Moore, who has charge of the short course in agriculture. He has arranged for an alumni meeting of the present and former students in this very useful and popular school and a large attendance is expected. Many from abroad who have received and are now practicing the benefits derived from this school have promised to be in attendance. The students have two holidays; on Wednesday they will attend Prof. Bailey's Lectures and Thursday they hold their alumni meeting and in the evening will take charge of the meeting in Senate Chamber.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9:00.

What I have learned of Western Horticulture, John L. Herbst of Sparta, Wisconsin.

The Plum as a fruit for the people of the Northwest, O. M. Lord of Minnesota City, Plum specialist of Minnesota.

Some new things I have learned about girdling to produce fruit, E. H. S. Dart of Minnesota.

The best varieties and the best way to plant an orchard, Chas. Hirschinger, Baraboo; A. D. Barnes, Waupaca; Clarence Wedge, Minnesota; A. L. Hatch, Ithaca.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1.30.

The best varieties and in what proportion should a small fruit farm be planted. F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson; Franklin Johnson, Baraboo; L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; E. J. Scofield, Hanover.

The balance of Friday afternoon will be used for unfinished business and the matter of leaving the business of the Society to be disposed of by the executive committee will also be discussed. Local Societies are invited to send their delegates same as heretofore.

## Business Announcement.

### Read This!

#### OUR PREMIUMS.

With this issue, we are sending out hundreds of sample copies of the Wisconsin Horticulturist, soliciting subscriptions.

Through the kindness of our horticultural friends we are able to offer a fine collection of premiums, any one of which is worth more than the price for which we will send you both our magazine and YOUR CHOICE of the premiums.

We have put the magazine at the low price of fifty cents per annum, so that all may have it in their homes if they will.

It will be a great help to you in running your garden and orchard. Look it over and be convinced.

W. J. MOYLE, Business Manager.

### Premium Offers.

#### GLADIOLI BULBS.

#### Six bulbs to every new subscriber!

Six extra choice bulbs, including the new seedling "The Royal." These are truly beautiful; we speak from experience, having grown some of Mr. Bones' collection in the past. The colors are for the majority, light-rose and pink, with now and then a bright golden yellow or brilliant scarlet, blooming bulb.

Let us see this collection blooming in a hundred Wisconsin gardens this summer.

Get up a club of five new subscribers and receive the dozen fine bulbs that we will send you free.

#### "OUR GARDEN COLLECTION."

- 1 packet of the new bean, Mammoth Pearl.
  - 1 packet of the new pea, American Triumph.
  - 1 packet of the new forage plant (Panicum Kros Galli, Gigantic).
  - 1 packet of the new tomato, Rex.
  - 1 packet of potato seed.
  - 1 tuber of new potato, Reed's Early Snowball.
- This entire collection as a premium to every new subscriber.

#### "STRAWBERRY PLANTS."

We offer as a premium with the magazine, to each subscriber, twelve plants of any of the three following varieties of strawberries, all new and popular:

Wm. Belt, which is highly endorsed wherever tried.

Clyde, "Hale's pet," wins a recommendation on first trial. Glen Mary, a beautiful berry, a general favorite. These three are all perfect flowering varieties.

### "GRAPEVINES."

The following three choice vines will be sent to every new subscriber:

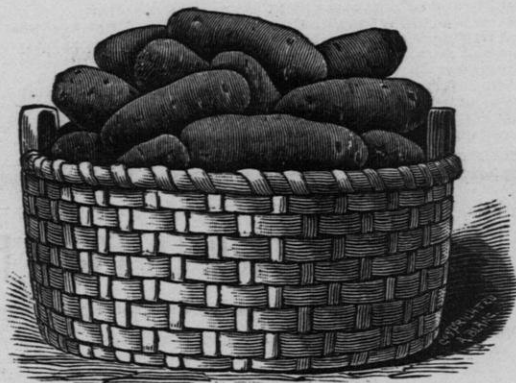
1 Worden, admitted to be the best black grape for the "Northwest."

1 Massasoit (red). One of the best of "Roger's Hybrids," an early grape, very hardy and productive. In a vineyard of a great many varieties, the writer's preference is the "Massasoit."

1 Moore's Diamond, a beautiful green grape that ripens early, of good quality and one of the best green grapes for Wisconsin.



### "ST. CLAIRE POTATO."



We are pleased to be able to offer to each new subscriber, as a premium, one pound of this fine potato, which is most highly endorsed by "Matthew Crawford," one of our most reliable authorities on horticulture.

It resembles the "Late Hebron" but is more attractive in shape, twice as productive and in quality surpassed by none.

Wherever introduced this potato grows in popularity and commands the highest market price. Having observed the preference given it by the buyers at the lake ports, we know whereof we speak.

This is the potato for the table, the farmer, the commercial grower and the dollars and cents.

Remember you are to take YOUR CHOICE of the above premiums.

## PREMIUM LIST FOR THE WINTER MEETING.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

A plate of apples will consist of four specimens—no more no less—and must be entered, named and labeled before nine o'clock Wednesday, February 2nd. The exhibition rooms will be promptly closed while the meetings of the society are in session, as business of importance will be transacted and a full attendance is desired.

One dollar for first premium and fifty cents for second will be paid for the following varieties of apples: Newell, Hibernial, McMahan, Fameuse, Wealthy, Scott's Winter, Avista, Eureka, Grimes' Golden, Pewaukee, Walbridge, American Codlin, Windsor, N. W. Greening, Golden Russet, Repka, Longfield, Malinda, Tallman Sweet, Utter, Plumb Cider.

The sum \$1 per plate will be paid for the best five plates of crab apples to consist of eight specimens on each plate.

One dollar and fifty cents for first premium, one dollar for second and fifty cents for third will be paid for the best seedling winter apples 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. Any one drawing a premium must be a member of the society.

	POTATOES.	1st	2nd
Best display of potatoes not to exceed ten varieties .....		\$3.00	\$1.50
Best new seedling originating in Wisconsin within two years .....		2.00	1.00
Best half peck early potatoes .....		1.00	.50
Best half peck late potatoes .....		1.00	.50
Best collection grapes .....		2.00	1.00

No inferior fruit or vegetable will be awarded premiums.

In addition to the above, special premiums have been offered by the Riverdale Seed Farm of Grand Rapids, Wis., and others, the object being to draw out a large show of potatoes.

### Are You Going To Plant Potatoes?

- If so you ought to know that it will pay you to use only the very best for seed. A Potato for seed should be as solid as when first dug. Can you keep your Potatoes in that condition? We make a specialty of growing the very best new varieties especially for seed purposes and then handle and store them with the greatest of care. It will pay you to write for our prices, before you plant and you will never regret the day that you purchase seed of us. Our Potato fields were not damaged by either drought or blights. We also grow
- \*  \*
  - \*  \*
  - \*  \*
  - \*  \*
  - \*  \*

### Small Fruit Plants, Beans, Cucumbers, Squashes, Tomatoes, etc.

- for seed. Why not buy your garden seeds direct from the growers and be sure you are getting good fresh seeds? We wish that Every Reader of this Magazine would write for our Price List. Address
- \*  \*

## Riverdale Seed Farm,

Grand Rapids,

-

Wisconsin.



# O. K. NURSERY STOCK

## IF YOU WANT

Anything in the Nursery Line remember 1st, that we are 30 years established. 2d, that in all these years we have made a

Specialty of Trees and Plants that are Hardy in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

3d, that we are only a little south of the Minnesota line.

4th, that we are the originators of the Patten's Greening, and principal disseminator of the True Good Peasant or Anisim Apples, and have lots of other good things.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

## C. G. PATTEN,

AGENTS WANTED.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

# EVERGREENS and General Nursery Stock

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL. Immense Stock, Large Assortment. Wholesale and Retail. Prices very low. Send for complete Price List, mailed FREE.

Evergreen Nursery Co., Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

**TREES,** Small Fruits, Roses, Grape Vines, Etc.  
**POTATOES,** 40 Best, New and Standard Varieties, Up-to-date.

General Nursery Stock adapted to the Northwest. Price List free if you mention this paper

**GEO. J. KELLOGG & SONS,**

(888 H)

Janesville, Wisconsin.

## Prairie City Nursery.

We grow and sell all the leading and standard varieties of Strawberries, Red and Black Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Cherry Trees, Roses, etc., etc. Before placing your order write for prices. Address:

**L. G. KELLOGG, Ripon, Wis.**

## COE & CONVERSE,

..OF..

**FORT ATKINSON, WIS.**

Grow all kinds of Fruit, Plants, Trees, Vines, etc., Ornamentals too. Ask for their Catalogue. They will be glad to send it free.

## F. G. EDWARDS' NURSERY,

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Grower of and dealer in SMALL FRUITS, VINES, TREES AND ORNAMENTALS. Great care given to grading and cultivating. Everything strictly first-class. Our interests are mutual; our desire, success. Write for particulars. Mention the WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST.

**PRICES FROM OLDS' CATALOGUE:**

**POTATOES.**

	PK.	BU.	BL.
Vigorous.....	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$6.00
The Boves.....	.85	2.25	5.50
Sir Walter Raleigh.....	.85	2.25	5.50
Early Michigan.....	.65	1.75	4.00
Maule's Thoroughbred.....	.65	1.75	4.00
Acme (Red River Stock).....	.60	1.65	3.75
Early Ohio (Red River).....	.50	1.40	3.50
Early Market ".....	.50	1.40	3.50
World's Fair.....	.40	1.20	3.00
Carman No. 1.....	.40	1.20	2.90
Carman No. 3.....	.40	1.20	2.90
Banner.....	.40	1.20	3.00

**CORN AND GRAINS.**

	1 BU.	2 BU.	10 BU.
Reeds Y. Dent Corn.....	\$1.25	\$2.35	@\$1.00
Iowa Silver Mine Corn.....	1.25	2.35	@1.00
Pride of the North, Corn....	1.25	2.35	@1.00
Longfellow Flint Corn.....	1.35	2.50	
Country Gen. Sweet Corn....	2.00		
Evergreen " ".....	2.00		
Success (Beardless) Barley.	1.00	1.75	@75
Mandscheuri Barley.....	.70	1.20	@50
		5 BU.	20 BU.
Michigan Wonder Oats.....	.85	@.65	@.60
Silver Mine Oats.....	.60	@.50	@.45
Lincoln Oats.....	.60	@.50	@.45

GARDEN SEEDS: Peas and Beans, 10c. per pt.; 15c. per qt. Sweet Corn, 8c. per pt.; 12c. per qt. Mam. Red Mangel, lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Yell. Gl. Dan. Onion, lb. 60; 5 lbs \$2.75. White Globe Turnip, lb. 30; 5 lbs \$1.25. Everything else in proportion. Pkts., 3c. and up. FLOWER SEEDS: Over 100 choice varieties at 3 cents per packet and up. Although our Prices are low, all our seeds are First-Class. 40 Page Catalogue Free.

L. L. OLDS, Drawer N, Grinton, Wisconsin.

Established 1867.

**Mt. Pleasant Nursery,**  
**Western Union, Wis. • A. S. Fancher, Prop.**

—Grower of—

Ornamental Shade and Forest Trees, 23 varieties of the most hardy Ornamentals. 30 years in this business in this place. All sizes from 1 foot to 20 feet constantly on hand. As fine a lot of 3 to 4 inch diameter "Catalpa Speciosa" on hand as was ever grown anywhere. Beautiful Heads. Wholesale trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. A trial order will convince you.

**NEW CANNA SEED FREE!**

Send us on postal card your name and that of two others whom you know to be good liberal buyers of flower seeds and plants, by mail, and we will send you FREE 15 seeds newest large flowering "French Cannas" from Vaughan's famous "World's Fair" collection. Beautiful Catalogue.

**VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE.**

14 Barclay St., New York.  
 84 and 86 Randolph St., Chicago.

**BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW!**

Write a postal card to-day for **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1898,** Brighter and better than ever before.  
**W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

**DANE COUNTY NURSERY,**

**F. H. Ghappel, Proprietor. Oregon, Wisconsin**  
 Fifteen Thousand Apple Trees—seventy-five kinds—best stock ever grown for Wisconsin. Hardest kinds of Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Clematis, etc. Send for Catalogue and what you want. Nursery two and one-fourth miles southeast of Oregon. Come and see for yourself.

**CITY LINE FRUIT GARDENS**

Deal in small fruit plants, the most popular varieties of raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, currants, gooseberries, plum and apple-trees. I have also large quantities of Cuthbert and Marlborough plants that I will exchange for other Nursery Stock.

**JULIUS F. CASE, Prop.**

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

**APPLES, PEARS and GRAPES**

We grow them and will be glad to advise you what to plant to secure a fruitful strong orchard. We have an exceptionally fine block of three-year-old apple-trees both Native and Russian and will give you a bargain on this lot if you want to set out an Orchard.

**Walnut Hill Nurseries.**

**J. F. MOYLE & SONS, Yorkville, Wis.**