Wisconsin Horticulture

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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ADDRESS BY DEAN RUSSELL AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

It is with pleasure that I come before you to extend the greetings of the university, as the mayor of the city has done with reference to relations existing between this society and the city.

The relations between the College of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society have been of great mutual help; from the time of our dear friend, Professor Goff, who was the first professor of horticulture at the university, down to the present time there has existed a warm relation between the work of the College of Agriculture and that of this society. This society we of the university consider in the light of a parent, and I think we may look upon the development of the work of horticulture at the university as in a sense your child. That work has been expanding from its inception until at the present time it bids fair to take a position with reference to horticultural development that is commensurate with the attitude which the whole subject of horticulture is taking in the nation at large. Just now there is being constructed an adequate building for the housing of the department of horticulture. The main building is now in the process of erection, and the greenhouses and potting houses connected therewith are already built. Unfortunately a few weeks ago we suffered from an incipient fire which has delayed the occupation of the greenhouses and the potting houses for a few months, but inside of two or three months' time that damage will have been repaired and these aids to the instruction and the research work of the College of Horticulture will be available. It is to be hoped by the opening of the college year next fall that the main unit of the horticultural buildings will be completed. These additions to our resources will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of about $70,000. Now, that represents a big development for horticulture at the university from the days when Professor Goff was there, many years ago. It used to be considered that horticulture was a sort of side issue at the university, that work in horticulture shrould take a back seat in comparison with some other phases of agricultural industry. The same view has more or less prevailed through the state at large with reference to the development of horticulture, for as one looks back, fruit raising has been generally regarded as a side issue to the general business of farming. We are now experiencing a stimulus in this subject throughout the whole nation at large. People are beginning to pay attention to horticulture as a commercial proposition. The enormous increase of interest, not merely in the west, where it has been perhaps accentuated more than in other portions of the country, but throughout the Mississippi Valley and the East witnesses a remarkable change in the minds of the public relative to the importance of the industry.

Dean H. L. Russell

Now, as long as horticulture was considered as a side proposition, where the farmer simply planted out a few fruit trees in order to get the necessary product for his own purposes, and where he marketed the

excess, naturally but little care was taken under those conditions, and the result was that horticulture languished, as we might expect that it might languish under that condition of affairs. But with the development of horticulture along these lines has come the introduction of the fungous and insect pests which now ravage our orchards and horticultural crops, so that it is no longer possible for a man to plant any considerable number of orchard trees or even small fruits and have them exempt from the ravages of these insect and fungous pests. I am speaking now of portions of the country that are more thickly settled, for here and there in the newer portions of the country it is still possible.

Last year I was in the northern part of the state, back something like twenty miles from a railroad, and there I found a section of the country where there was a small community in which they were growing some of the finest McMahan apples I ever saw. I said to the man with whom I was staying, "Can you grow those apples up here right along?" He said, "Yes." I said, "How many have you got?" He said, "I have ten barrels of those in my cellar." There they were, great big magnificent fruit, absolutely free from all blemish. I said, "Of course you spray?" I wondered how a man way back there in the back woods had learned how to spray. He said, "I don't know anything about spraying." I said, "Do you mean to say that you grew those apples without giving them any more care and attention than the average farmer would give them?" He said, "There are my trees and that is all I do for them; I planted them and they are growing this fruit." That is possible twenty miles from a railroad, way back there in the country, where these insect pests have not been introduced, but you open up that country like the southern part of the state is opened up, and it will only be a short time before McMahan apples will be covered with the codling moth, the same as our fruit.

With this development of horticulture that has come up in this small way, we are now meeting a set of conditions which is calling for an entire change of front. The distribution of these fungous and insect pests is practically making it impossible for satisfactory fruit to be produced, unless they are attended to in the right way, and that is bringing about an entire change in horticultural procedure. From many points of view it is a good thing to have to combat these pests, because it teaches us the necessity of utilizing the best scientific means for control, and gives an opportunity for the use of brains. If we had none of these pests there would soon be such an overplus of fruit that the market would go down to practically nothing. They say that the price of hogs, for instance, is determined by the amount of hog cholera that exists. Now, if we have got hog cholera, we know how to combat it, and the man who intelligently combats hog cholera can get the prices that are now paid for hogs, whereas the man that does not use brains in that connection suffers the penalty which ignorance has to pay.

In the early days of fruit raising, a similar condition obtained, but with the widespread dissemination of these fungous and insect maladies, we are reaching the condition where horticulture must become a commercial and intensive proposition, and with that comes a change in the attitude of mind which the horticulturist must have.

We see throughout the nation at large today this enormous development of horticultural interest, spreading not only in the West, but throughout our own region as well as the East. There are some dangers, however, which confront us in connection with this widespread development. Is it overproduction? I myself do not believe that this will prove a serious danger, because so many people are now going into horticulture, especially in the western parts of the country that go there lured by the glittering allurements of the printed page, but without having any adequate knowledge of how to handle their proposition. A year ago I took a trip through the fruit regions, paying special attention to these conditions. In Colorado, Yakima, Bitter Root and Hood River I found people pouring into those regions who were paying extravagantly high prices for fruit lands. I inquired further into the character of the population that were thus seeking this Golconda of gold that they were to secure from fruit and I found in a very considerable per centage of cases, in fact the majority of cases, where the question was asked, that it was the rich mens sons, for instance, who were sent out there by their fathers, or they were speculators, but they were not horticulturists. Now, you need not fear overproduction from that kind of competition. When those people go out there and put their hard earned dollars, or the dollars of somebody else into a proposition of that sort, without any adequate knowledge of the scientific care that is necessary to grow an orchard crop, you can rest assured that it will only be a short time before that property will be for sale at less than what they paid for it.

Another point is the distance of this fruit from the market and the difficulty and cost of getting it to the big markets. When all of the fruit trees now planted in Washington, Oregon and Idaho come into bearing, they told me in Spokane that it would take 180,000 freight cars to haul that fruit to market. When you consider that it takes thirty days for a refrigerator freight car to leave Spokane and go to the Atlantic seaboard and return and you see that the rush of the season is confined to thirty to sixty days, you can see what inadequate facilities there are for the transportation companies to carry a full crop when it is produced. Frequently those areas are connected with the markets in the East with one single thread of steel. I went through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas and two days after I went through, there came a cloud burst which ripped up the Denver & Rio Grande road, covering it with three feet of mud. Peach trains were held up on the other side of that gorge for three days, while

their cargoes rotted in the cars, because they could not get to market. That was the only thread of connection between the producer and consumer, those two steel rails which were subject of a cloud burst of that sort. The man that goes out and puts his money into that kind of proposition is taking long chances in comparison with what he would be if he remained in the Upper Mississippi Valley, or even went down East.

This question of the danger of over doing the business in my mind is not likely to be realized for the various reasons that I have mentioned.

(To be continued.)

MANY MEN, MANY MINDS

In regard to Mr. McLean's article in the February issue of HORTICULTURE, I do not entirely agree with him to eliminate the debate part from the convention program. I think this is the most interesting and instructive reading in the annual report. To make the greatest success in any business, one must meet and get in discussion with others engaged in the same line of work, to compare notes as to our success and failures. This is especially true of horticulture. There is no place to do this better than at the annual convention and no better way than through the medium of the question box. In reading the reports though I do find that the greater part of the debate is engaged in mostly by those who took part in the program. These men are generally leaders in horticulture, and they sometimes do get into a discussion more personal than practicable and interesting to the younger members. I think the limited time given over for debate should be more judiciously used by members with only a general cultural knowledge of fruit growing.

To be at the convention and come in contact with fellow members, and be able to ask the questions uppermost in one's mind as the subjects are under discussion is the most instructive of all. So I will say I hope to be there next year and to find the discussions a prominent part of the program. R. PFOTENHAUER.

BROTHER W. A. TOOLE ALSO OBJECTS.

I have just been looking over WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE which arrived this afternoon and as usual find much to interest me.

My liveliest thoughts are about the remarks of Wm. G. MacLean, who would eliminate all discussion from our meetings. Mr. MacLean must be, from his remarks, of a very peace loving disposition so I am surely safe in disagreeing with him. While it is true, that at times discussions may take an unprofitable turn, yet it is my experience and the experience of a great many attendants of these conventions that much of the most vital information is brought out in discussion. Any experienced person is liable to look at a familiar subject from a biased standpoint and it is only by the disagreements of others also experienced that we are able to come to a fair judgment. In discussion also many valuable points are brought out that were overlooked by the speaker in his talk.

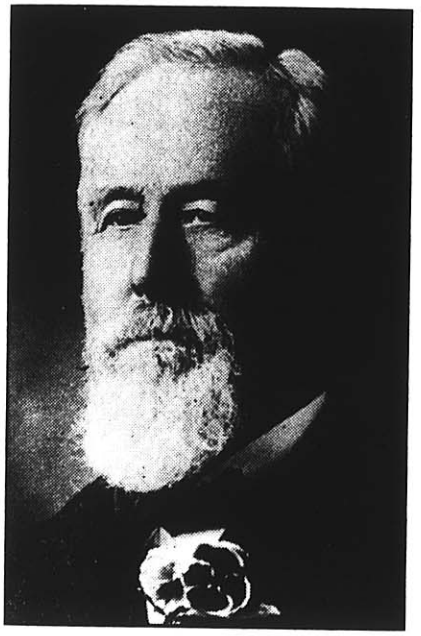
No doubt in this case as well, Mr. MacLean will feel that a peaceable acceptance of his views is most desirable, but I venture to believe many will disagree with him.

Respectfully,
W. A. TOOLE.

ABOUT DIPLOMAS.

Degrees are conferred by universities on the basis of scholarship. A boy or girl spends four years at Madison and comes home with a diploma marked B. A. or some other combination of capital letters. Diplomas or the degrees these confer are often lightly thought of, the standby of shallow minded jokesmiths and yet the possessor of one may feel justly proud. It means, at the University of Wisconsin, four years of mighty hard work, it means a well disciplined mind, the Hallmark of Scholarship. After all it is the result of but four years of effort and under systematic guidance. What about the father of the boy who has spent a lifetime working the real problems of his business. What about the men who, though lacking the scholastic attainments of the college bred men, have nevertheless made the Agriculture and Horticulture of today? Men who have accomplished that which many a college professor has aimed at but failed to reach, the happy union of the practical and theoretical. These men have been students also, not for four years but for a life-time. Are they to have no diploma?

The University of Wisconsin answers through the College of Agriculture in the affirmative and each year, as stated in the Announcement, confers "special testimonials of recognition of their eminent services in the development of agricultural thought and practice," upon two or more men selected for this recognition, "because of their important work in the development of Wisconsin Agriculture." These testimonials are conferred at the annual recognition exercises at the close of the Annual Farmers' Course. Twice have members of our society been honored, the recognition being first extended to Mr. A. L. Hatch in 1909.



Wm. Toole, Baraboo

But two were honored this year, Alexander Galbraith, a prominent horseman of Janesville, and our fellow member and ex-president, William Toole of Baraboo.

We suspect the selection of Mr. Galbraith was well deserved. We can dimly conceive the importation and breeding of horses to be a valuable field and one in which some credit

might be attained, but concerning the selection of Mr. Toole we have no doubts whatever.

Possibly our very hearty approval may be influenced to some extent by friendship, but we are certain that the honor was well bestowed.

Dean Russell in presenting Mr. Toole spoke substantially as follows:

"William Toole of Baraboo is well-known throughout Wisconsin and in many other states as one of the leading horticulturists of the country. While he has been particularly a specialist in the improvement of pansies, he has also advocated better methods of farming in all lines and has also been instrumental in organizing a better type of social life in the community in which he resides. Mr. Toole was born in Lancashire, England, in 1841 and came to Rhode Island a few years later. In 1859 his father moved to Sauk County, Wisconsin. In 1869 he moved to his present homestead, known as Pansy Heights, two miles from Baraboo. He has built up an important business as a dealer and grower in flower seeds and plants with special attention to the cultivation and development of the pansy. He has been a leading prize winner at many shows with this flower and has originated a number of varieties of high quality. His most valuable service to his community has been through his work for better educational facilities and as a prime mover in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He was an early advocate of the strong College of Agriculture. He has held numerous offices of farmers' organizations and for the past two years has been president of the State Horticultural Society. He is secretary of the Sauk County Good Roads Association, treasurer of the Skillet Falls Telephone Company, president of the Sauk County Corn Growers' Association and for five years president of the Skillet Creek Farmers' Club, a social organization of farmers, which has secured country wide notice because of its work in aiding the improvement of rural social conditions. The influence of Mr. Toole has been state wide in favor of permanent and substantial agriculture and it is for this unselfish service that he is recognized by the university."

Patronize firms that advertise in WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE. We accept only reliable firms.

THE SPAULDING NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

This is the company that sells Baxter apple trees at one dollar each in lots of not less than fifty, and "contributes" an equal number of other sorts.

The agent's story about the Baxter is said to be one of the most beautiful word pictures in the English language; it would draw tears from the heart of a stone or orders from any but the experienced. To one who really knows the Baxter apple, to hear it recommended over the Wealthy is enough to make him go out and beat his grandmother. It is hard to believe but true that one C. D. Dimmond or Drummond, agent for the above named company actually sold thousands of Baxter apple trees at a net price of $1.00 each to farmers in Waukesha County last summer for delivery in the fall of 1910.

Following our usual practice we print a sample contract. It has been suggested by some of our readers that we should emphasize more fully the fact that the contracts printed in HORTICULTURE are not good contracts but we scarcely see the necessity for it.

We have confidence in the intelligence of our readers, and if perchance there should be one who can not comprehend it would be of no use trying to show him.

If one wanted a big lot of trees, without any guaranty of size or quality and was willing to encumber his premises with many worthless varieties he ought to buy just such a bill as given in this contract. First about the Baxter apple. Here is what Prof. S .A. Beach says of it in "Apples of New York."

"A large red apple decidedly attractive in appearance. Some see in it a resemblance to Tompkins King, but there is more evidence of a relationship with the Blue Pearmain group of apples. This is seen in the form and color of the fruit, the bloom, the areolar dots and the character of the flesh. It does not rank high in quality. * * * At Geneva it has proved vigorous and productive, but because it is inferior in quality to other varieties of its season, such as Tompkins King, McIntosh and Hubbardston, it is doubtful whether Baxter is worthy of a place in the commercial orchards of Western and Southern New York.

Origin.—It was known near Brockville, Canada, one hundred years or more ago. It gradually found its way into nurseries and within the last twenty-five years has been quite extensively propagated."

We have no reason to believe that it is either hardy or in any way desirable for Wisconsin. Anyway there is no sense in loading up with enough to plant an acre when such tried and true varieties as Wealthy, Duchess, etc., are available at one-fourth the price.

Of the "gift" trees only 14 are worth planting in Wisconsin, the Early Harvest, Astrachan, Snow, Duchess, Wealthy and Golden Russett. The pears and plums are an indifferent mixture of good and poor.

One year Catalpa seedlings are worth about seven dollars a thousand, possibly twenty-five dollars for the lot. The culture of Catalpa for timber in this state is a snare and a delusion, a waste of time and money. Only deep, rich bottom land is suited for Catalpa culture and such land in this state is worth too much for corn and hogs, hay or vegetables.

To conclude: This contract calls for 130 fruit trees including one "Dr. Cook" peach and 3000 one year catalpa seedlings for $140 cash on delivery and no specifications as to size or quality. We venture a guess that any Wisconsin nurseryman will furnish this bill for $75 cash on delivery.

Having three guesses coming we make one more; that any of said nurserymen will furnish 350 good fruit trees, apple, cherry or plum of good reliable standard varieties for $140 and be very glad to get the order. We thought of closing with a moral

but what in thunder is the use of moralizing. There is said to be a sucker born every minute and as long as the crop is good so long will the nets be spread. All we can do is to keep on preaching the gospel.

April 26, 1910

I,.....have this day bought of

THE SPAULDING NURSERY AND ORCHARD CO.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

the following articles for the purpose of improving my property for which I promise to pay them or bearers $.....140.00..... upon delivery at .....in the.....fall.....of 1910. I am solvent and responsible, and hereby agree to come for the goods purchased herein on the day set for delivery, at which time said goods are to be in good order, but after that date will be wholly at my risk; and I agree to pay livery hire and other expenses to have them delivered at my house after delivery day. It is agreed that the entire contract is printed and written hereon, and that no verbal agreement or alteration in the printed matter of this contract is binding, and I agree not to countermand this order. All trees that die the first three years are to be replaced free.

No.	Articles	Dols.	Cts.	No.	Articles	Dols.	Cts.
110	Apples, 5 to 6 ft.						
7	Plum, 5 to 6 ft.						
12	Peach, 3 to 4 ft.						
12	Pear, Std., 4 to 5 ft.						
12	Mayberry						
3000	Indiana Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 24 in.						
No.					Total	$140.00	

Signed .....

P. O. ..... Residence.....

.....C. D. D.....Salesman

(List on back of contract.)

2	Early Harvest Apple.	4	Early Harvest Pear.
2	Red Astrachan.	4	Longworths.
2	Snow.	4	Rossney.
2	Duchess.		
3	Wealthy.		
2	Sweet Pear.	12	
5	Rambo.		
10	Grimes Golden.	1	Burbank.
10	Jonathan.	2	Gold Coin.
5	Dominion.	2	Chalco.
5	Baldwin.	2	New American.
3	Golden Russett.		
2	Bellflower.	7	
2	Bailey's Sweet.		
55	Baxter.		
110		1	Arctic Peach.

AN EXPLANATION.

We were greatly surprised and annoyed recently on receiving letters from members asking us to quote prices on Grasselli spray products. On investigation we learned that the Grasselli company had mailed a circular letter to over 700 of our members stating that they had made arrangements with "The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis., to handle the Grasselli Spray products the coming season," and advising them to write for prices, etc.

The society does *not* handle spray products of any make or brand whatever nor recommend merchandise of any kind except to the extent of accepting advertisements from firms that we know are reliable.

The Michigan society and some others do this sort of thing, but so far the Wisconsin society has not entered the field of co-operative buying.

We wrote the Grasselli company a rather caustic letter and received in reply an explanation entirely satisfactory in every particular. We are satisfied that a mistake was made and that the company had no intention of causing us any annoyance.

We have insisted that a letter of explanation be mailed to the members receiving the first one and print herewith a copy of same.

"In our letter of the 25th ult. in the interest of Grasselli Spray Products, we stated that we had made arrangements with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis., to handle Grasselli Spray Products the coming season. This was in error. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society does not make contracts for spray products for the members of the society.

We carry stocks of these products at our Milwaukee Department and can ship from there.

We regret the error very much and this will serve to withdraw our letter of the 25th ult., which was sent you." Yours very truly,

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.
Per W. E. CROLEY.

ALL KINDS OF TROUBLE.

I see in WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE for February an article from August Cleermans of Green Bay about planting and buying fruit trees. I agree that we should buy Wisconsin grown trees, but when we can buy better trees elsewhere and for half price, what then? I have had all kinds of experience in buying fruit trees. Quite a few years back I got a small lot of apple trees from a Wisconsin firm and they were the best I ever had. I then sent to Minnesota for a lot of plums. These came too late in the spring and were as dry as straw and only a few of them lived

and those few were only wild plums. I pulled them all up. I then sent to ————, Wisconsin, for a lot of plums, cherries and some apples. The plums and cherries were the worst trash that I ever saw. The apples, mostly Wealthy, were not so bad. I paid a good price for all I got.

I then sent to Missouri and got a lot of plums, cherries and apples. These trees have all done pretty well but some of the apple trees were too small for anything, but the whole lot was reasonably cheap and but very few died. At this time I also got a lot from a Mail Order Nursery Co., of New York. There were large and fine trees and have done splendid and are now beginning to bear.

Fall planting is no good here. Getting trees in the fall and "heeling in" over winter is no good either as you are liable to ruin a lot of the trees getting them out of the ground in the spring and a lot of extra work.

I like to get my trees as early in the spring as I can and then plant them as soon as possible. If one is not quite ready to plant, then stick the roots in the ground and be sure they are kept moist. A good many thousand trees have died because they were dried out when they came and others were dried out afterwards through carelessness.

CHRISTIAN SAABYE.

We still believe in Wisconsin.—Ed.

LEGISLATION.

The State Legislature has now been in session four weeks. Several hundred bills have been introduced and the end is not yet. Up to date six of these bills are of interest to our members. First in importance are the bills prepared by Prof. Sanders regulating insecticides and nursery inspection. A digest of these bills by Prof. Sanders will appear in April issue.

A RABBIT BILL.

This is the editor's pet measure although he had nothing whatever to do with its preparation or introduction. In substance it removes all restrictions on killing rabbits at any time of the year. The meat of the measure lies in the following paragraph:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the hunting and killing rabbits at any time or in any manner without a license."

Those of our readers who believe that rabbits should be classed as they are in England as "vermin" instead of game are urged to write to their assemblyman or senator urging the passage of this bill. The bill was introduced by Mr. Monson, assemblyman from Richland County. Refer to the bill as 114 A.

MORE RABBIT LAW, ALSO DEER.

Assembly bill 147 A. introduced by Mr. Knight of Bayfield provides that:

"The game laws of the state of Wisconsin, relating to the hunting of deer and rabbits, shall not be construed to prevent the owner or occupant, and members of their families, of any land in Bayfield county from hunting and killing deer and rabbits thereon at any time or in any manner without license."

AND THEN SOME.

Assemblyman Hansen believes that the farmers and fruit growers of Manitowoc county should be permitted to kill rabbits at any time without a license and has a bill to that effect, 407 A. We prefer the Monson bill as it covers the entire state.

FOR FULL MEASURE FRUIT PACKAGES.

Bill————A. by Assemblyman Axel Johnson of Polk and Burnett counties fixing size, capacity, of the apple barrel, cranberry barrel, apple box and berry box. The apple barrel must hold three bushels, the apple box one bushel full measure and the berry box one full quart liquid or wine measure. Barrels for apples and cranberries must be branded W. S. A. or W. S. C.

VEGETABLES FOR QUALITY.

The market gardener is not always influenced by quality when selecting varieties of vegetables. It is a matter of dollars and cents with him and he quickly learns that outside appearance counts more in the market than quality. Shipping or carrying qualities and productiveness must also be considered.

In selecting varieties for the home garden none of these points need be taken into account as quality should be the supreme test.

Unfortunately few of the catalogs feature quality vegetables and the home gardener must keep on testing pages of varieties to find the best. The Lake Geneva gardeners all grow for quality only and one of them, Mr. J. J. Krupa, presented a list at the Oconomowoc meeting, a part of which is here given as an aid to our readers in making up spring lists.

Beans: bush, Buddington's Bountiful, Burpee's Stringless.

Lima, bush, Burpee's Improved.

Beets: Buddington's Early, Model Red Globe.

Cabbage: Early; Early Winnigstadt, Earliest of Early; Second Early, Improved Early Summer.

Late; Danish Ball Head.

Red; Early-red-Dutch-Erfurt.

Savoy, Early-dwarf-Ulm.

Cauliflower: Early-Dwarf-Erfurt. Dryweather.

Carrot: Early Parisian, Chatenay-half-long.

Celery: Improved White Plume, Giant Pascal.

Chard: Silver-Lyon-Swiss.

Corn: For extra Early; Burpee's First of all.

For Second Early; Stowell's Evergreen.

For late; Country Gentleman. Black Mexican.

Cucumbers: Rawson's White Spine, Davis Perfection.

Egg Plants: New York Spineless.

Kohl Rabi: White Vienna.

Lettuce: For hot-beds and frames; Grand Rapids.

For out-doors Early; May King, Big Boston.

For Summer; Salamander, Cal. Cream butter.

Melon, Musk: Emerald Gem, Early Hackensack.

Melon, Water: Cole's Early, Dixie.

Onions: Ailsa Craig, Yellow Globe.

For pickling, White Bartletts.

Parsnip: Improved Hollow Crown.

Peas: For early; Boddington's Early Bird, Nott's Excelsior.

For intermediate; Senator, Telephone.

For late; Mammoth Marrowfat, Alderman.

Radish: Non plus Ultra, Icicle, Cooper's Sparkler.

Spinach: Round Viroflay, Victoria.

For Summer, New Zealand.

Tomato: Livingston's Coreless, Sutton's Best of all, Ponderosa.

HOT BEDS, THE HOME MADE KIND.

A hot-bed is a device for lengthening the growing season. By use of a hot-bed we may have lettuce, radishes and other garden "sass" a month or six weeks earlier than by open ground culture, and vegetable plants like cabbage, tomato, etc., may be had in ample season for the very earliest planting. March is the month for making hot-beds in this state, early or late in the month according to latitude. Books on gardening and professional gardeners give elaborate directions for making a hot-bed. We are to have a pit, "deep and wide." We are to provide an expensive plank frame, tongued, grooved, dove-tailed, sandpapered and varnished with sash similarly treated, we are to carefully prepare the manure, use loam prepared according to a specific formula, use thermometers, etc., etc., all of which is nice and proper for the professional but rather discouraging for the beginner. To those of our readers who have never had a hot-bed and want one we suggest as a starter the following rough-and-ready plan.

On the south side of the barn or other sheltered spot pile fresh horse manure 2½ to 3 feet deep and over a space considerably larger than the proposed hot-bed. From any old boards that happen to be handy knock together a rectangular frame four to six feet wide and as long as desired, say about 12 feet, one side 8 to 10 inches high and the other 12 to 14 inches. Set this on the manure pile, the high side to the north. Get from any available source almost any kind of soil sufficient to cover the manure within the frame 4 inches deep. Cover with glazed sash and pack fresh manure around the frame and level to the top. There will be a real hot time inside the frame for about two days especially if the sun shines. After the worst is over begin gardening.

The management of a hot-bed involves close attention, and common sense. On sunshiny days the sash must be raised in order to lower the temperature within the frame but may need to be closed quickly with a change of weather.

The glass should be covered at night to prevent radiation of heat. Old carpet, sacks or, lacking these, a covering of straw or coarse manure will answer.

The glass cover is the most expensive part and usually most difficult to obtain. If storm windows are used on the house take off a few and use for the hot-bed. It won't hurt them and it may also be the means of letting a little fresh air into the house. These directions are brief and provide only for a crude imitation of the professional gardener's structure but very good results may often be obtained with this simple equipment.

We offer the suggestion merely as "first aid to the injured." For a more expensive outfit see books on gardening.

BEST KINDS OF SMALL FRUITS TO PLANT.

We asked several of our best informed members to send (on a postal card) lists of the very best varieties for the home garden. These variety lists have been discussed hundreds of times at our conventions and lengthy lists printed each year in the Annual Report, but we believe firmly in repeating often the simpler facts,—"first aid to the injured."

The lists sent in have been condensed and the following are said to be good enough for anybody:

Strawberries: Warfield, Bederwood, Dunlap.

Black Rasp: Cumberland, Plum Farmer.

Red Rasp: Cuthbert.

Blackberries: Eldorado, Stone's Hardy.

Currant: Cherry, Pomona, White Grape.

Grapes: Concord, Worden, Delaware.

A FOOLISH BILL

Just as we were about to close this story about law-making our attention was called to Bill 634A. Presumably introduced by a bee keeper or somebody closely related to one. Here is the substance of the bill:

"It shall be unlawful, and is hereby prohibited, for any person to spray any fruit tree after the opening of the blossoms thereon, with any substance poisonous to honey bees."

We are simply down and out, flab ergasted, speechless. We also lack space to give proper expression to our ideas on the subject. We are faint, weary and overcome. By next month we hope to have both strength and space, a page or two at least, to give our readers an idea of the absurdity of such a measure. Many of our readers will not need any such explanation but we will give it just the same.

In the meantime fruit growers are invited to call the attention of the members of the legislature to the fact that every honey bee should be dehorned and operated for oppendicitis before being allowed to run at large.

DUCHESS APPLES IN FEBRUARY

On February 15 we received from Sec. Flanders of the Bayfield local two fine Duchess apples grown at Bayfield and kept in common cellar storage. The specimens are firm and edible. Mr. Flanders writes that the apples were picked August 26. If Bayfield Duchess will keep six months how long will Bayfield Wealthy keep?

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Madison, Wis.

No pay, no paper.

WE believe in the farmer's orchard, just enough to supply the farmer's table and cellar and no more.

STICK to early maturing apples such as Duchess, McMahan and Wealthy and fifty thousand acres will not supply the demand.

PRESIDENT Bingham estimates that Door county will have over two thousand acres of tree fruits at the close of 1911 planting.

A MAN is not a good citizen if he fails to provide for his family.

A MAN who has land and fails to provide an abundance of vegetables and fruit for his family is a heathen.

PRUNE fruit trees in March and April. For principles of pruning see February number.

WE are very grateful to members who have secured recruits. May their shadows never grow less!

SIX currant bushes, four Perfection or Red Cross and two White Grape will be enough for the average family.

NEARLY one hundred subscribers are in arrears. Hoping to receive your renewal at an early date we remain, Very Truly Yours.

THE order for nursery stock should include at least fifty strawberry plants. Dunlap and Warfield is a good combination.

WE believe in Wisconsin, we believe because we know, because we have watched and studied Wisconsin crops and prices. Even if we did not have such honest convictions we would at least try to fondle the hand that feeds us.

MORE fruit trees, mostly apple and cherry, will be planted this season than ever before in the history of the state. From reports received at this office it is plain that more than one thousand acres each of apples and cherries will be planted in Wisconsin in the spring of 1911. That's going some!

BY all means buy liberally of annuals for the flower garden. Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Balsam, Coxcomb, Larkspur, Annual Phlox, Amaranthus, Marigold, Dwarf Nasturtium, Poppies, the big red kind, Zinnias and Mignonette.

Make out your order for at least one packet of each and we will tell you next month how to have a real flower garden.

WANTED: — One thousand young men who have faith in Wisconsin as a fruit state. Only men with brains, energy, ambition and sticking qualities wanted. Only small capital required. No side lines to carry. Such men can purchase twenty acres of land in Wisconsin for the price asked for one acre of western irrigated land.

ONE year ago we predicted that the western apple boom would collapse within five years. We now set it at two years. Western apples have gone begging at $2.50 per box retail in Wisconsin markets this winter, which means less than fifty cents per box (bushel) to the grower or else the middlemen have sunk some money.

BUY a few shrubs for planting around the house. Don't scatter them over the lawn to become living exclamation points but plant low-growing kinds like Snowberry, Dwarf Barberry and the smaller Spiraes close to the house and in porch angles. The larger kinds like Bridal Wreath Spirea, Syringa, Japanese Lilac and Bush Honeysuckle should be planted in groups of five or six, on small lawns, or on the border.

IF the seed men have overlooked you do not fail to send for catalogs. Of seeds buy the standard kinds, the ones listed in common type, for the flower or vegetable garden and then invest in some of the novelties. It's heaps of fun testing novelties, really exciting, and we wouldn't miss it for anything. For instance, watching the faces of our friends while sampling the wonderful Wonderberry was worth many times the price of the seeds.

A RIDDLE AND THE ANSWER.

Why is our convention reporter, Miss Jacobson, like good weather?

Answer. — Because, like sunshine she brings cheer and good will wherever she goes, and, like good weather she goes everywhere; not alone to Madison to report faithfully all our wisdom and set it down in type, but may be fount at Princeton, Ill.

Champaign, and almost any place in the Northwest where fruit cranks foregather.

The Illinois Horticultural Society met at Champaign recently and we have from Miss Jacobson the following welcome report.

The meeting was held in the Agricultural Building on the campus of the University of Illinois, thus securing the presence at various sessions of such men as Dr. T. J. Burrill, vice president of the university, Professors J. C. Blair, J. W. Lloyd and C. S. Crandall. About 150 persons registered as being in attendance at the meeting, among them several ladies. It was also good to see in the audience the fresh young faces of students who dropped in between classes. The havoc wrought throughout the state by the freeze of April, 1910, was a fruitful topic of discussion, and it was admitted by Prof. Blair, Senator Dunlap and others who discussed the feasibility of heating Illinois orchards by means of smudge pots, that no amount of heating would have availed against such severe weather conditions. There was a favored strip, extending for a width of about twenty miles, and several counties long, in the southern part of the state, that escaped the effects of the frost, one forty acre orchard yielding $18,000 worth of fruit. Some of these fortunate growers received as high as $6 per barrel for their fruit. Spraying, as usual, was the all-absorbing topic of interest, this, as well as other orchard operations, being considered entirely from a commercial grower's standpoint. Prof. O. S. Watkins gave the results of experiments carried on at eight different experiment stations with thirteen different kinds of spraying material, among them such euphonious articles as Pyrox, Cacusa and Sulfocide. Owing to the lack of apples, no very definite conclusions could be reached, excepting that self-boiled lime-sulphur was found to be of no avail as a fungicide. Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Amherst, Mass., illustrated various methods of pruning, and also gave a charming talk on his recent sojourn in Europe, showing many pictures of his own taking. Mrs. H. M. Dunlap gave an interesting and practical talk on "The Possibilities of the Farm Home." The officers elected were: President, F. D. Voris; secretary, W. B. Lloyd; treasurer, J. W. Stanton.

WHY?

It does not take much time to care for two hundred strawberry plants, a dozen blackberries, as many raspberries and grapes, and a few currant and gooseberries. Why don't every farmer have them in the garden? The fruit will add greatly to the health and comfort of the family both while fresh from the vines and the variety of toothsome sauces that can be put away for winter. The busy housewife will appreciate having something to help out in a case of emergency.

Mrs. L. H. Palmer.

THE MISSING ONE

Last month we published a picture of three officers of the society, with the statement that the missing one, the secretary, fell off the steps just before the camera clicked.

Inquiries from solicitous friends have been so numerous and so pointed that we take this opportunity of replying to all,—the secretary quickly recovered his balance and in some measure his wits as the accompanying cut shows.

The Great Northern Nursery Co.

Sells First-Class Wisconsin Grown Trees

Our Trees Live. We had an opportunity to compare **500** of our Wisconsin grown trees with a similar lot of an Eastern Nursery. At the end of the season only **52** per cent of the eastern grown stock was alive, while **95** per cent of ours lived and grew. Moral: buy home grown stock and avoid loss. Our trees are **HARDY,** and our stock is **HEALTHY.** A comparison will prove that our stock has not the willowy and watery soft growth of southern or eastern grown stock.

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FIFTY - SEVENTH YEAR

Do You Know What to Plant?

After 56 years in the business we **KNOW** what varieties are best adapted for Wisconsin. Get our free pamphlet and price list and write us for help in selecting your list of Fruit Trees and Plants.

KELLOGG'S NURSERY
BOX 77, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Questions and Answers

We are slowly digging our way to daylight. Over 500 questions remained on hand as a result of the pre-convention sheets. We propose to answer every question either through HORTICULTURE or by letter. We give this month the first installment. The answers are in part from members to whom the questions were mailed for answers. We give first a bunch of cherry questions with answers by President Bingham.

What variety of cherry willl do well on sandy soils?

Any variety of cherry will do well on sandy soil provided sub-soil is not all sand.

What variety of cherry will do well in central and northern Wisconsin?

Early Richmond and Montmorency and Morello cherry will do as well as any, and may succeed in central and northern Wisconsin if some care and judgment is used in selection of site but may not be a success commercially. Better select a location adapted to cherry, like Door county or Bayfield.

Would it be advisable to sow oats between trees on one year old cherry orchard, then when oats are taken off in July plow and sow buckwheat and plow under late in fall for fertilizer. If so how much space should be left between trees and oats?

It is doubtful if oats can be used between young trees and get as good results as with clean culture or a cultivated crop. Should have 5 to 6 ft. space each side of trees. If buckwheat is used better let it stand till spring for cover crop, then plow under when dry less danger of sowing the soil and you lose nothing by letting it stand till dry. You gain in wood fiber and consequently have more lasting effect as a humous producer.

Is the soil, where pine has grown more desirable than hardwood soil for cherry trees, elevation and climatic conditions being equal?

There is a possibility that pine land is stronger in potash than hardwood lands and in that case would produce fruit buds on trees quicker than where planted on hardwood lands and would not produce so much wood growth. This is true to considerable extent in Door county where no attention is paid to a balanced condition of soil. This condition, however, is controllable to a great extent by proper handling of soils.

I am going to plant 1000 cherry trees on ten acre tract in Door county the coming spring. Would it pay to plant Navy Beans between trees?

Yes, it will *pay* to plant beans provided the beans *pay* and they will pay if you pay enough attention to cultivation of the bean.

About how many bushels of beans would it take to plant this ten acres with trees on?

You can plant this ten acres with about seven bushels of beans. Plant about three-fourths to one bushel per acre. The finer the seed the less bushels. Will take less bushels of navy beans than medium. Drill beans, using three or four beans scattered along in every five inches of space but not in hills.

What is the cost of caring for a young cherry orchard the first year from the time after the trees are planted? Also second, third, fourth, and fifth years.

First year, about $8 per acre; second year, about $10; third year, about $12; fourth year, about $12; fifth year, about $13.

These figures are about what you could contract for but if done yourself you could figure on a little saving, perhaps depending on season, and this would only show up as season advances

When planting a commercial orchard of forty acres in Wisconsin, how many and what varieties of cherries, plums and pears would you plant besides the apples?

Depends on location of orchard how many cherries and plums planted.

FIRST CLASS NURSERY STOCK
IN GREAT VARIETY
Consisting of
FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Perennials. Roses Evergreens etc.

If you would like to see a *really good Catalogue* we would be glad to send you ours. It has more than fifty pages and describes everything in the plainest langauge without any extravagant or overdrawn descriptions.

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FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN
Wisconsin's Largest Nursery

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LAKE CITY, MINN.
1500 Acres Established 1868

2. How many and what varieties of apples would you plant?

In southern Wisconsin forty acres apples, no plums or cherries; in Door county ten acres cherries, one-half to one acre plums, balance apples; three varieties, Duchess, Wealthy, N. W. Greening; only a few pears for home use, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite.

I want to set out about 25 apple trees for home use, summer, fall and winter apples; which would you advise me to plant that are hardy here in Milwaukee county?

Duchess, Wealthy, Talman, Snow, McIntosh, N. W. Greening.

What plums do best here in Milwaukee county.

Native plums.

Which is the best pear to plant here.

Seckel is good.

How many kinds of Russett apples are there and names of same?

Golden Russett, Perry Russett, Roxbury Russett, Wisconsin Russett.

We have a number of wild cherry trees. Would it be advisable to graft tame cherry tree to wild cherry, and if advisable how would you do it?

Not advisable under any circumstances.

SOME STRAWBERRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BY E. A. RICHARDSON, EXCEPT AS NOTED.

Is there any dark berry as good a fertilizer as the Beder wood?

No.

Is the Aroma a good market berry?

Yes.

If a good blanket of snow lies on berries is it all right to cover with straw just before thawing?

Yes.

Are forest leaves a good covering for strawberries or do they pack too much. Are berries covered before freezing better than those covered later?

1. A light covering of forest leaves is excellent for strawberries.

2. Yes.

Which is the most profitable, the matted, half matted or hedge row?

What kinds of strawberries are best on heavy clay loam in central Wisconsin?

1. The matted row has been the most profitable for me.

2. As I do not live in central Wisconsin can not say.

Which is the best money maker, the early or late strawberry?

The early varieties are ahead of the late. But give me the medium varieties.

Which will pay best the growing of cucumbers or strawberries for market as the market usually runs 10 to 50 cents per bushel for cucumber and $2 to $3 per bushel for strawberries?

Strawberries for the small fruit grower; cucumbers for the market gardener.

Can strawberries be grown profitably in hills three feet apart by fifteen to eighteen inches in the rows and all runners cut off? Is this a good manner of growing them?

1. Yes.

2. No, not in Wisconsin.

Do you advise heading back Columbia raspberries (when)?

Do you advise heading back black cap raspberries (when)?

1. Yes; when thirty inches high.

2. Yes, by all means.

Does it injure young strawberry plants to spray them with water while the sun is shining?

No, but do not spray while in blossom.

Will it pay the commercial strawberry grower to irrigate his plants so as to give them plenty of water, before, during and after fruiting season?

That depends on cost of irrigation plant.

Which is the better way, to burn over strawberry bed after fruiting or work it without, for a second crop?

Burn over if possible.

What is the best spray for strawberry plants that have their leaves folded in two and each leaf contains a small worm?

This describes our old enemy the leaf-roller. It is very doubtful if spraying will be of any benefit at

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Largest Stock, Best Varieties, Best Grade. Guaranteed True. We invite correspondence from parties intending to plant.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
T. S. HUBBARD COMPANY, GRAPE VINE SPECIALISTS
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Hardy Nursery Stock *Adapted for the NORTHWEST*

We offer a complete line of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental stock. Varieties that will suit your needs.

Berry Plants, Rhubarb, Grape Vines, Asparagus in the Leading Sorts.

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NOT THE BIGGEST

NURSERY PERHAPS

BUT WE ARE DOING THE BIGGEST BUSINESS

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Attractive prices will be made to Market Gardeners and other large buyers of Nursery Stock.

Our Catalog is an A B C Book

in its simplicity and plain handling of Planting, Fruit Growing and kindred Subjects.

THE HAWKS NURSERY COMPANY
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

any time. After fruiting mow the beds close to the ground and burn all foliage.—Answer by C.

I planted several hundred strawberry plants last spring, but owing to the severe drought the plants grew very few runners. Now will those plants, with proper cultivation after the fruiting season, produce strong plants for fruiting the following season?

Yes.—Answer by C.

GRAPE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY G. W. REIGLE.

What age grape vines would you advise buying and how long before expected to bear?

One year, select. Should bear light crop two years after planting, full crop third year.

Are grapes a success, commercially in Wisconsin?

For local market. Early maturing varieties like Moore's Early may be profitable if well grown. This applies to south three tiers of counties.

Is it necessary to lay grapes down for winter protection? If so, how is it going to be done when they become old and large?

While it may not be absolutely necessary it is always advisable and will almost always be profitable. The vines should be pruned before laying down. Grape vines bend readily and even very old vines may be laid down and covered.

Is sandy land only three or four feet down to water good for grapes?

Rather too close to water for any kind of fruit. Good corn land is good grape land. A light, sandy soil with southern exposure will produce early grapes but for fruit of high quality select clay loam.

What is the best method of propagating grape vines?

From cuttings. Take cuttings of current season's growth in fall and bury in well drained spot below frost line butt end up or store in damp, cool cellar. Cuttings should have two buds. Don't propagate except for home garden. Cheaper to buy plants.

Is it practicable to try and raise grapes here (Oneida county), if so what varieties?

Pretty far north for grapes. Try the Beta, grown in Minnesota and recommended for northern latitutes.

If grape vines have been allowed to grow five or six feet long how severely next spring may they be cut back?

If you mean grape wood which grew in 1910 cut back leaving not more than five buds. Fifteen to twenty buds for an ordinary vine is quite enough for first rate clusters. The fifteen or twenty buds on 1910 wood should be distributed on four or five canes.

Much has been written about methods of training grape vines but all that I have read was about starting new vines. Now I have a lot of vines that are five years old and have never been trimmed scientifically, consequently they are in bad shape. I would like to know the best way to fix them up. Every time I look at one of my instruction sheets for pruning grapes I realize that these methods can not be used for old or neglected vines.

I suspect that the reason why "inquirer" finds little or nothing on rejuvenation of old neglected grape vines is that there is little or no economy in the process. A new vine begins to bear the third year after

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George Rentschler, Proprietor

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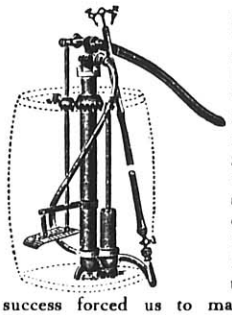
Madison - Wisconsin

Get The Best



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WANTED

Man to develop a fruit farm near Fish Creek, Door County, Wis. Twenty acres to be planted with trees this spring. Must be able to do general farming and not above clearing timber land and other work necessary in developing a farm out of 120 acres of new land. Fair salary, to be increased with his success.

F. L. BLACKINTON, 1500-164 Dearborn St., Chicago

planting and under good care will bear a good crop the fourth year. Should there be a strong cane or two (suckers) of 1910 growth then saw off the old trunk close to the surface of the ground and treat the canes like new vines. If there are no such canes, you'd better secure an expert to visit your vineyard and advise whether to dig out the old vines and plant new vines, or try to rejuvenate the old neglected vines.

SOME GARDEN QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY GARDENERS N. A. RASMUSSEN AND OTHERS.

Does it pay to plant and grow artichokes in Wisconsin and if so for what varieties are the most profitable?

I know of no market calling for artichokes of any amount in Wisconsin and would therefore not consider it profitable to grow them.

Best three varieties of sweet corn, early, medium, late? Best table beet?

Corn.—White Cob, Corry, Perry's Hybrid, Stowell's Evergreen. Beets—Crosby's Egyptian Blood Turnip.

Best three varieties of peas, early, medium, late?

Alaska Gradus, Stratagem.

What is the earliest and sweetest corn to plant for home use?

Earliest White Cob Cory, Sweetest Country Gentleman Late.

What is the best kind of green peas, dwarf which do not require stakes or supports?

Improved Stratagem. Late variety best but need no support. Medium tall. Nott's Excelsior early.

What method is used in growing large long roots of horseradish for market?

Plant in the spring in medium light, very deeply prepared soil; plant root cuttings about thickness of a lead pencil, six to eight inches long. Set slightly slanting with top end one inch below surface, one foot apart in the row and the rows three to four feet apart. If extra large choice roots are wanted, these must be taken up as early as possible the following spring, all side shoots and small fibers removed and planted and cultivated another year. Thorough cultivation is essential.

WINTER APPLES OF QUALITY

YOUR attention is called to three great Wisconsin winter apples. Gem City, Tuttle's Winter and Hanko. Quality excellent, will keep in ordinary cellar until spring. Trees are hardy. What more do you want? Write us now and secure some of these trees for delivery fall 1911 or spring 1912. If you delay you may be too late.

We still have a fine line of all stocks that are hardy for this climate. Send us a list of your wants. New Catalogue in January.

SPECIAL PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN QUANTITIES

300 American White Elm.....5 to 6 feet
200 American White Elm.....7 to 8 feet
150 American White Elm.....8 to 10 feet
100 European Mt. Ash, 100 Butternut,
100 Black Walnut, 1800 White Snowberry, 700 Spirea Vanhoutte,

SEND FOR ADDITIONAL SURPLUS LIST

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OLDS' 1911 SEED CATALOGUE
IS NOW READY

It tells the truth and shows things as they are.

We have a *New Barley* this year, the *"Sweepstakes of the World,"* developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from the famous Oderbrucker.

Krueger's Blue Ribbon Wheat secured the *Highest Award* as a *Milling Wheat* at Omaha last year in competition with the whole Northwest. Originated in Wisconsin and adapted to our conditions.

Olds' Golden Russet and *Pat Murphy* are two new potatoes that were introduced this year. See what the catalogue says about them.

Fancy Montana Alfalfa and High Grade Clover, Alsike and Timothy are specialties of ours. Ask for prices and samples.

We want your orders. Write at once for a catalogue. Call at our store when in Madison and see what we have. We have *Garden Seeds* of all kinds. Also *Tools* and *Poultry Supplies.*

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FORTY-TWO YEARS
The Jewell Nursery Co.
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants
Lake City, - Minnesota
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES

THE APOSTLE ISLANDS.

Replying to your question, "Is the climate of the Apostle Islands suitable for egg plants and peppers?" Do not think that egg plants and peppers will do well on the Apostle Islands. The climate is too cool. "Will muskmelons mature on the Apostle Islands, if so, what variety?" Muskmelons will grow nicely on the Apostle Islands if the early varieties are planted, especially a variety which we have grown a number of seasons at Bayfield and which in a great measure has become acclimated.

HARVEY NOURSE.

Is there any profit worth while in trying to grow pieplant (rhubarb) in Wisconsin for winter market?

Whether or not there will be any profit in growing rhubarb for winter market in Wisconsin will depend primarily upon the average market. In small towns, a very limited amount of rhubarb will overstock the market. Even in towns the size of Madison the market is usually over-supplied when the wholesale price is in the neighborhood of fifteen cents. With the price at ten or twelve cents the market will take a very much larger quantity. It is evident then that growers within reach of large towns who can grow rhubarb extensively can afford to grow it for the winter market as even ten cents a pound is a remunerative price as there is practically no expense save that of growing the plants in the field. This of course considers that the grower is to force it in out of the way places in the greenhouse, or in a basement heated by a furnace.

PROF. J. G. MOORE.

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To place your order for Trees and Plants. **DON'T DELAY.** Time for planting is rapidly advancing.
Send us your list of wants and place your next order with

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OSCEOLA, WIS.

Only thorough work with the best machinery will accomplish the best paying results from spraying.

You *must* spray if you would have perfect fruit, and it doesn't pay to bother with a cheap outfit. It means no end of trouble and it's too risky—you have too much at stake.

Goulds Sprayers have proved their superiority by years of service. We make the sprayer best suited to your conditions. It will last for years because all working parts are made of bronze to resist the action of chemicals. "You can depend on a Goulds" to work when ever and as long as you require.

Send for Our Booklet:
"How to Spray—When to Spray—What Sprayers to Use"

It discusses the matter thoroughly. It gives valuable spraying formulas and tells how and when to use them.

THE GOULDS MFG. CO., 000 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls. N.Y
We Make both Hand and Power Pumps for Every Service

LA FOLLETTE A GREAT STRAWBERRY

The best plant-maker, most healthy, vigorous, productive, and the best seller of forty varieties grown by us the past eight years. The La Follette is a seedling of President McKinley and originated in our nurseries, being selected from several thousand seedlings grown by W. J. Moyle as the best in the lot. We have tried it out under all conditions, and it has proved a winner every time, out yielding all others, being large, firm, good color and bringing the top price on the market.

Price 50c per 12, $2.00 per 100, $15.00 per 1000
50 and 100 Rates by Mail Postage Paid

Special Offer to Readers of the Wisconsin Horticulture

To every one placing an order for 100 La Follette strawberry plants before April the first we will give free any one of the following premiums: 12 Stevens Late Champion strawberry plants, 5 Hardy grape vines assorted colors, or 5 Dudley apple trees one year grafts.

Wisconsin Nurseries, Union Grove, Wisconsin
W. J. MOYLE, Proprietor

Can rhubarb roots be successfully transplanted in spring and how should the soil be prepared?

Rrubarb may be successfully transplanted in the spring either as small plants produced from seed by sowing during the previous season, or by the division of old plants. The preparation of the ground for the planting of rhubarb should be the same as that given for the planting of any other garden crop with the additional precaution of adding large amount of fertilizer previously in the form of well rotted barnyard manure.

PROF. J. G. MOORE.

Salzer's Famous French Coffee

A wholesome drink! The healthiest ever: you can grow it in your own garden on a small patch 10 feet by 10, producing 50 lbs. or more. Ripens in Wisconsin in 90 days. Used in great quantities in France, Germany and all over Europe.

Send **15** cents in stamps and we will mail you a package giving full culture directions, as also our Mammoth seed catalog free; or send **31** cents and get, in addition to above, 10,000 kernels unsurpassable vegetable and flower seeds—enough for bushels of luscious, different vegetables and brilliant flowers.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY
264 South 8th St. La Crosse, Wis.

OTHERS FOLLOW.

We have before us the first number of Nebraska Horticulture, a 16 page monthly journal published by the Nebraska State Horticultural Society and sent free to members. The secretary of the society is editor. We extend fraternal greetings and good wishes. The field is new and untried and we are pleased to have our western neighbors for co-workers. Here's to good luck, Brother Marshall, we wish you success.

Inquiries about nut-bearing trees adapted to Wisconsin have been so numerous lately that we are led to suspect that "our friends the enemy" have abandoned cherry trees at $97.50 per hundred and have entered a new field.

60 VARIETIES
STRAWBERRY PLANTS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
D. J. HENRY, LaPORTE, INDIANA
Grown on ground which produces quality rather than quantity

Three rousing big crops of
SALZER'S
Alfalfa

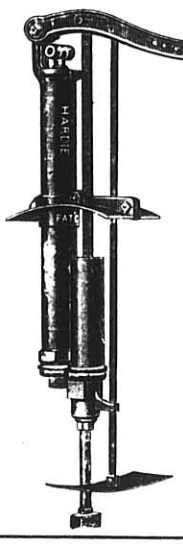
We have sold enough of this seed to sow half-a-million acres and every purchaser has been enthusiastic about it. Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin writes "I like the quality of your Alfalfa Clover very much. On 30 acres I raised over $2500 worth of Alfalfa Hay. There is no better money crop that I know of."

You sow Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa and get three rousing big crops, in May, July and August, besides having the best of pastures. It will do this on any farm in America where Timothy will grow. Get full particulars. Write for our 1911 catalog. It's free.

10 PACKETS OF FARM SEEDS 10¢

Here's our great trial collection at one cent a package, composed of *Speltz*, the cereal and hay wonder, *Silver King Barley*, a world beater with 173 bu. per acre, *Bonanza Oat*—swon four farms in 1910 biggest sworn to yield 259 Bushels per acre! *Billion Dollar Grass*, the ten ton grass wonder, *Salzer's* luxuriant *Alfalfa*, and *five* other packets, all *ten* for 10c in stamps. Write for this collection today and we'll also send you a free copy of our great 1911 catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
268 South 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.



The Hardie Sprayers
Are the renowned Sprayers with THE TROUBLE left out. : :

They are best on the market for all around work, for serviceability, for efficiency, for reliability, and for all around work. Nothing to get out of order. All working parts made of brass.

We handle a full line of Sherwin-Williams Spray material, Insecticides, Fungicides, Pruning Knives, Saws and other Orchard Supplies.

Write for Booklets.

M. ROHLINGER & SON
220 WISCONSIN STREET
MILWAUKEE, -:- -:- WISCONSIN

Arsenate of Lead, Lime–Sulphur Solution
Fully Comply with most rigid requirements of Insecticide Act of 1910

Grasselli
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S PAT OFFICE
SPRAY PRODUCTS

Grasselli Arsenate of Lead is being successfully used to destroy all leaf-eating insects, such Codling Moth, Potato Beetle, Curculio, etc.

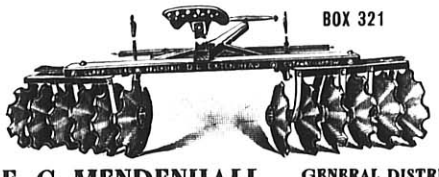
The Grand Sweepstake prize of $1000 for the best carload of apples shown at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, has been won by users of Grasselli Arsenate of Lead for the last three years.

Grasselli Lime Sulphur Solution is the Standard remedy for San Jose Scale. It has also come into prominence as a summer spray to replace Bordeaux Mixture.

For Further Information Write

The Grasselli Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
The Grasselli Chemical Co., Est. 1839 Main Office Cleveland

CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROWS ARE WONDERS



Two-Horse Single Action Cutaway Orchard or Farm Harrow with Extension Head, Reversible; also One Horse Size. Also Double Action Steel Jointed Pole Cutaway Harrows. (Can be Extended.) For Orchard and Farm. Send for Catalogue. If a Fruit Grower, send for our New Catalogue of Fruit Growers' Supplies.

E. G. MENDENHALL, GENERAL DISTRIBUTING Agent for the West **KINMUNDY, ILLINOIS**

Prune all shade trees, except maples, in March and April. Maples hard, soft and box elder must be pruned before midwinter or after the buds start. This on account of the sap flow which begins ir March or earlier.

Cions for grafting should be cut before the least sign of growth appears. After the buds have begun to swell is too late. No date can be set as seasons are different but as a rule the middle of March is about the latest date when cions can be cut with safety.

Every one of our readers is respectfully invited to contribute to these columns. Short articles, notes, news, gossip,—anything of general interest.

Our veteran member, Geo. J. Kellogg, is with his son, L. L. Kellogg in Alvin, Texas.

SURPLUS LIST OF NO. 1 STOCK ON HAND FEB. 18, 1911

APPLE

1000 Wealthy	800 N. W. Greening
500 Peerless	400 Duchess
300 Iowa Beauty	100 Walbridge
100 Fameuse	50 Talman Sweet
50 Longfield	50 McMahon
50 Wolf River	50 Pewaukee
50 Wis. Russet	50 Hibernal

50 Plumb's Cider

PLUM

500 Wyant	500 Surprise
200 Lombard	200 De Soto

100 Hawkeye

CHERRY

2000 Early Richmond 2000 Montmorency

GREAT NORTHERN NURSERY CO.

BARABOO, -:- WISCONSIN

DROP A CARD FOR **Flansburgh's Strawberry Catalog for 1911**

Reliable, Interesting and Instructive Highland, St. Louis, Golden Gate and all the best varieties—Address

C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON, JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Good Fruit Requires Good Spraying

It rests with you whether your apples are wormy, whether your trees lose their foliage and are eaten by disease. You can prevent all these losses by using

GOULDS Reliable SPRAYERS

They make it possible to spray thoroughly with a fine, even mist that covers every leaf and inch of bark without wasting the liquid and without extra hard work.

Don't buy a cheap sprayer; it makes the work harder and is always out of order—they always cost more in the end.

Gould's Sprayers last for years. All working parts are made of bronze to withstand chemical action of spray solutions. "You can always depend on a Goulds."

Send for Our Booklet

"How to Spray — When to Spray— What Sprayers to use,"

It contains most valuable information about sprayers and spraying mixtures: how and when to use and all about them. We'll be glad to mail this to you if you say so, on a postal.

THE GOULDS MFG. CO.

113 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

We make hand and power pumps for every service.

EWALDS FOLDING BERRY BOX

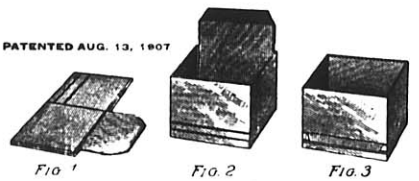


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

The only folding berry box made of wood veneer that

GIVES SATISFACTION

Fits the regular Michigan style crates, neat and strong, is all ready for business, needs no tacks nor wire stapling. Let us tell you more about it. Write for our price list today.

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"None Better Seeds" FOR THE GARDEN

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