recommend that in the future all cherries planted in this orchard have a dead furrow plowed on each side of the row and that some surface draining should be done at once.

REPORT OF TRIAL ORCHARD COMMITTEE—LOCATING ORCHARDS.

R. J. Coe.

At a meeting of the executive board of this society held at Oshkosh during the summer meeting in August it was decided to locate two new trial orchards, both in the northern part of the state. One on or well toward the east side and the other over toward the west side, and the trial orchard committee was instructed to proceed to select these sites. Agreeable to these instructions your committee agreed upon a date and decided that we would inspect the eastern side first. Along in October we went to Oconto as a sort of headquarters and from there traveled by team and rail over quite a large tract of territory in Oconto and Marinette counties. Unfortunately we did not succeed in finding just what we thought would meet all the requirements. To the west and southwest of Peshtigo we found some splendid orchard sites but this particular section had been settled for a good many years and it is quite evident that it was settled by people who had grown apples in their former homes for nearly every farm had a good sized orchard and they were all located to the best advantage and they seemed to be in splendid condition. This section would undoubtedly be a good place for a trial orchard but as an object lesson it is not needed for the settlers have already demonstrated that it is a first class apple section. The other sections we visited did not seem to your committee to be just what should be selected. While we found some locations that seemed to be well suited to the purpose they were so out of the way that they would not be seen by enough people to make it worth the time and expense of establishing and maintaining an orchard in those localities. We thought that whenever a trial orchard was located it
should not only be a location favorable enough to make success fairly certain, but that it should be on a main traveled road where it could be seen by a good majority of the people of the vicinity. We had planned to visit one more locality on this afternoon of the last day. We felt that we could not spare the time but found we could not get a train that afternoon and it was too far to drive so we arranged with Dr. Loope for him to go the next morning to investigate that section, but he did not find conditions such that he thought we would be justified in locating an orchard in that section. Leaving Oconto at night the balance of the committee went across the state to see what could be found over on the west side. We thought Barron county would be about the right locality and decided to go there and if we could not find what we wanted there we would then look elsewhere. Mr. Marshall remembered a Professor Cheney (a former professor in the university whose health had failed) who had located at or near Barron and thinking that he might be of a good deal of help to us we headed for that place. We found our man and at the same time found what seemed to us to be an almost ideal place for a trial orchard, on his farm being a good clay soil gently rolling and situated on a main road just outside the thrifty growing village of Barron. Taken all in all I believe it is the opinion of your committee that this is one of the best if not the best site for a trial orchard we have thus far. While we did not locate the two orchards we set out to do (we felt that in an enterprise of this kind it was best to make haste slowly) we came home feeling pretty well satisfied with the results of our trip.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Irving Smith: I don't know whether it is in order to discuss varieties or not at this time to put into the trial orchards, but I have noticed in the matter of cherries that none of the Russian varieties are ever mentioned. I would like to ask the question why some of the Russian varieties are not used in these experiments? There must be some reason for it.

Mr. W. J. Moyle: Perhaps the Russian cherries would be a great deal like the pears that have been sent out from that
wonderful country. The Russian pear is practically worthless, and a great many of the Russian cherries, as I remember them at the experiment station, were not hardy, a large majority of them, not even as hardy as our own best varieties. I think that is the reason they have not been experimented with.

Mr. D. E. Bingham: We have a few of the Russian cherries and they seem to be just as hardy as the Montmorency and just as nice a fruit and I would like to see some of them planted in the orchards.

The President: They have the names of the Russian varieties so badly mixed up that we often get four or five varieties under one name.

Mr. Smith: I do feel inclined to dispute what Mr. Moyle has said, because a great deal of the stuff that is sent out under the name of Russian is worthless, but still we keep buying of our nurserymen and we must have cherries. Now I think even Mr. Moyle will admit, if he will come up to our place in season, that there are some Russian cherries that are good in some locations. About twenty years ago, I don’t know but it was more, we set out 75 Russian cherry trees. We bought them of a man in Oconto named Cook, who was an enthusiastic Russian cherry man and he grew them there. They came to us by the name of Oral and Ostheim. When they came into bearing, instead of two varieties there were three or four. The earliest ones were very bright red, and good quality sour cherries. Then comes another variety a little later, similar to that earliest one that is also very fine, most elegant quality when they are ripe and most disreputable when they are green. Then some that are quite dark, the kind, I should say that would be called a black cherry, although they are not black, but a very dark red. They have a little more of the astringent taste, but a very good market cherry. We have two of the dark ones, and in all the years that we have had those cherry trees we have never failed to get a fair crop and in most years a good full crop of cherries year after year. Some of those trees are dead now, but there have not any died for a number of years, except there was some very apparent reason for it.

Mr. M. S. Kellogg: I would like to ask a question along the line of Russian cherries and our native varieties, can Mr. Smith compare these cherries with the English Morello, Early Richmond or Montmorency and these classes that we all know, grown on the same ground and under the same conditions?
Mr. Smith: All I can say on that is, that we have set out for the last ten years, since I began to fill in where there were some dead, with the common cherries, and I have as yet failed to get enough to try, to compare with the others. Most of the trees are dead and those that are not dead look as though they wished they were,—never had any fruit on.

Mr. A. Brackett (Minneapolis): I cannot say in regard to cherries in this locality, but around Minneapolis and around Lake Minnetonka they have planted thousands of dollars worth of cherry trees, both Russian and our native cherries, and I do not think that a cherry tree is standing there today, and those that did bear a few just bore enough to supply the birds, they always get their share first anyhow. We have a composite cherry there, which is not really a cherry, but a cross between a cherry and a plum, and that is the only thing we get cherries from up there.

Mr. Moyle: In relation to these Russian cherries,—we tested those cherries thoroughly at our station at Madison. At least 75 per cent of those Russian varieties that we had did not blossom and bear a cherry. There was a variety there that I feel distinctly in love with; it was a dwarf growing tree, very hardy and productive and if I had a commercial orchard I would plant that variety. I wrote to Prof. Budd, asking if it was possible to get some of those cherries and he referred me to a party in the state of Nebraska, who he said was preparing scions, and I wrote to this man, and after a great deal of correspondence I got a lot of scions and grafted them, and I have found to my great regret that they are nothing in the world but the Old English Morello.

Mr. S. H. Marshall: Mr. Moyle says they have tried these trees in the station and they have not been successful. Well, I do not believe in condemning a fruit because it will not grow in one place; it should be tried on two or three other places. I do not think a trial of fruit in one particular location is worth anything; they may not do at all there, and they may do very well in other places. Now, I have plums in my orchard; right across the lake, within four miles of the University that do very well, that do not amount to anything on the other side of the lake, and vice versa. And I will answer Mr. Smith to say, as a member of the orchard committee for the last two years, that my objection to the Russian cherries was that I did not think they were as hardy as other varieties, and it has
been my experience on my own farm that they are very scant bearers. But I believe it is a good idea to plant some in some of our trial orchards.

Mr. Street: I noticed some of the plums died; were those Americana varieties, such as the Surprise, or Hammer?

The Secretary: Very few of the plums that died in any of our trial orchards, a very small percentage, some died in Eagle River, but we have planted many of the native varieties; we have not planted any Japanese or European plums in any of the orchards, with possibly an exceptional tree or two.

Mr. Street: Does the Surprise seem to be as hardy as the others?

Mr. Marshall: I think the Surprise is fully as hardy as any of the native plums.

Mr. Moyle: How about the Hammer?

Mr. Marshall: It seems that the Hammer is perfectly hardy; it is with me, I know, and bears lots of fruit, and the fruit, I think, next to the Surprise, is the best. The tree is very vigorous, and it almost comes up to the Surprise, it is one of the best things we have.

FRUIT MARKETING SESSION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT MARKETING.

W. H. HANCHETT.

As a member of the committee on co-operative fruit marketing I beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee as a whole have been unable to meet during the past year. As a member of it I have given the subject some thought, and as it has been my privilege to visit most of the fruit growing sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, I have made inquiries regarding methods employed by the different associations I have come in contact with.