

branches, something that would help to hold those leaves up and keep them from smothering the plant. Leaves will lie as close together as shingles, and so there is danger of smothering with leaves.

MR. MOYLE: Have you tried the Dunlap to see if they do well in hill culture? Why not recommend these back yard gardeners to plant sufficient plants and keep one single plant, good, big, strong plant, cut off all runners, and raise choice berries. I do not know whether the Dunlap is fitted for that mode of culture, but I know some of them are.

MR. RASMUSSEN: The finest strawberries I ever saw were grown in the city of Milwaukee, and they were Dunlap, I know, for I sold them to him. He took me out to see, and they were grown in hill culture, and I did not think it was possible to get so many fine berries as were growing in that garden.

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## A WINTER GARDEN FOR EVERYBODY

BY MR. C. N. BROWN, Madison.

(From Reporter's Transcript.)

I am not going to tell you very much about winter gardens. I am going to tell you about three things only, parsley, rhubarb and chicory.

I get a great deal of comfort out of parsley which I raise in the wintertime. You can raise parsley just as easily as you can raise geraniums. If you have a place where you can raise geraniums you can have a bed of parsley for your soup, or garnish, or for any other purpose you wish.

Late in the fall, after hard frosts, dig up your most thrifty parsley plants, dig up two of them, if you have place for them dig up three, but two of them will be quite sufficient. Take up as much dirt with the root as you can. The root is something like a carrot, only with a great many more rootlets. Cut off the tap root about six inches below the ground, get a good ball of earth, put it in a good-sized pot, cut off nine-tenths or more of the foliage, reduce it down so that you have only got a few leaves at the crown of the plant, give the pot a thorough watering, jar it down on the ground so that the earth which is around the roots will be well packed and compacted around the roots. After watering it thoroughly, set it away in the shade for two or three

days, then bring it into a sunny window, keep it well watered and you will have parsley all winter long. You will have parsley until the parsley which you grow from seed the coming season is far enough along to use. The only difficulty that you will have with any insect pest is the aphid, and that you can keep down by giving it a bath of soap suds every two weeks, or whenever the aphid seems to be getting the better of the plants. I have two pots of parsley and leaves enough on it for four families. If any of the neighbors want to borrow, they know where to come.

The next thing that I will tell you about is rhubarb. In the fall, after the frost has killed the foliage, dig up a good, big, thrifty rhubarb plant, put it in a barrel. Dig up a good bit of dirt with it, enough so that the bottom of the barrel will be pretty well filled, compact the earth around the roots, so that there will be no spaces around the roots to dry out. Put that barrel on your back steps, or in some place where it will freeze good and solid, and when it is well frozen, which may be probably not earlier than the middle of December—but be sure it is well frozen—take it into your cellar, put it into a warm place, water it thoroughly and await results. Keep it in the dark; put it in a dark closet or place where the light will not get to it, and in two or three weeks it will commence to make growth, and by the first of March you ought to have stalks a foot to two feet in length. There will be no particular leaves, but the stalks will be of a very delicate pink color and when cooked will give you the taste of fresh rhubarb. There is no difficulty about it. The only thing that you need to do is to be sure that your plant is well frozen before you bring it in, that you keep it in a dark place and that you keep it moist. You can cover it with sawdust or with sand. You do not get any other result from the sand or sawdust than to keep your earth moist, which is desirable.

Now for chicory. You grow the plants in the ordinary way in the garden, plant your seed in rows; thin your plants out to about 8 inches apart, and when the frost has killed the foliage, dig up the plants which will then be like parsnips; cut the roots off to an even length, about 8 to 10 inches, according to their size, but the thicker the roots, the longer they will be and the better the results will be. Put the roots in a barrel, with sand or earth, so that they will not dry out easily; wet the earth, wet the sand that the roots are packed in, cover them with 3 or 4 inches of sand or sawdust,

keep them moist, keep them in a warm place, keep them dark, and presently the tops will begin to grow and they will send out shoots, long big shoots from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and when these shoots are six inches or thereabouts high, cut them and use them for salad.

There is another way you can do and that is, instead of putting the roots in vertically, put them sideways, lay them down one above the other, so that the roots will be horizontal and the crown will project, and in that case the foliage, instead of going up in a kind of shoot, turns up towards the light, and you will get another variety of the same thing. Personally, I prefer the former method. All that you need to do is to be sure that your roots are well grown, that they are kept moist and kept in a warm place.

Personally, I do not care for chicory, because it is bitter, but a little of it, with head lettuce, makes a very agreeable salad.

#### DISCUSSION

MRS. KROENING: Do you use a whole barrel, or a barrel cut in half, for rhubarb?

MR. BROWN: A barrel cut in two is almost too short, because a big root of rhubarb will come well up to the middle of the ordinary barrel.

QUESTION: Does this chicory that you speak of live over the winter?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

QUESTION: It is classed among the noxious weeds by the state, is it not?

MR. BROWN: Yes. It is also classed among the desirable salad vegetables. You get quite a different plant when you have it in the garden, under garden conditions, than the small weeds scattered along roadsides.

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## INSECTS IN EVERYBODY'S GARDEN

CHARLES L. FLUKE, JR.

With but few exceptions we find the same insects in everybody's garden that we find in everybody's farm and orchard, and to treat all these pests as we would like to in order to make clear all control measures would make a manual altogether too lengthy