

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION THIS WEEK

Use tepid water on house plants from now until spring.

Bouvardias in bloom should be kept regularly moist at the roots and syringed on fine days. To have these plants in the best shape they should be grown for three or four years, cutting them back and potting into larger sized pots each summer.

To secure the large blooms on large flowering chrysanthemums, cutting should be started in December or early in January. Use the short jointed shoots from the roots for making cuttings. Five or six may be placed in a three-inch pot or they may be planted singly in thumb pots, in light and sandy soil. In a conservatory or greenhouse the cuttings take root quickly, and as soon as the roots are formed give a cool situation with plenty of light and air.

This season of the year azaleas are shedding a few of the leaves. If the leaves fall in quantities thrips are probably the cause, and the remedy is to syringe the under side of the leaves with hot water, sprinkling them with flowers of sulphur or tobacco powder while the leaves are still wet.

The American Wonder Lemon is a good plant for house and conservatory culture. The foliage is dark green and the flowers are pure white, very large for lemon flowers, and almost as fragrant as orange blossoms. The plants produce their large fruit under ordinary cultivation the second year.

The Chelsea orange is a dwarf production of the fruit bearing orange tree, the flowers being identical. It flowers and fruits in pots and blooms continually, the fragrance of the flower is delicious and the fruit sets soon after flowering, measuring about three inches in diameter.

Both the orange and the lemon trees can be grown on year after year in pot and a good plan is to plunge the pots into the garden during the summer.

If people realized how easy it is to grow small fruits more back yards would be cultivated and fruit would be more plentiful on the tables of suburban residents and farmers. In this there are many back and side yards having plenty of land for this purpose lying idle. All it needs is a little enterprise on the part of the tenant to supply his table with delicious fruit and plenty of it. Many farmers think it is easier to buy fruit than to cultivate it, but in the fruit season, unless the peaches have come, the fruit is not supplied for table, and frequently not then. Small fruit grows almost anywhere, but does best in a well drained soil with plenty of humus in it. If the ground has been ploughed or spaded in the fall and worked to a fine condition the next spring the plants can be set early, for the land has not been prepared in the autumn make it ready as early as possible in the spring, as the early setting of plants is one of the most important factors of success. Cultivate constantly throughout the season, keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

Red and black raspberries must have shallow culture, as their roots are near the surface and are injured by too deep culture. One good crop of raspberries or blackberries has been known to pay for the land on which they were raised in one season.

In pruning trees do not prune heavily in one season, as trees require two or three years to overcome the shock of heavy pruning. Better take two or three years to accomplish this work.

Charles A. Green, the nurseryman, says: "It is a common sight to observe people on their way home stop in a corner grocery for a head of lettuce or a basket of strawberries when on ground only a few yards from their kitchen they could have grown a much superior product."

In planting fruit trees for home use select the varieties that are liked best. For market select those that keep best, ship best and are in the greatest demand.

Most roses are hardy south of a line drawn between Washington and St. Louis. Some teas and hybrid teas thrive with slight protection in the vicinity of New York, but do not succeed around Chicago, while the hybrid perpetual grow as far north as Canada without protection. All these do well on Long Island, along the Jersey coast and around Boston, near the sea, when proper care is given them.

Tea roses, to insure safety in the latitude of New York, should be cut back to within thirty inches of the ground and the roots covered with



Rosaleen.

coarse manure or leaves, held in place by brush, which also acts as a protection.

It is a good plan to make mounds of earth about six inches high about the base of rose bushes to keep them from mice. In some locations loose brush and litter about the roots will attract mice, which will make their winter quarters there and destroy the bushes. An added precaution against mice is to permit the ground to freeze slightly before supplying the winter protection. It is best not to protect roses until after the first light freeze.

Climbing roses in the latitude of Philadelphia and further north need no protection during winter except in the case of particularly tender varieties. Further north some varieties need protection similar to that given to tea roses. Climbing roses may be removed from their supports and the branches covered with earth. Fall trimming is desirable to shorten the branches for convenience in handling. All of the rambling roses are hardy in New York State as far north as Buffalo.

SEVENTY YEARS IN THE SEED BUSINESS.

"The days of our years are three-score and ten," Peter Henderson & Co., New York, begin the seventieth year of their business with 1916. "Everything for the Garden," as their catalogue is called, in vegetable features Triumphant, a variety of Romanesco lettuce, Romain lettuce is popular and always in demand. The oval shaped heads are blanched by tying the outer leaves together with string a few days before they are wanted for the table. The entire plant is tender and palatable.

A comparatively new celery is also offered, Easy-Bleaching, for which the claim is made that it is nearly stringless. It is easily blanched and is a late keeping celery. The plants are of medium height, of great vigor, having thick rather than broad stalks, tender, brittle and of good flavor.

Prosperity Pea is an early variety of good quality and good flavor. This is not new, but is one of the best of the early peas.

Unrivaled Wax Bean is comparatively new. The plant is dwarf, a prolific bearer and quite early and is free from rust and blight.

Butterfly Fancies are still a specialty and an unusual collection of new Red Sunflowers is offered, including Red and Gold, Pink and White, Red Lilliput and Wine and Primrose.

Rosaleen is a new hybrid tea rose, fine for bedding, rosy-carmine pink. Double to the center throughout the hottest weather. Keeps well when cut. Panama, Rindance and Cardinal are all new roses introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. Brilliant, bright scarlet; Countess Clamwilliam, peach pink; Mrs. Archie Gray, yellow; Mrs. James Lyman, pink, and William Cooper, red, are all new imported hybrid tea roses offered for the first time this season.

We notice some newcomers in the Canna collection offered and that the list of chrysanthemums has been completely revised. Some attractive new dahlias and geraniums are listed and six new varieties of hardy phlox.

Potatoes cannot be brought into the United States from England, Scotland or Ireland on account of potato wart disease, which is general throughout Great Britain.

Potatoes can now be shipped into the United States from Canada by the removal of the foreign quarantine for powdery scab. The regulations governing the entry of potatoes and providing for inspection at ports of entry are still continued in force.

The Seventy-sixth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society will be held at the State Capitol, Albany, January 18 and 19. The topics for discussion are: "The Standardization of Farm Products," "Vital Issues in Rural Organization," "National Marketing of Farm Products," "City Markets," "The Farmers' Union of Maine," "Advertising a State's Products," "Preserving Farm Wastes," "The Lower Cost of Living," "Dairy Interests," "Farm Problems in Congress," "Progress of the Land Bank" and "Agricultural Education in the High Schools and Common Schools."

The speakers will be Gov. Charles S. Whitman; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; the Hon. Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Congressman Hatton W. Sumner of Dallas, Tex.; the Hon. E. B. Bray, Commissioner of Agriculture, St. Albans, Vt.; Dr. Veranus A.

Moore, dean of New York State Veterinary College; Wells A. Sherman, U. S. Department of Agriculture; the Hon. J. W. Holme, Michigan Commissioner of Dairy and Foods; and others. A banquet will be given Wednesday evening.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

The Horticultural Society of New York will hold an exhibition of flowers next Wednesday in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh street, in the West Assembly Hall. The schedule includes orchids and carnations, open to all, and carnations, sweet peas, antirrhinum and schizanthus, for non-commercial growers.

Special prizes can be awarded for interesting and unusual exhibits not provided for in the schedule and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this opportunity. George V. Nash is secretary, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York city. Admission to the exhibition will be free.

CONVENTION OF HORTICULTURAL CLUBS.

The New York State Federation of Horticultural Clubs will hold its annual convention at Ithaca on February 9. This meeting is in connection with the ninth annual farmers' week of the college of agriculture at Cornell, February 7-12. Lectures, exhibits and practical demonstrations of interest to florists and to the flower lovers of the State will continue throughout the week.

Addresses on commercial flower growing will be given, including such subjects as water lilies for the home and market, garden roses, the relation of the agricultural college to the flower growing interests of the State, and protection and pruning, but disposal of flowers and plants. Other lectures to be given during the week by members of the faculty include gardens and garden planning, the garden gladiolus, the garden phlox, the peony and its culture, and many more.

Special prizes will be awarded for the best baskets of willow cuttings, for the best baskets of willow cuttings, for the best baskets of willow cuttings, for the best baskets of willow cuttings.

An exhibition of cut flowers contributed by commercial growers throughout the Eastern States will be on view during the entire week.

CANDIED CRANBERRIES.

Candied cranberries make a delicious and inexpensive confection, much resembling candied cherries but having a distinct flavor. They can be eaten as a sweetmeat or used to give a touch of color to frosted cakes, whipped cream or custards.

The secret of candying cranberries lies in handling the fruit so that it will become saturated with sugar. This calls for slow cooking on the installment plan and the use of a dish large enough to permit all the berries to float at the top of the syrup during cooking. The skins are so tough that they must be pierced before cooking to let the syrup into the pulp or interior. To do this three little slits, each one-eighth inch long, should be made in each berry with the point of a penknife. Use selected, large, firm cranberries. The directions for cooking are as follows:

For 1 1/2 cups of berries make a thin syrup by boiling together until clear two cups of sugar and 2 1/2 cups of water. When the syrup is cool add the berries and bring very slowly to the boiling point. If the berries are heated too quickly the skins will burst before the syrup soaks into the pulp. As soon as the syrup boils take the dish off the stove and let it stand overnight. Next day drain the syrup from the berries and boil it until it is reduced to about half its original volume. Put the berries into this medium thick syrup and heat slowly but gently for three or four minutes and then allow to stand for two hours or more. Then boil gently a third time for five minutes. A smaller dish probably will be needed for the third and last boiling. When thoroughly cold or better still, on the following day,

drain off the syrup and spread the berries out on a lightly buttered plate or a sheet of clean waxed or oiled paper until the surface of the berries dries. The berries, if directions have been followed, will candy separately and not into a sticky mass.

WILLOWS IN DEMAND.

The curtailment of the European supply of willow rods has improved the market for American osiers, and American manufacturers of willow furniture and basketware have found it difficult to obtain sufficient raw material for their needs. Most of the willow imports used in this country come from England, Belgium, Holland, France and Germany, but these sources have been practically closed for several months. One manufacturer reports that Japanese osiers have taken the market formerly supplied by German osiers at slightly higher prices. Finished willow baskets from Japan have come in where split bamboo was the only Japanese basket ware on sale before the war. Prices of American willows, it is said, have increased on account of the shortage of imported osiers, and growers here are meeting a heavy demand for their product.

The willow ware industry in America is centered in New York, Boston and Rochester. Small concerns are located in other places, but most of the wholesale supply comes from these three cities. The extension of the industry is limited not so much by the lack of raw material as by the scarcity of the right class of labor. Up to a few months ago manufacturers used far more imported than American willows, because the imported rods are better colored and easier to obtain in the desirable small sizes. The average American grower seems not to appreciate the value of small stock, which is more difficult to peel and therefore more expensive to produce. The American grown willow is regarded favorably by furniture makers and could be used with ease to obtain in the desirable small sizes. The average American grower seems not to appreciate the value of small stock, which is more difficult to peel and therefore more expensive to produce. The American grown willow is regarded favorably by furniture makers and could be used with ease to obtain in the desirable small sizes.

Basket willows are not grown commercially in this country over nearly so great a range as possible. Willows can be grown practically in all parts of the country, except in the arid and semiarid regions, and in all altitudes and portions of the South.

The value of willow culture as a profitable means of utilizing overflow lands not suitable for other crops has been demonstrated.

With favorable moisture conditions basket willows can be grown on a wide range of soils, but the ideal soil is a loose, sandy loam. The soil is either heavy or alkalical; a sample should be sent to the State experiment station for analysis to determine the proper means of neutralizing it. The ideal site for willow growing is one where the water table is from 2 to 3 feet from the surface, insuring a constant and sufficient water supply while the surface remains dry enough to permit thorough cultivation.

A perennial hindrance to plant willows should choose, as a rule, either the American green variety, the Lemley or Patent Lemley. These varieties require comparatively little cultivation, are easily peeled and bring good prices. American green is much in demand by makers of furniture and the heavier and better grades of basket ware. It is the best basket willow grown in America, but unfortunately is subject to insect attack and diseases.

The best time to plant is very early in the spring, when the weather is cool, the soil moist and the cuttings show little, if any, growth. To insure success with the smallest cost the cuttings should be widely spaced at first, so as to permit of horse cultivation. Spacing might be 6 by 36 inches, or even 12 by 36, according to the soil and moisture conditions. After two years of cultivation additional rows of cuttings should be set between those already established, then further cultivation is done with a hoe until the soil has developed to the point where cultivation becomes unnecessary.

The greatest problem of willow culture in this country, since it is always difficult to obtain labor at a cost low enough to allow a profit to the grower. This circumstance has been responsible for the abandonment of many willow plantations. The device most difficult in the willow industry in America is a peeling machine which would cost less than \$100. Several good machines have, in fact, been designed, but with one exception they are all too cumbersome and expensive. The basket willow grower is in need of a peeling machine which would cost less than \$100. Several good machines have, in fact, been designed, but with one exception they are all too cumbersome and expensive.

The growing of willow, however, requires much labor which must be obtained at low cost and is rather difficult to get. Although prices of willows are high at present, primarily because of the decrease in the supply, it is, of course, impossible to say how long these prices will rule. Nevertheless, there is an increase in popularity of willow furniture, which at present is another factor in high prices.

Two million willow cuttings have been distributed by the United States Forest Service among experiment stations, forest schools and individual growers. Nurserymen say that as soon as there is a demand for anything they produce it is likely to be supplied by the Government, which is a serious injury to their legitimate business. Why not ask the nurserymen, have the Government acquire free machines for making ammunition, shoes, clothing, etc., which have been in such great demand since the war began? If the nursery and seed business is legitimate, they ask, why is it not entitled to the same consideration as other businesses?

VAST SUMS LOST IN HANDLING EGGS

Carelessness Is One of Chief Causes for Great Waste Which Exists Now.

CLEANLINESS ESSENTIAL

When one visits the large egg candling establishments and sees the enormous amount of eggs consigned to the garbage one wonders who is responsible for this and the similar losses, estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to have amounted last year to about \$45,000,000, or 17 per cent. of all eggs shipped. Of these 2 per cent. were dirty eggs, 2 per cent. broken eggs, 5 per cent. eggs in which chicks have begun to grow, 5 per cent. with shrunken contents, 2 per cent. rotten and 1 per cent. mouldy and bad flavored. Many producers and shippers complain that they do not receive fair returns for their products, feeling that they should have received at least the "highest quotations," without realizing that highest prices are paid for high quality only.

New York city pays the highest price for No. 1 white eggs, while Boston and the best New England markets call for fancy or No. 1 brown eggs. Yet of all the eggs shipped to these markets only about 5 to 7 per cent. are of the color and quality desired for the best trade, while the bulk of the shipments contain eggs of various colors, sizes and quality.

There are also many fresh laid eggs good on the outside, but containing meat spots and blood clots easily detected in candling, which may be mistaken by the customer for partly developed chicks. One can only expect to receive for such eggs prices in proportion to their quality.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Leghorns as a whole made another slight gain this week, the Rhode Island Reds held their own, while the Rocks, Wyandottes and miscellaneous breeds fell slightly under their production for the tenth week. The total for the week was relatively 24 eggs better than for the corresponding week last year and nearly 500 eggs higher than that of two years ago.

First honors for the week go to Jacob E. Janssen's Rhode Island Reds from North Haven, Conn., with a production of 42 eggs. Two pens, one of Rhode Island Reds owned by E. L. Knight of Berlin, Conn., and the White Wyandotte of Fred G. Knight, Bridgeton, R. I., tied for second place with 42 eggs to their credit. The third place was held by A. T. Leighton's White Rocks from North Attleboro, Mass., tying with Abel Lathrop's White Wyandottes from Brewster, England, both pens producing 39 eggs. One bird is credited with a perfect score for the week. This honor goes to R. I. Red No. 325.

The only change noted in the leading pen is that of Mrs. R. W. Stevens of Mrs. R. W. Stevens and O. G. Knight, the latter pen coming into second place among the three leading Wyandotte pens.

The monthly awards for December have been announced as follows: The blue ribbon, or first prize, goes to Tom Barron's White Wyandottes with a grand total of 24 eggs to their credit, closely followed by Mrs. R. W. Stevens' White Wyandottes, whose total production was 191. Third place for the month goes to the famed Rocks of J. F. Francis, West Hampton Beach, L. I., with 175 eggs to their credit.

The three best pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCKS: 1st—Mrs. J. F. Francis, West Hampton Beach, L. I., 245; 2nd—Mrs. R. W. Stevens, 245; 3rd—Mrs. R. W. Stevens, 245.

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LIMBURGER CUTS DEATH RATE.

Wisconsin Physician Says Cheese Is Healthful.

MONROE, Wis., Jan. 15.—Physicians of Green county, which had the lowest death rate in the State last summer, attribute the healthy condition of the community to the eating of Limburger cheese.

Last year 3,041,465 pounds of this cheese were produced in the county, and a staple of food it largely displaced milk.

The quarterly report of the State Board of Health, just issued, gave Green county a death rate of 7.2 per 1,000 compared with 9.2 for the State at large.

WHITE CHINA GEESE ARE RATHER NOISY

They Lay Enough Eggs to Make Up for Their Garrulousness.

The American Standard of Perfection recognizes two varieties of China Geese, the brown and the white. They are great favorites with farmers, who use them for crossing with the Toulouse, Emden and African varieties, for the production of "green" geese for holiday trade.

BRITISH HENS GAIN DECEMBER RIBBON

Win Monthly Trophy at Storrs College by Laying Just 200 Eggs.

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 15.—Whether or not the birds in the laying contest at Storrs made good resolutions for the new year and then thought better of it is hard to say. However, that may be, the management has to report a slight drop in the total production for the tenth week, in which 1,822 eggs were produced, as against 1,907 for the ninth week, a drop of 85 eggs.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Leghorns as a whole made another slight gain this week, the Rhode Island Reds held their own, while the Rocks, Wyandottes and miscellaneous breeds fell slightly under their production for the tenth week. The total for the week was relatively 24 eggs better than for the corresponding week last year and nearly 500 eggs higher than that of two years ago.

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POULTRY BREEDERS WANT UNIFORM EGGS

At Present There Are Too Many Differences in Size and Shape.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., Jan. 15.—Might have been said about high production by hens in the egg laying contest at Storrs, Conn., that the birds in the laying contest at Storrs made good resolutions for the new year and then thought better of it is hard to say. However, that may be, the management has to report a slight drop in the total production for the tenth week, in which 1,822 eggs were produced, as against 1,907 for the ninth week, a drop of 85 eggs.

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Advertisement for Dwarf Trees, featuring Dwarf Pear, Dwarf Cherry, Dwarf Peach, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Quince, Dwarf Plum, Dwarf Nectarine, Dwarf Apricot, Dwarf Peach, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Quince, Dwarf Plum, Dwarf Nectarine, Dwarf Apricot.

Advertisement for The Van Dusen Nurseries, featuring Dwarf Trees, Dwarf Pear, Dwarf Cherry, Dwarf Peach, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Quince, Dwarf Plum, Dwarf Nectarine, Dwarf Apricot.

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Advertisement for Poultry Directory, featuring Poultry Breeds, Poultry Diseases, Poultry Nutrition, Poultry Management.