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Price list 1895

6297

Geo. J. Kellogg & sons, Janesville, Wis.

Western Headquarters for the "LOUDON" Raspberry.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.



AB

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CHAS. A. GREEN

E. S. Carman, editor of the Rural New Yorker, than whom there is no better authority in the United States, says, "The Loudon is the best hardy late red raspberry we have ever tried, ripens with Cuthbert, averages larger, very firm, continuing later, and among the heaviest yielders we have tried."
Mathew Crawford, of Ohio, says, "After watching the Loudon four seasons, I believe it to be decidedly the most valuable variety I ever saw."

A. J. Philips, Sec'y Wis. S. H. S., says, "As to size no red berry I have seen equals the Loudon. The first thing that attracted my attention was its productiveness, which I compared with the other red raspberries on twelve different fruit farms, at Madison, Janesville, Ft. Atkinson, and Sparta, and in every instance the Loudon was loaded with fruit heavier than any I saw, one-third to one-half heavier. July 16th, after carrying a case of Loudon four days, they arrived in good condition."

E. S. Goff, professor of Horticulture at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says, "I find bush one foot shorter than Turner, canes stronger. Scarce any anthracnose or septoria on plants. Fruit of general form and color of Cuthbert. Equal to largest Cuthbert in size. Superior to Cuthbert in firmness and quality. In productiveness equal to most productive Cuthbert plants ever seen. Without protection the young plants are making vigorous growth. And if productiveness should be equal on any grounds to that of Mr. Loudon's this variety will prove a valuable acquisition and is destined to become a standard for both home use and market."

These testimonials we fully endorse, having watched this variety for years; one strong point is its late bearing, the lower fruit spurs continuing in bearing till the middle of September in favorable seasons. Pickers pick a box in three minutes.

The committee appointed at our state meeting at Grand Rapids to investigate the merits of the Loudon made the following report: "We, the undersigned, as a committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, certify that we have on this 12th day of July, 1895, visited and carefully examined the raspberry plantations upon the ground of F. W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis., and freely certify that the new seedling variety originated by him in the year 1880, and bearing his name, is the most promising sucker variety of red raspberry that we have ever seen for productiveness, size, quality, flavor, firmness of fruit, and hardiness, vigor and health of plant." John S. Harris, pomologist, La Crescent, Minn. Chas. W. Sampson, fruitgrower, Minn. L. G. Kellogg, Pres. Wis. State Hort. Soc., Ripon, Wis. A. J. Philips Secy. Wis. State Hort. Soc., West Salem, Wis. R. J. Coe, Treas. Wis. State Hort. Soc., Fort Atkinson, Wis. D. C. Converse, fruitgrower, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Geo. J. Kellogg, fruitgrower, Janesville, Wis.

We having made arrangements with C. A. Green to ship plants direct from Mr. Loudon's grounds, this is a great advantage for Western growers, as it will save unnecessary delay and long transit.

The orchard should be on the highest ground, northern slope, never sloping to the south, if any other aspect; timber ridges underlaid with clay and limestone are the best. No wind-break above the mature apple tree and only on the sides of prevailing winds; there must be free circulation of air to prevent frosts and blight.

Shape of the tree will save loss later on. Have one central trunk with side branches, put on at nearly right angles, four to eight inches apart. Cut off all limbs that are not right at the time of planting, form a new top and have no crotches. Protection from sun-scald, borers, rabbits, mice, sheep, hogs, calves and the whiffle-tree may be given by weaving eight lath with copper wire and encircling the tree at the time of planting, to where top is wanted. This is A. J. Philips device and will be a monument to his memory. The summer sun and the heat in February and March injures more than the cold of winter. Keep the orchard fenced from all stock except the fowls and small pigs; cultivate the first three years and then seed to clover. When in bearing give each tree a thorough dressing of unleached wood ashes every year or plenty of manure in proportion to the yield of fruit. Half our orchards are starved to death.

When a tree is planted pack the earth solid about the roots; use something to tamp the earth but do not bruise the roots. The ends should be cut smooth on the under side before planting; if the ground is dry, when nearly filled in put on a pail of water and when it settles fill up and leave the surface dirt loose. Now do not leave the field till the tree is *thoroughly mulched* three feet each side of the tree with manure, saw dust, chip dirt or straw and put on stones or brush so the mulch will not get away, and if the tree does not start, water with *hot* water; in time of drouth put on a pail of water to a tree at sundown that has stood in the sun during the day. Frequently during the summer remove the mulch and stir the surface soil, replacing the mulch; if the fall is dry, remove the mulch and give each tree two pails of water that the winter may not freeze the roots dry. Often it will pay to put a barrel of water on a bearing tree to help mature the crop of fruit and again in November to put it in good shape for winter.

Protect the bodies, and if a wisp of marsh hay is wound among the branches it will pay. Hay, rye straw or corn stalks may be tied about the tree in place of lath, but then a little mound of fresh earth must be put about the tree under the mulch in November to protect from mice.

Spraying has become a necesity both for scab, leaf blight and insects. Use Bordeaux mixture: blue vitrol 6 pounds, quick lime (fresh) 4 pounds, dissolve separate, stir while mixing, strain, add water to make 40 gallons, add $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Paris Green, spray just as the buds are opening, immediately after the blossoms fall and two and four weeks later. Don't kill the bees by spraying while in bloom.

Kerosene emulsion: 1 pint soft or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound hard soap, soft or whale-oil soap best 2 quarts boiling water, add 1 pint of kerosene while the water is hot but away from the fire, stir till a cream, add 5 galls of water and spray for slugs, lice, green fly, etc.

Care in handling stock when received will save much loss. Evergreen roots once dry are dead; set with care, cut all tops back except evergreens and cherries.

We express our thanks for increasing patronage and shall try to merit your favors. Letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp; if persons do not feel interest enough to pay the postage we cannot afford to attend to a useless correspondence. We are agents for the best Horticultural and Agricultural papers of the land.

Special rates on large orders. We furnish 6 at dozen rates, 50 at 100, etc. 4 kinds of strawberries in 100 if desired.

Some of this list are not a success on all soils, *all* kinds do well on *some* soils and *some* locations. We would gladly cut this list down to ten, but very many kinds have so many good points it is impossible; those in heavy type have proven most satisfactory in times of drouth and over a wide range of country. Mistakes sometimes occur, but if so, we refund money or replace free. Plants at dozen and hundred rates, free by mail. We have United States American and Wells Fargo's Express companies; short distances and early spring, plants go safely by freight; we have C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. Ry's.

Spring planting of strawberries is best, one plant set in spring is worth a dozen set later. Farmers should plant rows 20 rods long, 1 row perfects, 1 row pistillates, keep a record of the kinds, and you can grow your own plants, set two rows every spring, take care of them the first season, don't go to an old mixed bed for plants, you may get all pistillates, bed white with bloom and no fruit.

With the best of these kinds, setting two rows perfect two or four rows pistillate, side by side, on good land that has been hoed the two years previous, planted in April, properly cared for till September, mulched in November with marsh hay just so you can't see the plants, half the mulch raked between the rows in May, they should yield two hundred bushels per acre, often more, if the weather is favorable.

In the selection of strawberry ground avoid meadow sod; on account of the white grubb—potato ground is best, rich enough to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre—plow deeply with subsoil plow, manure on top with well rotted manure and drag it thoroughly. Plants should be set so the crown will be even with the surface of the ground—have the roots cut back to 4 or 5 inches—spread them out in the hole, make the ground firm about them. Set two rows of perfect and two rows pistillate, or one each side by side, or set one plant perfect and one plant pistillate alternating *in each row*—if only one row they *must alternate*—all pistillates would produce no fruit but properly mixed they produce double the fruit of most perfect kinds. *Hoe and cultivate every week* if you want the *best results*. Pick off all blossom stems as they appear the season of planting. *Fence out the chickens and pigs*. Cover the runners at the joint with a little earth and train the rows two feet wide of matted plants, four inches apart, set four feet by two.

The ground should be ready before plants are received. Open the bundles, dip them in water, heel in or set immediately without exposure to the sun and wind. If the ground is dry invert a spade of earth where each plant is set. In field planting use a horse marker, for garden use a line, tread it down, then remove and the line is out of the way.

While these notes are practically for Amateurs, there are many good points, we have learned from 40 years experience, and may be profitable to others; one man does not know it all; there is no one kind of strawberry that will do well everywhere; no variety does as well as the Wilson did 35 years ago; kinds will run out; try some of the new and hold fast those that do well on your soil; never take plants from a bearing bed, always keep a new bed for plants. In planting, don't leave out Crescent, Enhance, Eclipse, Gandy, Greenville, Haverland, Leader, Splendid, Saunders, Van Deman, Warfield, Wolverton and many of the new varieties of *wonderful* promise; study the list. Don't plant and then neglect, don't let the chickens or stock spoil the garden; don't neglect to put down the first runners, they make the best plants and escape the drouth; don't stop till you grow 5 bushels of strawberries to the square rod in one season.

Strawberries give the quickest returns of any fruits; if they are set early in the spring and left to bear they will pay in fruit the first season; in this case they should be mulched with lawn clippings to protect from dirt; we never advise letting them bear unless the planter has no other bed, as the newly planted bed needs all the strength and vitality reserved to make a greater success the following year; blossom buds should be picked off just as soon as they appear, and the greater the care taken the summer of planting the greater the success. We have often had remarkable yields of certain kinds from small areas.

Sadie has yielded at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre, but it runs small and is soft and not worth growing, when we have so many better kinds.

Crescent one season gave us over 7 bushels to the square rod and in a less favorable season, Enhance gave us fully 7 bushels to the square rod.

Levi Chase, of Madison, grew over 5 bushels per rod and many instances might be given of equally good returns.

One season from one crescent plant and its runners we picked the following season four and one-half quarts of fruit without any transplanting, this might have been more than doubled.

In 1891, William von Baumbach harvested and sold from five acres less 10 square rods, 1,700 bushels of fine marketable strawberries, and another 100 bushels of second grade might have been sold, so there is no limit to strawberry returns if all things are favorable.

Appie growing in hard places would best succeed by planting Duchess apple seeds where the orchard tree is to stand. At two years graft an inch below the crown and shade the young tree by a piece of fence board on southwest side, bank and wrap with marsh hay for winter and tie to a stake. Remove banking and keep shaded the second summer, then put on the lath protection. Second plan: Set piece root grafts and treat as above. Third plan: Get four to six foot trees well grown from the near-

est good nursery, prune, set, mulch, protect and take care of them. Best varieties are those that do best in your district. The following are the most hardy kinds Duchess, Hibernial, Glass Green, Peerless, Repka Malenka, McMahon and Red Wine. Second hardy list—Wealthy, Wolf River, Malinda, Patten's Graning, N. W. Greening, Longfield, Haas and Antonovka.

Best crabs are Whitney No. 20, Virginia and Martha. These lists might be extended but the best plan for half hardy varieties would be to top graft at 3 to 4 feet on the Virginia crab, grafting is very simple; place the cion so the inner bark of cion and stock will unite and wax from air. Wax is made of equal parts of tallow, bees wax and resin, melted, turned into a pail of water, worked into sticks, and if weather is cold keep it in warm water, if hot keep it in cold water while using. Graft any time from March 1st to June 1st. Cions can be cut and used immediately or cut in October. and packed in leaves where they will not shrivel.

Grapes are so easy grown and require so little room, it is a wonder that ever farmer has not a bountiful supply; they need plenty of sun, free circulation of air, good fair soil, plenty of ashes, after they get to bearing, not less than four quarts of unleached wood ashes a year to each vine, in fact all fruits want all the ashes they can get, coal ashes sifted are good as a mulch but not much value otherwise.

If grape ground is too rich, mildew will trouble, feed the bearing vines in proportion to the yield of fruit. Two year old vines are best to plant, set them ten inches deep, grow one cane the first year, cut to three buds in November and cover with dirt grow two canes second year, cut one to two buds the other to two feet, after this prune off about three-quarters of all new wood every November, cover from the sun; tie up as soon as frost is out in spring, pinch the bearing shoots two leaves beyond the fruit in June, watch for insects, birds and boys and enjoy the *fruit* of the vine and not the wine.

After the 1st. crop of strawberries mow the beds as close as possible, and burn them over, in a brisk wind, this destroys the leaf blight and insects; plow the rows down to 12 inches in width, cultivate thoroughly, drag crosswise and tear up part of the old plants; with good cultivation and a heavy dressing of manure and ashes, often the 2d crop is heavier than the 1st. we have picked 260 bushels per acre the 3d. crop by the above treatment. Some are bragging about new kinds that yielded last season 1280 qt at a single picking per acre, we have picked over 3200 qts. per acre, at one picking Enhance and this in its regular every other day pick.

It will pay to let a bed stand 2 years if no care is given it, but the better the care the better the returns.

Where the thermometer goes 20 below zero Blackberries need to be laid down and partially covered, this is not hard to do; with a spading fork take out the dirt on one side place the foot on the other side, and as it is bent in the root push the tops to the ground and cover with earth so to hold the bush down; then the next bush do this, and so on. In the spring raise the bush, bank it a little, tie to a stake, or run a wire each side the row, or one wire over the row to tie to. Raspberries can be bent to the ground and partially covered without disturbing the roots.

All small fruits should be heavily mulched with manure between the plants and the space between the rows cultivated shallow from *early spring* till after all the fruit is picked. If cultivation is left till late the moisture of the ground escapes, and you lose your crop.

Currants and gooseberries should have a sprinkle of Paris Green water as for potato bugs just as soon as the fruit is formed, white hellibore later. The wood of the Currant and Gooseberry should be cut out after bearing one or two crops and burned to destroy insects. Currants and Gooseberries are not a success in tree form, the borer is too plentiful in bush form and then cut out and burn them.

Address all orders to

GEO. J. KELLOGG & SONS,

P. O. Box 888

Janesville, Rock Co., Wis

2/95-

See #1705

Rudon

Western Headquarters for * *

* * the "LOUDON" Raspberry.

.Originated by F. W. LOUDON, Janesville, Wis.



THE LOUDON "RASPBERRY."

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LOUDON 50c. each; \$2.75 for 6; \$5.00 for 12; \$9.00 for 25; \$18.00 for 50; \$35.00 for 100,

and doz. can be sent by mail. But much larger plants will be sent by express.

Strawberries for April 1895,

by GEO. J. KELLOGG & SONS, Janesville, Wisconsin.

	Doz.	100	1000		100	1000
Australian Everbearing, b	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$	Muskingum, a b d h	\$ 50	\$ 2 00
Aroma, (6) a b f i	1 00	5 00		Middlefield (r) a b c d h i	50	2 00
Beder Wood, (8) a b c d e h	25	1 00	5 00	Mrs Cleveland (r) a b c d h	25	1 00
Burt, f g	25	1 00	5 00	Meek's Earle g h	50	2 00
Bubach No. 5, (r) a b c d h	25	1 00	5 00	Marshall a b c d h i	1 0	5 00
Beebe, a b d h	50	2 00		Northern (r) n-w, desirable	50	2 00
Beverly, (8) a b c d h i	50	2 00		No Name (6) a b d g h i	2 50	10 00
Bisel, (r) a b c d e g i	75	2 50		Ontario, a b c d h	50	2 00
Belle, (6) a b c d e h	1 00	5 00		Parker Earle (8) a b c f g h i	50	1 50
Cyclone, (6) a b d e h i	50	2 50		Princess (r) (8) a b c d e h	25	1 00
Capt. Jack, f g	25	1 00	5 00	Phillips, a b d g h	50	2 00
Crescent, (r) b d e g h	25	1 00	5 00	Putnam, (r) a f	25	1 00
Crawford, a c d h	25	1 00	3 50	Pacific, (r) a b d f g	25	1 00
Crosby (new) a b d f g	1 00	5 00	20 00	Prince on Chief (r) a b c g h i	75	4 00
Crosby's 27 (new) a b d g h	1 00	5 00	20 00	Rio (6) a b c e g h	50	2 00
" 91 (new) a b d g h	1 00	5 00	20 00	Roe, E. P., a b c f	50	3 00
Cherokee (new) b g h	1 00	5 00	20 00	Regina (r) a b d f g h	50	3 00
Dew, a b d	1 50	5 00		Robinson b d g h	50	2 00
Eureka, (r) a b d f h	25	1 00	5 00	Smith, b d f g h	25	1 00
Ed. Queen, (r) [3] a b c h i	25	1 00	7 50	Stayman's No. 1, (r) b d h	25	1 00
Enhance, a b d f g h	25	1 00	5 00	Sharpless, a b c d g	25	1 00
Eclipse, [r] a b c d h i	25	1 00	7 50	Southard, b d e g h	50	2 00
Edwards Favorite, a b d h	50	2 00		Splendid, a b c d g h i	50	2 00
Greenville, [r] a b c d h i	30	1 00	7 50	Saunders a b c d g h i	25	1 00
Gandv, [8] a b c d f g h i	35	1 00	7 50	Standard, a b c d f g h i	50	2 00
Haverland (r) a b d e h	25	1 00	3 00	Shuster's Gem (r) a b c e g i	50	2 00
Hoard, a b c d h	25	1 00	7 50	Shuckless, b, new, novelty	50	2 00
Iowa Beauty a b c d	50	3 00		Timbrell, (r) 8 a b c g h i	1 00	5 00
Ivanhoe, (6) a b c d g h i	1 00	5 00	5 00	Tennessee Prolific, (6) a b d h i	1 00	5 00
Jessie, a b c d e h i	25	1 00		Van Deman, b d e g h	25	1 00
Louise, b, new, promising	50	2 00		Warfield (r) b c d e g h	25	1 00
Lovett, b c d h	25	1 00	5 00	Wilson, b d e g h	25	1 00
Leader, a b c d e g h i	40	1 50	12 00	Woolverton, a b d g h i	25	1 00

Strawberry notes, (6) are Thompson's "Big Six"; (8) are Henderson's "Nectar Collection" best 8; (r) are plants must be planted beside others not so marked. If they are not, they are worthless for fruit; when propagated they are the most productive. The following key will explain the letters: a, attractive, large size; b, productive, vigorous and healthy; c, superior quality; d, desirable for market; e, early; f, late; g, good for shipping; h, worthy of general planting; i, superior in most good points.

These 66 kinds we have all growing, a few we have not yet fruited but consider them all valuable in about the order indicated; such worthless varieties as Michel, Swindle etc, we have not listed, we have them. Mistakes sometimes occur, but if so, we refund money or replace free, five to one. Plants at doz. rates, free by mail; add 20 cts. per 100 if by mail. We have United States, American and Well's Fargo's Express Companies; short distances and early spring, plants go safely by freight; we have C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P. Rys.

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