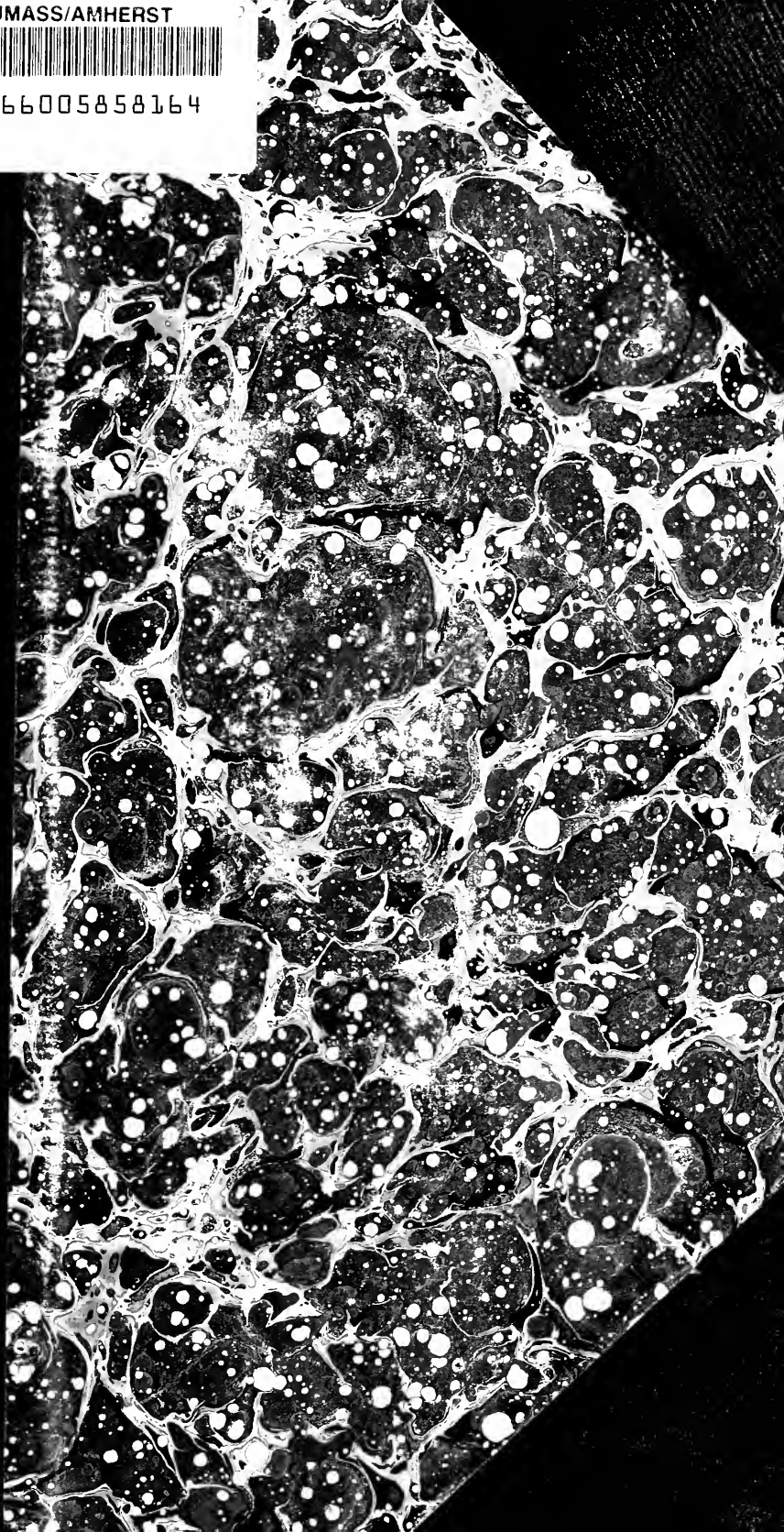
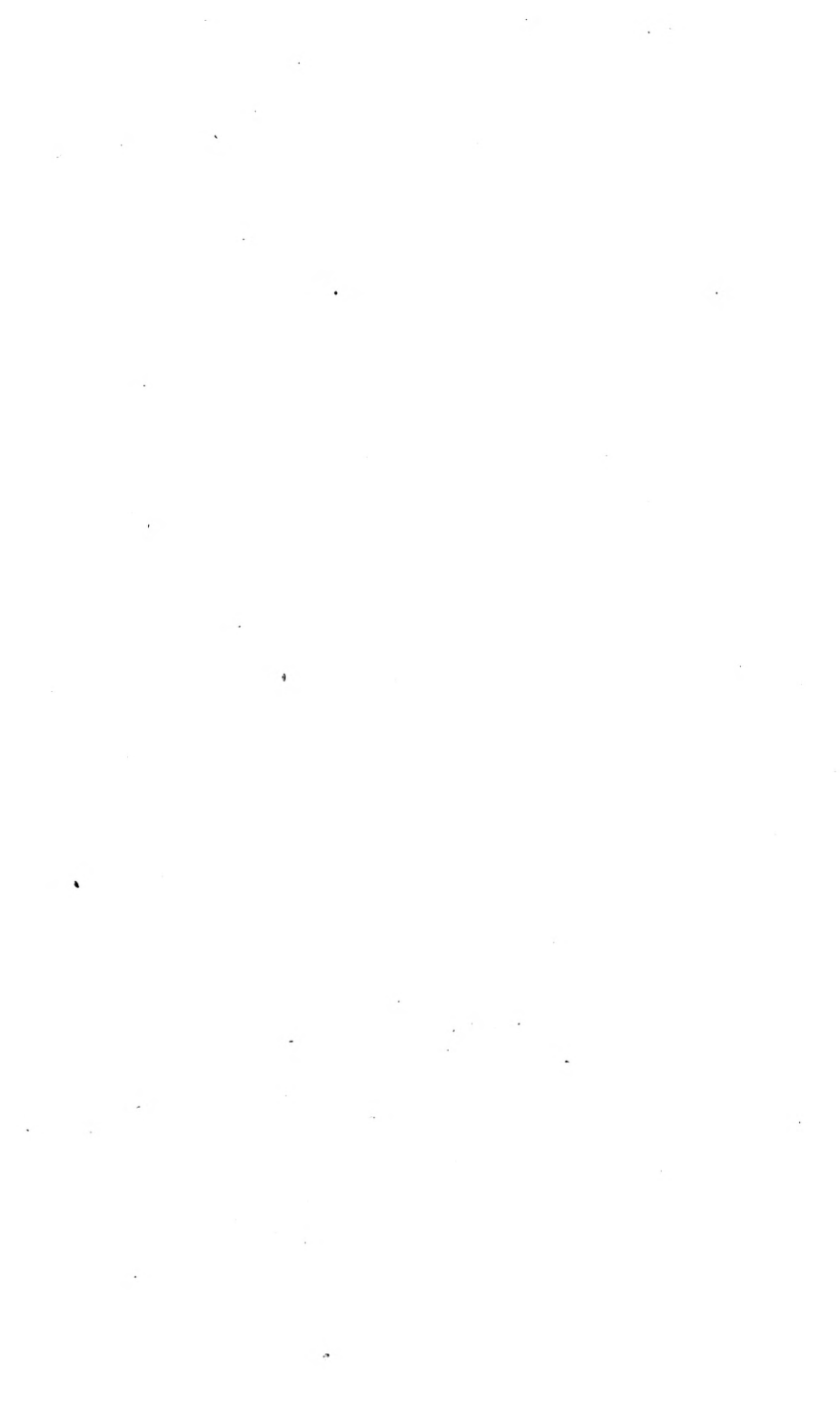


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Sam Burton

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Seventeenth Annual Convention

OF THE

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS

AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS

HELD AT

Buffalo, New York

AUGUST 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

1901

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PROCEEDINGS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1901.

The Seventeenth Convention of the Society, and the first under its recently acquired National Charter, was convened this day with an attendance that fully realized expectations. From Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Boston, and other centres all over the country, the delegations came with full ranks; the business sessions were full of interest and the essays and discussions replete with information of practical value; the exhibition hall was spacious and unexcelled for convenience of access, and the number and variety of the exhibits has rarely been equalled; the local hospitalities were among the most lavish ever enjoyed by the Society, the details of the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors being in competent hands, and altogether the Convention week was one of exceptional pleasure and profit to all the participants. A handsome souvenir publication, compiled by Mr. D. B. LONG, of Buffalo, contained descriptions and illustrations of points of interest in and about the city.

The Convention headquarters, in the City Convention building, contained one of the largest and most comprehensive trade exhibitions in the history of the Society. The assembly hall, in which the sessions were held, was profusely decorated with plants and foliage; the walls and columns were wreathed with vines, vases of gladiolus adorned the windows, and the platform presented the appearance of a garden in miniature, being surrounded with cannas, palms and tropical verdure.

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The Convention was opened at 10.40 A. M., in the presence of an immense assemblage, which tested the seating capacity of the Convention Hall and overflowed into the aisles. Among the honored members present were ex-Presidents LONSDALE, HILL, RUDD, SCOTT, DEAN, GRAHAM and NORTON, all of whom, in company with the officers and Executive Committee, were seated on the platform.

THE WELCOME AND THE RESPONSES.

President O'MARA called the Convention to order, and Vice-President KASTING presented Hon. CONRAD DIEHL, Mayor of the city of Buffalo.

Mayor DIEHL said: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*—It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the city of Buffalo, to welcome you to our midst. I can assure you that Buffalo appreciates your coming here and that she fully appreciates the good which your Society, through its members individually, renders to communities, and, as a whole, to the country at large.

What is more effective in embellishing and brightening our homes than the beautiful flower? And it is by you, the florists, through your study and art, that this lovely specimen of Nature's handiwork has been brought from the wild product of the forest to the degree of perfection which it has reached to-day. It seems to have a magical value. Many of you, doubtless, have noticed, in the changing countenance of the recipient of a beautiful bouquet or plant, a sense of gratification and pleasure which could scarcely have found adequate expression in words. I can speak from personal knowledge of the beneficent influence of flowers and plants in the sick room. The patient, who has received from some kind friend a bouquet, brightens up, points to the gift with delight, nourishes it with tender care, seems to feel better, and frequently shows a real improvement in condition because of it; even those who are obliged to attend the invalid are also benefited.

Without entering into details, permit me to say I am sure that your local committee here will take pains not alone to show you our Pan-American Exposition, where you will see one of the finest floral displays that has ever been gotten together, but will show you the more interesting points of our beautiful city. We think that we have the finest city on the globe; and possibly our well-paved, smooth and level streets will cause the younger persons among you, who have their wheels with them, to imagine themselves in a veritable paradise.

Tendering you the freedom of the city, and committing you to the care of our local committee, who, I am sure, will do their duty, I thank you for the attention you have given to these disconnected remarks. [Applause.]

President O'MARA responded on behalf of the Society. He expressed his appreciation of the Mayor's kindly and eloquent welcome;

and assured that official that the freedom of the city so promptly tendered was gladly accepted by the visitors. He continued:

We are glad to be in Buffalo. We have heard of it from afar. The fame of Buffalo, like that of Niagara, is abroad; and all over the country—from the North, the South, the East, the West—the cry is “Put me off at Buffalo.” We are “off at Buffalo,” this beautiful morning, sir—one which I almost believe you and your city government must have specially prepared for us. Our members from the West, escaping from a great heat and drought, and our brethren from the East also, feel assured that in the more equable temperature of this beautiful city, and in the genial companionship of their Buffalo friends, they can for a time forget the discomforts of midsummer. We know this because most of us are not strangers to Buffalo. Twelve years ago we came here. We enjoyed the hospitality of your city at that time; and from what Buffalo did for us then we have anticipated what she would do for us now. This handsomely decorated hall shows that the love of the beautiful, to which you have so eloquently referred as characteristic of the florist and his art, is as dearly prized by the florists of Buffalo as it is by their brethren of the craft, not in America alone, but all over the world.

I am not going to detain you, sir, because I know you have important engagements elsewhere, but I merely wish to say that we are not organized for sordid ends, but we are organized to develop the beautiful in nature, to seek for it wherever we go, to bring back to our homes new impressions of the beautiful, and thus continue to live up to the ideal which this Society set for itself at its very foundation. I realize that it is unnecessary for me to say this to you, sir, because from your association with our Mr. KASTING, Mr. SCOTT, and the other florists of this city, you have doubtless been long familiar with the fact.

I repeat that we are glad to be here in your beautiful city, to take full advantage of the freedom you have extended to us, and I again thank you, on behalf of the Society, for your kindly welcome.

President O'MARA, in conclusion, suggested that the Convention join in an expression of sentiment in compliment to the Mayor and city government of Buffalo. His suggestion was instantly responded to by all present in a round of cheers.

Vice-President WM. F. KASTING announced that the honor of extending the welcome of the Buffalo Florists' Club had devolved, not upon himself, but upon an older member and a more accomplished orator, who could say more in five minutes than a speaker like himself could say in several hours—Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, Chairman of the Local Committee of Entertainment and Superintendent of the Floricultural Department at the

Pan-American Exposition, upon coming forward, was greeted with tumultuous applause and many demonstrations of kindly feeling, which were long continued. Beginning in a humorous vein, he said:

Since coming into the room, a friend whom I have not seen for several years, told me I looked careworn. It is true that I have worked pretty hard this summer. I feel more than my usual diffidence this morning, and you know I am a bashful man when on the platform, so that you need not expect a great deal from me.

In common with the florists of Buffalo and its vicinity I am proud to see you here again. We went to New York and invited you to come here with every confidence that we would be able to take care of you, and you have loyally responded to our invitation and have come. I believe that this is going to be almost the banner convention in the history of this city. You were here twelve years ago and came, I may say, almost uninvited. We were startled by the responsibility we had assumed when you did us the honor to visit us then, but the local florists were small in number at that time as compared with what they are to-day, and yet I think we acquitted ourselves fairly well. Buffalo has grown very rapidly since then, having almost doubled in population. The Mayor did not tell you of the many things in which we excel other cities. We have more asphalt paving than any city in the world; and I do think that our residence streets, at least in number, are almost unequalled by those of any city in North America. In wind we even are surpassed only by Chicago. [Merriment.]

One of the principal labors of the local florists consists in taking care of you here in comfortable apartments or hotels: but the Chairman of the Committee we appointed is able to provide for not only all who have come, but for five thousand more who might have come if they had entrusted themselves to his hands. Now, if any of you were not comfortable last night, or were located in a quarter of the city that you did not find congenial to your tastes, you have only to make known the fact to the Hotel Committee, downstairs, of which Mr. W. A. ADAMS is chairman, and that gentleman will put you on the right track. No city in the history of great exhibitions has ever opened its doors to visitors as freely as has Buffalo. There are ten thousand homes here willing to take you in—I don't mean to "take you in," in one sense, but I mean to give you beautiful apartments at a moderate price. [Merriment.]

Another thing I want to say is this. We have a Reception Committee here, but I want you to consider that every member of the Buffalo Club is a bureau of information. I am proud to say that all our boys have come out and worked faithfully. If you see a man with a Buffalo badge on his coat go to him and ask him anything: I am sure he will refuse you nothing and will go anywhere with you. We have appointed a special committee to show you the Midway. It consists of Mr. KASTING, of Buffalo, and Mr. RUDD, of Chicago. [Applause.]

Mr. SCOTT then explained the most direct and advantageous methods of visiting and inspecting the Pan-American Exposition. He

described some of its prominent features, particularly the brilliant spectacle of the electric lighting, and expressed the hope that no member of the S. A. F. would have cause to regret having come to Buffalo.

President O'MARA closed the preliminary speechmaking by expressing, on behalf of the Society, his appreciation of the courtesies of the local club. He said the New York brethren, having recently gone through the throes of receiving the Convention, could sympathize with the Buffalo florists in the labors and responsibilities imposed upon them. He then impressed upon the members of the Convention the importance of punctual and regular attendance at the sessions, so as to economize time and, while facilitating the transaction of business, insure for themselves more opportunity for social recreation. He favored full, free and thorough discussions of all questions, and reminded those who would do the talking that the spirit of the Convention would live upon the written page; that what made for the benefit of the Society and its life, what held it together and what it must live upon, were its records.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President O'MARA, upon assuming the chair, delivered his formal address, which was received with marked attention and applauded. He spoke as follows:

To the Society of American Florists, Ladies and Gentlemen—Part of the duty imposed upon your President is to report to you in his address to the Convention the results of his stewardship since assuming that honorable position. It is, by common consent, his right to recommend to your careful consideration such measures as, in his judgment, deserve your attention, so that you may take such action thereon as your prudence and wisdom may dictate. The opening year of the twentieth century finds horticulture in a flourishing condition in America. It finds, too, the Society of American Florists established on a firmer basis than at any time in its history. The experimental stage has apparently been passed. The usefulness of this Society to its members, and to horticulture in general, has been so thoroughly demonstrated that there is no longer any hesitation. We move confidently, our membership is more stable, and from every source we learn that it is individually and collectively more ardently imbued with the spirit of progress and harmony, that there is a settled determination to achieve, in their highest sense, the aims and ambitions of the Society, to develop and advance American horticulture. The progress made at the New York Convention last year has been continued, our life membership has noticeably increased, our financial condition is excellent, the receipts for

the past year have exceeded any in the previous history of the Society, and it is befitting that your President should congratulate you on the substantial progress made. In doing this, let me urge you to continue the good work energetically, let each member perform cheerfully and conscientiously the duties assigned to him, be they great or small. This being done, there is no limit to the sphere of usefulness of our beloved Society.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

It is proper, too, that your President should note the general prosperity of the craft during the past year. The prosperity of horticulture has been coincident with the general good business conditions of the country. Never before, perhaps, in a single year was such progress made in building country homes near our large cities, in developing large estates, thus creating a demand for the products of horticulture unprecedented in the annals of the country. It is the earnest hope and wish of your President that this condition will continue, that our glorious country will keep on its God-appointed course, triumphing in the arts of peace, a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night in the vanguard of the world's upward progress. It is, too, his earnest hope and wish that this Society will keep step with every advance made, and that it will achieve its ambition to become the leading horticultural society in the world.

THE NATIONAL CHARTER.

At the last year's Convention a motion was made and carried that the incoming President appoint a committee of five to continue and carry out the project of obtaining a national charter for this Society. One of the first duties of your President was to appoint said committee, which was made larger upon the advice of the chairman appointed, viz., Mr. Wm. R. Smith. The efforts of that committee were successful, and, without detracting from the work of any member, it can be said that to the chairman, ably assisted by Mr. Durfee, we are to-day in the highly honorable and unique position of enjoying a charter granted by the Congress and signed by the President of the United States. The task undertaken eight years ago, and brought once to the threshold of successful completion, has at last been finished. All honor to the man through whose untiring and unselfish efforts we are enabled to-day in this first year of the new century, within the shadow of the great Exposition of Pan-American progress, to meet in name and in fame a bona fide national American Society of Horticulture.

WORK OF THE INCORPORATORS.

The incorporators met in Washington on May 14th last, to organize legally under the new charter and to formulate a Constitution and By-Laws to meet the exigencies presented by the new conditions. The question of closer co-operation between the Society of American Florists and special societies, which are in a large sense the natural expansion of what has been aptly termed the parent society, received careful consideration, and the Constitution which will

be presented to you in due time was unanimously adopted. Our able and industrious Secretary prepared and submitted a draft of these in advance to the incorporators. A committee of five appointed at the meeting of the Executive Committee in March also had the matter under consideration and passed favorably upon them, so that the Constitution and By-Laws to be presented may be fairly stated as embodying the views and judgment of a very representative body of this society. We were also assisted by the advice and counsel of members of the various special societies most interested: thus the matter will come before you endorsed favorably by those who have at the present time the responsibility of office upon them.

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

The value to all of closer co-operation is generally conceded; the only differences of opinion are in the means to be adopted. Time may demonstrate that there is no more apparent need for a special flower society, having a separate and isolated existence, than there is for a special fruit, tree or vegetable society. I make bold to say that if the S. A. F. were not in existence, and the special flower societies were in being as they are to-day, the paramount question before them would be how to effect an alliance for mutual benefit. That the means are at hand through the S. A. F. whereby this natural and desirable condition can be reached, should be deemed fortunate. It is not by the pulling down of any, but by the uplifting of all, that we can hope to place our beloved profession on its rightful plane, and maintain it in its proper orbit of usefulness to each other and the country at large. It is not too much to say that the shaping of the destiny of horticulture in this hemisphere is largely in our hands, that broad-minded, far-reaching policies will accomplish much in this day and generation that otherwise might seem impossible. This is an era of wide horizons. Reactionary movements are out of place with the spirit of American progress. Let us join in the grand procession and not be laggards in the general forward movement!

WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The appointees made on the Executive Committee in January were Messrs. Alex. Wallace, of New York City; Emil Buettner, of Park Ridge, Ill., and Richard Witterstaetter, of Sedamsville, Ohio, in place of Messrs. John H. Taylor, W. W. Coles and E. H. Cushman. The gentlemen retiring performed their duties faithfully, and I would recommend that a precedent be set by tendering them a vote of thanks in this convention. It is an act of courtesy which should, in my opinion, be performed each year as the members retire. The committee met in Buffalo, on March 5th last, and remained in session two days. During that time the Buffalo Florists' Club was unremitting in its attentions to the committee. The usual work of preparing a programme was completed and the result is shown in the programme of this Convention. A legislative committee consisting of Messrs. John N. May, Robert Craig, Benjamin Durfee, Wm. R. Smith and your President was appointed, with special ref-

erence to securing favorable action on the domestic parcels post measure before Congress. This is certain to come up again, and it should be to the interests of this society to have such a bill become a law. Mr. Edmund M. Wood, on behalf of the Purchasing Committee, reported that, for lack of capital, the committee was unable to take advantage of market fluctuations. After some consideration it was voted that the committee be thanked for its services and discharged. Mr. Wm. R. Smith was added to the Committee on Permanent Home, and the committee continued. Now that we have a national charter, and the stipulation is made therein that the principal office of the society shall be in Washington, we hope that a permanent home can be provided there. The benefits accruing to the society from such an acquisition are but too obvious, and do not require elaboration here. Let us hope that we may be able to realize our fondest hopes in regard to it. The work is in the hands of an able committee and the last addition is a tower of strength. The Executive Committee accepted the proposition of the Buffalo Florists' Club regarding the holding of the trade exhibition and appointed Mr. Chas. H. Keitseh as manager. The committee on award of medals through floricultural organizations recommended that one silver and one bronze medal be offered to each of the following organizations, to be awarded for new and meritorious plants or flowers of American origin, exhibited at a regular public exhibition: said medals not to be awarded unless the plants and flowers exhibited are entirely worthy of such award, viz: New York Florists' Club, American Carnation Society, American Dahlia Society, American Rose Society, New Jersey Floricultural Society, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Society of Indiana Florists, Chicago Horticultural Society, Newport Horticultural Society.

The official report of the details of said awards, with the name and description of the plant or flower to which said medals have been awarded, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the S. A. F. for the purposes of record. This seems a move in the right direction. The S. A. F. should be and is above all else educational, and this award of medals should encourage exhibitions of new and meritorious plants of American origin: it should increase the prestige and broaden the influence of our society. The medals should become the recognized standard for excellence.

While the committee was in session a telegram was received from Mr. Wm. R. Smith, announcing the signing of the national charter by President McKinley. In recognition of Mr. Smith's valuable services to the society, a committee was then and there appointed to draft suitable resolutions of thanks, have them properly engrossed and framed and presented to him, which was done.

DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

It seems opportune here to refer to the principle upon which and through which the charter was granted, viz., the development and advancement of American horticulture. Along certain lines this society can do more in that direction than any or probably all the kindred societies in the country. There are limitless acres and plenty of willing hands ready to produce here almost everything which we now import in plants, bulbs and seeds if the proper impetus is

given. Much has been done in that direction already, but much yet remains to be done, and the subject deserves your most careful consideration. In various parts of the country the bulb industry has been started, but it is yet in its infancy. Only recently a company has been incorporated for the production of bulbs which are now imported. Ex-President Wm. R. Smith forcibly alluded to this in his address at St. Louis in 1893, and cited the fact that nearly two million dollars had been sent the previous year to foreign countries for plants, bulbs and seeds. A great portion of that sum can undoubtedly be retained here if proper steps are taken to develop the natural resources of our country. I would suggest that the proper authorities be approached by a committee from this society, with a view to sending some one abroad—to Europe, and possibly Japan and China, to study the production of what we import, obtain all essential details, and have the results of his inquiries published in regular form. I would further suggest that this society obtain samples of bulbs now being produced here, and distribute them among growers for trial; that the silver medals of the society be awarded to the producers of bulbs whose stocks give the best results and that the whole matter be reported in full to the society in convention assembled by the Secretary of the S. A. F. Some practical step should be taken to develop this industry, and it should be extended to plants and seeds as well. If these suggestions do not appear to fit the situation, I trust that from this Convention will flow some that will.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

This work is educational in its best and most practical sense. Before quitting the subject allow me to make a plea for the young employee. Every florist's establishment should be educational for the employee in the greatest possible degree. The successful florist must have the keenest knowledge of Nature's laws. He is a chemist, if you will, handling the subtle forces of soil, water and air to be transmitted through his agency into glorious flowers and redundant foliage, or through his neglect into distorted, sickly and abnormal growths. The employee has much to do with either result, hence his discriminating faculties must be sharpened by awakening his reasoning powers. Be patient with him, reason with him, encourage independent judgment, develop his reasoning faculties, place opportunities for studying the theories of the profession at his disposal. Employees are not all born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" perpetually, and one lifted out of the ruck will recompense for many disappointments. A little altruism is a saving grace and we should cultivate it more. This policy is not entirely unselfish either, for there are few indeed who seek to educate others and fail in doing so to develop their own faculties. The facilities for developing a better grade of employees are immeasurably better than they were when this society was organized. Valuable books by members, practical books, have been written. The trade press is teeming with invaluable information: local clubs where discussions take place, where exhibitions are more numerous, are in all our principal cities. A competition for general excellence, or proficiency in specialties, with a book, a subscription to the trade papers, a year's membership in the

S. A. F., or a local club, as a prize, should stimulate the ambitious and develop the industry of the best, while exposing the want of these in others. The reports of the experiment stations are within the reach of all, and now that they are devoting more attention to horticultural work, their reports should be obtained and placed in the hands of those who are hungering for them. This will broaden the influence of the stations and help them to achieve their mission.

COLLEGE VERSUS PRACTICAL TRAINING.

So much has been said in previous conventions of the need for an experimental garden, college or school wherein to train young men, that I make bold to press the foregoing on your attention. It is a vital subject, fraught with the gravest importance to us as individuals as well as in our collective capacity. An institution such as has been urged upon this society frequently by ex-Presidents in their annual addresses, and advocated by members, is, I fear, beyond the power of this society to create or maintain. I have reasonable doubts of its utility if created. Let us use the means at hand to their greatest extent and we are likely to be astonished at the good results, if persevered in for any considerable time. I quote as apropos to the subject, from the address of Prof. F. W. Card, before the Section of Botany and Horticulture at the New Haven meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, as follows:

"Horticultural education began when man first learned to grow garden products and told his neighbor how. The educational method thus introduced has been in vogue since, and has produced more good horticulturists than any other. It is still the school which trains the rank and file of the gardeners employed on private estates, and the majority of practical horticulturists in all lines. We who are engaged in schools of another type are wont to place a low estimate on this kind of education; yet if we are looking for a particularly skilful man in any line this is the place to find him. Rule of thumb methods may largely prevail, but, deery it as we may, just this kind of training must ever form an important part of the education needed by professional horticulturists. The recognition of this general truth has led to the introduction and retention of manual training in many of our institutions. The mistake of this, if mistake there be, is not in overestimating the importance of manual training, but in assuming that the college is the best place to get it. Unquestionably the college is the best place to get some kinds of manual training, but it may not be the best place to acquire the details of handicraft in agriculture and horticulture. In so far as it is the best place, we are right in emphasizing it; in so far as it is not, let us leave practice to the school best fitted to teach it, and principles to the one best fitted to teach them."

What better testimony do we require of the great value of the training you can give? Further on he said:

"Closely affiliated with this phase of education (horticultural exhibitions) is that accomplished by horticultural societies. When man has done something creditable, he not only likes to show the product of his skill, but to tell his neighbor about it. If his neighbor has done something creditable, man wants to ask him how it was done. The horticultural society affords an opportunity to relate experiences and to ask questions. It gives the specialist a chance to tell his methods and others a chance to learn them. It brings to-

gether men who are interested in the same things, a prime factor in making education effective. Horticultural societies have had a vast influence in developing the horticulture and the horticulturists of our country. Their work does not stop with the mere interchange of experiences, for they are the chief factors behind most exhibitions, and the information brought to the surface at their meetings is scattered far and wide in printed reports. The education of the societies is fragmentary and unsystematic, but it is intensely practical. It gets at the information wanted, if it is to be had. This much college education does not do."

Let us, then, work along our own lines; "stick to our last," as it were, supplementing our practical experience with all that we can glean which is useful to us from the college reports and experiments. Let us not be chary of imparting the results of our experience to others.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE S. A. F.

This society has accomplished much of practical benefit since it was organized. These benefits were not confined to its members, but were shared by all the craft. It is an oft-told story, and so I will only briefly allude to its salient points. The reduction of the postage rate on plants and seeds obtained while the society was in its infancy. This achievement alone is enough to earn the gratitude of every one interested in horticulture. The work of the Nomenclature Committees in correcting errors. The obtaining of a lower express rate on plants and bulbs, with its saving to the grower and planter. The work of the Legislative Committee in safeguarding the interests of the florists during the panic of insect legislation. The essays and discussions which were published. The adoption of standard flower pots. These benefits alone should induce every florist to become and remain a member of the S. A. F., and should set at rest forever the pessimistic inquiries we occasionally hear as to what we have accomplished. The Florists' Hail Association came into existence through and by the S. A. F. At the New York Convention in 1888, it had insured 811,951 square feet of glass. At that convention the total area of glass reported in the United States was 13,051,590 square feet. At the present time the association insures in round numbers, say 14,500,000 square feet, aggregating risks of nearly a million dollars. Since its organization over 500 losses have been paid, amounting to over \$45,000, and it holds a reserve fund of nearly \$9,000. This is part of the record of the S. A. F. A trade press has been established, which provides a medium whereby the florist can buy and sell at greater advantage than would be otherwise possible, not to speak of the invaluable information it gleans and disseminates. From out of the S. A. F., and encouraged by it, have sprung special flower societies with all their attendant benefits. The annual meetings of the S. A. F. furnish an opportunity to the members of comparing notes to their mutual advantage. The exhibitions display the latest and most improved appliances. The opportunity is given to buy and sell, to meet old friends and make new ones. It is the forum from which issues the voice of American floriculture in its best and broadest sense. It is a society to be proud of for its achievements, to be sanguine of for its opportunities. We meet clothed with the new dignity of a national

charter; we assume new responsibilities; our "manifest destiny" is plainer before us than ever. Let us rise to the occasion, let us renew our fealty to the old-new society, let us show that we are worthy of the honor conferred upon us. The vista of the new century opens before us; we enter it auspiciously; with our feet firmly planted on the solid foundation which has been laid, and our eyes fixed on the rising sun of promise; in serried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, let us march forth to new fields and more glorious achievements.

JUDGES FOR THE TRADE EXHIBITION.

The PRESIDENT announced, as the first order of business, the appointment of judges for the Trade Exhibition.

Secretary STEWART read the appointments as far as completed.

Several vacancies in the list were filled by the appointment of gentlemen suggested by members of the Convention. The list, as corrected, was as follows:

CLASS A, PLANTS—E. O. Orpet, John Dingwall, Peter Murray.

CLASS B, CUT BLOOMS—R. Flowerday, J. J. Hess, Louis Dupuy.

CLASS C, BOILERS AND HEATING APPARATUS—W. W. Edgar, Wm. Bester, F. R. Mathison.

CLASS D, GREENHOUSE APPLIANCES AND FLOWER POTS—Geo. M. Kellogg, W. B. Leach, J. F. Wilcox.

CLASS E, FLORISTS' SUPPLIES AND FANCY EARTHENWARE—T. J. Johnston, G. Bartholme, C. H. Kunzman.

CLASS F, BULBS AND SEEDS—Samuel Henshaw, Warren Ewell, W. S. Rennie.

CLASS G, MISCELLANEOUS—E. O. Orpet, R. Flowerday, W. W. Edgar, Geo. M. Kellogg, T. J. Johnston, Samuel Henshaw.

The PRESIDENT notified the Judges of the hour of their meeting (3.00 P. M.) and that meanwhile a blue badge would be furnished to each of them by the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary WM. J. STEWART, of Boston, being called upon, presented and read his annual report, which was received with applause. It was as follows:

Mr. President and Members—A year of uninterrupted prosperity, marked by a largely augmented membership: a spirited Convention, with a trade exhibition of unprecedented magnitude and a horticultural display of unusual excellence; a year of harmony and progress—this is, in brief, the record of our Society for 1900. We have much to remember pleasantly of that great as-

sembly last August, with its brilliant illustration of munificent hospitality and the opportunities afforded for inspecting the most advanced examples of American floricultural industry. It is worthy of special record that, despite the allurements of the great city, the attendance at the meetings was unexpectedly full, the interest was unabated from start to finish, and the vital objects of our coming together were never lost sight of in the bewilderment of good things so lavishly provided for us by our brethren of the metropolis of America.

The annual report of proceedings, with full details of everything in connection with the event and much other matter of practical value, was issued, as usual, in the Fall, and a copy transmitted to each member of the Society, also to various libraries, societies, clubs and experiment stations making request therefor. It contains much that will be helpful to the cultivator, and is valuable as an authentic record of the condition of American floriculture in the closing of the nineteenth century.

The lists of plants recorded as introduced to commerce in this country during the year 1900 included four roses, five cannas, seven begonias, seven sweet peas, twenty-seven carnations, forty-one geraniums, forty-seven chrysanthemums and one hundred and fifty miscellaneous plants. In compiling this annual list, your Secretary makes use of every means of information in his power, but would respectfully ask all members to notify him promptly when about to disseminate for the first time any plant of native or foreign origin.

The number of members of 1899 who failed to renew their membership for 1900 was 63, including six resignations. The number of new members added during the year 1900 was 270, of whom four were life members. The additions were credited to the various States as follows: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Canada, Mexico, one each; Georgia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine, two each; Missouri, New Hampshire, Indiana, three each; Michigan, five; District of Columbia, seven; Ohio, 11; Maryland, 13; Connecticut, 14; Illinois, 15; Rhode Island, 17; New Jersey, 19; Massachusetts, 32; Pennsylvania, 39; New York, 71. It is gratifying to report that many of the State Vice-Presidents have shown commendable zeal during the present year in endeavoring to increase the membership from their respective districts. The number of members whose names appear on the roll book as in good standing on December 31, 1900, is 734, of whom 33 are life members. The number of life members has now increased to 50.

There have been but four removals by death since we last met: Roderick McKenzie, died November 26, 1900; W. J. Palmer, died December 19, 1900; John Galvin, died February 24, 1901; A. D. Rohrer, died April 4, 1901.

The official list of new plants registered by the Society has been increased by the addition of the following:

August 17, 1900, *Nephrolepis Washingtoniensis erecta* and *N. Washingtoniensis pendula*, by N. Studer.

September 22, 1900, Cannas, Montana and West Grove, by Conard & Jones Co.

September 22, 1900, Geraniums, Eben E. Rexford and Dr. E. A. Hering, by Henry Eichholz.

October 6, 1900, Rose Flush o'Dawn, by M. H. Walsh.

October 6, 1900, Dahlias, Salmon Queen and Harlequin, by W. Atlee Burpee.

October 6, Canna West Virginia, by Gustav Obermeyer.

October 20, 1900, Cannas, Pennsylvania and Betsy Ross, by Conard & Jones Co.

October 27, 1900, Rose Pan-American, by Peter Henderson & Co.

November 3, 1900, Canna Little Gem, by Peter Henderson & Co.

November 12, 1900, Rose Freedom, by Arthur Griffin.

November 24, 1900, Nephrolepis Piersoni, by F. P. Pierson Co.

December 15, 1900, Carnations, Norway and Egypt, by H. Weber & Son.

December 15, Sweet Pea Miss Florence E. Denzer, by A. C. Zvolanek.

January 12, 1901, Carnation Beau Ideal, by Nathan D. Pierce.

February 9, 1901, Sweet Pea Miss Helen M. Gould, by A. C. Zvolanek.

February 26, 1901, Rose Four Hundred, by D. T. Connor.

June 8, 1901, Rose Gainsborough, by Good & Reese Co.

July 20, 1901, Rose Newport Rambler, by Richard Gardner.

July 27, 1901, Cattleya Mossiae var. Evelyn Sloane, by A. J. Loveless.

July 30, 1901, Rose Dorothy Perkins, by Jackson & Perkins Co.

August 1, 1901, Geranium Mrs. Gov. Jackson, by Gustav Obermeyer.

August 6, 1901, Gladiolus Park Belle, by Michigan Seed Co.

It is hoped that a plan may be adopted at this meeting whereby all new plants, of whatever species, may be registered under one bureau. The desirability of a uniform system in this important department must be evident to everybody.

The usual executive meeting was held in this city on March 5—7, all the members of the board being present except two. The welcome news of the final passage and signing of the bill giving us a national charter was received with enthusiastic gratitude to our friends, whose long and arduous efforts had terminated so successfully, and a committee was appointed to prepare and send an appropriate acknowledgment to our honored ex-President, to whom, above all others, the credit is due. This committee attended to its duties, and the following testimonial, beautifully engrossed and framed, was in due time safely delivered at Washington:

TO WILLIAM R. SMITH.

GREETING: The Executive Committee of the S. A. F., assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., March 5, 1901, on being apprised of the fact that a National Charter for said Society had been duly granted by Congress and signed by the President of the United States, did then and there unanimously adopt the following resolution: Be it resolved,

That in the name of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, which we here represent, we hereby express to our beloved ex-President and esteemed fellow member, Mr. Wm. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C., our grateful appreciation of his devoted and unselfish efforts on behalf of this Society, and tender our heartfelt congratulations upon the successful termination of his persevering endeavors to secure for us a National Charter. The realization, through his instrumen-

tality, of this unique privilege, pregnant as it is with possibilities for the great advancement of horticulture in America, places him among the benefactors of our profession, whose names are imperishable in horticultural annals.

(Signed) PATRICK O'MARA, President; WM. J. STEWART, Secretary.

In illuminated panels at each of the upper corners appeared these quotations: "Loved at home, revered abroad." "Health and peace and sweet content."

An appreciative letter has been received from ex-President Smith, who, being now in Europe, is unable to be present. The letter will be read in the regular order.

Of the medals provided by the Executive Committee for award through the medium of sister societies, there has been awarded, up to date, one silver medal by the Newport Horticultural Society for the new dwarf canna Bobs.

The crowning event of the year and of our history as a Society is the acquisition of our national charter. This act of incorporation will have the effect of broadening our horizon and opens up before us a wide field for study and investigation in the development of an American standard for American horticulture and the encouragement of American horticultural industries. Horticulture is the best relaxation we can offer to humanity wearied with the labors of the factory or burdened with the cares and perplexities of the counting room or the corporation office. With our widened sphere and extending influence, our opportunity for useful activity is hindered only by lack of funds which, with the now assured permanency of our organization, should be secured in some way. Given the requisite facilities for gathering the right material, it would seem that the time is now here when the issuing of a quarterly bulletin from the secretary's office might be carried on with great benefit to our members. But with our present income, this is out of the question.

The kind assistance and many courtesies extended at all times by the officers and members of the Society are deeply appreciated by your Secretary, and contribute not a little to making the performance of the duties of his office an unalloyed pleasure.

On motion of Mr. A. S. BURNS, of New York, it was ordered that the report be received and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Treasurer H. B. BEATTY, of Oil City, Pa., being called upon, presented and read his annual report, and also a supplemental report for the period from January 1st to August 1st, 1901, which were received with applause. The reports were as follows:

JANUARY 1, 1900, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

1900.

Jan. 1. Balance as per statement rendered..... \$850.55

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 25.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 251-300, dues 1898, \$9.00; dues 1899, \$123.00; dues 1900, \$21.00.....	\$153.00
Feb. 26.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 351-400, dues 1899, \$24.00; dues 1900, \$123.00.....	147.00
Mar. 1.	Received from interest on deposit balance to date.....	3.00
April 12.	Received from Lord & Burnham for advertisement.....	25.00
	Received from Hitchings & Co. for advertisement.....	25.00
	Received from C. W. Ward for advertisement.....	15.00
May 7.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 151-198, initiation	240.00
July 31.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 401-450, dues 1899, \$15.00; dues 1900, \$132.00.....	147.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 1-50, dues 1900, \$144.00; dues 1901, \$6.00.....	150.00
	Received interest on deposit balance to June 25.....	6.21
Aug. 6.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 201-250, initiation	245.00
Aug. 15.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 51-100, dues 1900, \$141.00; dues 1901, \$6.00.....	147.00
Sept. 24.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 301-350, dues 1898	3.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 451-500, initiation, \$5.00; dues 1899, \$45.00; dues 1900, \$57.00.....	107.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 151-200, dues 1900, \$144.00; dues 1901, \$6.00.....	150.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 251-300, initiation	245.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 301-350, initiation	250.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 101-150, dues 1899, \$3.00; dues 1900, \$141.00; dues 1901, \$3.00.....	147.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 401-450, initiation	240.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 251-300, dues 1900, \$147.00; dues 1901, \$3.00.....	150.00
Dec. 31.	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 351-400, initiation	230.00
	Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 301-350, dues 1899, \$6.00; dues 1900, \$141.00; dues 1901, \$3.....	150.00
	Received from interest on deposit balance to December 25.	15.24
	Received from H. B. Beatty, donation to Life Membership Fund	7.00
	Received from H. B. Beatty, donation to General Fund....	3.00
Total receipts for 1900, \$3,000.45.		\$3,851.00

1900.

PAYMENTS.

Jan. 25.	Life Membership Fund,	as per voucher No. 152	\$27.05
Feb. 15.	W. N. Rudd,	" " 153	50.77
	W. W. Coles,	" " 154	45.45
	E. H. Cushman,	" " 155	32.00
	J. F. Sullivan,	" " 156	22.00
	J. D. Carmody,	" " 157	51.95
	A. B. Cartledge,	" " 158	4.00
	E. M. Wood,	" " 159	11.75
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 160	11.75
	H. B. Beatty,	" " 161	26.00
26.	John F. Cowell,	" " 162	22.80
Mar. 12.	Derrick Publishing Co.,	" " 163	7.00
July 31.	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 164	64.05
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 165	94.61
	N. Stafford,	" " 166	60.00
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 167	375.00
Aug. 18.	A. T. De La Mare P. & P. Co.,	" " 168	40.35
Sept. 24.	Robert Kift,	" " 169	90.00
	J. I. Gilbert,	" " 170	35.00
	A. T. De La Mare P. & P. Co.,	" " 171	18.85
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 172	62.15
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 173	107.39
Nov. 26.	Daniel Gunn & Co.,	" " 174	289.68
Dec. 18.	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 175	375.00
31.	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 176	66.93
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 177	72.00
	Life Membership Fund,	" " 178	24.45
	Life Membership Fund,	" " 179	7.00
Total disbursements			\$2,094.98
Cash on hand.....			1,756.02
			<hr/>
			\$3,851.00

SUMMARY.

Received dues for year 1898.....	\$12.00
Received dues for year 1899.....	216.00
Received dues for year 1900.....	1,191.00
Received dues for year 1901.....	27.00
Received for initiations.....	1,455.00
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Total dues	\$2,901.00
For advertising in Proceedings of Annual Convention.....	65.00
Received interest on general fund balance.....	24.45
Received donation from H. B. Beatty.....	10.00

Total receipts	\$3,000.45
Cash on hand January 1, 1900.....	850.55
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,851.00

CREDIT SUMMARY.

Secretary's salary	\$750.00
Assistants to Secretary at Annual Meeting.....	62.15
Executive Committee Meeting.....	278.47
Copying Proceedings Executive Committee Meeting.....	5.00
Stenographer's Report of Annual Convention.....	75.00
Printing Proceedings of Annual Convention.....	289.68
Miscellaneous Printing.....	72.20
Secretary's Office Expenses:	
Postage	\$123.88
Stationery	46.90
Typewriting and Engrossing.....	15.25
Telegrams	6.80
Express	4.35
	197.18
Silver and Bronze Medals.....	54.65
Badges	82.10
Miscellaneous Expenses:	
Miscellaneous	\$27.05
Stereopticon Illustrations, N. Y. Meeting.....	110.00
Medal Boxes	10.00
Trunk Line Agent	23.00
	170.05
	<hr/>
Life Membership Fund, interest for 1899.....	\$27.05
Life Membership Fund, interest for 1900.....	24.45
Life Membership Fund, Donation, H. B. Beatty.....	7.00
	58.50
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$2,094.98
Balance on hand.....	1,756.02
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,851.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

1900.	
Jan. 1. Amount on hand.....	\$585.00
Received from No. 24, F. W. Taylor.....	\$30.00
Received from No. 25, F. R. Newbold.....	30.00
Received from No. 26, A. H. Langjahr.....	25.00
Received from No. 27, Thos. F. Galvin.....	30.00
Received from No. 28, W. A. Daggett.....	30.00
Received from No. 29, P. Welch.....	25.00

Received from No. 30, Arthur Herrington.....	\$25.00	
Received from No. 31, W. J. Stewart.....	25.00	
Received from No. 32, Julius Roehrs.....	25.00	
Received from No. 33, Robert Craig.....	25.00	
Received from E. M. Wood, donation.....	11.75	
Received from H. B. Beatty, donation.....	7.00	
Received from interest on general fund, 1899.....	27.05	
Received from interest on general fund, 1900.....	24.45	
Received from interest on Life Mem. Fund, 1900....	29.20	\$369.45

Dec. 31. Amount on hand..... \$954.45
 Examined and found correct.

EDMUND M. WOOD,
 A. B. CARTLEDGE,
 J. F. SULLIVAN,
Auditors.

March 5, 1901.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT DEC. 31, 1900, TO JULY 31, 1901.

1901.

Jan. 1. Balance as per statement rendered.....\$1,756.02

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 1. Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 351-400, dues 1901	147.00
Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 401-450, dues 1901	147.00
Mar. 25. Received from American Rose Co., advertisement, 1899....	15.00
Received from Lord & Burnham Co., advertisement, 1900..	25.00
Received from Hitchings & Co., advertisement, 1900.....	25.00
May 25. Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 1-50, dues 1901..	150.00
July 28. Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 51-100, dues 1901.	150.00
Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 101-150, dues 1901. \$147.00; dues 1902, \$3.00.....	150.00
July 31. Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 451-500, initia- tion, 1901.....	245.00
Received from W. J. Stewart, Sec'y, Book 151-200, dues 1901. \$135.00; dues 1902, \$12.00.....	147.00
Interest on deposit balance to June 25th, 1901.....	16.62

Total\$2,973.64

Receipts for 1901 to July 31, \$1,217.62.

1901.

PAYMENTS.

Feb. 28. Derrick Publishing Co.,	as per voucher No. 180	\$3.50
Mar. 23. Alex. Wallace,	" " 181	19.00
C. W. Ward,	" " 182	25.00

PROCEEDINGS OF SEVENTEENTH CONVENTION

	Patrick O'Mara,	as per voucher No. 183	\$19.00
	J. F. Sullivan,	" " 184	18.00
	Emil Buettner,	" " 185	33.00
	R. Witterstaetter,	" " 186	29.50
	A. B. Cartledge,	" " 187	21.00
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 188	25.00
	Edmund M. Wood,	" " 189	25.00
	H. B. Beatty,	" " 190	14.80
	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 191	26.92
Mar. 27.	J. D. Carmody,	" " 192	41.99
July 25.	N. Stafford Co.,	" " 193	60.00
July 28.	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 194	213.77
July 30.	Wm. J. Stewart,	" " 195	375.00

Total disbursements \$950.39

Cash on hand \$2,023.25

\$2,973.64

SUMMARY.

Received initiations for year 1901.....	\$245.00
Received dues for year 1901.....	876.00
Received dues for year 1902.....	15.00

Total dues and initiations.....\$1,136.00

Received for advertising..... 65.00

Received interest on general fund balance..... 16.62

Total receipts\$1,217.62

Cash on hand January 1st, 1901..... 1,756.02

Total\$2,973.64

CREDIT SUMMARY.

Secretary's salary for six months..... \$375.00

Executive Committee meeting..... 271.20

Copying proceedings Executive Committee meeting..... 5.00

Miscellaneous Printing 34.50

Secretary's Office Expenses:

Postage\$75.16

Stationery 30.03

Typewriting and Engrossing..... 9.25

Telegrams 3.56

Express 2.25

120.25

Annual Badges 60.00

REPORTS OF STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The PRESIDENT announced, as the next order of business, reports of State Vice-Presidents. He said:

The Chair takes this occasion to thank the State Vice-Presidents personally for the extra efforts they have made this year. We have from them many and very valuable reports, and these contributions to the literature of the Society will prove to be of exceptional interest when printed in our official record. The Chair trusts that they will be supplemented, from year to year, by additional reports of like character. In this way the Society of American Florists will present the best history of the progress of floriculture that can be made, because it comes from the men who are actually engaged in the work and who are giving their personal attention to collecting data of that nature. Many reports for the current year have been presented, and some of them are voluminous. The question is whether the Convention wishes to hear them read at this time in detail, or prefers to have them filed as received and subsequently set forth at length in the printed record of our proceedings.

Mr. WM. SCOTT, of Buffalo: Mr. President, it would seem to make an invidious distinction if one or more of them were read and not all, and, as I know that some of the reports are voluminous and all are very valuable, I move that the reports be received and ordered to be printed in the official record of the Convention.

Mr. SCOTT's motion was voted upon and carried without dissent.

The PRESIDENT here took occasion to further commend the work of the State Vice-Presidents. He said their reports would form one of the most valuable features of the Society's publication; that those officers had acted, almost without exception, as advance agents of the Society, and had done much to promote the interests of floriculture within their respective districts. On behalf of the Society, he renewed his thanks for the services rendered. He added:

The Chair also reminds the State Vice-Presidents that they are entitled to wear a special badge which has been prepared for their use. Some of the more modest of their number may dislike to be "badged" too much, but we want to know who the State Vice-Presidents are, and this designation will enable us to recognize them.

[NOTE.—The Reports will be found in the later pages of this book.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT announced the next item of business to be reports of standing and special committees, and interrogated the Secretary as to reports handed to him.

Secretary STEWART: I have received an announcement from the Legislative Committee that nothing worthy of special notice has transpired during the year. From the Claims Committee no report has been received, though possibly some member of it may have a report to make here. Of the special committees, the Committee on Fertilizers, of which Mr. Ward is Chairman, is the only one, I believe, from which a report is expected to-day.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Mr. C. W. WARD, of Queens, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Artificial Fertilizers, responded as follows:

Mr. President—I have very little to report for the reason that illness prevented me from carrying on experiments which I had intended to finish by this time, but I will say to you that, so far as we have progressed in the use of artificial fertilizers, we have been successful. I have reason to believe that many of us will grow a large proportion of our green house products upon artificial fertilizers: in fact I think the time will come when we will be forced to do that. We are now entering upon what is termed "the horseless era," resulting from the gradual disuse of horse power. Our grazing lands are diminishing from year to year. This means that the source upon which we have depended for our supply of natural fertilizers is being reduced and as a consequence we will be compelled to resort to artificial fertilizers as a substitute for natural manures. Last year we grew a large proportion of our plants upon artificial fertilizers and were eminently successful. I would commend to those who are interested in this subject a work on fertilizers by Vornees. I think the cost of it is \$1.50. It will pay any of you to buy that work and read it.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Secretary STEWART read, for general information, various communications addressed to him, which were greeted with applause, viz.:

Telegram from San Francisco, Cal.: The Pacific Coast Horticultural Society sends greeting and a heartfelt wish that a strong national organization may result from the Convention's success.

H. H. LILLIENTHAL, *Secretary*.

Telegram from Bar Harbor, Me.: Regret illness prevents attendance at meeting. Best wishes for the success of the Society under national charter.

EDMUND M. WOOD.

Invitation from Management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1903, to hold the annual meeting of that year in that city. [See latter part of this volume.]

Invitations from the Citizens' Business League and the Florists' Club of Milwaukee, to hold the next meeting in that city.

Letter from ex-President WM. R. SMITH, as follows:

To Mr. Patrick O'Mara, President S. A. F., and Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, Secretary S. A. F.

Gentlemen: As the representatives of the Executive Committee of the Society of American Florists, permit me to thank you, and, through you, them and the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, for the testimonial left in my library in my absence. Words fail to express my appreciation of its beauty and elegance. It is difficult to say whether it excels in phraseology or in artistic execution; both are excellent and give me unfeigned delight.

I regretted to leave so suddenly, without showing to you and the incorporators that courtesy which my heart felt, for your careful deliberation on the great subject which has engrossed my attention for the last ten years. I am truly sorry that circumstances will prevent me from appearing in person, at the meeting in Buffalo, to thank you each and all individually.

The genial, kindly way the incorporators met, and the earnest manner in which the discussions proceeded, augur well, in my opinion, for the great success of ornamental horticulture in the future. All seemed to realize the importance of union. The form of the union is a secondary matter compared with the thing itself, the reality.

In the afternoon of life it is pleasant to be thought well of by those with whom you have intimately associated for years in an effort to promote horticulture. Hence, my appreciation of the great compliment paid me by the testimonials can be better felt than expressed. Let me hope that the society may live long and prosper, and

"May never wicked fortune touzle it,
May never wicked men bamboozle it,"

but may it go on and on in the great work of elevating the national taste, till time itself shall be no more.

Thanking you for your kind testimonial, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WM. R. SMITH.

National Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1901.

(Circular letter from the Horticultural Society of New York, as follows:

Office of the Secretary,

136 Liberty Street, New York City.

Gentlemen—It is proposed by the Horticultural Society of New York to hold an international conference on Plant Breeding and Hybridization during the year 1902; the month of September being suggested as the most acceptable time; this conference to provide for the reading and discussion of papers and the discussion of special topics pertaining to the subject; also an exhibition of hybrid plants, with their products, and all the related literature. It is further proposed to publish a complete report of the proceedings.

The Society is already assured of the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the American Institute of Arts and Sciences of the City of New York, the Society of American Florists, the New York Botanical Gardens and the School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture, the American Pharmacological Society and the Torrey Botanical Club.

You are respectfully invited to participate in this important meeting; and it is requested that you inform us by September 15th, 1901, whether you will assist, and, if so, what part you or any persons delegated by you will

take in the programme. You are also invited to offer any suggestions which may be of value to the organizing Society.

Kindly address your reply to Leonard Barron, Secy. Horticultural Society of New York, as above.

Yours respectfully,
Chairman of the Council.

Secretary STEWART also made the following announcements:

That the meeting of the Chrysanthemum Society of America would be held in the Convention Hall, this day, at three o'clock P. M.

That he had been requested to ask persons intending to attend the President's reception in the evening to be present promptly at eight o'clock, so that that pleasant function could be concluded in time for the illustrated lecture that was to follow.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the only communication apparently requiring immediate attention was the one requesting co-operation in the Plant Breeding and Hybridizing Congress in 1902. He thought that if it was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act, the matter would receive due consideration.

On motion of Mr. EDGAR SANDERS, of Chicago, the communication was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act under the circumstances.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. EDWIN LONSDALE, of Philadelphia: Mr. President, if in order, I make a motion that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. C. W. Ward for his donation of \$45.55 to the Permanent Fund.

Mr. LONSDALE's motion was carried without dissent, and the thanks of the Society were tendered, by the Chair, to the gentleman named.

Mr. WM. SCOTT, of the Buffalo Committee, reminded the audience of the ladies' carriage ride, to start at two P. M. He explained that accommodations had been secured for 325 ladies, the following gentlemen to be constituted a committee of escort: President O'MARA, Mayor DIEHL, Messrs. E. G. HILL, JAMES DEAN, EDWIN LONSDALE, M. H. NORTON, J. D. CARMODY, J. AUSTIN SHAW, EDGAR SANDERS, A. B. CARTLEDGE and J. W. C. DEAKE. He added, with characteristic humor, that, as a representative of the younger element, he would go along himself. [Merriment and applause.]

ADJOURNMENT.

No response being made to the call of the Chair for further miscellaneous business, on motion (at 12 noon), an adjournment was ordered until evening.

FIRST DAY—EVENING.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

President O'MARA's reception, at Convention Hall, in the evening, was an event of social importance in which the ladies took a prominent part. About 500 persons participated. A line was formed and each guest in turn was presented to the President and his associates. A few moments of social conversation followed and then the guests retired to seats in the hall. Music was furnished by an orchestra. President O'MARA was assisted in receiving by Secretary STEWART, Miss O'MARA, Vice-President KASTING and Mrs. KASTING, Treasurer BEATTY and Mrs. BEATTY.

HORTICULTURE IN JAPAN.

A lecture upon "Horticulture in Japan," with stereopticon views, by Mr. J. K. M. L. Farquhar, of Boston, proved to be most valuable and instructive, the lecturer holding the close attention of his audience throughout his interesting discourse.

After showing that Japan had borrowed much from her older neighbor, China, and that the Japanese florists and nurserymen derive their profit from the sale of tea to visitors in their gardens rather than from the sale of plants, he said that *Lilium lancifolium* is cultivated in large quantities, but *L. auratum* is native and is collected, and the supply is being exhausted. That *L. auratum* is collected is proven by the fact that no two consignments have the same color of dirt on the bulbs. These lilies are found in pockets in the mountains, at a depth of 18 inches below the surface. The prospect is that we shall not get this lily from Japan much longer, and the price will become prohibitory.

He explained that the claim that *L. auratum* is a cross between *longiflorum* and *Henryii* was made by those who had never been in Japan. *L.*

Henryii was discovered in 1888, and two years ago only 306 bulbs of it were to be found in Japan. *L. auratum* was abundant and widely distributed until the supply was diminished by exportations. *L. longiflorum* is also abundant. He considered *L. auratum* a species.

He said that the gardens and nurseries around Tokio are more numerous than the total of any other three cities of the world. One specialist in morning glories has some 150 distinct varieties, many of which are exceedingly pretty. He secures only about four ounces of seed each year, worth \$50 an ounce, a fact that should be remembered when so-called high priced morning glory seeds are offered at ten cents a packet. The Japs were quick to catch on to the fact that such valuable seed was wanted, and they accommodated us by going out into the woods and collecting it. [Merriment.] The morning glories are grown in pots, and it is almost impossible to get a supply of the high class seeds unless by special arrangement.

Many of the dwarfed Japanese trees, the lecturer said, are not so old as they are said to be, and close inspection will often reveal the places where they have been grafted. He spoke of the vacillating and unreliable nature of the Japanese merchant when compared with the Chinaman, the latter invariably carrying out his contracts to the letter.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. FARQUHAR by the Society.

Adjourned until the following day.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1901.

The morning session opened late, as members were dilatory in making their appearance, but following the call to order the benches filled up rapidly and the attendance soon fully equalled that of the opening session.

REPORTS OF JUDGES ON THE TRADE EXHIBITION.

The first business was the reading of the reports of the committees of Judges on the Trade Exhibition. Each report, as read, was acted upon by the Convention: a motion for its adoption being voted upon and carried without dissent. The motions to this effect were made by Messrs. SANDERS, of Chicago, and CUSHMAN, of Euclid, Ohio.

[The Judges' reports in full will be found in later pages of this volume.]

ACCEPTANCE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER AND ACTION PURSUANT THERETO.

Preliminary to action upon the new Constitution and By-laws under the recently acquired National Charter, Secretary STEWART read, for general information, the full text of the charter granted by the Congress of the United States. It was as follows:

An act, to incorporate the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Dean, of Freeport, Charles W. Ward, of Queens, William Scott, of Buffalo, and Charles Henderson, of New York City, all in the State of New York; William J. Stewart, Michael H. Norton, and Patrick Welch, of Boston, Edmund M. Wood, of Natick, and Lawrence Cotter, of Dorchester, all in the State of Massachusetts; Edward G. Hill, of Richmond, in the State of Indiana; John N. May, of Summit, John G. Esler, of Saddle River, Patrick O'Mara, of Jersey City, William A. Manda, of South Orange, all in the State of New Jersey; Benjamin Durfee, William R. Smith, William F. Gude and Henry Small, Jr., of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Willis N. Rudd, of Chicago, Emil Buettner, of Park Ridge, John C. Vaughan, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois; Joseph A. Dirwanger, of Portland, in the State of Maine; Robert Craig, Edwin Lonsdale, W. Atlee Burpee, and John Burton, of Philadelphia, H. B. Beatty, of Oil City, and William Falconer, of Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania; George M. Kellogg, of Pleasant Hill, in the State of Missouri; John T. D. Fulmer, of Des Moines, and J. C. Remison, of Sioux City, in the State of Iowa; L. A. Berckmans, of Augusta, in the State of Georgia; H. Papworth, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; Elmer D. Smith, of Adrian, and Harry Balsley, of Detroit, in the State of Michigan; F. A. Whelan, of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, in the State of Virginia; Adam Graham, of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio; William Fraser, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; John Spalding, of New London, and John N. Champion, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut; and Charles W. Hoitt, of Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, for the development and advancement of floriculture and horticulture in all their branches, to increase and diffuse the knowledge thereof, and for kindred purposes in the interest of floriculture and horticulture. Said association is authorized to adopt a constitution and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law, to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and such other estate as may be donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory: *Provided*, That all property so held, and the proceeds thereof, shall be held and used solely for the purposes set forth in the Act. The principal office of the association shall be at Washington, in

the District of Columbia, but annual meetings may be held in such places as the incorporators or their successors shall determine. *Provided*, That this corporation shall not be permitted to occupy any park of the City of Washington.

SEC. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act in whole or in part.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY, of Oil City, Pa.: Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the charter granted by Congress, on March 4th, 1901, be and is hereby accepted by the members of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists in annual meeting assembled.

The PRESIDENT stated the question upon agreeing to the resolution and, after taking the vote (which was unanimous in the affirmative), declared the resolution adopted and that the Charter had been formally accepted by the Society.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY: Mr. President, I now offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the assets of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, including money in the Treasury, medals, lists of plants, copyrights, good will and all other property of whatever description be and are hereby transferred to the new Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, as organized under the new charter.

The PRESIDENT stated the question upon agreeing to the resolution, remarking that it provided for going through the formality of transferring to the new Society all property and funds; and, after taking the vote (which was unanimous in the affirmative), declared the resolution adopted.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The next business was the presentation of the new Constitution and By-Laws under the Charter.

The PRESIDENT: The new Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Incorporators of the Society, at Washington, will now be presented to you. They will be read by the Secretary, section by section, and a vote taken upon each article as read. Printed copies have been distributed, so that the members will be able to follow the Secretary as he proceeds.

Secretary STEWART read Article I.

On motion of Mr. EDWIN LONSDALE, of Philadelphia, the article was adopted. It was as follows:

ARTICLE I.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the society are to advance the love of floriculture and horticulture in America; to promote and encourage the development of their industries; to classify their products; to hold meetings and exhibitions; to co-operate with the national and State governments and regularly organized horticultural bodies in disseminating horticultural knowledge.

Secretary STEWART read Article II., specifying the officers of the Society, prescribing their duties, manner of their election, etc.

Mr. E. H. CUSHMAN called attention to the paragraph concerning "Directors," and inquired whether it was proposed that they should take the place of the Executive Committee of the old Society.

Secretary STEWART replied that the succeeding article (III.) made provision for an Executive Board, of which "the Directors" were to be members.

Mr. W. N. RUDD, of Chicago: I ask the Chair, for information, which Society is now in session—the incorporated one or the old one?

The PRESIDENT replied that, a resolution having just been passed accepting the Charter as read, the new Society had taken the place of its predecessor.

Mr. RUDD then submitted, as a point of order, that the new Constitution and By-Laws, having been adopted by the incorporators, were now the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society; and, consequently, it was not competent for the present Convention to amend them, as amendments could only be made upon notice thereof being given at a preceding meeting and action thereon at a subsequent meeting, as provided by Article X. of the new By-Laws.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair thinks that this body is fully competent to act upon the questions now presented to it.

Mr. C. W. WARD said he thought Mr. RUDD's position was the correct one, and was strictly in accordance with the practice in the or-

ganization of corporations. He called upon Mr. BEATTY for an expression of opinion.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY explained that the intention of the incorporators was not to adopt the By-Laws irrespective of the Society, but simply to put them in shape and recommend them to the Society for adoption.

Mr. WARD suggested that possibly the better course to pursue would be to proceed with the work of perfecting the By-Laws and afterwards adopt them as a whole.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair holds to the idea that this body is acting within its rights and powers in passing upon and amending the By-Laws presented to it, one of which has been adopted.

Mr. DURIE, of Rahway, N. J., made an inquiry in regard to the word "First" before "Vice-President," wherever it occurred in Article II. As there was but one Vice-President of the Society, he thought the word superfluous.

Secretary STEWART explained that his recollection was that the word had been inserted, at the Washington meeting, upon the suggestion of one of the incorporators, to give the Vice-President of the Society precedence over the State Vice-Presidents, and to avoid the possibility of a legal tangle at some time in the future.

The PRESIDENT remarked that, in case of a vacancy in the office of President, by death or disability, no one of the State Vice-Presidents would be in the line of succession, but the First Vice-President alone would be the successor.

Mr. DURIE: There is no Second Vice-President. I, therefore, move that the word "First" be stricken out.

Mr. W. N. RUDD here reminded the Society that it was now starting out under a charter, as a corporate body, and it was reasonable to assume that it would become an owner of property. He desired to avoid the possibility of the title to that property being invalidated at some time in the future because of flaws in the proceedings at this time; and therefore he urged that amendments should be merely proposed at this meeting and laid over for action at the next annual meet-

ing. He thought that this would prevent any question about the legality of the present method of procedure.

Mr. J. G. ESLER, of Saddle River, N. J.: As one of the incorporators who attended the meeting at Washington, I would say that, after they had adopted this Constitution and By-Laws, the incorporators elected the present officers and Executive Committee of this Society. So that you, Mr. President, and your official associates are officers under the new charter and the new membership. Therefore, I think the position taken by Mr. Rudd is legally correct and that, as we are now operating under this charter, all proposed amendments to it should lie over for future action.

Mr. C. W. WARD expressed the opinion that the new Society did not yet exist in point of fact, and that the old Society would continue in existence until the present annual meeting had been adjourned and the new Society convened.

Mr. DURIE, acting upon a suggestion from the Chair, withdrew his motion to amend in order to permit some action on the question at issue.

Mr. RUDD then moved that the old Society adjourn without day.

Mr. A. GRAHAM, of Cleveland, in seconding the motion, said he favored it as a means of bringing in the members of the old Society as charter members of the new organization.

Mr. WARD said the incorporators expected the old Society to accept their work, and he thought it would be unwise now to refuse to accept it. He suggested that the Convention rescind the motion accepting the charter, then take up the By-Laws, let everybody have his say about them, and act upon them. He asked Mr. RUDD to withdraw his question of order so that this could be done.

Mr. W. H. BARNES denied that the committee of incorporators possessed greater power than did the Society itself or that they could do away with the Society. He thought it foolish to attempt to end the old Society by an adjournment without day before a new organization was created.

Mr. GEORGE V. SMITH, of Baltimore, argued that the Society of American Florists would continue as before, that it would be the same body, but that it would simply have a new charter.

Mr. J. AUSTIN SHAW expressed his concurrence in the view stated by Mr. WARD, that the adoption of the By-Laws should have preceded the acceptance of the charter.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY: A few moments ago, the old Society of American Florists adopted a resolution accepting this charter and transferring all its assets and property to the new society. The moment that that resolution passed, the old organization died and the new society was born. Each member who voted for that resolution severed his connection with the old and became a member of the new body. The resolution was drawn with that purpose in view. I will agree with Mr. Rudd that the better course would have been to have adjourned the old organization without day, but we did not do that; and legally, and in every other way, the new Society is now in existence. The incorporators of the new Society present this charter to the members of the old body, who may accept or reject it. If they accept it they become members of the new Society.

Mr. C. W. TURNLEY, of Haddonfield, N. J., called attention to the fact that a portion of the By-Laws had been adopted, and urged that the remainder should be acted upon, as, by that means, the Society would become a corporation under the charter.

Mr. RUDD here withdrew his point of order, remarking that he did not regard it as worthy of further discussion.

The PRESIDENT suggested that a little more common sense and less legal and technical knowledge would have facilitated an earlier solution of the problem.

Mr. E. H. CUSHMAN moved that the decision of the Chair, as stated in the opening of the discussion, viz., that it was competent for the Convention to proceed as it was then proceeding, and to adopt or amend the Constitution and By-Laws, be sustained.

Mr. J. L. DILLON, of Bloomsburg, Pa., seconded the motion. He said the Society had authorized the Committee of Incorporators to procure a charter, and, he thought, it had also authorized them to draft the By-Laws. By accepting their report and accepting the charter, the members would become members of the new Society.

Mr. C. W. WARD characterized President O'MARA'S remarks about members having too much technical and legal knowledge as inopportune, and instanced a recent litigation in his own experience where the title to certain property had suffered because of lax proceedings in a corporation meeting. In the present case, he said, the Society

of American Florists was becoming a property owner; and when it came to sell property it would find that any flaw in its proceedings would be made use of to its injury by some attorney with "too much of that technical and legal knowledge." The speaker added that he did not wish to be technical without a purpose, but he thought that, in taking action which might be made use of to impair the value of its property, the Society did not want to proceed in any other than a perfectly legal manner.

The discussion here closed.

A vote being taken, Mr. CUSHMAN'S motion that the decision of the Chair be sustained, was carried without dissent.

Mr. DURIE renewed his motion to amend Article II. by striking out the word "First" before "Vice-President" wherever it occurred.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY explained that the word had been used, upon legal advice, in order to make more explicit the distinction between the Vice-President of the Society and a State Vice-President.

Mr. GEO. V. SMITH, of Baltimore, pointed out that a State Vice-President was not regarded as a Vice-President of the Society, and that, as there was but one Vice-President, the word "First" was unnecessary.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the designation "First Vice-President" might be found necessary under some circumstances, and that it had been suggested to the incorporators by counsel.

Mr. DURIE'S motion was voted upon and rejected.

Mr. W. N. RUDD, of Chicago: There is one point in paragraphs (c) and (d) to which I call attention. I refer to the fixed amounts for salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer. Unless you see fit, at a subsequent time, to override your By-Laws, you will be unable at any time within two years to change the salaries. I would suggest that, instead of a fixed amount being inserted, the provision should read that they shall be paid "such salary as may from time to time be allowed by the Society." That enables you to change the amount at any time. The time may come when it will be developed, at some meeting, that our funds have run so low that we are unable to pay any salaries, or we may desire to increase them; but under the present arrangement we would have to give one year's notice of a change. I therefore move that the Article be amended by striking out the money amount and inserting in lieu of it, "such salary as may from time to time be allowed by the Society."

Mr. J. AUSTIN SHAW seconded the motion.

Mr. RUDD's motion was voted upon and agreed to.

Mr. E. G. GILLETT, of Cincinnati: Mr. President, it is not to be presumed that the Secretary is going to have much heart in doing his work unless he knows that he is going to get something for it. He is going it blind unless he knows beforehand what his compensation is to be. Now, I think there should be something done whereby the Secretary will know what he is going to be paid for his work. I make a motion that some way be devised whereby the Secretary can be sure of getting something.

Mr. GILLETT's motion, being put to a vote, was agreed to without dissent.

The pending Article II. was then adopted without objection, as follows:

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS, THEIR ELECTION AND DUTIES.

SEC. 1. *Officers.* The officers of this society shall consist of a president, first vice-president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers, agents and committees as the president or executive board shall appoint, as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. *Elections and Appointments.*

(a) The president, first vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society, and their term of office shall begin with the first day of January next succeeding the election and shall continue for one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

(b) The president shall appoint on the first day of January of each year (or on the second day of January when the first falls on Sunday) two directors to serve for a term of three years. He shall also appoint at the same time one State vice-president from each State and territory represented in the membership, to serve for a term of one year.

(c) Nominations for elective officers shall be made orally at the morning session of the second day of the annual meeting.

(d) The secretary shall cause official ballots to be prepared according to the "Australian" form containing the names of all candidates nominated for the various elective offices. Balloting shall take place at the morning session of the third day of the annual meeting. The president or presiding officer shall appoint a committee to receive, assort and count the votes given and report the number; the polls shall remain open from 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock noon; a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election: and the president or presiding officer shall declare who is elected.

(e) No person shall be allowed to vote whose dues for the current year are unpaid, and all voters shall give satisfactory proof of their good standing in the society, as defined by these by-laws, before being allowed to deposit their ballot.

(f) No ballot shall be legal or shall be counted in the result, except those officially prepared by the society through its secretary.

(g) Vacancies in any of the offices of the society shall be filled by appointment by the president, subject to the approval of the executive board.

Sec. 3. Duties of Officers.

(a) *President.* The president shall preside at all meetings of the society, and exercise a general supervision of its affairs. He shall report from time to time such measures as seem necessary for promoting its objects and extending its usefulness. He shall annually, on the first day of January, appoint two directors to serve for a term of three years, one botanist, one entomologist, one vegetable pathologist, and one State Vice-President for each State or territory represented in the Society; he shall act as chairman of the Executive Board at its meetings and sign all diplomas and certificates of the Society.

(b) *First Vice-President.* In the event of the absence, resignation, death or disability of the President—said disability to be determined by the Executive Board—the First Vice-President shall exercise all the authority, privileges and power of the President. He shall be a resident of the State in which the annual meeting is held during his term of office, and shall be the official representative of the Society under the direction of the Executive Board in all local preparations for said meeting.

(c) *Secretary.* The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and shall have charge of its papers, reports, seal, dies and medals. He shall audit all bills against the Society, receive and receipt for all fees and annual assessments, remitting same to the Treasurer, and shall give bonds for such sum as the Executive Board may from time to time deem sufficient. He shall keep an alphabetical list of all members and shall notify each member by mail of all meetings of the Society. He shall duly record the proceedings at the meetings of the Society and Executive Board, prepare ballots, act as editor of such publications as are ordered to be printed, and shall prepare and countersign all diplomas and certificates of the Society. He shall keep a registration book, in which shall be recorded names and descriptions of new varieties of plants, under the rules of the Society, application for same having been duly made by the owner thereof, and shall give prompt public notice of each registration with the date of same in such horticultural journals as the Executive Board may direct. He shall receive for his services such salary as may, from time to time, be allowed by the Society, and traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties shall be paid by the Treasurer.

(d) *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Society, and shall pay all bills when same have been approved by the President and Secretary. He shall make all transfers and investments under the direction of the Executive Board, and shall keep a correct record of receipts and disbursements, rendering an account annually to the Society, the same having been duly audited at the preceding meeting of the Executive Board. He shall give bonds in such sum as the Executive Board may from time to time deem sufficient, the expense of furnishing such bond to be assumed by the Society, and shall receive for his services such salary as may, from time to time, be allowed by the Society.

(e) *Directors.* The Directors shall attend all executive meetings as hereinafter provided and perform such duties as devolve upon them as members of the Executive Board.

(f) *State Vice-Presidents.* It shall be the duty of each State Vice-President to make an annual report to the Society of progress and interesting hor-

gricultural events that have occurred in his State during the preceding year, to assist the officers in the discharge of their duties, and in general to promote as best he can the welfare of the national society. He shall be the accredited representative of the Society at all meetings and exhibitions of importance in his State.

Secretary STEWART read Article III., on "Government, Executive Board."

Mr. W. H. BARNES criticised the use of the phrase "about mid-Lent" in fixing the time of the meeting of the Board.

Mr. E. H. CUSHMAN moved to amend by striking out the phrase.

Mr. CUSHMAN's motion, being voted upon, was lost.

The Article as read was then adopted without objection as follows:

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Between the sessions of the Society its government shall be vested in an Executive Board, consisting of the President, Junior ex-President, First Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, six Directors and the duly accredited delegates of co-operative societies as hereinafter provided. A regular meeting of the Board shall be held each year about mid-Lent, at the call of the Secretary, upon such date as the President may direct, at which a programme for the next annual meeting of the Society shall be considered and adopted, a superintendent for the exhibition appointed, and special rules and regulations for the management of the exhibition shall be arranged. At this meeting the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be audited, appropriations made for specific purposes, and such other action taken as in the judgment of the Board may be for the welfare of the Society, and any action taken by the Executive Board at its meetings shall be legal and binding upon the Society, providing that it is not inconsistent with these By-Laws, and provided further, that no expenditure or contract for expenditure in excess of \$100 for any special purpose shall be valid until approved by the vote of the Society. It shall also be the duty of the Executive Board to supervise the proceedings and exhibition of the Society at its annual meeting, and to this end the Board shall hold during the annual meeting daily sessions at the call of the Secretary. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary on order of the President, or request of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, No business other than that stated in the notice shall be transacted at such meeting. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. The Executive Board may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of their meetings and management of the affairs of the Society as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with these By-Laws. Mileage shall be allowed all members of the Board in attendance upon regular or special meetings, sessions during the annual convention alone excepted.

Article IV., on Membership, was read and agreed to, without discussion, as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. *Eligibility.* All persons interested in horticulture, professional or amateur, and manufacturers of and dealers in horticultural supplies shall be eligible for membership individually in this Society.

SEC. 2. *Fees and Assessments.* The payment of \$30 shall secure a life membership in the Society and exempt from all future assessments. Any eligible person may become a member for the current year by the payment of \$5, and such membership may be continued by the payment of an assessment of \$3 in advance each consecutive year. Any annual member in good standing may become a life member by the payment of \$25.

Article V., on "Co-Operative Societies," was read as follows:

ARTICLE V.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Any national or State organization making application therefor, and whose aims and purposes are in harmony with the charter of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists may be enrolled as a co-operative society thereof, by an affirmative vote of this Society.

SEC. 1. *Delegates.* Each duly enrolled co-operative society having a membership of fifty or more in good standing, of whom at least twenty-five are members in good standing of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, shall be entitled to elect one delegate annually, who shall serve for one year as a member of the Executive Board with all the powers, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 2. *Registration.* All registration of new plants by members of co-operative societies shall be effected through and by the office of the Secretary of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, under the rules of said Society. In case of a dispute as to a name, it shall be referred to its special society for settlement, subject to the final approval of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. All legislative, botanical, pathological or entomological matters shall be referred to the regularly constituted committees and authorities of said Society, any expense appertaining thereto to be paid by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, subject to the approval of the Executive Board. The Secretary of the S. A. F. shall also incorporate in the annual printed report of proceedings such reports of the co-operative societies as may be furnished officially by the secretaries thereof.

SEC. 3. *Support of Special Exhibitions.* The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists may pay at any time to any co-operative society holding a public floral exhibition in any part of the United States such sum as may be voted by its Executive Board, said sum to be used in support of such exhibitions, and may at the order of the said Executive Board contribute suitable medals, certificates or other awards for new plants of American origin or other products of American skill deemed of special value to horticulture.

SEC. 4. *Rights Reserved to Co-operative Societies.* The foregoing obligations and privileges shall not be held as impairing in any way the autonomy of regularly organized societies that may become a party under these provisions or restricting their rights to self-government.

Mr. C. W. WARD: Mr. President, as a member of the Committee of Incorporators, I passed upon this article, but at the time was not satisfied with it for a number of reasons. In the first instance, the Article, according to my ideas, does not and will not accomplish anything, but is a simple matter of words. If you should succeed in getting these Co-operative societies to send delegates to the Society of American Florists you will not thereby bring those societies into close enough connection with this Society, but will simply introduce into this organization members who have some power, while giving this Society no power over those independent societies. Now, I don't believe we ought to do that. I suggest that we ought to have what practically we might term "Sections." A Carnation Section? Of course—that is not out of the question. We will have to accept the Carnation Society as an accomplished fact and as something beyond our reach. Before we can get that Society into the S. A. F., we will have to demonstrate to its members that their interests will be as fully protected and as well managed here as they are in their own Society. That we cannot do at the present time. We are an experiment and must remain an experiment until we give the proof of what we can accomplish. The bare fact that we have a charter does not accomplish much. We have an opportunity to go ahead under this charter and accomplish something, but that which ensures our accomplishment of results is the work that we do ourselves.

Now, I am going to suggest that we strike out this Article in its entirety, and appoint a committee to re-draft it upon lines similar to those governing Sections in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and in the Academy of Natural Sciences; and that, if the opportunity arises, we then proceed to organize Sections for different flowers. For instance, there is sufficient interest in the United States to ensure the organization of a Peony Section; and if this Article is changed, as I suggest, we can go ahead and organize twenty-five members as a Peony Section.

After these Sections, thus organized, have succeeded for a number of years, after it has been demonstrated that they are well managed and their rights as well protected as the Carnation Society can protect its own, then it will be time to say to the Carnation Society, "We have a place here for you in which, we can assure you, your rights and interests will be fully as well guarded and promoted as they are under your own management." Whenever you create such a condition there will be no objection on the part of the Carnation Society, the Rose Society, or any other Society, to become a Section of this Society.

I am satisfied that, under the Article as it stands, the Carnation Society will not come into this body or send a member to the Executive Committee. I have taken pains to sound the members of the Carnation Society on the subject, and the sentiment is almost unanimous against it, all but two of the persons with whom I have corresponded having written to me in

emphatic opposition to it. So that I think we can do better now by paying no attention to the Carnation Society, the Rose Society, or any other society, until those organizations of their own volition vote to come in. I make a motion that Article V. be stricken out and that a committee be appointed to re-draft the article.

Mr. WM. SCOTT, in seconding the motion, said: The American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose organization is somewhat similar to our own, have a Botanical Section, a Geological Section, etc., and I know that those different Sections work in harmony, but do it in that way.

Mr. W. N. RUDD: I rise to support the motion. I would also ask the Secretary if one of the other societies has not already taken steps looking to amalgamation with the S. A. F.

Secretary STEWART: Replying to Mr. Rudd's inquiry, I would say that I don't know officially of anything of that kind. I was told yesterday that some steps had been taken, but there has been no notification to that effect.

President O'MARA (having vacated the Chair to Mr. Hill) said: This matter of co-operative societies has been before the S. A. F. for a considerable time. There may or may not be something in it for the benefit of this Society. The incorporators, the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Ward is a member, the Special Committee, of which Mr. Ward was Chairman, indeed the best brains and blood of this Society (and I say that advisedly) have had the matter under consideration; and the article now presented is the result of their mature thought. It is admitted on all hands that co-operation is beneficial; it is also admitted that a society ought to manage its own affairs, map out its policy and proceed along its own lines, regardless of any outside body. I take it that this Society favors a policy that will accrue to the benefit of floriculture and horticulture at large. We are not trying to map out a policy that will benefit especially any particular section or society, but one that will advance the interests of all. I am not prepared to say that this Article is all that it should be, that it comes direct from Heaven, or has been stamped with the seal of some Moses who is going to lead us out of the wilderness, but I think we can afford to make an effort to go forward on our own lines. We ought not to be like the old hen that was afraid her chickens would be drowned every time they entered the water. I think we should imitate General Grant, at the Battle of the Wilderness, who, when his Generals asked, "What is Lee going to do?" replied, "Never mind what Lee is going to do, we will do what we're going to do." In other words, I think we are able to transact our own business.

I am heartily in favor of having this invitation (for it is only an invitation) issued broadcast to the florists of this country. It is tendered in good faith, but any society now organized is at liberty to accept or decline it. It will not be thrust upon them. In the meantime this Society can create any Section that it wants to create. I speak here for the men who have given time and study to this article, who sat up nights over it, in-

cluding some who have spoken against it here. Let it be given a trial I don't see that it can do any harm, except that it may stand in the way of some ambition.

Mr. C. W. WARD: I would like to challenge Mr. O'Mara's statement that the Article received mature consideration. The fact is that at our meeting in Washington we went over this whole matter in one day. I don't think that the whole time we gave to it exceeded eight hours. I have another matter to mention, and I would not have referred to it had not Mr. O'Mara thrown out a slur in the way he did, that this might stand in the way of some ambition. Possibly some things do stand in the way of ambition, but I, for one, am beyond indulging ambition so far as any society is concerned. My only desire in this matter is to aid all alike, not only the S. A. F., not only the Carnation Society, not only the Rose Society—of all of which I am a life member, and to all of which I will be a liberal contributor at any time when it is needed. My attitude in this matter is that of one who seeks to do that which makes for the best and which makes against experiment. The fact is that what is proposed by this Article is an experiment, nothing else. Nothing of the kind has ever been tried before. But the organizing under Sections is not an experiment. We have a number of large societies which are formed upon those lines.

My reason for the suggestion I have made here is that if we remodel this Article V. upon the lines of, we will say, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which is a successful body (and I believe the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has organized on the same lines), we will not be going into an experiment. And I will say to you frankly that as soon as that is done there will be two Sections organized. It may not be within the next twenty-four hours, but it will be within the next month. You will have control over those sections. They will be not independent bodies but a part of your own, not merely tied to the parent body by a sort of string, but a part and parcel of the body itself.

I repeat that there is no ambition on my part nor any animosity, though sometimes when you express yourself contrary to the wishes of other people it is almost impossible to convince them that you have not some animosity toward them. I have none, absolutely. I believe the suggestion I make is the best for all the societies concerned, and that is the reason I make it.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY here stated that, as one of the committee of incorporators who drew up the article, he wanted to substantiate Mr. WARD's statement that it was not satisfactory to the committee and they were not unanimous for it, but that, after patiently considering it on a day when the heat was intense, they finally adopted it for presentation to the Society, to be acted upon as a part of the By-Laws. He agreed with Mr. WARD as to the propriety of eliminating the entire article.

Mr. W. N. RUDD said that the brains and intelligence of the Society were well represented upon the committee referred to, and he thought that the struggle they had over the article was due to the fact that they had a problem which could not be solved. He felt gratified that the Article had been inserted so as to show the kindly disposition of the S. A. F. toward the other societies, but he thought that a careful reader of the Article would discover that neither this Society nor the others gained anything by it and that it amounted to nothing at all.

Mr. WARD'S motion to strike out the Article, and for the appointment of a committee to redraft it on the lines stated, was here voted upon and carried without objection.

Article VI., on Meetings, was read.

Messrs. SCOTT and HILL suggested that the convenience of members would be promoted by fixing the annual meeting for a day in August, to be selected by the officers of the Society.

Secretary STEWART explained that, according to legal advice, a stipulated date was necessary in order to conform to the charter, and for this reason the third Tuesday in August had been selected. He suggested that, if this date was found to be inconvenient, a preliminary meeting might be held on that day by certain representatives or a quorum, and a later date then selected for the Convention.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY also explained that the omission of a fixed date would necessitate the mailing of a notice of the meeting to every member of the Society, and that possibly a question might be raised afterwards as to the legality of the meeting by a member who claimed he had not received the notice.

The Article was then voted upon and adopted as read. It was as follows:

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. *Meetings.* The first annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Buffalo, New York, on the first Tuesday of August, 1901, and thereafter the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of August in each year, continuing for three days or until all business is completed, the location of the next following meeting to be selected by ballot at the morning session of the second day of each annual meeting.

SEC. 2. *Quorum.* Thirty members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

SEC. 3. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall not be allowed.

SEC. 4. *Order of Business.* The transaction of business shall be in the following order:

Calling to order.
 President's address.
 Report of Secretary.
 Report of Treasurer.
 Reports of State Vice-Presidents.
 Reports of Standing Committees.
 Reports of Special Committees.
 Unfinished business.
 New business.
 Adjournment.

SEC. 5. *Exhibitions.* There shall be held, whenever practicable, in connection with each annual convention an exhibition of materials and manufactures used in and products of horticulture. It shall be in charge of the Superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Executive Board at its preliminary annual meeting, and shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Executive Board shall adopt. Judges shall be appointed by the President and Secretary at least one month before the exhibition.

Article VII. was read and, on motion of Mr. J. B. NUGENT, Jr., of New York, adopted. It was as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

RESERVE FUND.

Money accruing from life membership payments shall form a reserve fund, the interest of which may be appropriated annually for general or specific purposes.

Article VIII. was read, and, on motion of Mr. J. B. NUGENT, Jr., of New York, adopted. It was as follows:

ARTICLE VIII.

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Whenever any donation or bequest shall be made to the Society for any specific purpose, it shall be so applied and the name or the donor and the amount and the description of each donation shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose. The Society may, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, award medals or other testimonials to donors or benefactors of the Society who have advanced its interests or promoted its usefulness.

Article IX. was read and adopted as follows:

ARTICLE IX.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Every resolution involving an appropriation of money must be referred to the Executive Board before it can be acted upon; and it shall be the duty

of the Board to report on the same at the next session after the one at which such resolution is introduced; provided, however, that in cases of urgency the Executive Board may retire for consultation and report at the same session at which such resolution was introduced.

Article X. was read and adopted as follows:

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended or altered at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, notice of such alteration or amendment having been submitted to the Society at a previous meeting or furnished to the Secretary by June 1st, preceding the meeting, and published in full by him in the general programme and call of the Society, at least three weeks before the annual meeting.

All the Articles having been acted upon, Mr. WM. SCOTT moved the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws as a whole.

Mr. C. W. WARD made a motion that the vote on Mr. SCOTT's motion be taken by a roll-call, so that members voting would be recorded and thus debarred in the future from raising any question as to the validity of the proceedings in which they had taken part.

Mr. WARD's motion, being voted upon, was lost.

Mr. SCOTT's motion was then carried by a unanimous vote.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in consideration of the funds paid by life members of the late Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and the turning over of the same to the new Society, this Society accepts and installs the life members of the late Society.

Mr. BEATTY's resolution, being voted upon, was adopted without objection.

TO MEET AT ASHEVILLE, N. C., IN 1902.

The next business was the selection of a meeting place for 1902.

Secretary STEWART read invitations to hold the next meeting at the following points:

At Milwaukee—From the Citizens' Business League, the Florists' Club and the Mayor of that city; also a telegram, just received, from Secretary Walker of the Florists' Club, and a communication from Mr. W. A. Kennedy.

At Asheville, N. C.—From the Board of Trade, Board of Aldermen and Mayor of that city.

At St. Louis, in 1903—From the Management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Convention next listened to speeches by gentlemen representing the two cities competing for the next meeting place.

Mr. C. C. POLLWORTH, of Milwaukee, advocated the claims of that city as the bright spot of America, situated in the very heart of the world, and of easy access from all over the United States. He predicted the finest weather for the visitors, and said the hotels were such that it would be unnecessary to send on in advance for accommodations. He created considerable merriment by exhibiting a miniature representation of a mug of beer, which he presented to President O'MARA.

Mr. EDGAR SANDERS, of Chicago, also spoke in favor of Milwaukee, which, he said, Chicagoans looked upon as a suburb of their city.

Mr. LAWRENCE M'LOUD, representing Asheville, N. C., made the speech of the day. He said he was not a florist, but a representative of the Board of Trade of Asheville, and, having asked and obtained permission to address the Convention, continued:

I am here for a purpose. I have a mission to fulfill, but mine is no ordinary mission. It is freighted with importance, both to those from whom it comes and those to whom it is directed. I am the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the city of Asheville, in the State of North Carolina, and from the Board of Trade of that beautiful and progressive city. As their emissary it is my duty, and personally it is my privilege and pleasure, to extend to this Society an invitation to hold its next annual convention in that city. My duty, however, does not end there, for I am instructed that I must not only invite you but must secure from you the acceptance of an invitation as cordial and sincere as was ever extended to any organization. If I fail to secure your acceptance it will be because I have failed to impress upon you either the sincerity of our desire to have you with us or the manifold attractions which we can offer you. I trust that I shall not fail in either. And be it remembered that Asheville is not a "suburb" of Chicago.

In selecting the place for your next meeting you will, of course, consider matters material and matters æsthetic. And by matters material I mean that you will regard the accessibility of your next meeting place and its capacity to fittingly entertain you. On both these points you may rest assured. The accessibility of Asheville is beyond dispute. Her railroad facilities are superb. She is in double daily connection with the entire out-

side world. Distance is now measured not in miles but in hours. New York is twenty-one hours away, Philadelphia nineteen hours, Washington sixteen hours, St. Louis twenty-four hours, Chicago twenty-five hours, Cincinnati seventeen hours. The superb trains of the Southern Railway, which enter Asheville from four directions, are equipped with the best of passenger coaches and the finest Pullman service, so that comfort, even luxury, is secure to the traveler while he feasts his gaze on scenery which is not rivalled in the new world or the old. Once arrived in our city, situated as it is on a magnificent elevated plateau, you have your choice of a number of hotels. We can comfortably and readily accommodate five thousand travelers; and the fame of our Battery Park Hotel, our Kennilworth Inn, our Swannanoa Hotel, our Hotel Berkeley, our Manor House and our Victoria Inn (I will not mention them all), has gone abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land.

So much for our appeal to your material views. But in this we may have worthy competition. I doubt not we have, for there is not a city in the United States that would not feel itself honored to be your host. But there is a point of view in which we can have no competitor. In all that appeals to your æsthetic nature Asheville is without a peer, without a rival. There Dame Nature, with a lavish hand, has spread her favors. For beauty of location and approach, for magnificence of scenery, for grandeur of panorama, for the wildly and ruggedly picturesque she stands alone.

Asheville is now noted as the city where George Vanderbilt, with his millions of money and with the face of the globe to select from, found what was in his judgment the fairest spot in creation, and there he has reared a palace which eclipses anything the world has seen. No monarch of the luxurious East, with the coffers of his country overflowing with tribute exacted or extorted from his helpless subjects, has ever builded a castle so grand. Rome was built on seven hills. Asheville is built on seventy hills, ranging in size and altitude from a sweet potato hill to an Alpine peak. Rome had her Cæsar; Russia her Alexander; France her Napoleon; England her Wellington; while Greece has been thrilled with the silver tongued oratory of her Demosthenes; and Asheville has her Julius W. C. Deake, a member of this Society. She has a sky as blue and an air as balmy as the poet-loved Italia. She has real estate agents, life insurance agents, lawyers, liars and loafers. She has magnificent hotels, beautiful residences, lovely drives, charming girls, handsome men, graded schools and fourteen barrooms. She has 37½ doctors, 29 drug stores, one starving undertaker and embalmer, and is thinking of buying a cemetery for fear some of her inhabitants will die of old age.

After recounting many other desirable internal features of the city of Asheville, Mr. M'CLLOUD continued:

She is surrounded with magnificent scenery. On all sides lofty mountains rear to Heaven their bald and blackened cliffs, their tall heads piercing through the overhanging haze into the misty atmosphere beyond. These

glorious, grand, cloud-capped, sun-kissed mountain peaks lift themselves, one behind the other, in endless perspective, as far as the eye can reach, until you can imagine they are steps to Paradise; and so near do they come to that beatific abode of the blessed that, to use the language of Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, you can stand upon their summits and, reaching upward, may almost tickle the feet of the angels. . . . There the air is purer, fresher, than in any place on earth; the glorious king of day shines brighter there; the iridescent dewdrop glistens more brilliantly under the benignant influence of the sun's morning rays; the flowers are prettier and yield a softer, richer fragrance; the women are truer, purer, sweeter and more womanly. Gentlemen, if you want the best time you ever had in your lives, if you want to feel more like men than you have ever felt before, if you want to get near to Nature's heart and hear its mighty throbbings in her great bosom, if you want to breathe the freshest air you ever breathed and know the invigorating effects of our ozonized atmosphere then Asheville is pre-eminently the place for your next convention.

We have no word of detraction for any other city which may be seeking the honor of entertaining you. We think well and kindly of them all, but we hope to secure you on our superior merits and greater attractions. We understand that Milwaukee, in the Badger State, is one of our competitors. We have naught to say against her. But, gentlemen, Milwaukee is already famous. I have contributed my little quota to her fame—doubtless many of you have lent your mite of assistance. Asheville, on the other hand, will never feel that she is truly famous until this Society has made her so by a vote to hold its next convention there.

Gentlemen, I thank you. I will meet you all in Asheville next year. [Prolonged applause.]

Messrs. J. W. C. DEAKE, of Asheville, N. C., and J. M. LAMB, of Fayetteville, N. C., also supported the claims of Asheville.

Mr. WM. SCOTT said he thought a visit to Asheville would be an excellent change for the S. A. F. He had been studying the climatic conditions of that city and had found that in July and August it was cooler than any city of the Middle States. Then, too, the botanical collection at Asheville was an attraction.

Mr. WM. MILLER, of Lynn, Mass., said he thought a trip to Asheville would be of material benefit.

The question was here put to a vote, which was taken by ballot. After some time the result of the balloting was announced as follows: Nashville, 2; Milwaukee, 66; Asheville, N. C., 70.

The PRESIDENT announced the choice of Asheville, N. C., as the next meeting place.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing year were invited, and names were presented for the office of President as follows:

Mr. E. G. HILL: It is my privilege, by request, to put in nomination the name of a gentleman who, I am sure, commands the respect of every member of the Society of American Florists. He is not as gifted in speech, perhaps, as the present incumbent or some other Presidents who have served you, but his business qualifications are par excellence. Now, we are looking forward to what will transpire under this new charter; this Society is starting out upon new lines, and there is a great future before us if we carry out the plans laid down by the men who have been laboring for this charter and for the enlargement of this Society.

I am reminded of the story that came to me, not long ago, about a white man down South who wanted to get across a river and had no money. He came to a ferry landing and said to an old colored gentleman whom he met, "Uncle, I wish you would lend me a dime." "What do you want a dime for?" "I want to get across the river." "No," said the colored man, "I won't do it. A man who hasn't got any money is just as well off on one side of the river as on the other, and you had better stay where you are." Now, I have been looking forward to and advocating all along the establishment of a fund, not one of two or three thousand dollars, but of fifty thousand dollars. In connection with that we want a business man at our head, some one who will carry out the policy laid down by Mr. O'Mara, who has served us so well.

Therefore, I nominate Mr. JOHN BURTON, of Philadelphia, who, I believe, possesses unusual qualifications from a business point of view. It is late, and I will say nothing more. I believe you will elect him President. [Applause.]

Mr. WM SCOTT: I fully realize that any one of a number of able men in this Society would be an honor to it if made President of it, but there is a feeling abroad in every business enterprise, in every community, that young men should occasionally be tried at the helm. We present the name of a young man of whom we are very proud, and whose career we have watched. I have known him for the past fifteen years, since he became a thorough horticulturist. He has become prominent in this community by strict business principles and honorable conduct. He is an able financier and an experienced business man. His calling is not that of a grower, but let me remind you that the editor of a horticultural paper can be elected President, and any active member is eligible to any office in the gift of the Society. He is honored by his townsmen and all Western New York, and has been a Park Commissioner of this city. I place in nomination Mr. WM. F. KASTING, of Buffalo.

Mr. JAS. BRAIK, of Buffalo, seconded the nomination.

Mr. E. G. GILLETT, of Cincinnati, seconded the nomination of Mr. BURTON.

Nominations for the other offices were as follows:

Mr. J. W. C. DEAKE, of Asheville, N. C., for Vice-President, by Mr. WM. SCOTT, of Buffalo.

Secretary WM. J. STEWART for re-election, by Mr. A. GRAHAM, of Cleveland.

Treasurer H. B. BEATTY for re-election, by Mr. WM. SCOTT, of Buffalo.

SALARIES OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The PRESIDENT invited action upon the matter of the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. N. RUDD: I move that the salary of the Secretary be fixed at \$750 per annum, and the salary of the Treasurer at \$100 per annum, until further orders.

Mr. RUDD's motion, being voted upon, was adopted without dissent.

COMMITTEE ON CLOSER RELATIONS.

The PRESIDENT inquired of Mr. C. W. WARD as to the number of members to constitute the committee for the re-drafting of the Article relating to Co-Operative Societies, and requested the Convention to suggest the names of the committeemen.

Mr. WARD mentioned five as the number, and other members presented names for the Chair's consideration.

The PRESIDENT subsequently announced the appointment of the following, to be known as a Committee on Closer Relations, viz.: Messrs. C. W. WARD, E. G. HILL, EDWIN LONSDALE, W. N. RUDD and W. J. STEWART.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY.

Secretary STEWART read the following communication from the Chrysanthemum Society of America:

BUFFALO, August 6, 1901.

At a meeting of the Chrysanthemum Society of America, held on the afternoon of the above date, it was moved, seconded and carried that a com-

mittee consisting of Messrs. A. Herrington, W. N. Rudd and Edwin Lonsdale, be appointed to confer with the officers and Executive Committee of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists for the purpose of considering the advisability of the Chrysanthemum Society of America becoming enrolled as a Co-operative Society under the charter of the S. A. F.

EDWIN LONSDALE, *Secretary.*

Secretary STEWART also announced the addition to the list of new plants registered, as contained in his report, of *Gladiolus Park Belle*, by the Michigan Seed Co.

On motion (at 1.40 P. M.), an adjournment was ordered until evening.

SECOND DAY--EVENING SESSION.

In the evening Mr. F. W. TAYLOR, Superintendent of the Department of Horticulture at the Pan-American Exposition, lectured in the Convention hall before a large and critical audience of the members and their ladies. His subject, "Expositions as Educators," was handsomely illustrated by the aid of stereopticon views. Many pictures of buildings, statuary, and delightful corners of the Exposition were thrown on the screen, also some types of the peoples found on the Midway. Mr. Taylor mentioned that 1901 was the semi-centennial of all expositions; the first being held in the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851; it was twenty-five years ago that the first American Exposition took place. He explained the great amount of hard work and expense necessary to bring into being such an institution as the Pan-American, especially its ethnological features, and spoke a word about the importance and praised the beauty of the horticultural division. The pictures of the illuminated buildings pleased the audience vastly, who showed their appreciation by frequent applause.

THIRD DAY--MORNING.

THURSDAY, August 8th, 1901.

The session opened with a full attendance of members at the appointed hour.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President O'MARA gave notice of the opening of the polls for the election of officers, and the appointment of Mr. JAMES DEAN as judge of the election, with Messrs. ADAM GRAHAM and JAMES BRAIK as tellers. He then directed the distribution of ballots.

Mr. ADAM GRAHAM, by way of correcting a possible erroneous impression, explained that there was no foundation for the rumor in circulation that Mr. BURTON would decline to serve if elected President.

Mr. WM. F. KASTING announced his withdrawal as a candidate and requested his friends to make the election of Mr. BURTON unanimous.

The PRESIDENT put the question on Mr. BURTON'S election, and, after taking the vote, announced that that gentleman had been elected unanimously.

Secretary STEWART called attention to the By-Law directing that the election shall be by ballot.

The Convention proceeded to comply with this requirement, and, on motion of Mr. J. G. ESLER, it was voted that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. JOHN BURTON as the choice of the Society for President.

Secretary STEWART accordingly deposited one ballot with the election officers, and the latter reported Mr. BURTON'S election, which was then declared by the Chair.

The same process was gone through with in the election of each officer, a single ballot being deposited and there being but one candidate for each office.

The officers elected were as follows:

President—JOHN BURTON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-President—J. W. C. DEAKE, of Asheville, N. C.

Secretary—WM. J. STEWART, of Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—H. B. BEATTY, of Oil City, Pa.

Secretary STEWART (in deference to repeated calls) said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have no intention of trying to make a speech or saying more than simply that I thank you for this evidence of your continued confidence and will do what I can to merit it in the future. I hope the work you will give me to do during next year will be double that which it was last year. If every member will do his part we shall have as big a crowd when we get to Asheville as we have here.

Subsequently attention was called to the fact that the election of officers had not been conducted strictly in accordance with the method of procedure prescribed by the By-Laws. Secretary STEWART, upon the suggestion of Mr. C. W. WARD, read Section 2 (d), Article II., directing the election of officers to be by ballot and that the polls shall remain open from 10 A. M. until 12 noon, etc. The Convention then voted, upon motion of Mr. RUDD, to keep the polls open for the balance of the prescribed period and to vote by ballot. The balloting proceeded accordingly, Mr. DEAN acting as judge of the election and Messrs. WARD and WITTERSTAETTER as tellers. At 12 noon the polls were closed and the election officers reported that 52 votes had been polled, of which JOHN BURTON received 49, J. W. C. DEAKE 45, WM. J. STEWART 45, H. B. BEATTY 46, with three blanks.

The President then declared the officers named to have been elected.

THANKS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. G. HILL (following out a recommendation in the President's address) moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring members of the Executive Committee for the work they had performed.

Mr. HILL's motion was carried, whereupon the President tendered the thanks of the Society to the gentlemen referred to.

THE CHARLESTON, S. C., EXPOSITION.

Mr. JAMES M. LAMB, of Fayetteville, N. C., was awarded the floor. He invited the florists to visit the Inter-State and West Indian Expo-

sition to be held in Charleston, S. C., from December 1st, 1901, to June 1st, 1902. He continued:

It is worth a trip to Charleston to see the display, in February and March, of camellias and azaleas on the Ashley River, about fifteen miles from the city. I consider it the finest to be seen this side of Japan. I would especially advise nurserymen who have evergreens and those who deal in what we call Dutch bulbs to apply for space at the Exposition. If they don't want to send a man down there they may make application to me, and I will see that their beds are put in proper shape.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BUFFALO CLUB.

The following communication was read:

BUFFALO, August 6, 1901.

To the Secretary of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists:

Dear Sir—The Buffalo Florists' Club desires the S. A. F. to appoint a committee to award the cups given by this Club for the best collection of plants and the best collection of cut flowers, under the following rules:

Extent of exhibit, 40; quality, 20; variety, 20; decorative value, 20.

WM. LEGG, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT announced the appointment of the following as a committee, in compliance with the communication: Messrs. GEORGE C. WATSON, JOHN G. ESLER and ERNEST LUNDBERG

Mr. GEORGE C. WATSON, chairman of the committee on the subject, subsequently presented the following report:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to award the trophies of the Buffalo Florists' Club for the best exhibit of plants and cut flowers beg to state that they have attended to that duty and have awarded same for plants to Henry A. Dreer, of Philadelphia, and for cut flowers to Arthur Cowee, of Berlin, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. WATSON,

JOHN G. ESLER,

ERNEST LUNDBERG,

Committee.

Mr. WATSON explained that the committee had difficulty in making the awards on account of the scale, which gave precedence to quantity. He thought this was unfair to exhibitors whose displays showed quality, but were comparatively small. He said the committee

had been practically handicapped by the forty points in favor of quantity, and that, as their hands were tied, they could not make any other recommendation than they had made. He suggested that if such prizes were to be awarded in the future due emphasis should be given to quality, culture and general excellence.

TESTIMONIAL TO EX-PRESIDENT WM. SCOTT.

Mr. W. N. RUDD, of Chicago: Mr. President, I am not aware of what the order of business is at this time, but I suggest there are occasions when matters of moment should be given precedence, and I ask to present one which in my judgment is of exceeding importance. It is well known to every man and woman here that a citizen of Buffalo, who was formerly President of this Society, has had charge of the floricultural exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. He has done marvels there; he has worked day and night. He is a man whom we all love, whom everybody knows and whose name is in everybody's mouth. Every person here who has been to the Exposition has doubtless seen what has been accomplished through the efforts of this man—a part of it at least; but we cannot readily estimate the intense application that was behind it all, the self-sacrificing devotion, the untiring energy, the nerve strain that has been put into it. I am voicing the sentiment of this Convention therefore in proposing that it make some formal acknowledgment of its appreciation of this gentleman's industry and ability.

I therefore move the appointment of a committee of three to express the unqualified approval of the Society of American Florists of the work which has been done by Mr. Wm. Scott, at the Pan-American Exposition; that the report of that committee be spread upon the records of this Society and printed in its proceedings; that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Directorate of the Pan-American Exposition and a copy, suitably engrossed, be presented to Mr. Scott.

The PRESIDENT stated the question, when Mr. RUDD's motion was adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm.

The PRESIDENT announced the following as the committee under the resolution: Messrs. WILLIS N. RUDD, of Chicago; E. G. HILL, of Richmond, Ind.; EDWIN LONSDALE, of Philadelphia.

Secretary STEWART subsequently submitted the following, which had been presented by the committee on the subject:

WHEREAS, The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, recognizing his horticultural knowledge, supplemented by the re-

sults of many years' practical experience, did six years ago elect Wm. Scott as its presiding officer, and

WHEREAS, William Scott has since been placed in charge of floriculture at the Pan-American Exposition, where members of the Society present at this convention, in the City of Buffalo, have had ample opportunity to inspect and admire the results of his skilful and earnest work, and it seems fitting that with a full and technical knowledge of the great burdens placed upon his shoulders, we should testify our appreciation and admiration of the brilliant success which has crowned his efforts; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society conveys to the Directors of the Pan-American Exposition, and to William Scott, its hearty congratulations upon the results which have been obtained; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Society.

(Signed)

W. N. RUDD,
EDWIN LONSDALE,
E. G. HILL,

Committee.

The PRESIDENT: The motion creating a committee, according to the recollection of the Chair, provided for the presentation to Mr. SCOTT of a suitably engrossed copy of these resolutions. The Chair supposes that that is understood, and that action will be taken by the officers of the Society accordingly.

On motion a vote was taken, when the report was adopted unanimously.

INVITATIONS TO BE PRESENTED FORMALLY.

Mr. J. C. RENNISON, of Sioux City, Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society, in future, will allow no verbal invitation as to the place of meeting of the Society to be presented by any one not a florist or a member of the Society.

Mr. RUDD seconded the resolution.

The PRESIDENT remarked that in the shape in which it was presented the resolution was objectionable, as it proposed to bind future conventions in their action. He suggested a modification of it to make it apply to the present convention.

Mr. RUDD: I suggest, as an amendment, that the resolution be modified so as to read that the present convention recommend to all subsequent conventions the rule it proposes.

Mr. RENNISON accepted the amendment as a modification of the original resolution.

The resolution as modified was carried without objection.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND THEIR TREATMENT FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.

The next business was the reading of a paper on "Flowering Plants and Their Treatment for Christmas Sales," prepared by Mr. W. P. CRAIG, of Philadelphia.

Mr. CRAIG appeared on the platform and, after being presented by the Chair, proceeded with the reading of his paper, which was heard with much interest and followed by applause. It was as follows:

Christmas is the oldest and the grandest of our festivals, which "grows mellow and sweeter with the passage of the centuries." It is now universally observed in all Christian countries by the laying aside, as far as may be, of the dreary cares of everyday life, by the resting from toil, and the exercise and cultivation of the kindlier sentiments and better impulses of the human heart. How the children dream of the good times coming at Christmas, and how their elders, laying aside selfishness, give themselves over to the giving of gifts and to the making of hearts glad! And how appropriate are plants and flowers as Christmas gifts! Emerson says, "Flowers are always fit presents, because they are a proud assertion that a ray of beauty outvalues all the utilities in the world." But, aside from the sentimental value of Christmas, its effect on the business of the world is marvelous. All over the world people in all lines of trade recognize the importance of the occasion, and are busy, months in advance, preparing for the great trade of Christmas, and so it very properly comes to pass that we are asked here, in the month of August, to consider, as far as our limited time will permit, what we may best do to have our share in that general prosperity which comes with this greatest of holidays. Some one has said that "Bright colors and gladness go well together," and it is quite certain that in plant and flower, in fruit and berry, the brighter colors are most welcome in this time of general joy.

How appropriate is the brilliant color of the poinsettia, and how it blends in with the holly berries and the ringing of the Christmas chimes! And in azaleas, cyclamen and other Christmas plants the preference is largely for bright colors.

I will now give a list of the plants usually grown for Christmas, with only a cultural hint here and there, not attempting to give complete, detailed instructions for growing each class of plants, which would extend this paper to an unreasonable length and serve no useful purpose, because so much has recently been written in regard to almost all classes of plants in the trade papers and in the horticultural books which have been placed within the reach of all. I take it, that the proper object of this paper is rather to call attention to the growing trade in Christmas plants, which has nearly all been de-

veloped within the past decade, with such pertinent suggestions and reminders as our limited time and the limited knowledge of the writer will allow.

EUPHORBIA POINSETTIA.—This has frequently been called *the* Christmas plant, and whether grown as single specimens or with a number of plants in each pot, or with six or eight plants in a 10 or 12-inch pan, it is very beautiful and popular. For growing in pans the cuttings should be struck from soft wood in July or August, as these late cuttings make nice dwarf plants with foliage to the ground if carefully cultivated. A hotbed of manure covered with shaded glass is an excellent medium in which to root the cuttings, plunged in pans.

AZALEAS are very important plants at Christmas, although the varieties suitable for forcing at this early date are very few in number. Simon Mardner is usually grown for the red one, as it forces easily, but its blooms are soft and easily bruised. Mme. Van der Cruysen is much finer, and a better keeper, but more difficult to bring into bloom at this early date. We have succeeded in forcing it into fine bloom in a night temperature of 65 degrees, with the pots plunged in a manure bed of the temperature of 85 degrees to 90 degrees. This method is also useful for forcing Duc Von Tholl and other early tulips for Christmas. *Vervaneana* is the finest pink one and forces easily, and *Deutsche Perle*, white, which can be had without difficulty, is also good. It is well to have a few white ones, but the demand is very limited.

CYCLAMEN.—A well-grown and well-bloomed cyclamen is a very salable Christmas plant and brings a good price; in fact, Christmas is the only profitable time to have cyclamen; plants, which readily bring \$12 to \$24 a dozen, wholesale, at Christmas, drop to half these prices the week after, with very limited demand. The best way to grow cyclamens is to sow the seed about the middle of September to middle of October, and grow on without any check until Christmas of the year following. We have found them to do well in soil composed principally of leaf mould and very old cow manure, with about one-fourth the entire bulk of light loam, and the addition of a liberal sprinkling of bone meal.

BEGONIA GLOIRE DE LORRAINE.—What a grand addition to the list of Christmas plants this dainty, elegant, glorious begonia is! My townsman, Edwin Lonsdale, on his exhibit at our last fall show, said, "This is not a Century plant, but it is the plant of the Century." That sounds a bit enthusiastic, but is quite allowable when all the good points of the plant are considered. The first season it came here it was quite a provoking plant to the propagator, who expected to strike cuttings in the winter time and could get no suitable wood; it does nothing but bloom in winter, and it is May or June before the wood which makes good cuttings comes up from the base of the plant; then it roots freely and plants struck at this time may be grown into fine bushy specimens in six or eight-inch pots by Christmas. Tops taken from these plants in August and September make fine plants in four-inch pots by Christmas; it should be only lightly shaded in Summer,

and given plenty of air, but does not like much water on the foliage. It makes a fine subject for dinner-table decoration when grown in round or oval pans. Several plants in a pan may be used. Use ordinary rose soil with the addition of one-eighth leaf mould.

BOUGAINVILLEA SANDERII.—This is a fine, showy plant and can be had at Christmas if the wood be ripened somewhat in September, and then forced in a night temperature of 65 degrees. The plant is of high decorative value.

BEGONIA INCARNATA GIGANTEA is a very showy plant of easy culture, and is in its best flowering condition at Christmas; it was, however, more valuable before the advent of *Begonia Gloire de Lorraine*, which is vastly superior.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—A fine strain of these should be popular, although Mr. Wm. K. Harris, of Philadelphia, who had developed, by years of selection from the finest European strains, the best commercial type of Chinese *Primula* I have seen, was compelled to give up growing them about ten years ago, because he could get only 25 cents apiece for grand plants in six-inch pots. I think that now, when the demand for Christmas plants is so much greater, it would pay some one to take up their careful culture again.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURII.—This plant is very showy and beautiful and can be had in fine bloom at Christmas if given a good "drying-off" to ripen the wood in September, and afterwards forced in a night temperature of 65 degrees.

DAPHNE ODORA.—This is a plant which has almost dropped out of cultivation; it is deliciously fragrant, and I am sure that well-grown plants in five or six-inch pots, in full bloom, would meet with a ready sale at good prices.

ERICA.—Several of these are admirable for Christmas, *E. Wilmoreana* being one of the best; but as I have had little experience growing ericas, I must refer you to the essays by experts on this question.

LIBONIA PENNOSIENSIS is a bright, cheerful plant when in bloom, and is as easily grown as a stevia. Should be struck from cuttings in early Spring; planted in open ground: lifted carefully in September, shaded for a few days and then grown in a cool greenhouse.

GERANIUM.—Some of the finer semi-double varieties, such as *Jean Viaud*, *Alphonse Ricard* and similar sorts, if well grown in six-inch pots, would be salable, and are among the best of our window plants.

In addition to the plants I have named, lilacs (*Charles X.* and *Mary Lefebvre* are the best), lily of the valley, Roman hyacinths, early tulips, &c., may be forced into bloom; these bulbs, when grown in four-inch pots, are very useful in the baskets of foliage and flowering plants now so popular at the holidays. These baskets and plateaus of flowering plants, in combination with bright foliage plants, such as *dracenas*, *crotons*, *pandanus*, &c., with ferns and other graceful forms, offer largest scope for the florist's skill, and the time may come when the name of a floral artist will be coupled with this work in much the same way as we now speak of a masterpiece by *Gainsborough* or *Titian*.

The number of species of flowering plants suitable for Christmas, as at present grown, is quite limited. What a grand thing it would be if we could

force at Christmas as great a variety as we can at Easter; and I believe that this is quite possible. I do not see why, with the aid of cold storage, all flowering shrubs usually grown at Easter cannot be had at Christmas. What an addition, for instance, to the list of Christmas plants would be the now famous Crimson Rambler rose! And why could it not be lifted from the open ground in October or November and, after having made some roots, be allowed to stay outside until put to sleep by the cold weather and then carried over, entirely dormant, until the following year, when it could be started late in September or early in October, and brought into bloom by Christmas? And the same treatment would apply to hydrangeas, genistas, &c., and to Anna Alexieff, Magna Charta, Mrs. John Laing and other free-blooming roses. The hardy flowering shrubs, too, such as deutzias, weigelias, forsythias, flowering almonds, &c., would be amenable to like treatment.

The Japanese cherry, also, which came into such favor last Easter, could be successfully treated in this way and would be very valuable. If done in a large way the proportionate cost would not be too great. I verily believe in the near future we shall see in operation such cold-storage facilities as I have suggested, and it will not be without profit to the operator.

I will now close in the hope that some of the older and more experienced men in the audience will correct any mistakes I have made and name any good Christmas plants I have omitted.

The PRESIDENT pro tem (Mr. RUDD in the Chair), upon the conclusion of the paper, invited discussion.

Mr. GEO. A. RACKHAM, of Detroit, being called upon, replied briefly that he thought the florists, by combining, could secure cheaper rates, and thus make it profitable to store plants for Christmas trade.

Mr. JAS. M. LAMB, of Fayetteville, N. C., said: In my experience the *Ardesia crenulata* is one of the most useful holiday plants we have, because of its beautiful red berries at Christmas time, which last all through the winter and are much enjoyed. It has given greater satisfaction than any flowering plant because it lasted longer, in the shape in which it was bought, than any other.

HORTICULTURE OF THE PAST CENTURY.

The next business was the presentation of a paper on this subject prepared by Mr. JOHN N. MAY, of Summit, N. J.

Chairman RUDD: The Chair regrets to state that Mr. MAY is so seriously indisposed as to be unable to attend the convention. The paper prepared by that gentleman will be read by Mr. GILLETT.

Mr. E. G. GILLETT, of Cincinnati, appeared on the platform and

read Mr. MAY'S paper in full. The valuable essay was received with much attention and interest, and was followed by applause.

The paper was as follows:

It may be safely said that in no branch of art, science or business, has greater advance been attained than in that of horticulture during the past century, more particularly so in that part known as the florist branch proper. One of the pioneers of the florist business in New York, who died only a few years ago, the late Isaac Buchanan, repeatedly told that when he first started in business, which was, I believe, some time in the thirties, he carried his whole stock in trade that he had to offer into the city each morning in a basket, and stood on the street corner near the present site of Trinity Church, which was at that time the fashionable part of the city; at the end of the day's sales he thought 75 cents to \$1 a good day's business, and if by chance he happened to realize anything over a dollar, he felt extra happy with the result of something a little beyond his daily needs. The class of goods the market required in those days were a few rose geraniums, sweet alyssum, marigolds; pansies about half an inch in diameter were considered extra large fine flowers; these, with a few other varieties of flowers, now almost forgotten, constituted the whole list to draw from. Some few years before the venerable old man died, he remarked that to see the florist's product then, and look back to the dates given above, was more of a revelation to him than a real fact, and he did not live to see the last decade of the last century, in which probably greater advances were made than in any previous decade, not only in the varieties and quality of flowers, but in the whole line of our business; the method of handling flowers and plants by the growers, the art in making them up for all purposes, from the elaborate decorations to the corsage bouquet.

I fancy some will be inclined to criticise this statement, and probably with good grounds for so doing, when it is remembered that during this same decade funeral designs were made up with such mottoes as the following (made of colored imitation flowers): For a fireman who had lost his life in trying to save those of his fellow beings his comrades thought they would show his family some respect; to do so, they consulted a florist, ordering what they thought a nice piece suitable for the occasion, but as they were not versed in how the lettering should read, they left the matter with the florist, to use his own judgment as to what would be most appropriate. He (the florist) thought, I suppose, it would be appreciated to have it different from the stereotyped line of such things, so inserted this: "See you later."

On another occasion, a fireman having died, his comrades went to a florist with somewhat similar instructions. This time the florist put in lettering to read, "Gone to his last fire." But this was not the worst thing about it. The company to which this highly respected man belonged ordered a pillow of all choice fresh flowers; it was made up almost entirely of immortelles, with the lettering as above in red. These and many similar absurdities, in funeral designs especially, are not creditable to the florist business; but they must

not be taken as the type of the whole business, as they are the exception and should be so treated.

In another class of our business—that of lawn and park decorations—some monsters have occasionally been met in the shape of camels, crocodiles, elephants, elongated serpents and scorpions, bears, buffaloes, etc., or imitations of them, made up with great labor and expense; but critics should not be too hasty to condemn these, as undoubtedly they were made up in many cases to satisfy the taste of a certain part of the public for something sensational. Fortunately, the general public are becoming better educated to what constitutes good taste and the proper use to which nature's gems (plants and flowers) should be put; happily, these monstrosities soon lose their attractiveness even with their greatest advocates, and a more graceful and ornamental use is made of the plants, which adds greatly to the enjoyment of the public at large. Where, a few years ago, the style of flower gardens generally was, strictly speaking, almost exclusively that known as carpet bedding, a change has now come over the same, and many, very many are now adopting a more natural form, adding greatly to the beauty and charm of their gardens and pleasure grounds. This applies not only to the so-called bedding plants in general, but to the trees, shrubs, etc., used in ornamenting lawns, parks, etc. Many of these were formerly pruned and trimmed in all sorts of shapes and forms—contortions and deformities, they might be more aptly called. All this is gradually disappearing and more natural form allowed to develop. In many of the choice evergreen trees and shrubs their natural form cannot be improved upon. What can be more charmingly beautiful than a fine specimen of the common hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), or the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*), and very many others, too numerous to mention.

With the closing of the last century no one can dispute the fact that horticulture in every branch has made vast strides throughout this country; many plants that a decade ago were considered rare and very difficult to grow, so much so that but comparatively few were tempted to try the cultivation of them. One instance will be sufficient to illustrate this fact. Take the orchid family; ten years ago these were considered too expensive a luxury for any except the very wealthy to attempt to cultivate, as they were supposed to be difficult to grow and harder to get into bloom. Since that date they have steadily made their way into public favor, till now the blooms are a regular commercial product, and not in limited quantities, either. The question will probably be asked, why has it changed so readily from an extreme rarity to an abundance? Simply because some of our more enterprising and thoughtful growers have, by studying nature's laws, reduced the method of cultivation to a thoroughly practical basis, and instead of treating the plants to an unnatural course of Turkish bath-like treatment, they have adopted a more natural one and far more congenial to the plants. When one considers the natural habitat of say, the *Cattleya Trianæ*, which grows on trees anywhere from 15 to 50 feet high, subject to all the winds of the hemisphere; is it congenial to this plant to place it in a greenhouse kept as hot as July weather and in continual steaming vapor? I should think not; and the same

law applies to every plant grown to-day, and as we apply this more thoroughly to our plants in general the better will be our success. In fact, it is largely this very factor that has done so much to simplify the cultivation of all plants and flowers for the nineteenth century.

What will be the outcome of the new century, I have been asked to tell you. This is something more of a prophet's problem to answer than an every-day, ordinary working florist, such as I am; but if indications point to anything, we are, horticulturally, only infants now. We shall have glass houses miles long and 100 feet high, covering a million plants each, and illuminated by electricity, in the very near future. Roses will have to be sent to market with stems 10 feet long and as big as ordinary walking sticks, with flowers on them as large as pineapples; carnations must be as big as peony flowers, with stems five feet long that will not bend when shaken; violets must be as large as silver dollars, with 15-inch stems and warranted never to lose their fragrance. All these and every other kind of flowers must be produced in like proportion and sold to the dear retailers at—for roses, from two to three dollars per 100; for carnations, 50 cents per 100; for violets, 10 cents per 100, etc., all down the list. Then the growers will think they are making fortunes rapidly, more so even than they do now. The retailers will grumble a little more than they do now at the size and quality, so that the younger generation of growers will have a very happy time of it.

In the plant life, young roses will be sold for the cost of taking the cuttings from the mother plants, not as they are offered to-day by so many advertisers at such handsome paying prices as \$4 per 100 for 3-inch American Beauty, \$2 per 100 for general list of tea roses, etc.: these prices are far too profitable to be maintained. All other plants will be offered at proportionate rates. This, in conjunction with a general and steady advance in prices of all materials the florist needs, such as glass, lumber, iron pipe, etc., will of course, induce all of us to do everything we can to help the Trusts make still further combinations, so as to put prices still higher and enable every member thereof to have a fine yacht, sport fancy automobiles, and the various paraphernalia which go with them. Then, I presume, the florists will all be contented with such handsome remunerative prices, particularly as the express companies will take all the advantage of the improved times of the florist, and still advance their charges for transportation of the goods to market.

Some of my brother florists will probably say I am treating the subject of the new century too seriously; so, by the way of diversion, I hope, if they can find any fun in it, they will sift the matter out and have a royal good time doing so.

Col. Sellers said "there was millions in it" (some of the schemes he was advocating). Well, perhaps there is millions in the florist business, and I hope you will all get there.

Mr. GEO. A. RACKHAM, of Detroit, moved that separate votes of

thanks be tendered to Mr. W. P. CRAIG and Mr. JOHN N. MAY for their valuable papers.

The motion was carried with applause.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT ASHEVILLE.

President O'MARA here made an announcement for the purpose, he said, of setting at rest rumors that the facilities at Asheville, N. C., (the next meeting place), were insufficient to accommodate the convention. He said he had called the Executive Committee together and they had interrogated the member from Asheville (Mr. DEAKE), who had assured them that an auditorium capable of accommodating 4,500 people had been built in that city; that in its basement, and in a portion that could be set aside, there was ample space for a meeting room for the convention and a trade exhibition. In regard to the bowling tournament, Mr. DEAKE, though unable to state how many alleys there were in Asheville, declared that bowling was carried on there and that this feature could be provided for.

The CHAIR continued: Having received those assurances, we requested our Secretary to communicate with the Board of Trade of Asheville (who are behind Mr. Deake), and obtain from them a guarantee that this Society will receive, free of charge, a hall in which to hold the convention and a hall in which to hold the exhibition.

THE QUESTION BOX.

The Question Box was here taken up and questions were read as to the origin and life history of Thrips and Red Spider.

Answers were requested, but no response was made.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the questions be referred to the Entomologist of the Society and that his replies be incorporated in the convention report of the proceedings. (These replies will be found in later pages of this volume.)

On motion of Mr. LAMB the questions were referred as suggested.

Another question was: "What is the reason we cannot send cut flowers to France unless we pay ten cents per ounce?"

The CHAIR remarked that possibly the reason was that there was a law to that effect.

(No direct response to the question was made.)

STATISTICS OF FLORISTS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

The PRESIDENT presented and read in part a communication received by him from the Department of the Interior at Washington, showing, by States and Territories, the leading facts tabulated to date, relative to florists' establishments throughout a portion of the country; additional returns to be made within a few weeks.

The paper stated that the number of establishments in the States named, with buildings, up to period of tabulation, was 3,360; total area, 27,315 acres; improved area, 21,268 acres; value of land and buildings, \$32,494,250; value of buildings, \$14,321,604; value of implements, \$893,913; value of live stock, \$254,745; value of products, \$10,497,513; value of products fed to live stock, \$59,656; amount expended for fertilizers, \$225,791; amount expended for labor, \$2,458,123. These figures represent the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. There are 597 establishments in Massachusetts, value of their products, \$1,512,581; in New Jersey, 494, value of products, \$1,960,558; New York, 983, value of products, \$2,866,357; Pennsylvania, 732, value of products, \$2,232,543; Connecticut, 168, value of products, \$508,590; Rhode Island, 108, value of products, \$295,774. These figures represent the value of the flowers and plants grown in the different States mentioned.

THE BULB INDUSTRY.

Mr. EDWIN LONSDALE, of Philadelphia, moved, in accordance with a recommendation in the President's address, the appointment of a committee of three to consult the national authorities at Washington in reference to the bulb industry.

The motion was carried without dissent.

The committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. WM. R. SMITH, BENJAMIN DURFEE and W. F. GUDE.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. JAMES DEAN an adjournment was ordered at 12.10 P. M. until evening.

THIRD DAY—EVENING.

The closing session of the convention opened with an unusually small number of members present, the counter attractions of the Pan-American Exposition having begun to show their effect upon the attendance. The absentees missed one of the most important papers of the week, an essay by Professor TAFT.

THE FUEL QUESTION IN GREENHOUSE HEATING.

Prof. L. R. TAFT, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, the essayist of the evening, was escorted to the platform by Messrs. JAMES DEAN and E. G. HILL and received a cordial greeting from the convention. His subject was "The Fuel Question in Greenhouse Heating."

The paper was as follows:

Of the many problems with whose solution every florist is vexed, there is none, the labor question, perhaps, being alone excepted, that is more important than that of the fuel supply. Each one must decide for himself what particular kind, or mixture of kinds, will give the best results under the conditions that he can give them. Having determined this, he must then make such arrangements as will secure the greatest possible amount of heat from them.

FUEL.

The word fuel is applied to any substance that is burned, and in the burning or combustion of a fuel a chemical combination takes place between one or more of the substances of which it is composed, and the oxygen of the air, at such a rate as to produce heat and light. The elements in fuel that are of most value for purposes of combustion are called carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. As oxygen is present in large quantities in the air, it is of no commercial importance, but it must be present if combustion is to take place and, for the economical burning of any fuel in a furnace, careful attention must be paid to have the area and openings of the grate and the size of the chimney flues so proportioned as to supply the needed amount of oxygen. As air contains by volume but little more than one-fifth oxygen, the arrangement must be such as to admit nearly four and one-half pounds of air for each pound of oxygen needed.

To produce the complete combustion of carbon to carbon dioxide (CO₂), for one part of carbon two parts of oxygen are required, or, making allowance for the difference in weight, for one combustion of one pound of carbon 2.66 pounds of oxygen will be necessary, and to supply this 12 pounds of air will be required.

If the combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide (CO) will be formed.

and for this only one-half as much air, or six pounds for each pound of carbon, will be needed. As will be shown later, the combustion produced when carbon monoxide is formed has less than one-third the heating power of combustion to carbon dioxide, and as the one is produced when the supply of air is deficient, and the other when it is ample, the importance of securing a sufficiency is very evident.

The other combustible element, hydrogen, is usually in smaller amounts than the carbon, but as it is the lightest of all elements, being rated at one, while carbon is 12, nitrogen 14 and oxygen 16, it really constitutes a very considerable portion, by volume, of many fuels. In the combustion of hydrogen, two atoms unite with one oxygen, producing water, but, using the weights of the elements, one pound of hydrogen joins itself to eight pounds of oxygen, producing nine pounds of water, and for this 35 pounds of air are required.

Thus for the complete combustion of the 1,700 pounds of carbon and 100 pounds of hydrogen in one ton of Pocahontas coal, 23,900 pounds of air are required, or nearly 12 pounds per pound of coal. As it takes 12.388 cubic feet of air to weigh one pound, sufficient draught must be provided for 296,071 cubic feet of air to pass through the grate while one ton of Pocahontas coal is undergoing combustion.

Air required for the combustion of one ton of Pocahontas coal: $1,700 \times 12 + 100 \times 35 = 23,900$ lbs., $23,900 \times 12.388 = 296.073$ cu. ft. air.

As it is not probable that every atom of carbon and hydrogen will come in contact with the required number of atoms of oxygen, it is necessary in practice to double the above amount of air and furnish 24 pounds for each pound of coal, which is equal to 48,000 pounds, or 590,624 cubic feet of air. If 12 pounds per hour per square foot of grate are burned, about 3.500 cubic feet of air per hour will be required for each square foot of grate.

The heating volume, or, to use the correct scientific term, the calorific power, of any combustible substance is found by taking one pound and, by burning it, ascertain how many degrees it will elevate the temperature of one pound of water, the combustion taking place at the point of its greatest density, which is about 39 degrees. The unit of heat measure in this country is what is commonly known as a British thermal unit, or, abbreviated, B. T. U. This is the heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree.

Having ascertained this for the various elements of which combustible bodies are composed, it is only necessary to know their analysis to be able to determine their calorific power.

The following is commonly accepted as the heating efficiency of the substances named:

Hydrogen to water.....	62,000 B. T. U.
Carbon to carbon dioxide.....	14,500 " " "
Carbon to carbon monoxide.....	4,450 " " "
Carbon monoxide to dioxide.....	4,000 " " "

To show the method of determining the heating value of any combustible, let us suppose that a certain sample of coal contains 70 per cent. carbon, 5

per cent. hydrogen and 2 per cent. sulphur. Using the above values we have, as showing its calorific value:

$$\text{Heat} = \text{C} (14,500) \times .7 + \text{H} (62,000) \times .05 + \text{S} (4,000) \times .02 = 13,330$$

To secure this result the combustion must be perfect and all the heat must be saved. In actual practice this is not possible, the loss being more than one-third.

THEORETICAL VALUE OF FUEL.

The amount of heat that can be developed from one pound of carbon or from one pound of the better grades of coal is sufficient to evaporate from 10 to 16 pounds of water from and at a temperature of 212 degrees, but even with clean boilers and skillful firing only about three-fourths of this can be secured. Not only does coal contain a considerable amount of earthy matter, varying from 3 to 15, or even 20 per cent., which remains as ashes or clinkers, but, especially when slack or other fine coal is used, a large amount falls through the grate bars.

Imperfect combustion also greatly reduces the amount of heat that can be obtained from fuel, as, owing to a small supply of air, the combustion may result in the formation of carbonic monoxide, instead of carbonic dioxide.

In the case of anthracite coal, the best results will be secured when there is a thin fire and sufficient air is admitted, so that every particle of carbon will be brought in contact with free oxygen.

It is known that about one-fourth of a heat unit (.2375), is required to raise a pound of air one degree Fahrenheit or, if the openings through the grate admitted twice the amount of air needed for perfect combustion, it would require not far from 1,500 heat units to raise this extra air to the temperature of the chimney, supposing this to be 600 degrees.

It has been stated that the heat produced by the combustion of one pound of pure carbon, or one pound of a good grade of coal, is sufficient to evaporate 15 pounds of water, and the question naturally arises, how is it possible for a pound of coal which may contain ten per cent. of ash to furnish as much heat as a pound of pure carbon.

This apparent inconsistency is due to the fact that coal, and soft coal in particular, contains a considerable amount of hydrogen, united with carbon, forming what is called hydrocarbon, which will burn after being brought into gaseous form.

The combustion of hydrogen generates an enormous heat, 62,000 heat units being liberated by the burning of one pound. When bituminous coal is burned, it is of especial importance that there should be no great surplus in the amount of air, as a serious loss would otherwise be caused. Thus, if 24 pounds of air are supplied for each pound of carbon burned, the gas will have a temperature of but 1,300 degrees and at this temperature the carbon will not ignite, and on cooling the particles of carbon will form soot and smoke, and in the first-named form will collect in the boiler tubes and lessen their efficiency.

There is still further loss of heat by radiation and convection from the

doors, ash-pit and all exposed portions of the boiler, and this should be guarded against by the use of thick walls of brick and other coverings.

The amount of air can be regulated in part by the ash-pit doors and by the depth of fire. With a good depth of coal over the grate bars, the movement of the air will be checked and, becoming warmed, it will have a much less cooling effect on the temperature of the gases of combustion and the fire surfaces of the boilers. There is also a large amount of heat that passes out through the chimney. This cannot be spoken of as lost, as it is necessary to produce a draught and thus secure the perfect combustion of the fuel.

The loss will be greater when the amount of air furnished is in excess of the amount required for the maximum combustion. Thus, with only 12 pounds of air per pound of fuel, a maximum draught can be secured when the loss is but one-eighth, the remaining seven-eighths going to produce steam; with 24 pounds of air, one-fourth of the heat will be lost, while with 48 pounds of air for each pound of carbon burned, the loss of heat up the chimney will be one-half that given off by the coal.

WOOD AS FUEL.

The fuel first used, and the one that for a long time was the only one available, was wood or wood charcoal, but for some years other materials have taken its place except in few localities. In sections remote from coal fields and where large areas of forest are found, wood is even now used to a considerable extent in the production of steam for greenhouse heating and other purposes.

The average wood used as a fuel contains from 25 to 50 per cent. of water, the larger proportion being found when freshly cut, and from 30 to 50 per cent. of carbon. In the process of combustion the water is first evaporated, requiring a large amount of heat, the gaseous portion is then driven off and the oxidation of the carbon follows. Hickory, white oak, hard maple and beech are among the more valuable woods for fuel purposes. The combustible value of white pine, elm and the more common soft woods, is from one-half to two-thirds that of hard maple.

PETROLEUM.

In some sections considerable attention has been paid to the use of crude oil as a fuel for greenhouse heating.

With oil of a specific gravity of 0.875, and costing 3 cents per gallon, or \$1.26 per barrel of 42 gallons it will cost 26 cents to evaporate 1,000 pounds of water. If the sp. g. is decreased to 0.775 and the price remains the same the expense for fuel to evaporate 1,000 pounds of water will be 34 cents.

With coal showing 10,000 B. T. U. worth \$3 per ton it will cost 15 cents to evaporate 1,000 pounds of water. If the coal shows 9,000 B. T. U. and costs \$2.50 per ton the expense will be about 14 cents. At these figures the cost of oil as fuel is about double that of coal, but considerable allowance should be made for the saving in labor in firing and removing ashes where oil is used.

At the present price of crude oil, its cost as fuel is more than double that of good steam coal, as was shown by the reports made to the writer from florists having about the same amount of glass, some using coal and others oil.

NATURAL GAS.

Natural gas also takes a high place as a fuel for steam making, as it is very effectual, clean, and requires but little care. While it is readily transported, its sphere of usefulness is small, and in most of the gas-belts the pressure is lessening, indicating that the supply is failing. The calorific value of natural gas varies per pound from that of the best grades of coal (12,000 B. T. U.) to nearly double their value (23,900 B. T. U.) or on the basis of 1,000 cu. ft., various analyses show that the above amount of gas is equal to from 70 to 100 pounds of semi-bituminous coal and estimating this at \$3 per ton 1,000 cu. ft. of natural gas has a calorific value in B. T. U., of from 747,520 to 1,117,100, and is worth for heating purposes from 10 to 15 cents. As compared with coal the actual value of the gas is considerably increased by the saving in labor.

The heating value of common illuminating gas is somewhat less than that of natural gas, ranging from 600,000 to 900,000 B. T. U., which gives it a value of 8 to 12 cents per 1,000 cu. ft.

COAL.

That the coal used as fuel is merely fossilized vegetation is shown by the fact that we find it in all forms from peat to anthracite coal, varying in proportion to the extent to which the distillation of the woody fibre has been carried. Aside from peat and lignite, which are but slightly fossilized, we have what are known as bituminous and anthracite coals. The former contains 20 per cent., or more, of volatile matter. In burning they give off a strong bituminous odor with a heavy black smoke and a yellowish flame. Some bituminous coals are quite hard and slaty while others are soft and fibrous, crumbling under rough handling. The forms that burn with a short flame contain 80 to 90 per cent. of carbon and are called semi-bituminous, while the rich bituminous coals which burn with a very long flame, owing to the large amount of volatile matter found in them, contain but 65 to 75 per cent. of carbon.

Speaking of bituminous coals, William Kent says in effect: (Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, vol. 2, page 90). "If we draw a line from the Pocahontas field on the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia, through Maryland, a little west of Cumberland, and through Somerset, Cambria and Clearfield Counties in Pennsylvania, it will pass through the coal field containing the best steam coals mined in the United States. These coals are very uniform in their chemical composition the combustible portion varying only two or three per cent. from 80 per cent. fixed carbon, and 20 per cent. volatile matter. Their heating power is likewise remarkably uniform, averaging 15,750 B. T. U., per pound of combustible, with a probable variation of not over two per cent. from this figure.

The ash and moisture of all the coals along this line are also very low, the ash varying no doubt with the care used in preparing the coal for market. These coals are very properly classed as semi-bituminous.

"Traveling northwestwardly at right angles to and from any point on this line, the coal gradually increases in volatile matter and decreases in heating value. In the coals mined on the line, the volatile matter is only about 20 per cent. of the total weight of the combustible matter, but it is nearly all of the composition of marsh gas, $C. H_4$, having but little oxygen and every pound of it is worth nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of carbon. Farther to the northwest, however, while the proportion of the volatile matter increases it becomes of poorer quality, being higher in oxygen. In some parts of Ohio the volatile matter is worth no more per pound than carbon, and in most Illinois coals it is worthless."

Of the anthracite coals, the so-called semi-anthracite contains from 85 to 90 per cent. of carbon, with a small amount of volatile matter, while in the hard anthracites we find 90 to 94 per cent. of carbon, 3 to 8 per cent. of volatile matter and 3 to 4 per cent. ash. Such coals are black, with a bright lustre, and are so hard that they stand transportation and rough handling with little injury. Owing to the large amount of carbon, they are, weight for weight, the most valuable of coals.

Coal is extensively mined in 27 of the States and Territories. Anthracite coal is found principally in eastern Pennsylvania, although mines have been opened in Colorado and New Mexico. The States leading in the production of bituminous coal are Pennsylvania, Illinois and West Virginia, and in these States the cost of the coal at the mine is less than in other States.

The semi-bituminous coals of West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, as stated by Mr. Kent, contain about 19 per cent. of volatile matter, and 70 per cent. carbon.

The better bituminous coals of the States named contain the following percentages of carbon, volatile matter and ash:

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF COAL FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

Bituminous coals of	Carbon, per cent.	Vol. matter, per cent.	Ash, per cent.
Pennsylvania	55	.35	.08
Ohio	52	.38	.09
Kentucky	50	.39	.09
Indiana	48	.40	.10
Illinois	47	.38	.10
Missouri	47	.38	.09
Iowa	44	.40	.10

The analyses also show a marked difference in the amounts of water contained in the coals of the various States; thus, for the Pennsylvania coals, it averages little if any more than 1 per cent., while in Indiana coals it averages 4 per cent., in Illinois 6 per cent. and in Iowa 8 per cent.

VARIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF COMBUSTIBLE MATTER.

Professors Lord and Haas (Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1897), state that per pound of combustible, all coals from

a given seam, over a considerable area, have a substantially uniform heating value per pound of the combustible portion. Careful and painstaking work by chemical analysis and in actual boiler tests, shows a considerable variation in the actual heating value of coal from the same region or even from the same mine. The first difference is noted in the amount of ash. Thus, in the better grades of Lehigh and Lackawanna anthracite the percentage of ash is generally between 10 and 15, while in the pea, buckwheat and screenings it may amount to 15 or 20. In bituminous coal we find the range even greater. In Pocahontas, Cumberland and other semi-bituminous coals, actual tests show about 5 per cent. of non-combustible material. Pittsburg and Ohio coals usually contain from 6 to 10 per cent. and as high as 12 per cent. of dust and slack.

The coals of the western States show a smaller percentage of carbon and a larger percentage of volatile matter than the bituminous coals of Pennsylvania, but the amount of volatile matter does not necessarily determine its calorific value, as, if the proportion of oxygen is large, the heating value of the hydrogen will be lessened.

In the preparation of anthracite coal for the market it is screened into various sizes, known as steamboat (4 to 6 in.), broken (3 to 4 in.), egg ($2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.), large stove (2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.), small stove ($1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.), and chestnut ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.). There is also at the mines and local yards, a large amount of fine coal graded according to its size as, pea, No. 1 buckwheat, No. 2 buckwheat or rice, bird's eye, No. 3 buckwheat, and dust, the latter being so fine that it will pass through perforations 3-32 of an inch in diameter. Aside from the slight increase in the amount of slate and refuse found in these finer grades of coal, they contain the same amount of combustible materials as the coarser grades. The term "screenings" and "slack" are commonly applied to the finer grades of coal, while at the mines they form what is called "culm."

The burning of these fine coals presents various difficulties, one being that the particles pack together upon the grate, making it difficult to provide a sufficient amount of air to secure perfect combustion, without using a draught so strong as to draw the fine particles up the chimney or unduly cool the gases of combustion. On the other hand, when the coal is loosened by the slice bar, much of it shakes through the openings in the grate bars.

When fine coal, either anthracite or bituminous, is burned under a boiler where the draught is gentle, the best results are secured by having a thin fire, one to two inches in depth, while with a strong draught and hard coal it may be five or six inches deep.

With too strong a draught, or too thin a fire, the gases are diluted and cooled, while if the draught is too weak or the fire too heavy for the draught, combustion will be incomplete, carbon monoxide will be formed and loss in heat will result.

The requirements for the successful burning of these finer grades of anthracite coal are, (1), large grates with air spaces of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, according to the size of the coal; (2), thin fires and frequent stoking, the thickness of the bed diminishing with the rate of combustion; (3), arrangements for feeding the fires and cleaning the grates without excessive opening

of the doors. The best results are secured with a forced draught and a mechanical stoker.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF BOILERS.

In order that there may be some common basis for comparison, various measures of the efficiency of boilers have been devised. A horse power was long since taken as a standard, and Watt, judging from the performance of the engines of his day, fixed upon the amount of steam that they would require per hour as that developed from a cubic foot of water, or about 60 pounds, evaporated from 212 degrees, for each horse power, or the raising of 33,000 pounds continuously one foot per minute.

At the present time the efficiency of engines has increased, and the evaporation of 30 pounds of water at 100 degrees, or 34½ pounds at 212 degrees, at 70 pounds pressure per hour, is regarded as the standard of measurement of a commercial horse power.

Another standard of measurement is based on the heating surface of the boiler and, as the efficiency of boiler surface has been tested thousands of times, it is a simple matter to ascertain the number of feet of boiler surface required for each horse power. The average of these many tests shows that about three pounds of water, from and at 212 degrees, can be evaporated from each foot of boiler surface, and on this basis 11.5, or, dropping the fraction, 12 feet of heating surface in a horizontal tubular boiler are able to furnish steam for one horse power.

The following table shows the relation of horse power and heating surface in different types of boilers (From Steam Boiler, Peabody & Miller, New York, 1898):

Type of Boiler.	Rate of combustion.	Sq. ft. of heating surface per sq. ft. of grate.	Sq. ft. of grate per H. P.	Heating surface per H. P.
Lancashire	8 to 10	25 to 30	.36	7.0
Horizontal tubular	8 to 15	35 to 40	.30	11.5
Vertical, Manning	10 to 20	48	.23	11.1
Locomotive type (etc.)	8 to 15	40 to 45	.30	12.6
Scotch Marine	35 to 46	30	.11	3.3
Water Tube, with cylinder	9 to 15	35 to 45	.28	11.0

POUNDS OF COAL PER HORSE POWER AND PER POUND OF STEAM.

In answering the questions submitted to me regarding (1) the amount of each kind of coal required to evaporate one pound of water and (2), the amount of each kind of coal required to produce a horse power per hour in heating plants of different sizes, I am fortunate in having at my disposal the results of many thousands of actual tests made with boilers of the same and different styles, using various kinds and grades of coal. A considerable number of these tests were made by George H. Barrus, and published in his book, "Boiler Tests," while the others are in the "Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers," and in various engineering magazines or works on boiler practice.

Before giving any of the results of these tests, I wish to be understood as believing that a single test of any fuel in a single kind of boiler is of but little value in determining the real efficiency of the boiler, or the fuels, as either might make a much better showing if some other fuel is used for the boiler, or a different boiler is provided in which to test the fuel. It is also well known that if several tests are made under what are apparently identical conditions, using the same boiler, and the same fireman feeds fuel from the same pile, in the same amounts and at similar intervals, and it is burned with the same draught, on days when the thermometer and barometer give similar readings, no two of the results are likely to be identical, the difference often reaching three to five per cent.

Hence it should be understood that the results given cannot be guaranteed in practice, but as care has been taken to use only such tests as seem well authenticated and as were made under ordinary conditions, there should be no difficulty in duplicating the results.

Location has much to do with the cost of fuel, and what might be good practice in one State might be unprofitable in another, hence recommendations can only be general.

A large number of tests were made by John W. Hill, at Cincinnati, in 1897, in which he used a great variety of coals in a pair of Galloway firebox boilers of about 325 horse power, under the usual conditions for a carefully conducted boiler test. The tests lasted 16 hours in nearly all cases. The results are found in the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1899." The various tests show slight variations in coal from the different mines, but the following is the average:

POUNDS OF STEAM FROM AND AT 212 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Coal used.	Per pound of coal.	Per pound of combustible.
Pittsburg	8.69	9.46
Best West Virginia Coal (Pocahontas, New River, Loup Creek, Acme and Taeker) ...	9.51	10.16
Second Class West Virginia Coal (Keystone, Winifrede, Eagle, Chesapeake and Mt. Carbon).....	8.76	9.49
Ohio Coal (Welston, Mine Run)	8.05	8.30
Kentucky Coal (Jellicoe, Mine Run)	9.115	9.431

From the above it would seem that Pocahontas coal from West Virginia, and the other semi-bituminous coals, have about 10 per cent. more heating value than the Pittsburg coals, while the lower grade of West Virginia coals have practically the same value as the Pittsburg coals. The Ohio coals have about 7 per cent. less value than Pittsburg and 15 per cent. less than Pocahontas. The Jellicoe coals from Kentucky stand about midway between the Pittsburg and West Virginia coals of the better class.

Among the tests of Mr. Barrus was one in which Cumberland bituminous, Lackawanna broken, Nova Scotia culm, and a mixture of one part of N. S. culm, with three parts of pea and dust were burned in the same boiler, which

was a return horizontal tubular of 100 horse-power. The following table shows the efficiency of the different coals:

	Steam per pound of coal at 212°.	Pounds of coal per H. P.
Cumberland	10.16	3.4
Lackawanna anthracite	8.78	3.9
N. S. Culm.....	8.21	4.1
N. S. Culm 1 part, Pea and Dust 2 parts.....	8.59	4

ANOTHER TEST SHOWS:

	Steam per lb. of coal at 212 degrees.	Pounds of coal per H. P.	Value per Ton.
Cumberland	10.25	3.37	5.55
Lackawanna, Broken.....	9.24	3.8	4.92
Cumberland 1 part, Pea and Dust 2 parts.....	7.99	4.34	4.40
N. S. Culm 1 part, Pea and Dust 2 parts.....	7.27	4.50	4.15
Cumberland	10.43	3.47	5.39
Lehigh, Egg.....	10.18	3.41	5.48
Anthracite Screenings and Cumberland, equal parts.	9.39	3.69	5.07
Lehigh, Broken.....	10.67	3.4	5.50
Lackawanna, Broken.....	9.80	3.55	5.27
Cumberland 1 part, Screenings 2 parts.....	9.51	3.7	5.05
Cumberland	11.00	3.15	5.94
Lehigh, Chestnut.....	8.22	3.78	4.95
Lehigh, Pea.....	8.40	4.1	4.56
Lehigh, Broken.....	9.61	3.65	5.12
Cumberland 1 part, Pea and Dust 2 parts.....	9.70	3.56	5.25
Clearfield 1 part, Pea and Dust 2 parts.....	9.31	3.7	5.05
Anthracite, Stove.....	9.42	3.7	5.05
Cumberland	10.61	3.29	5.68

In estimating the value of the coal, Lehigh broken is taken at \$5.50.

From the above tables it will be seen that Cumberland coal averages very well with the best Lehigh broken and egg coal, and considerably higher than Lehigh chestnut, or the Lackawanna coals, and that the mixtures of the fine anthracite coals with Cumberland bituminous coal have a heating value that approaches within 30 per cent. of that of the Cumberland coal. It is well known that the temperature of the gases of combustion is considerably lower in the case of fine coal than when the coarser coals are burned; hence, unless forced draught is used, a considerable increase is necessary in the size of the boiler and the grate area should be at least 25 per cent. greater.

When fine coal is burned it should be thrown on the grate in thin layers and at intervals somewhat shorter than is necessary for coarse coal, and the slice bar should be used quite frequently. This will not only considerably increase the labor of firing but will make a regular fireman necessary.

SELECTION OF COAL.

Whatever showing may be made in tests of the different kinds of coal, the result will have but little effect in many places in the selection of the coal

that is to be used. This is true in the west especially, as there it is possible to purchase coal mined in the vicinity at a price that is less than the freight upon coal brought from Pennsylvania or West Virginia. Except in localities where they can be delivered by boat, these coals will have little sale west of the Mississippi, and the same is true in many sections in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Dr. R. H. Thurston (Engine and Boiler Tests p. 22), says, "Other things being equal the fuel which gives the greatest quantity of available heat for the total money expenditure, by its complete combustion in such a manner as to give the highest possible temperature" is the best fuel.

In theory, the best fuel is the one that contains of its kind the largest amount of available combustible material, but, from the standpoint of the florist or other consumer, the cost should be taken into account and this will include, not only what is paid for the fuel, but the expense for hauling and storing and of firing the boilers, including the removal of the ashes.

Where low freight rates can be secured, Pocahontas and other first-class West Virginia coal is rated at about 9.5 pounds of steam from and at 212 degrees per pound of coal, may be cheaper than Hocking Valley, Jackson Hill, Owosso, Bay City, or other Ohio and Michigan brands which will not make a showing of more than 8 pounds of steam per pound of coal. The first-named coals have two serious drawbacks, the first being that they crumble so readily that after being handled two or three times fully 50 per cent. becomes "slack." The other objection is that they burn slowly and require a much larger grate than the free-burning, rich bituminous coal.

In New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic States, the question of freight must also be taken into consideration. While egg anthracite coal may be desirable in plants so small that a night fireman cannot be afforded, the choice will generally be between the Cumberland and Pittsburg coals, the former of which shows an average combustible value about 10 per cent. greater than the other.

In sections near the mines, or where low freight rates can be secured, the finer grades of anthracite may be used as the basis of the fuel. The objection to this grade of coal as fuel has already been pointed out. The trouble can be somewhat lessened by mixing with the screenings or other fine coal, one part of Cumberland coal to two or three parts of screenings. A large grate and a good draught are needed and, by the use of a thin fire and the occasional use of the slicer, fair results can be obtained without using forced draught.

In plants of the largest size, a considerable saving can often be made in the coal bill when screenings can be cheaply obtained, if they are used as a part of the fuel, and are burned with forced draught, either with or without a mechanical stoker. The use of the blower and the other equipment for forced draught, where a new plant is to be erected, adds but little or nothing to the first cost, as its use will effect a saving of 10 to 15 per cent. in the boilers required, and an even greater saving in the cost of the chimney.

The mechanical stoker will not only lessen the loss in temperature when the doors are opened, but will reduce the amount of coal that falls through the grate.

COAL FOR GREENHOUSE RANGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

As will be seen by the programme a request has been made that application be made to greenhouses requiring different amounts of coal, ranging from 200 to 2,000 tons per annum. In a general way, it can be said that, where the larger amounts of coal are burned, the greatest economy will be found, as there will be a saving in various ways. There will be relatively less loss by radiation from the boiler: the amount of heat used in securing a draught will also be less in a larger plant than in a small one in proportion to the amount of coal consumed; in the larger plants, too, it will be possible to give more attention to the firing, and the result will be a steady fire and an even steam pressure, which will result in the economy of fuel. In fact, it may be said to be largely a matter of the fireman and the method of firing. Thus, in the smaller plants, where the fireman gives only part of his time to the boilers, some of the free-burning lump bituminous coals will give good satisfaction, although for small boilers, and in sections where bituminous coals are high in price, some of the egg anthracite coals may be preferred. Where the plants are large enough to warrant a regular fireman, the superiority of Pocahontas and other semi-bituminous coals might warrant their use. Under similar conditions, it might be well to investigate the question of combining one part of Cumberland, or other semi-bituminous coal with two to three parts of buckwheat, pea, or dust, anthracite coal. Where this mixture can be laid down at two-thirds the cost of Cumberland coal, it will be the cheaper fire, provided proper conditions are provided for its combustion.

Whatever the kind of fuel used, its economical burning depends so much upon the proper adjustment of the area of the grate and heating surfaces of the boiler, and the height and size of the chimney to the radiating surface to be supplied with steam, that the following suggestions are made:

RATIO OF GRATE AND HEATING SURFACE TO RADIATING SURFACE.

Except in small boilers, when it is safest to estimate 15 feet of heating surface as required for one horse power, it is customary to consider 12 feet of heating surface to the horse power, and to use from 70 to 100 feet of radiation for each horse power, the larger amount being used for the larger boilers. The proportion between grate and heating surface will depend largely upon the kind of fuel used, and the rate of combustion, varying from 30 to 50 feet of heating surface to one foot of grate surface. For slow burning coal, with a combustion of not more than 10 pounds per square foot of grate per hour, the smaller figures may be used, but with free-burning fuel, and when the coal consumption is more than 15 pounds per square foot of grate per hour, it will be economical to have 45 to 50 feet of heating surface to each foot of grate surface. Most authorities consider from 12 to 15 pounds of coal (both bituminous and anthracite), per square foot of grate per hour, as the most economical rate of consumption, and with good fuel and a fairly efficient boiler it is very seldom that more than four pounds of coal per horse power will be required.

HEIGHT, AREA AND HORSE-POWER OF CHIMNEY.

It has been determined that the effectiveness of a chimney varies with the square of its diameter and the square root of its height. Thus, a chimney that is four feet in diameter is four times as efficient as one that is but two feet in diameter, while if 144 feet in height it will only answer for a boiler twice as large as if it were but 36 feet high.

Of the various formulæ for determining the relative size of the grate and chimney the following is much used: The area of the grate should equal the product of the smallest area of the chimney flue and the square root of its height for anthracite coal, while for bituminous coal the product is divided by 1.83. Thus, for anthracite coal, if the grate has an area of 36 square feet and the chimney is 64 feet high, the area of the chimney flue should be 4.5 feet for anthracite coal, and about 2.5 feet for bituminous coal. As a rule, the area of the chimney flue should about equal that of the boiler tubes and this is generally about one-tenth the grate area.

By multiplying the grate area by the number of pounds of coal to be burned per hour per square foot of grate and dividing the product by the number of pounds of coal required per horse power per hour, the horse power of the chimney can be determined.

If every florist arranges for the proper adjustment of his grate, heating and radiating areas, and then selects the fuel that will furnish the largest number of heat units under the conditions it will have to meet, for the smallest cost per ton, he will do much towards settling his own fuel problem.

When the applause which followed the reading of the paper had subsided the following discussion took place:

Mr. C. W. WARD: Mr. President, I did not volunteer to speak on this matter, but was notified by Secretary Stewart that I would be expected to say something. In fact, I am not a fit person to talk on the subject, as I have no technical education upon it nor any experience. The bulk of my experience in firing boilers has been upon those of saw mills, where we are put to our wits' ends to get rid of a large amount of sawdust, and the question of economy is not studied.

I have had some experience in coal burning. We burn five or six hundred tons at our place per annum. Some years ago, when we put in a boiler of a supposed 115 horse power, which ran 54,000 square feet of glass, we made a test at that time, running over several months, of the practical results we got from coal burning. We confined our test to Wilkesbarre Egg and Wilkesbarre Pea coal. Taking into consideration the outside temperature, the velocity of the wind, and a number of other things, we figured that the pea coal was worth to us in heat units about fifty cents per ton more than the egg. It was not such a test as has been referred to by Prof. Taft, but was simply a sort of a rough test. It demonstrated practically that the pea coal was the cheaper for us. At that time we were getting our pea coal on a basis of \$2.75, or about \$3.25 laid down at the boiler house and ready to put on the fires; and the egg was costing us nearly \$5.00. Since then, the egg has advanced to

\$5.50, and the pea coal runs anywhere from \$3.80 to \$4.25 delivered; so that the difference in favor of the pea coal has largely vanished through the rise in price.

I have been informed by some engineers in New York, who are using mechanical stokers, that they are getting excellent results out of a mixture of slack (that is, soft slack or bituminous slack) and pea and buckwheat coal. In fact, they claim that with the use of mechanical stokers in this mixture of coal they are getting more economy. I have been advised by our coal dealer that, in order to get the cost of our heating down, we shall be obliged to use those mixtures for the reason that the demand for buckwheat and pea coal is advancing so rapidly that the prices will range so near the price of the larger grades of coal that there will not be much, if any, economy in buying them. In fact, the coal cannot be had in large quantities unless you make arrangements in advance.

Mr. H. B. BEATTY (being called upon) said he had been much interested in listening to Prof. TAFT's paper, and he thought he was expressing the opinion of every member when he said it was the one paper that should be closely studied by each. The question was one in which they were all interested and had been for years. With respect to his being called upon, he remarked that his own understanding was that it had not been the intention to discuss Prof. TAFT's paper, but rather the fuel question. He confirmed Mr. WARD's statement, made before the Executive Committee in the meeting at Washington, in regard to economy in firing boilers at a certain pressure of steam, that a pressure in his boilers at from 60 to 90 pounds was more economical in the consumption of fuel than a pressure above or below it. He continued:

A number of years ago, when I was interested in boilers for the oil well business, we made a number of rough tests and determined to our own satisfaction, at least, that a pressure of steam on a boiler at 60, or from 60 to 70 pounds, was more economical in the amount of fuel used than any other pressure. With the facilities we have now in the use of valves for regulating the pressure, you can carry any amount of steam you wish on your boiler and reduce it to the degree required in the greenhouses. I would have liked to hear Mr. WARD repeat here the statement made by him last Spring in regard to his experiments. It was a very valuable and interesting one to me.

Mr. C. W. WARD: As to this test that I spoke of regarding coal, I perhaps omitted something that slipped my memory. In making those experiments we carried different pressures. The lowest pressure we could carry, to work our pumps, was twenty pounds. Then we carried a pressure at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 pounds; and, as Mr. Beatty states, we found that our greatest economy laid between 60 and 90 pounds. Subsequent tests have

demonstrated that with our boiler, and the particular chimney and draught we have, 70 pounds is about the pressure for us to carry. We have a pit in which there is an automatic pump, and the condensed water is returned to this tank and fed into the boilers by the pump. We carry on our boiler a pressure of 70 pounds. Once in a great while we run up to 80, on an extremely cold night, when there is a heavy gale blowing; and with that we will carry 15 pounds pressure on our coils, and in mild weather sometimes we will carry half a pound pressure. With the plant we had we were able to carry the temperature to the furthestmost point in our greenhouses on the coldest night as well as on a moderate night.

Mr. W. R. BEATTIE, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington (being called upon by the Chair), said Prof. TAFT had so thoroughly covered the fuel question that his own remarks would be directed to the application of heat after it had left the boiler house. The Department of Agriculture, during the past year, had been carrying on some experiments with a view to determining the temperatures of soils, and the action of artificial heat as applied to soil, in the growth of early Spring crops; the idea of soil heating not being a new one at all. He then referred to a memorandum he had received from Mr. DE LA MARE, of *The Florists' Exchange*, to the effect that a grower (Rev. Mr. COLLINGS), of Guernsey, Channel Island, had steam pipes buried in the earth beneath his grape vines and grapery as early as 1867. To-day the most abundant form of the application of soil heat was the common manure hot-bed. He went on to explain the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture this year, one phase of which was on the hot-beds or cold frames, with pipes beneath, in which lettuce and various garden crops were grown with marked results in favor of the soil heating, which was done by means of three-inch drain tiles laid to a depth of about ten inches below the surface of the soil, into which steam was discharged through a nozzle. He continued:

During the early Spring months the temperature of the soil is much lower than the casual observer would suspect. In our observations, which were begun early in March, we found that, while the temperature of the air frequently reached 60 or 70 degrees during the day, and dropped only to about 45 degrees during the night, the temperature of the soil varied only two or three degrees, and remained near the average minimum temperature of the air, which was near 50 degrees. All soil temperatures in these experiments included the soil to a depth of six inches.

As the season advances the temperature of the soil gradually increases, but not in proportion with the increase of the atmospheric temperature. This

is partly due to the cooling influence of early Spring rains, but more particularly to the low temperature of the subsoil. The growth and maturity of a crop of corn is a good indicator of the changes in soil temperature, showing conclusively that the soil does not reach its maximum warmth until late in the Summer.

During the past year two phases of the experiment were undertaken, one in frames under sash and the other in the open ground. In the first mentioned we were experimenting with a view to securing a method that will displace the old form of hot-bed heating, and supplant it with a system that will be more economical on a large scale. Two cold frames, each 6 by 12 ft., were located, end to end, with the slope to the south. In the one which we designate as "A" one line of 1¼ inch pipe was run around, inside the frame, just below the glass. This pipe was turned on only as required to keep out frost or prevent plants being injured by sudden lowering of the temperature. In the other frame, which we indicate as "B" lines of ordinary three-inch drain tiles were laid parallel with the sides of the bed, at a depth of ten inches below the surface of the soil, the lines being eighteen inches apart and connected at the ends. Discharging into these tiles were two nozzles of 64-100 inch diameter, through which the steam was admitted to the tiles. These nozzles were so directed as to induce a circulation of the steam through the lines of tiles. Back of the nozzles was placed a pocket in the pipe to catch any particles of dirt that might otherwise clog the openings. The frame with the soil heat was given a little heat each day and closed off during the night, while in the air heated frame the steam was turned on during the night and on cold days. At the start the soil temperature of both of these frames was about 50 degrees.

In frame A the average temperature of the air was about 70 degrees and of the soil about 58 degrees. In frame B the average temperature of the air was about 63 degrees and of the soil about 72 degrees, or practically the reverse of A.

In the open air experiment two methods were used—one consisting of lines of three-inch drain tiles, laid at a depth of about 16 inches below the surface, and connected at the ends of the lines, to give a link or circulation when the steam was discharged into these pipes. It was found by actual experiment that, when the steam at 60 pounds pressure was admitted to these tiles through a one-eighth inch nozzle, there was a complete circuit inside of the tiles about every seven seconds, and the heat was evenly distributed. In the second phase of this experiment 1-¼-inch iron pipes were used, laid to a depth of 16, 18 and 20 inches and at a distance of 3, 4, 6 and more feet between lines. Into these lines the steam was turned under from 60 to 80 pounds pressure. The heat was turned into the pipes several times to test their working order, and then allowed to remain cool until one or two days before the plantings were made. In the open air experiment the steam was kept on almost constantly during daylight hours of the two days preceding planting, after which only two or three hours each day; which was sufficient to keep the temperature near the required point.

Soil temperatures were recorded at five points on the plots; directly over the tiles and pipes, half way between the lines of tiles and pipes, and in the centre of the check plot. The observations were made at 8 A. M., before any heat was applied; 12 M., shortly after heat was turned off; and 4:30 P. M., five hours or longer after shutting off steam. The average of these readings for a period of ten days may be considered about a general average for the entire time that the experiment was conducted. These are as follows:

Over line of tile, 72 degrees; between lines of tile, 64 degrees; over line of iron pipe, 72 degrees; between lines of iron pipe, 65 degrees; and where no heat was applied, 51 degrees.

The average temperatures during ten days, as shown at the three times of observation, were as follows:

	Over tiles.	Bet. tiles	Over pipes.	Bet. pipes.	Check.
8 A. M.	62 deg.	59.4 deg.	67 deg.	62 deg.	47.4 deg.
12 M.	75 "	65 "	71.6 "	65 "	51.5 "
4.30 P. M.	79.5 "	66.4 "	78 "	67 "	54 "

From the above it will be readily understood that a constant temperature was not maintained, and yet the results were in most cases very satisfactory. In commercial growing it would be desirable to turn the steam into the lines for about thirty minutes every three hours during the day and night. By this plan it would be necessary to estimate the amount of pipe under which the boiler would maintain pressure, then put in four or five times that amount, and turn on in alternate sections. By doing this an almost constant temperature could be maintained and the results would be more satisfactory than where the heating is so irregular. In one or two instances, when the steam was allowed to remain on the drain tiles too long, the soil became overheated. This was due, however, more particularly to the escape of steam at the joints rather than to the temperature of the tiles.

It was found that where the pipes were buried deeper than sixteen inches the heat was more evenly distributed and there was no difficulty from burning or scalding the soil. More heat is required to produce a given change at the surface with deeply laid pipes, and the change is brought about more slowly, but the heat is held much longer and the fluctuations in temperature are not so great. Objections have been raised to heating soil with iron pipes because of the drying and burning where the soil is in contact with the pipes. We found that, for the first half hour after turning the steam into the pipes the condensation was very rapid and the transmission of heat to the soil was hastened by the presence of cool moisture which the earth immediately surrounding the pipes had taken up during the time that the pipes were cold. After this moisture had been driven off, the dry soil formed a covering for the pipes to a thickness of four or five inches, and assisted very materially in securing an even distribution of heat. On two or three occasions when the soil was very wet, it was found that the distribution was very limited, and the heat vapor, formed where the wet earth came in contact with the pipes, rose through small cracks and openings in the soil and injured the roots of plants. This trouble was more apparent with drain tiles as conductors, but in this case

the steam actually escaped through the joints. Influences of a 1¼-inch pipe, laid at a depth of 16 inches, were observable at a distance of eight feet, but satisfactory results were obtained only for a distance of two feet.

Crops Grown and Results.—The frames were planted principally with lettuce and radishes. The lettuce plants were grown in greenhouses and were good, strong transplanted plants of the varieties known as Grand Rapids and Iceberg. In the frame with soil heat the crop was cut in exactly six weeks after setting the plants; and fifty average bunches, cut as they came from the bed, weighed fifteen pounds. The same number of bunches from the cool bed were cut ten days later, and were about five per cent. heavier; but in the meantime the price of lettuce had dropped one-half and the product was not so valuable.

Cost of installation per cubic foot, on basis of one acre.

Tile system, lines of tile three feet apart.		
Boiler and shed, 20 H. P.....	\$1.03 per sq. ft.	\$450.00
Tiles and cement.....	1. " "	435.00
Steam lines and equipment.....	.5 " "	217.80
Labor.....	.5 " "	217.80
Total.....	\$3.03	\$1,321.20

Pipe system, lines of 1¼ inch pipe three feet apart.		
Boiler and shed, 20 H. P.....	\$1.03 per sq. ft.	\$ 450.00
Pipes and valves, 14,520 ft.....	3.33 " "	1,452.00
Labor.....	.3 " "	136.68
Total.....	\$4.66	\$2,038.68

Application of Soil Heating Under Glass.—The same conditions of soil temperature and its relation to the temperature of the atmosphere prevail in greenhouses as have been described for outside soil during the Summer months; that is, a low temperature as compared to that of the atmosphere. This is especially true where solid beds without any bottom heat are used. I do not for a moment advocate "bottom heat" in the common sense of the term, but lower atmospheric temperature and higher soil temperature. If a carnation house is carried at an atmospheric temperature of from 48 to 65 degrees, it will be found that during ordinary Winter weather the soil temperature of raised benches with lines of pipes underneath, will be about 55 degrees; and with solid beds and no pipes underneath the soil temperature will be only about 50 degrees. And this will hold good for houses where the atmospheric temperature will average above 60 degrees.

It is a question yet to be solved as to how far forcing by soil heating can be carried without sacrificing the production of cut blooms to the growth of foliage. The fact that lettuce and carnations require the same treatment, and that the warming of the soil is so beneficial to the production of a crop of lettuce, would indicate that the system may have a broad application to carnation growing.

Soil heating would probably not be desirable in shallow raised benches, as the roots of the plants would be in too close contact with the pipes. Where raised benches are in use it will be possible to install soil heating by hot

water circulation; but if steam is used combine sub-irrigation and soil heating by running a one-half inch steam pipe through the tiles used for conducting the water. The ideal use of soil heating in the greenhouse will be where solid beds are used. Through a three and a half foot side bed lay two 1¼-inch steam pipes at a distance of 18 or 20 inches below the surface of the soil upon which the plants are grown. For centre beds place the lines thirty inches apart and connect the whole soil heating system to the regular greenhouse boilers, but have it under separate control, so that either the soil heating or the air heating system can be run independently of each other. By running the soil heating system during the day one boiler or set of boilers will do the work for both systems. By having the soil warm during the night very much less heat will be required to keep the temperature of the air up to the required point, and it will also be much more even.

Steam Heated Hot-Beds.—After the severe weather of the Winter has passed, and with a large stock on hand for Easter trade, the florist must plan to provide inexpensive space for the potted stock of Spring bedding plants and for much that is being prepared for Easter. Ordinary cold frames are inexpensive, but heating them to a temperature to which it would be safe to expose most plants, is quite another matter. During recent years the cost of manure has so advanced in most localities as to make that method of heating frames impracticable. Most ranges of glass have an excess of boiler power, especially during the early months of Spring, and large numbers of frames can be kept warm by the soil heating method without apparent cost, as heat that would otherwise be lost can be utilized for this purpose. When the houses no longer need the heat, in the early part of the day, turn the steam into the soil pipes of the frames; and the heat so stored will be gradually given off during the later part of the day and during the following night.

The question of soil warmth has been one of great interest to me during the past several years, and I predict some interesting developments in this line during the next few years. I am now satisfied that the results obtained by the use of the sub-irrigation method of watering are due mostly to the passage of heat through the tiles, but that the two methods can be very advantageously combined. In further experiments we expect to apply this system to greenhouse and frame work, and to get exact determinations of the cost of operations per square foot as applied to the growing of several distinct crops. We will double the outdoor experiments in the coming year, covering one part with a screen of muslin which can be removed during the day and put on during the night. By this method still further gain in earlier planting may be obtained. The cost of equipping cold frames by this method will fall below four cents per square foot of surface heated.

The discussion here closed.

On motion of Mr. C. W. WARD, it was ordered that votes of thanks be tendered to Prof. TAFT for his very able paper, and to Mr. W. R. BEATTIE for the information he had presented.

President O'MARA conveyed to the gentlemen named the thanks of the Society.

AMERICAN GROWN FORCING BULBS.

Mr. EDWIN LONSDALE, of Philadelphia: The President's address Tuesday morning contained, among others, a valuable suggestion which, I think, should receive prompt and special attention by this Society; and I therefore ask to present a resolution on the subject. I offer the following:

Resolved, That our Secretary be empowered to procure samples of American grown forcing bulbs, and have them tested by members of the Society; each member receiving samples to make a written report of the results obtained, to the Society, at its next annual meeting. And be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to award a silver medal to the stock or stocks showing the highest merit according to the reports received, a bronze medal to the second best, and a certificate of merit to the third best.

Mr. C. W. WARD moved the adoption of the resolutions, and the motion was seconded by Mr. E. G. HILL.

The resolutions were adopted forthwith.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT.

President O'MARA, upon recognizing in the audience Mr. JOHN BURTON, of Philadelphia, formally notified that gentleman of his election as President, and invited him to come forward.

President-elect BURTON accepted the invitation and was escorted to the platform by a member of the Executive Committee. He was enthusiastically greeted and briefly expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in his election. He said:

All I have to say to-night is that I sincerely thank you for the trust you have confided to me. I can only hope that this time next year you will not have found me wanting. I cannot succeed by myself; I must have the assistance of every one of you, not only of those who may go to Asheville but of those who stay at home. It is not too early for you to begin, as soon as my term begins, to give me what assistance you can by suggestions and in every other manner. Without this I cannot pretend to keep the standard of the Society up to the mark to which it has been raised by the O'Maras, the Craigs, the Mays, the Deans and the others, but I shall do my best and rely upon you to help me. [Applause.]

Vice-President-elect J. W. C. DEAKE was next called upon by the Chair, who named that gentleman's colleague from North Carolina as an escort.

MR. DEAKE came forward and, after a cordial reception, said:

Our President was very happy in the selection of a friend to escort me because the gentleman he named (Mr. Ernest J. Bush, of Charlotte, N. C.,) is perhaps the only other North Carolinian here. We wired him, last night, we were going to Asheville next year, and he turned up here this morning. How he got here I don't know. It is all due to the fine North Carolina climate, I suppose. [Merriment.]

I am not a talker, and a year hence you can determine whether I am a worker and of any use as a Vice-President, for I will have the whole burden to carry: there is not a commercial florist in the town nor one near enough to help me unless Brother Bush comes up from Charlotte, and that is one hundred and eighty miles away: but the Board of Trade is going to be the host.

I thank you for the honor you have done me in selecting Asheville as your next meeting place, and in electing me your Vice-President. I am going to do everything I can to build up the Society of American Florists. I have not made a promise yet, I am not going to make any, but I am going to try to get a lot of new Southern members. We are going to do all we can for you: and when you come down there we are going to make you have a good time if it takes every cent we have. [Merriment and applause.]

FINAL RESOLUTIONS.

MR. C. W. WARD, from the Committee on Final Resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Buffalo, and particularly the Buffalo Florists' Club, have extended to us a most hearty welcome and have made our stay in their beautiful city an occasion long to be remembered, now, therefore,

Resolved, That we owe to his Honor, the Mayor, the thanks of the Society for his hearty welcome, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are especially tendered to Wm. Scott, the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and his able assistants, Wm. F. Kasting and others, who added so greatly to our pleasure during our sojourn here, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to Chas. H. Keitsch, Superintendent of Trade Exhibition, for the able and efficient manner in which he conducted the trade exhibit:

Resolved, That we give to F. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Department of Horticulture of the Pan-American Exposition, and to Prof. L. R.

Taft and J. K. M. L. Farquhar, our warmest thanks for their able and interesting lectures and for the many courtesies extended to us by them;

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are hereby tendered the press of Buffalo for their kindly notices of our proceedings and other reports, and

Finally Resolved. That to the ladies who added so much to our pleasure while here, and who were so unremitting in their efforts to please, our warmest gratitude is due, and that upon returning to our homes, we shall long remember the untiring kindly efforts put forth by the florists of Buffalo and vicinity to make our stay one of the most pleasant in the annals of this Society.

JNO. F. SULLIVAN,
C. W. WARD,
JNO. WESTCOTT.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted as read.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Pending a motion by Mr. E. G. HILL for adjournment, President O'MARA expressed his thanks to the Convention for the unvarying kindness and courtesy shown him as presiding officer. He added:

If in the excitement of the sessions and the calls that were rapidly made upon me to settle questions that I had not previously considered, I may have seemed a little harsh or arbitrary, the fault was of the head but not of the heart. I certainly never in my life wantonly offended anybody, nor will I unless my mind alters by some act of Providence. Therefore, I thank those who have borne with me under the circumstances and I apologize for any unintentional offense on my part. It has been one of the pleasures of my life to preside at this Convention; and I think it has had as good a run for its money as any I ever attended. [Applause.]

Mr. HILL's motion was carried and the meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the President. On Saturday, the fifth day, after the close of the bowling contests, a meeting was duly called, and, upon motion of ALEX. WALLACE, adjournment was declared until August, 1902.

THE RED SPIDER.

By F. H. Chittenden, Assistant Entomologist, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

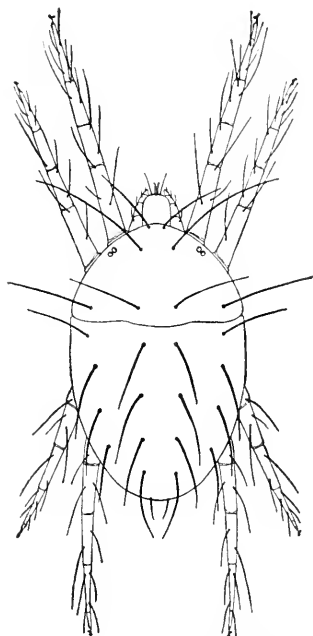


FIG. 1.—*Tetranychus bimaculatus*:
adult—enlarged (from Banks,
U. S. Dept. Agriculture).

ONE of the most troublesome of greenhouse pests is a minute, red, spiderlike creature, popularly known as red spider, and designated technically as *Tetranychus bimaculatus* Harvey. It is not a true insect, nor even a spider, but, more properly speaking, a spinning mite. As the word mite indicates, these creatures are extremely minute, and are frequently not noticed until they become excessively numerous, as is apt to happen in neglected greenhouses or out-of-doors during Summer droughts. They frequently do considerable damage in flower and vegetable gardens, but attain their greatest destructiveness to plants grown under glass.

The general appearance of the common greenhouse red spider is well shown at Figure 1, which represents it highly magnified. The length of a full-grown individual is only about one-fiftieth of an inch. The ground color is reddish, usually more or less tinged with yellowish or orange, and most individuals have a dark spot on each side, due to the food contents of the body.

The young are somewhat similar to the adults, differing in having only three pairs of legs; the adults having four. This red spider, like others of its kind, spins threads, but does not use them for climbing. The threads are extremely fine, and frequently so dense as to form a tissue visible at a little distance. Webs are usually con-

structed upon the under side of leaves, and within them the mites feed in their different stages and lay their eggs, from which the young develop. The red spider is well distributed throughout the Eastern States from Maine to Florida. It is quite likely of foreign origin, but its full distribution has not yet been studied.

It is inclined to be omnivorous, attacking a wide range of plants. The insect is present in most greenhouses, but, as previously stated, is not apt to gain headway unless the plants are neglected. As the red spiders increase in number, the leaves of an affected plant turn pale and become stunted, and eventually the whole plant succumbs, unless remedies are applied. Cuttings and young rooted plants are especially susceptible to injury, and more particularly in Spring. These mites injure by suction, slowly reducing the vitality of plants until, in time, their functions are more or less deranged. Among ornamental plants that are much affected by red spider are violet, rose, clematis, mignonette, pink, fuchsia, pelargonium, godetia, passiflora, feverfew, thunbergia, verbena, heliotrope, moonflower, calla, smilax, Easter lily; while of vegetable and other crops bean, sage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper, hop, cucumber, squash, cowpea, beet, and berries of various kinds are also troubled.

REMEDIES.

The red spider is resistant to fumigation, either with tobacco or hydrocyanic-acid gas. It is, however, extremely susceptible to sulphur. Flowers of sulphur, mixed with water at the ratio of one ounce to the gallon, and sprayed over the plants, is of great value in eradicating this pest; or the sulphur may be combined with a wash, for example, with strong soapsuds. For the application of this wash a force pump, with a spraying nozzle is a necessity.

Potash, fish-oil, whale-oil and other soap solutions are also valuable, and the addition of sulphur increases their effectiveness, but these washes are too strong for some delicate plants, and apt to injure them. For violets and similar plants, as they occur in greenhouses, no other remedy is used by florists generally than frequent syringing or spraying with water or with a solution of neutral soap. Among these Castile and Ivory are valuable, particularly for use upon cuttings, and good results are obtained at the rate of a five-cent cake to six or seven gallons of water. In the preparation of such a wash the soap is shaved with a plane, dissolved in about a gallon of hot water, and then sufficient cold water added to make the quantity desired. Five gallons are ample for the treatment of three or four cuttings of violets, and other plants are in proportion. It is customary to allow this wash to remain on plants two or three hours, and then syringe off with clear water, repeating two or three times until the spiders and their eggs have been destroyed. Thus used, neutral soaps have little deleterious effect upon most plants.

Tobacco water is of some value, but can not be used on delicate plants.

Spraying with water is usually practiced about two or three times a week during the growing season, and by a little practice the operator is soon able to ascertain the degree of force to use. Care should be exercised to wash off the spiders and at the same time not drench the beds.

THRIPS IN GREENHOUSES.

By W. E. Hinds, Expert Assistant, Division of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Several species of thrips are known to occur very frequently in greenhouses. The species concerning which most has been written is probably much more abundant in Europe than in this country, though it has been reported to this Division from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Florida. It is known to science as *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* Bouché, and has received the common name the Greenhouse Thrips. This species is dark brown in color and may frequently be found upon palms, ferns, azaleas, rubber and many other plants, the year round. The full grown insect scarcely exceeds one-twentieth of an inch in length. As its life history resembles in all essential points that of another species which is probably of much more importance to the florist, we will not take up the space to repeat it here, but let that of the more important species serve for both insects. Other species of the genus *Heliothrips* have occasionally been reported in greenhouses from various parts of the country, but so rarely as to hardly merit our consideration.

During the past few years, growers of carnations and cucumbers especially, have reported increasing injuries by a minute species of thrips in their houses. The injury is frequently very severe, sometimes amounting to the total destruction of the crop. Other plants are more or less injured, but these two crops especially have suffered. The greater part of the damage to all these plants seems to have been caused by the same species, and as this is typical of all the insects of this group, we shall proceed to consider it more at length.

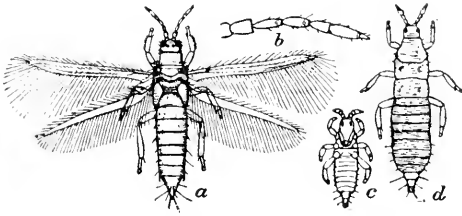


FIG. 2.—*Thrips tabaci*: a, adult; b, antenna of same; c, young larva; d, full grown larva—enlarged (from Howard, U. S. Dept. Agriculture).

This species, *Thrips tabaci* Lind. (Fig. 2), was first described in 1888 by a Russian writer, and noted as doing immense injury to the tobacco crop in that country. It, therefore, received the common name Tobacco Thrips. The little creatures are also only about one-twentieth of an inch in length, and it is, therefore, impossible to make out any details of their structure or coloration without considerable magnification. The general color of this species varies from a light to a dark brownish-yellow, the relative proportions of these two colors varying. This same insect was soon found to be widely distributed in this country, especially serious damage being reported from Massachusetts, Colorado and Florida. Even these widely separated points but indicate the extent of its distribution. Although feeding particularly upon tobacco in Russia, it has not yet cultivated a taste for the weed in this country, but has confined its attentions principally to onions. It has, therefore, become commonly known as the Onion Thrips. Other crops than onions are frequently much injured, cabbages and strawberries appearing to suffer most. Many flowers also shelter multitudes of these tiny insects, but their presence and injuries are hardly noticeable.

Widely distributed as this insect is, and having so large a variety of food plants, it is not strange that in the course of time it has found its way into many greenhouses, where a high temperature and an abundance of food are most favorable to its rapid development. Perhaps the insect first enters the house for the purpose of passing the winter, as cold weather outside drives it to some sheltered spot. However, once established, its multiplication is rapid and it soon becomes a serious pest. Its round of life in the greenhouse, whatever the crop attacked, varies but little, and it may be taken as approximately that of any species of this group living under similar conditions. Beginning with the adult insect, it may be briefly stated as follows:

The full grown insects (Fig. 2, a) usually select the under sides of the leaves or the interior of the flowers as their feeding ground. Their mouth parts are formed for piercing the tissues of the plant and sucking its juices. They thus cause the drying and withering of the affected parts, and it is at once evident from their manner of feeding that only contact or gaseous insecticides can be of any value for their suppression. The females are somewhat larger than the males and much more abundant. In fact, there is little doubt that they can continue to multiply for several generations without the intervention of the males at all, as is quite commonly done by other species of thrips. The female is provided with a tiny saw on the under side near the tip of the abdomen, and with this she cuts a slit in the tissue of the leaf or stem, within which she places an egg, pushing it under the epidermis till completely covered thereby. Within this moist and well-protected bed the egg passes through its development in a few days. The young thrips (Fig. 2, c) work their way up through the slit, and in a very short time after their emergence they begin to feed. The young are very minute, nearly white in color, and formed much like the adults. They, too, suck juices from the plant, and as they grow rapidly, they are feeding almost continually. In from one to two weeks the larvae become full grown (Fig. 2, d). They then stop feeding, abandon the leaves, and find some spot where they will be well concealed and protected while they

undergo the change from the young to the adult form. During this period they take no food and do not move unless disturbed. So effectual is their concealment that a pupa is rarely seen. When they have emerged from the pupal stage, the adult insects possess two pairs of very delicately fringed wings. These females, in turn, deposit the eggs for a succeeding generation. The whole round of life, from adult to the maturity of its first progeny, as we have briefly sketched it, does not occupy more than three weeks under favorable conditions. As the females continue to feed and deposit eggs for some time, there ceases to be any line of distinction between different broods; but observations upon this species, made in the laboratory of the Massachusetts Agricultural College by the writer, indicate that there may be six or more generations in a single greenhouse season.

The control of this insect is a difficult problem. They are so small and so effectually hidden that it is absolutely impossible to reach them all with a spray, no matter how thoroughly applied, though large numbers of them can be destroyed in this way. A series of experiments made by the writer and detailed in Bulletin No. 67, Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, indicate that the most economical and effective treatment for thrips is the vaporization of "Nikoteen," a tobacco product manufactured by the Skaboura Dip Co., of Chicago. In the most successful experiments 20cc Nikoteen, 750cc of water were vaporized in a space of 5,000 cubic feet, at night, and the room aired early in the morning. This did not injure the plants treated (cucumbers) while nearly all of the thrips were killed.

REPORTS OF STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR 1901.

CONNECTICUT.

I have the honor to report that the past year has been extremely satisfactory to the florist in many respects. The trade in general has been very good. Christmas business was marked by an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the previous year. The Easter trade, although burdened by an unusual amount of wet weather, was fairly satisfactory, developing a good increase in sales of pot plants, azaleas, hydrangeas, bulb pans and lilies predominating. The Spring trade, on account of continual wet weather, was very slow in materializing, bringing most of the plant trade well into June, consequently making the bedding work not as pleasant as heretofore.

The stocks of bedding plants throughout the State were very good, the principal shortage being in good scarlet geraniums and coleus. Prices in the foremost part of the season were low, but gradually increased to their normal figure toward Decoration Day and the busy part of June. Taking the Spring season as a whole, there was undoubtedly as much stock sold as in former years.

Throughout the State several active florists have added to their glass surface, to the extent of about one hundred thousand square feet. Following are a few of the florists who have increased their plants: John Coombs, of Hartford, two houses, 150x30; George Osborn, Hartford, one house, 150x15; Carlson & Drake, Hartford, two violet houses; Arthur Coombs, West Hartford, one house, 100x20, and A. N. Pierson, Cromwell, four large houses. Other florists have remodelled their old houses to better advantage.

Many florists throughout the State have decided, after careful deliberation, to close their city stores Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights during the entire year (with the exception of the holidays) at 6:30 P. M., thus giving themselves long-needed shorter working hours.

Throughout the Nutmeg State there has been an unusual demand for hardy perennials, including rudbeckia, funkia, hollyhock, iris, etc. Hedging plants, such as California privet and arbor vitae, have been in constant demand, the

former particularly so, as the rich Connecticut citizens are wont to pattern after their English cousins in the matter of beautifying of their homes.

The large dry goods firms are constantly increasing their lines of sales, until now they are offering each Spring all the popular varieties of hardy roses and other hardy stock at very low prices, thus keeping local florists busy explaining to customers the quality of stock which is being offered, compared with his pot grown roses, vines and other nursery plants he has been all Winter caring for. The "Pan-American" and "Buffalo" were certainly a record breaker for the Society of American Florists this year.

STEPHEN D. HORAN, *State Vice-President.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The year for this section of our country can truly be said to have been one of progress all along the line. Our old established places have made improvements in fixtures, space convenience, or in some other respect, and report, generally, an increase of from 15 to 50 per cent. in the amount of business transacted. The exceptions to this are rare, but, as is to be expected, there are a few.

Five new stores were opened during the Fall and Winter of 1900 and 1901. Three of these closed their doors before the first of last June: the other two are doing a fair amount of business. Competition is very strong, but under its influence the floral business has grown and our public are more appreciative and better patrons of the art than ever before in the history of Washington. The writer, who has seen some of the best work in the country, feels justified in stating that from an artistic standpoint the Washington florists rank among the first.

The growers also have been spreading out and almost without an exception have erected their proverbial "last house." The Washington florists do not go into specialties, but, as a rule, grow a large general stock. I believe, however, that they are coming to the idea of specialty growing. If each man would find out just what stock in the commercial line his knowledge and experience, together with the natural condition and surroundings of his greenhouse plant, he was best fitted for producing, and make a specialty and study of it, I have no doubt but that the result would be more satisfactory. I would bring this subject to the attention of our growers, and do strongly recommend that they give it most serious consideration. I would also recommend that there is a fine field in Washington for a good palm grower, and feel sure that the store men would be glad to patronize a place of this kind in preference to going out of the city. Such a place would also, doubtless, receive patronage from many of the florists located in smaller cities and towns throughout the South.

It is to be lamented that for eight years we have had no florists' club in Washington. The causes thereof I will not dwell upon, but feel convinced that if the florists would associate together in a club, where there existed genuine good fellowship and fraternity, and a sincere interest in the welfare of our brother, it would not only prosper them more in worldly goods, but would make our lives the better and happier.

Let us cultivate that cardinal virtue, Charity, which availeth more than either Faith or Hope, and as we go to our work nurturing the most beautiful of Nature's gifts, feel the truth of that familiar quotation:

"Find books in running brooks: sermons in stones,
And good in everything."

Z. D. BLACKSTON, *District Vice-President.*

ILLINOIS.

My report from the city of Chicago, and the State of Illinois generally, for the closing year of the nineteenth century among florists, on the whole, is a favorable one. I think, however, hardly up to the expectations of a year ago in some lines, with a possible lowering of the returns to growers in a general

averaging up of the cut sent into the market for the entire year. Prices for the staples, roses and carnations, throughout the Winter were well maintained, but of a surety the crop was short, and later, when the cuts became heavy, ruinous prices prevailed.

Trade on all the different holidays was exceptionally good, showing large crops are easily sold on such occasions, but the question is how to arrange to get enough for these special demands and not overdo between times. Shipping trade is still on the increase in this city and very satisfactory, calling for much first-class stock. It cannot be denied, however, that the fakir on the street takes a vast proportion of the stock sent in at times, and when this happens very low prices rule.

In my opinion, how to increase the demand for flowers just now is of more import for the good of the trade generally than too great increase of new greenhouses. But as the tendency is to make the large places larger, it is to be presumed that firms thus engaged know what they are about. The time for the small establishments, say of 10,000 feet of glass or less, except they have a retail trade or some specialty to depend on, seems unfavorable. At any rate, there is less growth among these than the monster places.

As to new buildings, in the past year, my record does not show as much as the preceding one, which is mainly ascribed to the high price of glass, and, in some cases, difficulty in obtaining the right kind of workmen. At least two big Chicago establishments, in new buildings for the supply of the Chicago market, are to be credited this year to the State of Indiana. Last year my report showed something like half a million feet of glass erected for Chicago, to fifty thousand feet for the rest of Illinois. The figures I have been able to obtain of this year's increase do not go above 400,000 feet of glass for all the State, with more than one-third of this total to be credited this year to other than Chicago and its environs.

One of the principal firms engaged in greenhouse construction in Chicago gives me the following information of material for new greenhouses furnished by them in the State of Illinois so far this year. This, however, includes rebuilding as well as new greenhouses for vegetable growers and florists. The figures are, 129 houses, aggregating a total length of 18,036 feet. The glazing required 457,652 square feet of glass, of which 436,594 feet was lapped and 21,058 butted. Of these houses, 103 had the ventilating sash hinged at header, opening from the top; the balance have vent sash opening from bottom. Another builder said his business had more than doubled, which shows a large increase during the year, after all.

In the wholesale market, the big growers' monopoly of sales of their own product, as against regular commission houses in the total amount of flowers sold, is gaining—another proof against progress among what may be called small growers.

Chrysanthemum flowers are still a great factor three months in the Fall, but even the lower prices of the year before were hardly maintained the past year. Fewer high grade flowers, relatively to number of blooms, were marketed than in previous years; and yet it seemed to take but a small increase of new or strictly fancy stock to at once bring down the price 25 to 50 per cent. from the first appearance and smaller supply. Quantity grown, rather than quality and care of a smaller number of flowers, seems to be the winning card, as those who grow a monstrous number, say 25,000 to 75,000, seem satisfied and increase; while those who aim to produce a few thousand, and all high grade, are the ones to complain of present day conditions and prices obtained. Last year, however, was not a good one for chrysanthemums, and the flowers exhibited at the Fall show, with a few exceptions, were far inferior to those of previous years. The number of new chrysanthemums shown before the Chicago Committee of the Chrysanthemum Society of America was away below former years: Nathan Smith & Sons, Omega, a yellow reflexed Japanese; Mrs. Elmer D. Smith, also a yellow from the same firm; of John D. May's

(Chestnut Hill) display, the principal ones obtained certificates: Timothy Eaton, a white Japanese from Miller & Son, Bracondale, Ontario, won the trophy offered by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists at the Chicago Flower Show, with some noble flowers.

The peony is now a great factor in the Chicago market in the early Summer months. Partly owing to a careful system of cold storage, a few of the varieties stand well, even up to July. They first begin to reach us from plantations 300 miles south, and the same family of growers are now preparing new plantations as far north as Wisconsin. There has been money in peonies rightly handled, but vast quantities of common stock is poured into the market from near and far and often sold at way down prices.

The Chicago Horticultural Society held its usual Fall show in the Auditorium building, but I am sorry to say competition in exhibits of chrysanthemum plants are on the decline each year. Cut flowers were also away below previous records; roses and carnations better than the year before: ornamental plants, ferns, and special retail florists' exhibits of combined plants and flowers, very good.

The Chicago Florists' Club held its usual carnation show, with a good exhibit of new, well-grown market kinds. No other shows held in the city this year.

The past Winter was mild and prospects in Spring and early Summer highly favorable. Heat and drought disastrous later. An immense acreage of carnations planted in the field, probably 3,000,000, for both Summer flowers and Winter housing. The heat and drought were responsible for small growth, in some cases, with destruction of part of the stock in others.

Spring plant trade excellent, but a crying need for a better class of stock. This holds good also for general pot plants, particularly for Christmas and Easter trade. There is surely an opening here in this line of business that ought to be looked after.

EDGAR SANDERS, *State Vice-President.*

INDIANA.

In our State trade started rather slow, owing to the fine, warm weather last Fall. With plenty of outdoor flowers until nearly December, chrysanthemums sold slower than the previous year, and lots of roses could not be sold at any price. However, when cooler weather set in, business increased and flowers were getting more scarce, so that by Christmas prices were away up, and first-class roses were hardly obtainable. Continuous cloudy weather most of the Winter kept scarcity and prices up until Spring.

Easter trade was good. Lilies were better than the previous year, being not so much diseased, and all good blooming plants sold well. Spring opened rather wet and cold, deferring bedding out until nearly Memorial Day. Cut flowers were very scarce on Memorial Day, hardly any being obtainable, owing to the backward season. Bedding plants, from what I can learn, sold out clean, prices ruling about the same as last year. Reports from the State show that business has been generally satisfactory. Outdoor flowers have done poorly this Summer, as it has been very hot and dry. Several new firms have moved to our State for cut-flower growing. In New Castle alone, 250,000 feet of glass were added for the growing of roses and carnations, and in other parts of the State about 100,000 feet more were added.

There will be a flower show again in Indianapolis this Fall, which promises to be the best yet held.

The following carnations and chrysanthemums were raised and introduced in our State: By Fred. Dorner & Sons Co., Lafayette, Carnations Lorna and Mermaid; by Mrs. E. T. Grave, Richmond, Carnation Dorothy; by Anders Rasmussen, New Albany, Carnation Hoosier Maid; by H. W. Reiman and John Hartje, Indianapolis, Chrysanthemums Mary Hill and Golden Beauty, introduced by E. G. Hill Co.

The florists of the State look forward with great interest to the Carnation Society's meeting, which will be held in Indianapolis next February, and extend to all interested in the meeting a hearty welcome.

H. W. RIEMAN, *State Vice-President.*

IOWA.

I am pleased to submit the following report for the State of Iowa: The florists' conditions in general throughout the State have been excellent for the past year, and are now in a healthy condition.

The cut flower trade has been good; potted plants fair. Holiday trade in general has been excellent, especially that of Easter. Many growers report an increase of 25 per cent. in prices and business over that of last year.

A number of new houses have been erected at various points in the State, though many growers are holding back on account of the very high price of glass at this time.

The absence of rainfall for the past two months, with a temperature ranging as high as 115 degrees, accompanied by a burning wind, have made it extremely trying on all plant life. Field carnations have fared badly. These conditions have been favorable for the red spider on out-of-door plants, and we have them by the teeming millions.

The past Winter was comparatively mild, and decorative shrubbery of all kinds came through in good condition.

The State Fair contained a fair representation of florists' exhibits. Plans are under consideration which, if carried out, will add materially to the landscape features of the State Fair grounds.

The city of Des Moines has adopted plans for the improving of its river frontage, and the use of this area for a city park.

The annual session of the State Horticultural Society has been the only meeting of horticultural interest held within the past year, but florists are not represented as they should be in this organization.

I close with hearty congratulations for the securing of our National Charter, the thrifty condition of our Society, and the commercial interests which it represents.

A. T. ERWIN, *State Vice-President.*

KENTUCKY.

As Vice-President for Kentucky, I herewith submit to you a brief report of the condition of floriculture as found by me from various reports received from different sections of the State.

Business during the past year has shown a steady improvement over previous years. The demand for our products has been greater than for several years, while the prices received have been very satisfactory. Chrysanthemums held their own as a Fall flower, but noticeable was the falling off in the demand for extra large blossoms and the increased demand for the medium-sized blooms of good color. Carnations, if possible, are increasing in popularity, the main call being for flowers of a clear, decided color, and not for the fancies. The old standbys among roses have not lost any of their popularity, and among the newer varieties the Golden Gate has indorsed the previous good opinion; while the Liberty, which was not grown to large extent, made a favorable impression. The sale of bedding plants this past Spring was very satisfactory, but they have not done so well since planting as they should have done. This fact, I believe, was caused by the unusual weather we had to contend with. Our Spring was unusually late, the cold rainy weather lasting until well into June, when it suddenly turned very warm, and from June 22 to July 31, with the exception of four days, the temperature registered 90 or better, ten or twelve of the days going above 100. We had only one very light fall of rain with this warm weather.

I am pleased to report that the members of the trade in our State are taking a greater interest in the work of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and that this convention is better represented by Kentuckians than any previous one.

I am sorry after all the good things I have said for our State, to be compelled to say that the members of the craft do not take the interest in our State Society that it merits. There are some members' who deserve great credit for their constancy in looking after the welfare of the State Society, while others, though apparently progressive business men, claim they cannot see the good received from attending the meetings. Would that they could be induced to attend one meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and learn the value of an exchange of ideas. Owing to this lack of interest the Kentucky Florists' Society did not hold its annual chrysanthemum show or its Spring flower show, and I believe this is one step backwards that our florists have taken. While the shows were never self-sustaining, they had created an interest among the public which now will have to be worked up again.

The prosperity spoken of in this report does not show itself so much in the new glass put up as in the condition of all establishments.

AUGUST R. BAUMER, *State Vice-President.*

MAINE.

I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of our trade in Maine for the past year. This has been, on the whole, a very successful year for our florists, the majority of whom have made a very gratifying increase in their sales, some reporting from 25 to 33 per cent. advance on the previous year. The holiday and Memorial trade was very satisfactory, and prices have generally ruled higher. Bedding plants and seedlings sold unusually well, many houses cleaning out practically their whole stock.

A number of florists have been enlarging their plants, or building over their houses to meet the increasing demands of their business, while some depend quite largely upon the wholesale houses in Boston for their supply of cut flowers. Indeed, all have to patronize the wholesalers in times of emergency.

The Spring season was rather late for outdoor planting, but the stock generally is looking well. Our short seasons make it necessary to get the plants into the field as early as may be to get the best results.

Two or three things are needed to advance the interests of the trade in our section. One is the growing of more and better flowers than at present. With present range of prices we cannot afford to buy our stock, and we cannot advance our prices without a real advance in the size and quality of our home products. Another thing needed is a closer relation of our florists to one another, and a closer affiliation with the general society. In these times of combination we cannot afford to stand off from one another. But very few Maine florists are members of this body. He who will not use every opportunity to gain new ideas and to improve his methods must fall behind in the race. Another improvement would be a greater uniformity of prices and a general effort to raise our prices in prosperous times to a standard of equality with the advance in all other lines of merchandise. He who persists in cutting prices not only injures his neighbor but injures himself in the long run. Let co-operation and progress be our watchword.

H. R. MITCHELL, *State Vice-President.*

MARYLAND.

Trade generally for the past year has been good. Fair prices have been realized, and more than the usual amount of material disposed of, especially

at Easter, both the quantity and quality of flowers and plants being superior, showing that our gardeners and florists are fully awake to the needs and necessities of the times, and that if they want to get the money out of their products it is quality that will do it and not quantity."

Very little building is going on with the majority, owing to the increased cost of material, especially glass. Some few have built, and several new establishments have started. Should cost of material decline and trade continue good, no doubt a large quantity of building would soon be done, but at present prices it is practically impossible for a man of moderate means to build an establishment of any size for commercial purposes.

Being a member of the Gardeners' Club, and nine-tenths of the florists of the State being members of that club, my report necessarily covers the doings of said club.

November 8, a dahlia show was held in the club room, free to the public, at which were exhibited a grand collection, the largest and finest being from R. Vincent, Jr., & Son. H. A. Dreer exhibited some nice water lilies; John Cook, fine Mrs. Garrett and Baltimore roses; F. Bauer and H. Fisher, Maman Cochet roses and dahlias. Halliday Bros. decorated the hall with beautiful palms, altogether making an attractive exhibit.

October 22, Mr. A. M. Herr, Secretary American Carnation Society, was present and gave us an address. The club provided a smoker and entertainment in honor of our guest.

November 12, a chrysanthemum show was held in the club room, free to the public, at which were exhibited the finest chrysanthemums ever shown in Baltimore. There were also fine displays of roses, carnations, violets, orchids and palms. At least 4,000 persons visited the hall.

November 26, Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist, was present and extended an invitation from the Executive Board to the club to affiliate with the Maryland State Horticultural Society. The club accepted the invitation, thereby becoming members, as a body, of that organization.

January 14, Prof. Townsend, of the State Horticultural Society, gave a stereopticon lecture on plant life.

January 28, Mr. R. Vincent, Jr., gave a talk on his recent visit to brother florists of the North.

May 13, Mr. C. L. Seybold, superintendent of Patterson Park, read an essay on pruning.

Quite a number of new members have joined our ranks during the past year: there are now on roll about 150. The treasurer's report recently showed that the club was in good financial condition.

The club sent out invitations to society ladies to become associate members, the object being to raise a fund for exhibition purposes. There has been a good response to same—about eighty-five—thereby insuring the possibility of three exhibitions—dahlias, chrysanthemums and carnations, for which we prophesy success.

The meeting of the National Carnation Society, which was held under the auspices of the Gardeners' Club, as most of you gentlemen are aware, was, we believe, a success, and the good it has done to the florists of this city and State is, possibly, beyond comprehension.

As to our part as hosts, modesty compels us to say nothing. We only hope that such of you as did visit us on that occasion may return again some day on a similar mission, and that me may have the pleasure of welcoming you to "Maryland, My Maryland."

RICHARD VINCENT, JR., *State Vice-President.*

MASSACHUSETTS, EAST.

Again it is my privilege to report satisfactory conditions of the florist business, generally speaking, with a steady, but noticeable increase in the demand for the choice product of the commercial florist, roses in particular.

The supply was somewhat irregular the past Winter, as everybody being in crop at one time all went out together. It is claimed by some of the observant growers that grafted stock is more of a cropper than plants on own roots. I agree with them, particularly as to two and three-year-old plants.

In January and February Beauties were scarce, not only in this market, but other large rose centers. This market was short in variety, not a good box of yellows all Winter. Bon Silene could be had in limited quantities, grown fairly good. If friends of this rose will graft them and give them the attention, as you do the Beauties, I think they will have no cause for regret.

Beauties, Brides and Bridesmaids were excellent the whole season. Liberty was a disappointment to many, as it positively refused to grow from Christmas to April, under the most favorable conditions and surroundings. It has some friends in Massachusetts who will try it again, and I trust with success, it being too good a rose to discard after one trial. Those who have handled the blooms of the Queen of Edgely claim it is all right; as the season advanced the demand increased.

Carnations the past year were extra fine and held an important place in the floral market. Many novelties were to be seen, from time to time, but the Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, week in and month out, was supreme in her class.

Wholesale houses report increase in all lines of flowers. Prices for the season fair to good; collections normal; failures few. The Boston Flower Growers' Co-operative Association report an increase in the aggregate sales and will soon need a larger building to meet the demands of the ever-increasing number of growers. Retailers report a fair business on the whole, as the season held out longer than usual.

Bedding plants sold out clean, and some kinds ran out early in the season, notably scarlet geraniums; prices remunerative. First-class palms and other standard decorative plants were in demand in their season and wound up with the June weddings. Large plants of hydrangeas were in demand from July 1 to date, for lawn and terrace decoration. It is a grower's mistake to have them in bloom before August 1. Auction-room sales had their ups and downs; the aggregate was large. Returns fair, so I am informed. Greenhouse construction, as far as reported, has been 95 houses, 18 conservatories, seven ranges of glass, from three to seven houses each. I cannot give a correct estimate of number of feet of glass, the buildings vary so much in length, but consider the area large with material and labor so high.

The most noticeable event of the year was the opening of the new Horticultural Building, a magnificent structure costing more than half a million of dollars. Details and full descriptions have appeared from time to time in the *American Florist* and other trade journals.

The Gardeners and Florists' Club, of Boston, with revised by-laws and new officers, is now in working order, and in due season will take up some of the knotty and perplexing questions which ever stand face to face with the live and energetic florist, be he grower, middleman or storekeeper.

The Horticultural Club, of Boston, held its regular meetings from September to May, and was favored by the presence of some of the bright lights from other States. When anything of importance concerning the craft came up it was diagnosed and discussed to the satisfaction sometimes of some and sometimes of all.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has added many names to its long list of members the past year, and, with its new home and appointments, starts out anew with bright prospects and many things in its favor, to continue its usefulness and to exert its influence in a wider field of that grand and noble work it has been engaged in so many years with such signal success.

The Arnold Arboretum continues to receive and exchange plants, trees, seeds and shrubs from all quarters of the world. To this institution too much credit cannot be given, for here can be found a collection, correctly named, of everything that is hardy on this continent, and many suitable for any place out-of-doors, no matter where. The evergreens, which suffered severely last

Winter, recruited beyond expectations with the favorable weather and plenty of rain in April and May.

Large quantities of shrubbery and herbaceous plants have been planted in the vicinity of Boston on the banks and slopes of the B. & A. R. R., where it was depressed to do away with the grade crossings, making a park entrance, as it were, into the city. It is well worth consideration, if not imitation, by any corporation entering a city or otherwise through an open or depressed railroad bed.

The Boston Department of Parks has done a great deal of planting the past year, this being a favorable spring for the work. Since my last report extensive additions have been made to this magnificent chain of parks, which is now about twenty-five miles in length.

The Metropolitan Park Commissioners have also added to their holdings during the year. Now they have about 12,000 acres under control. The new speedway was opened in May on the banks of the winding Charles River. From the cottage garden to the great park, the old Bay State is hard at work for the advancement of horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture and the cultivation of the beautiful.

F. R. MATHISON, *State Vice-President.*

MASSACHUSETTS, WEST.

I have the honor to report that the horticultural trade conditions during the past year in western part of Massachusetts, or Berkshire County, have been good. Cut flowers have sold well, but the demand for bedding plants shows some decrease since previous year. However, floriculture is progressing in this as well as in other parts of the country, which is proved by the fact that several new florists' establishments were opened during the last ten years. A good sign that the florist business, even up here in Berkshire, gives its followers a good living is that several of our florists are re-building their greenhouse plants and somewhat enlarging them.

Roses and carnations of the common varieties are here, as elsewhere, the principal winter flowers grown. Rose Liberty has, generally, not proved satisfactory, although I have seen some very fine flowers of this variety grown in Lenox. Carnations mostly grown are: White Cloud, Lizzie McGowan, Flora Hill, Crane, Maceo, Gomez, Scott, Marquis and Mrs. Bradt. Marquis is an excellent late variety. Ethel Crocker is a fine flower, but it comes in bloom too late, and it is very much inclined to burst the calyx. Olympia is also a very fine bloom, but the stem is too weak, and it is a rather shy bloomer. Lawson is not grown very much here as yet.

Amongst the Berkshire Hills, in Lenox "The Beautiful," are situated, as everybody knows, several of the largest and finest private summer residences in the country, many of which have extensive gardens and greenhouse establishments. The Berkshires are growing in popularity as a summer resort, and the summer guests and tourists are increasing in number year after year, and new handsome private estates spring up in short intervals. We find here some of the best laid out and equipped private gardens in the country, some with greenhouse plants covering a surface of about 25,000 square feet. In Berkshire County there have, during the last ten years, been erected on private estates nearly 100,000 square feet of glass. These places are devoted to growing all kinds of greenhouse plants and cut flowers. Forcing of vegetables and fruit growing under glass are becoming more and more popular. The first house especially devoted to the growing of tender water lilies was erected last winter.

In the earlier part of the year 1894 the Lenox Horticultural Society was organized, and it has done a good deal in keeping awake the interest in horticulture.

E. LUNDBERG, *State Vice-President.*

MICHIGAN.

The past year for Michigan florists has been a good one, and on all sides we hear congratulations upon the good conditions existing in the trade. There has been a market for everything we have had to sell. The old year closed and the new one opened with a demand seldom equalled.

Easter came along and everything in the shape of a flower was snapped up, most growers' stocks being engaged weeks in advance. Spring stock went off well, though at one time it was thought there would be large lots of plants left over, but they closed out in good shape. One of our Detroit growers complained at one time that he was going to be stuck with 67 cents worth of geraniums, but he finally said he had sold out and wished that he had grown more. Possibly there has not been as much new building done in Michigan the past year as in some former years, but there have been some good additions, say about 100,000 feet in all, the little town of Mt. Clemens alone adding over 50,000 square feet. There is a general overhauling and re-building going on; every man can see a chance to strengthen and repair.

We are up against the aster blight, much worse this season than usual; the complaint is very general, and the opinion seems to be that we will have to stop growing asters outdoors.

The Detroit Florists' Club is going to try and inaugurate an annual fall flower show, beginning with this coming fall. All hope that the coming year may be as prosperous as the past, and that the Buffalo Florists' Club may be amply repaid for their work and care in connection with this Convention.

F. H. BEARD, *State Vice-President.*

MISSOURI.

The past year has been one of the most profitable years for florists (growers and retailers alike). Prices for roses and carnations were above the average and sales reported better all along, with but few exceptions.

There is a growing tendency for blooming plants for both Christmas and Easter, with fairly good supply, plants being preferable to very high-priced flowers to most flower buyers.

Carnations are grown here quite extensively; there has been a very large increase in glass, mostly for carnations; in roses our supply falls very short, and most of them have to be shipped here from other States.

During the laying out of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds there will be an immense quantity of hardy roses, shrubs and various plants needed to be planted this and next year.

I hope to see all the florists here in 1903 to visit the great or greatest of expositions.

FRED C. WEBER, *State Vice-President.*

NEBRASKA.

As vice-president of your Society for the State of Nebraska, I take pleasure in submitting the following report:

Judging from the reports all over the State, the past year has been one of the most successful business years for the past decade. The result of this has been that flowers command a more uniform price than ever before, and all the florists have felt encouraged to build and rebuild and make many improvements. The weather, too, during the past year, has been very favorable for outdoor culture, plenty of rain falling during the growing months, and no hail to speak of that did any damage.

The Bermuda *Harrisii* lily has been another failure for Easter, as fully 40 to 60 per cent. were diseased, whereas the *Longiflorum* (Japan) were not diseased at all, and are undoubtedly to-day the most profitable lily a florist can cultivate.

The annual State Horticultural Show, held last year at Lincoln, was very creditable to the florists, and a fine display was made, both in cut flowers and

plants. These shows, held annually, stimulate more and more a competition among a great number of the florists, and a good-natured rivalry exists among them all as to who can make the most attractive display.

The Nebraska Florists' Society, which meets once a month in Omaha, has done good work the past year. A good many valuable papers have been read by its members on the cultivation of plants and cut flowers. It is gratifying to be able to record that its membership is constantly on the increase.

During the early Spring a Japanese concern opened a store here in Omaha for about ten days, and thousands of Oriental plant curiosities were disposed of without trouble at good, stiff prices. The moral of this seems to be that the people are always looking for something new and rare. The florists would do well to prepare themselves with novelties.

J. J. HESS, *State Vice-President.*

NEW JERSEY.

The past year would appear to have been one of general progress in New Jersey, and the aggregate result of a successful season among the growers is now manifest in the number who are adding to their establishments. It is a difficult matter to get reliable figures for a whole State; but I have it on the authority of one well qualified to speak, being engaged in that branch of the business, that there is more building going on at the present time than ever before, and more especially in the erection of private ranges of glass upon the many fine country homes that have been and still are being built up in this State.

This growth and development of country houses with parks, gardens and greenhouses, more or less extensive, is a happy augury of a prosperous future for horticulture. It is something that our society should foster and assist in every possible way.

Here, in northern New Jersey, one of the most beautiful residential sections of the Eastern States, private estates predominate, and each year their number increases. It behooves us as a society to note this fact, for the owners of these places are substantial patrons of horticulture, and it should be within the province of our work to do something for ornamental horticulture.

For example: The past Winter, by reason of peculiar conditions long prevailing, was singularly disastrous in its effects upon vegetation, more especially evergreens. Some proved immune, while others of generally accepted hardiness failed to withstand the ordeal. In such a case as this, could not our national society render great service to horticulture in high places by collating and tabulating a series of reports that would serve as a guide to future planting?

A. HERRINGTON, *State Vice-President.*

NEW YORK, EAST.

It is a difficult task for a Vice-President to be brief and yet make an accurate report for Eastern New York. There are so many small cities in the territory, and each one has a different way of doing business, according to its trade, one section may be busy, and just across some small river trade might be at a standstill.

It is with pleasure, however, that I report that business on the average was very good; there is a feeling in all lines that we have passed a prosperous year. The outlook seems bright, and we anticipate a good season.

The Christmas trade was chiefly composed of plants, among good-selling kinds being Begonia Gloire de Lorraine and the Christmas Pepper, Capsicum Annum.

Trade at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day has been very satisfactory, in some respects exceeding that of what are generally considered the leading holidays.

Easter trade throughout the State was good; in most cases 25 per cent. better than last year. In Manhattan Borough some did well, sold all their plants and did a fair cut-flower business; while in Brooklyn the majority of the retailers had most of their plants left, and did hardly any cut-flower trade. But for the very unpropitious weather, last Easter would have been the best on record in Greater New York; all the plantmen had sold out, cut flower prices were soaring high, then the drizzle came, followed by the flop, and what was to be a golden egg turned out to be a bad one. Violets and tulips suffered most, more of these being left on hand than came in on certain days.

It is now a decided fact that the principal trade at the holidays is composed of plants. I remember past Easters when lilies were a drug, but that time is past, and I do not believe that we will ever exceed the demand. I have seen recently lilies to equal any that were on the markets last Winter, and they were sold at \$1 to \$3 per hundred.

During the last six months greenhouse construction has been 25 per cent. better than during the same period last year; this has been mostly private work, with a decrease in commercial ranges. There is no likelihood of a **diminution** in the price of building material, except when all the glass factories start up again in the Fall there may be a possible reduction in glass, but that is far distant, as the glass unions are stronger than ever.

Among the plantmen all bedding and Summer flowering plants were in brisk demand, especially roses and geraniums.

The cut-flower business has varied. The Fall was poor, but since the first of January, and up to the present, it has been very satisfactory. One noticeable point was that there have been no great drugs for any length of time. The rose drug was passed over very nicely; while roses ruled low for a time they were always salable—other years at times they could not be moved at \$1 per thousand. The carnations, also, during their glut, were sold at fair figures.

The chrysanthemum, in my opinion, for the present has seen its day. It is hard to realize any fair price for them, as there are too many flowers on the market at the time they appear, although some growers send to the New York market flowers that are ideal and realize just as good prices as they ever did.

The violet crop was a heavy one: on an average the prices were about the same as in former years. Great quantities were disposed of this year, but the public is critical. They must be long stemmed, large flowered and sweet scented. Flowers of this standard will always hold their own. I do not know of many new establishments going up this season, owing to the high prices of building material.

Among the rose growers stock looks well: there are no heavy plantings in new varieties except Liberty, with some growers.

The carnation cutting business this season was larger than that of any previous year. Most of the growers sold out completely. In the field the early plantings look all right, but the later ones are much smaller than those of last year. This is owing to the extreme hot weather. The output from Long Island of carnation flowers ranges about 5,000,000 blooms annually.

The auction salesrooms have been very largely patronized this year, and more stock has been disposed of than formerly and at better prices; the sales, too, have extended later into the year than usual, owing to the lateness of the season. Hardy roses, flowering shrubs, geraniums, coleus, also box and bays sold well. The sales of conifers were also very satisfactory.

The New York committee of the Chrysanthemum Society of America met at its usual stated periods and awarded certificates to the following varieties: Mrs. W. B. Chamberlain, Brutus, Macolm, Lamont and Golden Fame.

The American Rose Society held its second annual show in March at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The exhibition was a grand success; the roses and carnations exhibited were the best products of American culture. The

men who devoted their time and labor to this exhibition deserve a great deal of credit. One thing I do not approve of is the charge of \$5 admission. Make the prices popular, so as to reach the masses. Our neighboring cities and towns have held their usual flower shows, interest in which has been maintained.

The Horticultural Society of New York, in conjunction with the New York Botanical Garden, held a very successful exhibition in Bronx Park. At this show a prize of \$50 for "the best horticultural novelty," was awarded to A. Herrington, for an exhibit of *Gerbera Jamesonii*.

Among the new books issued during the past year by publishers in this city may be mentioned the third volume of Bailey's *Encyclopedia of Horticulture*; *Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables*, by C. L. Allen.

Obituary.—It is a matter for gratification that the hand of Death has been laid less heavily on the members of the craft in this section than in some former years; still, it is my painful duty to record the passing away of Dr. John A. Myers, of New York City, a skilled and learned chemist, who by his labors and writings did much to advance the interests of agricultural science. An old and respected member of the craft has forever left us in the person of Peter J. Hiltman, Superintendent of Salem Field Cemetery.

The New York Florists' Club has passed through a very pleasant Winter, has had several exhibitions and a number of creditable essays on roses, carnations, &c., also a few illustrated lectures. One of the principal features we are working hard at is the *Chrysanthemum Show*, to be held next Fall at Madison Square Garden. An exhibition, unique in many respects, will be presented, and very liberal premiums are offered. This show will be well worthy of a visit by every one interested in the Queen of Autumn and other seasonable specialties.

A. H. LANGJAHR, *State Vice-President*.

NEW YORK, WEST.

By virtue of the office of Vice-President for western New York, I have the honor to make the following report:

If, in the past, it has been a function of significance and moment for a Vice-President of this great commonwealth to stand before this body of men and women, where brawn is respected and brain honored, to tell of the happenings and doings in his territory during the year just passed, I deem it a great distinction to have been chosen to perform this honorable duty, not only at the change of one year to another, but also at a time when we look back into one century with pride over what has been accomplished, and into a new one with fond hopes and pleasant anticipations of what this new generation will do for horticulture. Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my purpose to recount the many interesting things with which the horticultural history of the century just closed abounds—with that you are all sufficiently conversant—but permit me rather to tell you something of the present, of which, I am happy to say, there are some things worth recording.

Pan-American Exposition.—Although men of mark and great qualifications have written on this subject, I feel that at least the horticultural feature of this masterpiece of the head and hands of man should also find recognition in the records of the Society of American Florists. Although the many beautiful displays and exhibits in the horticultural department of the Pan American Exposition are not from the smaller confines of western New York alone, but rather from the whole western hemisphere, it is with especial pride that I can say it was by the untiring efforts, and the sagacious and business like manner of one man, that so large and complete a collection of horticultural products was first brought together; and then, under his fostering care and with the almost supreme intelligence of this gentleman who is a purely western New Yorker, that these exhibits reached a state of perfection which never at any other similar enterprise has been surpassed. Perhaps no

other feature of this great Fair has been more wondered at, or given such universal pleasure and satisfaction to the holder, as just these horticultural displays and exhibits. For all this, not only the Exposition Company, but the whole public at large owes a great debt of gratitude to this man, who has given his whole time and attention, sacrificing even much of his business for the benefit of others. This man is none other than our honored and well known fellow member, Mr. Wm. Scott.

I herewith submit a condensed list of the principal features of the department of horticulture to date: A wonderful display of tulips and hyacinths by F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown; H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia; James Vick's Sons, Rochester; Orange Clark Sons and C. D. Zimmerman, of this city; Henry Michell, Philadelphia. This was followed by fourteen beds of roses; five by Ellwanger & Barry, that were really wonderful; eight by Nelson Bogue, of Batavia, equally as good. There has been for the past two weeks a bed of Crimson Ramblers which bore 300,000 flowers; it was a great sight.

Features now of special interest are: The lily pools bordering the East and West Mirror Lakes and the Lagoons—they consist of twenty varieties of nymphaeas, and the flowers will be at their best during the Convention; a bed of scarlet ever-blooming rose, Admiral Schley, by John Cook, of Baltimore, is very fine; beds of Clothilde Soupert, by J. C. Vaughan and John N. May; hybrid perpetual roses, by Jackson & Perkins, and a pink Rambler, by the same firm; a bed of Burbank roses, by W. Atlee Burpee; a bed of White and Pink Cochet, by Dingee & Conard Co.; a great collection of herbaceous plants, by Henry A. Dreer, and several beds of grasses, by the same firm, are looking fine; a wonderful collection of evergreens by Bobbink & Atkins; a smaller one, by Thomas Meehan, and several beds of cannas, by Conard & Jones; three beds of geraniums, by Henry Eichholz, of Waynesboro, Pa., are very brilliant; 4,000 cannas in many varieties, by F. R. Pierson; a dozen beds of cannas, by J. C. Vaughan; six beds of cannas, by H. A. Dreer; two beds of cannas and three of geraniums, by Chas. W. Ward; beds of cannas and geraniums and a large collection of Summer climbers and other plants, by Peter Henderson & Co., covering an acre just south of the Horticulture building; fine bed of hybrid delphiniums, by Mathew D. Mann, of Buffalo; Clucas & Boddington, eight beds of Spanish iris, which attracted great attention. The display of pansies was quite extensive, and consisted of exhibits from J. C. Vaughan, Chicago; Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia; Denys Zirngiebel, Needham, Mass.; C. Eisle, Philadelphia, and Wm. Scott, Buffalo. There are many more exhibits on the grounds, as every visitor can see, and they are all noticed in the official catalogue.

In the building we will invite the visitor to notice the Chadborn Automatic Ventilating Apparatus, which is applied to the ventilating of the North Conservatory, also their heat regulator. The South Conservatory is ventilated by the Ormsby Company.

The principal exhibitors in the conservatories are: F. R. Pierson Co., a fine collection of palms and splendid baskets of ferns, tuberous rooted begonias and gloxinias; Joseph Heacock, Wyncote, Pa., small collection of palms; Henry A. Dreer, large collection of palms, dracenas, pandanuses, also large collection of fancy caladiums. This latter firm also has a booth with a fine display of seeds and garden implements. James Vick's Sons have a very ornamental booth, in which they keep a fine display of cut flowers and plants. The Geo. Wittbold Co., of Chicago, a collection of their new fern, *Nephrolepis Wittboldii*; Isaac Hicks, an illustration of his tree-moving apparatus; Robert Gilmore, of Baltimore, a collection of plants; South Park Conservatories of Buffalo, a fine collection palms, dracenas and other ornamental plants; the Orlando Pineapple Association of Florida, a plantation of pineapples in flower and fruit; Peter Henderson & Co. have some splendid ferns and a fine collection of fancy caladiums; the Connecticut Horticultural Association, a large exhibit of their native flora; W. C. Krick, of Brooklyn, specimens of his specialties, immortelle designs, etc.;

the American Ginseng Co., Rose Hill, N. Y., a collection of ginseng plants in flower and fruit.

But this is by far not all; to continue longer would consume too much valuable time, and be unfair to this Convention. Every visitor will soon see that this report is only partial, and much more is to be seen.

Trade Conditions.—These, if taken as a whole for the year passed, should be summed up as very good. Taking the different features of trade one by one, beginning with the Fall trade of 1900, reports from the various sections of western New York show conditions about as follows: Last Fall a great deal more stuff was housed than ever before, stock in general being in good condition, especially carnations. After the aster glut has subsided, prices soon righted themselves, and held firm even through the chrysanthemum season. The output of chrysanthemums seemed somewhat less than in previous years, and especially the better quality blooms found ready buyers. After chrysanthemums had passed, the flower market took on a very healthy look. Prices were satisfactory to the grower through the entire season, especially for roses and carnations.

Christmas business netted good returns in all departments, especially plants, for which there seems a greater demand each year over the previous one, and right here is where the ingenious grower has very bright prospects. The only trouble that western New York, and especially Buffalo florists experienced at Christmas, was an overdose of holly; perhaps this was aggravated by the scarcity of other greens, which had the effect of bringing too much of the above commodity in our market.

Business at Easter was excellent. Although lilies were scarce and brought fancy prices, people did not have to go without plants; there was plenty of other stuff and in good variety, and as variety was the rule, the rule went. Everybody sold out well.

With great prospects ahead, nearly every one prepared for a great Spring sale, and few were disappointed. Although one hears complaint of unsatisfactory prices for bedding stuff in some localities, the rubbish heap was not so much of a consinee this year as it has been before.

The Weather.—I do not mention this because I have nothing better to talk about, but because it is, and, more so, was, an important factor to the western New Yorker this year. The early Fall was, as is usual with us, good; later on, plenty of moisture and snow, and then a severe Winter, mostly cloudy and good for the coal man from his point of view. About Easter time it was fine here, but raw in some sections. Spring was wretched cold, wet and dreary; many a day it looked as if myriads of strings hung from the sky, and these were wet and clammy. Then followed a season of warm and dry weather.

Expansion.—The florist always was, and perhaps will ever be, an expansionist. It seems he is never happier than when he can build. The western New York florist is no exception. Although prices for building material, and especially glass, were exceptionally high, the greenhouse builder was very busy. In this respect the Lakeview Rose Gardens showed especial enterprise, having added twelve houses aggregating about 100,000 square feet of glass. No definite data being obtainable, it is nevertheless a good guess to say, that west of the Hudson glass has increased at least 20 per cent.

New Firms.—But while the glass area has increased, new firms were not exactly the rule; only a few new faces and names are noticeable in this part of the State, and mostly where places have changed hands. But while not so many new names appear on the business directory, the roster of the Society of American Florists is all the more the gainer; so far about fourteen from this part of New York State have become new members of this Society.

New Plants and Devices.—In this department, western New York shows its usual modesty and good sense. Nothing is sent out unless it is really worthy. But right here I have the great pleasure in making mention of something, not altogether new, but all the more worthy, and that is the carnation.

The Marquis. This is a production of this part of our State, and, I believe, has not, so far, had official notice in any report to this Society; but I know it is worthy (even if late) to be called a new and also a very good thing.

New Books.—As this is not a publishing center like New York City, Boston or Philadelphia, it never occurs to any one to look for anything new in this line, even if a good thing does appear. And a good thing, nay, an excellent thing, did appear some time ago, right in this city, but the Society of American Florists never was told of it, I think. I mean the *Florists' Manual*, by Wm. Scott. Everybody knows the author, and everybody, especially the smaller man and grower of everything, should know the book also, while the specialist, too, can find many things worth knowing in the volume. This book was written, not because the author expected to make a fortune out of it, but because he is an author born, and generous and unselfish, ready at all times to give advice, and a good word to those that ask it. This book is a whole library in itself, and should be in every florist's hands.

Misfortune.—As far as I could ascertain, in the year past very few of the craft have suffered from water, hail, fire or failure, these physical as well as commercial misfortunes only hitting here and there in isolated cases, and in the milder forms; but this should not make us careless; the danger is just as great, and the necessary precautions should always be taken.

Clubs, Societies and Social Gatherings.—We all know the florist has great social proclivities, and where there is no florists' club he seeks society otherwise. There should be a great many more such clubs in western New York than there really are. As for the Buffalo Florists' Club, I can only say that, while it is not as large in membership as it should be, those who compose the club are earnest, sincere, and take a keen interest in all matters of floriculture, and nearly all are members of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

Parks and Cemeteries.—It is not my intention to dwell long on this subject, nor to say how a park or cemetery should be, or should not be handled. I will offer only a few remarks, which I hope will be of interest to all horticulturists. Nearly every city in western New York has its park and cemetery, but I only wish to touch on the local pleasure and burial grounds. Buffalo parks are now divided into two separate systems, the North Parks, under Superintendents Graves and Braik, and the South Parks, under Superintendent Cowell. Although a goodly portion of the former is given over temporarily to the Pan-American Exposition Company, yet there still remains enough to be worthy of a visit by all who are interested. Of late years more bedding has been done in our parks, and especially this year, under the able management of Captain Braik. Fully 300,000 bedding plants of the popular varieties have been grown and planted. The Southern division of our parks, with its beautiful new conservatories, some of the finest in the country, is always interesting, not only to the layman, but also to the botanist and student. During his recent collection tour through the West Indies Prof. Cowell gathered a large number of novelties in tropical plants, and I believe several species of palms and ferns not known before. Another very good thing for our parks was the appointing of a practical florist to a Park Commissionership. Mr. Wm. F. Kasting's appointment has proven to be one of the very best our Mayor has made so far, and the Buffalo Florists' Club has no reason to regret pressing this matter to an issue.

Of the public grounds, so-called, our cemeteries are, from a business standpoint, the most interesting to the florist. Thousands of vases, rustic baskets and large pots are annually filled and cared for in these grounds, several large firms making a specialty of this kind of work. Thanks to the efforts of Superintendent Troup at Forest Lawn during the last year, several plant houses have been added to the already fine conservatory, and the floral embellishment of this cemetery is especially fine this year.

Deaths.—But while I speak of cemeteries, or "the silent city," it is but fitting to say a few words of those in our profession who, during the last

year, have joined the thousands in that realm from whence there is no return. Locally, we miss only two, but keenly feel that loss. W. J. Palmer's sudden death was a shock, not only to all members of the craft, but to the whole community, where he was well known and more liked. The other was Chas. Porter, a young man of much promise, and whose demise we all feel keenly. Besides these, western New York mourns the following: David S. Wright, Dunkirk; J. O. Pridmore, Rochester; Edwin J. Glover, Utica; Herman W. Liederly, Troy; Harrison A. Lyon, Rochester; Louis Menand, Albany; Henry Xavier, Mt. Vernon; M. T. F. Brown, Canandaigua; John P. Bell, Syracuse; Schuyler Worden, Oswego; James Sloan, Poughkeepsie; Robert Alexander, Utica; Clark Oatman, Watertown; Harry M. Kearney, Medina.

Before I close I wish to say that it was the kind assistance of a number of florists in this part of the State that enabled me to give this report whatever completeness it possesses.

CHAS. H. KEITSCII, *State Vice-President.*

OHIO, NORTH.

I have the honor of submitting the following: From information gathered, business has been very good, and perhaps slightly better than the previous year. The demand for blooming plants for the holiday trade keeps increasing. The Decoration Day trade in cut flowers and blooming plants, as far as Cleveland is concerned, has been away ahead of former years. There was a scarcity of everything, principally so on account of the very backward season. The trade in bedding plants was better than the previous year. Considerable remodeling and enlarging in greenhouses is going on in and around Cleveland.

The past season has been a hard one for field carnations, on account of the very severe rains during the months of May and June, the effects of which have caused a loss in the field of at least 50 per cent. to most growers.

A gratifying step forward has been the selection of a practical florist and greenhouse man to fill the office of Superintendent of Parks for the City of Cleveland.

I would recommend the establishing of a glass house plant by the Society, as the prices of glass keep soaring skyward in consequence of the trust.

F. C. BARTELS, *State Vice-President.*

OHIO, SOUTH.

From indications, it seems as though the majority of florists in this vicinity have been prosperous the past year. New greenhouses, also alterations and rebuilding of old ones, are in excess of last year, despite the high prices asked for material. One thing noticeable the greater part of the past season has been the scarcity of cut flowers, especially choice roses and carnations. The demand for bedding plants, notably geraniums and cannas, increased about ten per cent., while there were not as many veranda boxes filled as in other years. There was a good demand for American Beauty, La France, and Kaiserin roses in pots for outdoor planting. In regard to new seedlings, it gives me great pleasure to report that Mr. Richard Witterstaetter disposed of his new seedling carnation, Adonis, to Messrs. Hill and Craig, the sum paid for same exceeding five thousand dollars.

The Cincinnati Florists' Society is in a prosperous condition, adding one or two new members at every meeting. This Society gives monthly exhibitions during the Winter, offering liberal cash prizes, and some very choice flowers are staged. The Society also offers a certificate of merit for new seedling. A new variety has to be very deserving before receiving the same, as the judges are very strict in issuing these certificates. The new varieties of roses and carnations disseminated the past year have been grown extensively, with partial success. However, we hear of very few growers saying

they are going to discard this or that variety, but say they will give them another trial.

I believe that this district will be fairly well represented at the convention.

ALBERT SUNDERBRUCH, *State Vice-President.*

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST.

As Vice-President of your Society for the western part of Pennsylvania, it gives me much pleasure to report trade conditions for the past year as good as the one previous, the cut-flower trade rather better. The cut-flower market throughout the year was steady; prices did not fluctuate as in other seasons, and there was never much of a surplus. There was a very noticeable increased demand for flowers of high grade, which sold at very remunerative prices. Roses and carnations grown around Pittsburg and Allegheny were of good quality, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. *Lilium Harrisii* again proved a failure with most growers; only a few had partial success.

Christmas and Easter trade was heavy; much stock was disposed of, but wholesale prices were too high, allowing very little profit to the retailer.

The plant trade in general was satisfactory, although the unfavorable weather in the busiest part of the season hurt sales considerably, and much stock was unsold at the end of May, which, however, was fairly well cleaned out during the month of June, though at greatly reduced prices. Geraniums and cannas even were in greatest demand. Prices ruled about the same as last year. Nursery trade was better than last season; there was quite an increased demand for hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Construction of greenhouses during the past season was not very extensive. High prices of material had some effect; it was also very difficult to even procure glass at double former prices. Houses now being built are of much better class than formerly. F. Burki has put up two houses, each about 400 feet in length, for growing roses; they are the most complete in our vicinity, and far enough away from the smoke and dirt of the city—about eighteen miles from Allegheny.

The monthly meetings of the Florists' Club during the year have been very well attended, and most interesting and instructive. Many new members were added, among them the gardeners to private places and amateurs. The members of the club gave an exhibition of cut flowers in the month of June, which was most successful. Hardy roses, peonies, and a great variety of outdoor blooms were exhibited, everything properly labeled. It was a free exhibition, the club paying the entire expense. Such flower shows should materially benefit the trade and also prove instructive as well as educational, giving the public an idea of what can be grown in our vicinity to beautify their places.

E. C. LUDWIG, *State Vice-President.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Our small State, I am pleased to report, has had a very prosperous year. While the present quiet season is rather a long one, we have our fashionable Newport, where considerable business is done during the Summer season, both by resident florists and others from New York City.

In cut flowers this State produces enough for our home trade and a considerable quantity to ship to other markets outside. Of the two popular flowers, American Beauty roses and violets, there is generally a shortage.

Business in the holidays was very satisfactory; plants in bloom and with berries and fruit selling best at Christmas; flowering plants for Easter—azaleas taking the lead. Easter trade the past season was somewhat curtailed by the wet weather preceding it, and by heavy rains on Easter Saturday and

Sunday, interfering with late buyers and the delivery of goods sold. However, most of the trade were fairly well satisfied with the volume of business done under the circumstances.

The bedding plant trade the past Spring was about on an average with other seasons; prices somewhat better.

There was an increased demand for hardy stock for outdoor planting.

Well-grown Boston ferns and kentias find a steady market. *Ficus elastica* do not sell as well as formerly; too many poorly grown plants sold at department stores at low prices seem to have killed the popularity of this plant.

About the only new carnation to be recorded and shown at the American Carnation Society, at Baltimore, Md., from this State was the Beau Ideal of the Daybreak order, by Mr. N. D. Pierce, Jr., of Norwood, R. I., who secured a certificate of merit. Quite a number of other new varieties have been shown by other florists from different sections of the State, of which we expect to hear more later.

Very little building of a commercial nature has been done this season, on account of the high price of material, although there has been some, and quite a little building on private places.

Floral exhibitions are held regularly several times each season by the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, which are not very well attended by the public, I am sorry to say.

T. J. JOHNSTON, *State Vice-President.*

WISCONSIN.

I submit to you my report for Wisconsin for the past year. The progress in our line has been far in excess of previous years. In the larger cities much interest was shown to improve parks and public property. The outdoor Art Association created considerable interest among school children by distributing seeds free of charge and offering prizes to the most successful ones for the best garden. This is good encouragement and may be of great benefit in the future. The Association also encouraged the beautifying of homes, &c., which will bring some returns to the florists.

Building to the extent of about 200,000 square feet was done in the State during the year and many florists sprung up in towns which heretofore had none.

Hail did quite a little damage this Spring in the central part of the State. Serious inroads have been made on the revenue of the florists by the action of the School Boards in prohibiting the presentation of flowers to graduates. As this is becoming universal the Society of American Florists should take some action in this matter against these political bodies.

More interest is being taken in the Society in this section and occasional meetings in the Middle States should help considerably in increasing the membership.

C. C. POLLWORTH, *State Vice-President.*

REPORTS OF EXHIBITION COMMITTEES.

CLASS A, PLANTS.

Certificates of Merit are awarded as follows:

H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia, for *Cibotium Scheidei* as a valuable decorative fern.

H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia, for superior cultivation of decorative plants.

Lager & Hurrell, Summit, N. J., for display of orchids.

Honorable Mention is given to the following exhibits:

Robt. Craig & Son, Philadelphia, for superior cultivation of crotons.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., for exhibit of decorative plants.

Siebrecht & Son, New York, for collection of decorative plants.

Julius Roehrs, Carlton Hills, N. J., for collection of decorative plants.

Chas. D. Ball, Holmesburg, Pa., for collection of finely grown decorative plants.

J. A. Peterson & Son, Cincinnati, O., for collection of finely grown and colored *Pandanus Veitchii*.

Robt. Craig & Son, for collection of decorative plants.

The following exhibit is Highly Commended:

Edwin Lonsdale, Philadelphia, Pa., well-grown crotons.

Other notable exhibits:

Clucas & Boddington Co., New York, *Kentia Forsteriana* and *Belmoreana*, and *Oncidium varicosum Rogersi*.

Clucas & Boddington Co., New York, *Begonia Gloire de Lorraine*.

H. J. Rhodes, Honolulu, H. I., Hawaiian plants.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago and New York, palms and Boston ferns.

Geo. Wittbold Co., Chicago, decorative plants.

Lemuel Ball, Wisconsin, Pa., decorative plants.

Walter Retzer & Co., Chicago, Ill., palms in commercial sizes.

E. O. ORPET,
JOHN DINGWALL,
PETER MURRAY,

Judges.

CLASS B, CUT BLOOMS.

Certificates of Merit are awarded as follows:

Arthur Cowee, Berlin, N. Y., *Gladiolus* hybrids, improved Groff's type.

Blue Hill Nursery, South Braintree, Mass., large collection of herbaceous perennials, containing many useful florists' varieties.

Peter Bisset, Twin Oaks, Washington, three very fine seedling nymphaeas.

Honorable Mention is given to the following exhibit:

Michigan Seed Co., South Haven, Mich., for *Gladiolus* seedling Park Bell, good form and strong stem.

Other notable exhibits:

H. Beaulieu, Woodhaven, N. Y., fine dahlias, zinnias, etc.

A. C. Zvolanek, Grand View, N. J., sweet peas.

G. Obermeyer, Parkersburg, W. Va., canna West Virginia.

R. FLOWERDAY,

J. J. HESS,

LOUIS DUPUY,

Judges.

CLASS C, BOILERS AND HEATING APPARATUS.

Certificate of Merit is awarded to Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington, N. Y., for greenhouse heaters; points of excellence noted are easy method of cleaning, good draught, large combustion chamber, simplicity of construction and general adaptability for greenhouse heating.

The following exhibits are Highly Commended:

Herendeen Manufacturing Co., Geneva, N. Y., for the Furman New Model Heater, which seems to be much improved in its construction, especially in the water space at front of boiler and the drop tubes extending to the fire space.

Hitchings & Co., New York, for upright sectional heater; a new pattern which seems to make a very powerful boiler of simple and practical construction.

John A. Scollay, Brooklyn, N. Y., for greenhouse heater, which is a powerful but simple and practical boiler.

W. W. EDGAR,

WM. BESTER,

Judges.

CLASS D. GREENHOUSE APPLIANCES AND FLOWER POTS.

Honorable Mention is awarded to the following exhibits:

Ionia Pottery Co., Ionia, Mich., for cream-colored flower pots: the best display of its kind in the exhibition.

R. W. Cartter, West Springfield, Mass., for sterilizer and subsoil irrigator.

E. Hippard, Youngstown, O., for cast-iron duplex gutter and indestructible hinge.

The following exhibits are Highly Commended:

H. A. Dreer, Philadelphia, florists' glazing points.

John A. Scollay, Brooklyn, N. Y., plant sprinkler and putty bulb.

W. J. Cowee, Berlin, N. Y., machine wired toothpicks.

W. F. Kasting, Buffalo, N. Y., soil pulverizer.

Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington, N. Y., galvanized iron bench, new roller hanger, and new support for gutters.

E. C. Brown & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Auto-Spray, a valuable apparatus.

Detroit Flower Pot Co., Detroit, Mich., standard pots.

Quaker City Machine Works, for Evans' challenge ventilator.
 H. W. Gibbons Co., for new iron gutter.
 J. C. Moninger Co., Chicago, for Jennings' greenhouse fittings, new Garland gutter and cypress construction.
 Hitchings & Co., New York, for new method of bolting hinge to gutter and ventilator purlin.

Other notable exhibits are as follows:

Robert Hand, Cleveland, O., rose leaf collector.
 E. W. Holt, New York, rubber goods.
 Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rubber hose.
 Nathan Rice, Worcester, Mass., pot-washing machine.
 W. H. Elverson Pottery Co., New Brighton, Pa., standard pots.

GEO. M. KELLOGG,

W. B. LEACH,

J. F. WILCOX,

Judges.

CLASS E, FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

M. Rice & Co., Philadelphia, are Highly Commended for new adjustable pot cover.

Other notable exhibits in this department are:

M. Rice & Co., Philadelphia, a large display of supplies, baskets, wheat, metal designs, etc.

H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Philadelphia, a large display of baskets, wheat sheaves, metal designs, etc.

A. Herrmann, New York, exhibit of metal designs and prepared sago palm leaves of extra quality, etc.

N. F. McCarthy & Co., Boston, Mass., display of supplies, Japanese vases.

Boston Florists' Letter Co., Boston, Mass., block and script letters.

J. W. Sefton Mfg. Co., Chicago, corrugated cut flower shipping boxes.

D. B. Long, Buffalo, N. Y., floral albums, labels, tags and general stationery.

J. A. Lynn, Chicago, silver birch-bark goods.

Cordley & Hayes, New York, indurated fibre vases and saucers.

Henry Millingar, Merchantville, N. J., anti-trust wooden flower pots.

W. C. Krick, Brooklyn, N. Y., immortelle emblems, tree holders and adjustable plant-stands.

S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia, complete display of exquisite ribbon.

Schloss Bros., New York, florists' ribbons.

P. C. Squires, Berlin, Md., well-berried holly.

Dayton Paper Novelty Co., Dayton, O., paper cut-flower boxes.

B. Rosenz, Brooklyn, N. Y., prepared cypas leaves.

Jos. Kift & Son, Philadelphia, rubber-capped glass tubes and adjustable vase-holders.

T. J. JOHNSTON,

C. H. KUNZMAN,

G. BARTHOLME,

Judges.

CLASS F, BULBS.

The following exhibits are noted in this department:

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago and New York, assortment of seasonable bulbs including fine *Lilium Harisii*.

Clucas & Boddington Co., New York, very fine display of *Lilium Harrisii*, cold storage *Lilium longiflorum*, Roman hyacinths, paper-white *grandiflorum* narcissus, trumpet narcissus, lily of the valley, etc.

H. Beaulieu, Woodhaven, N. Y., hardy white onion.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
WARREN EWELL,
W. S. RENNIE,

Judges.

CLASS G, MISCELLANEOUS.

Certificates of Merit are awarded as follows:

Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., Newburgh, N. Y., for motor mowers, noting especially the oscillating movement on the roller and revolving knives.

Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., Newburgh, N. Y., for weed cutting attachment for hand mowers.

Other exhibits noted are as follows:

Walbridge & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., cast-iron reservoir lawn vases.

Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., collection of fine budded roses.

A. T. De La Mare Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., New York, complete collection of horticultural literature.

Geo. T. King, Hyde Park, Mass., Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening.

Baker Bros., Fort Worth, Texas, Rosedale hybrid Junipers.

J. Austin Shaw, New York, Bailey's Cyclopædia of American Horticulture.

William Dilger, Detroit, Mich., Tufa incrustation for rockeries.

H. Beaulieu, Woodhaven, N. Y., an exhibit of French horticultural tools.

L. B. Brague, Hinsdale, Mass., wild ferns and Christmas greens.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass., galax leaves.

J. G. & A. Esler, Saddle River, N. J., rubber hose.

Jennings Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., greenhouse fittings.

GEO. M. KELLOGG,
WESLEY B. LEACH,

Judges.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE EXHIBITION.

I hereby submit my report on Trade Exhibition held in connection with the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists' Convention, at Convention Hall, Buffalo, Aug. 6 to 10, 1901.

Receipts.

M. Rice & Co.....	\$108.00	A. Herrmann.....	\$45.00
Chas. D. Ball.....	18.00	H. W. Smith.....	21.42
H. W. Gibbons Co...	45.36	Schloss Bros.....	6.30
Ionia Pottery Co....	11.40	Robt. Hand.....	4.00
J. C. Moninger.....	18.00	Lager & Hurrell....	14.25
Geo. M. Garland....	18.00	The Munson Co.....	18.00
A. Cowee.....	32.56	McMillan Pub. Co..	4.20
The Geo. Wittbold		P. Bisset.....	4.20
Co.....	18.00	Storrs & Harrison	
The J. W. Sefton Co.	18.00	Co.....	8.40
L. B. Brague.....	5.00	H. Beaulieu.....	2.00
Geo. Stevens.....	3.00	H. Millingar.....	3.15
Clucas & Boddington		Blue Hill Nursery..	18.00
Co.....	17.10	Robt. Kift.....	14.82
American Florist		Quaker City Rubber	
Pub. Co.....	15.20	Co.....	5.04
Crowl Fern Co.....	2.50	M. Squires.....	2.00
Dan'l B. Long.....	15.00	W. J. Cowee.....	4.00
H. A. Siebrecht....	41.40	N. Rice.....	10.00
L. Ball.....	11.40	Boston Florist Let-	
E. Hippard.....	10.50	ter Co.....	13.50
Lord & Burnham		G. Obermeyer.....	6.30
Co.....	108.00	Ed. Lonsdale.....	2.00
N. F. McCarthy....	31.50	The Herendeen Mfg.	
H. Bayersdorfer &		Co.....	4.00
Co.....	115.00	W. Dilger.....	2.00
Wm. F. Kasting....	18.00	J. Peterson.....	6.30
J. A. Scollay.....	11.40	Geo. T. King.....	2.00
Walbridge & Co....	18.00	W. C. Krick.....	4.20
H. A. Dreer.....	90.00	H. Balsley.....	3.00
Elverson Pottery Co.	10.50	Michigan Seed Co..	2.50
McKellar & Winter-		Walter Retzer.....	27.00
son.....	4.41	Ellwanger & Barry..	2.00
Quaker City Machine		John G. Esler.....	2.00
Co.....	5.04	Robt. Craig & Son..	36.00
Bobbink & Atkins..	36.00	J. A. Lynn.....	7.35
Cordley & Hayes....	6.30	Hitchings & Co....	81.00
Vaughan's Seed Store	22.50	Coldwell Lawn Mow-	
Julius Roehrs.....	36.00	er Co.....	28.80
H. P. Kelsey.....	4.20	S. S. Pennock.....	9.45
Ed. H. Holt.....	10.00		
Dayton Paper Nov-		Total for space...\$1,383.84	
elty Co.....	10.50	Received for cloth..	12.00
E. C. Brown.....	7.56		
Florists' Exchange..	10.08	Total	\$1,395.84 \$1,395.84
W. S. Douglass....	6.25		

Disbursements.

Books, etc.....	\$.70	Hammers and tacks.	1.53
Rubber stamps.....	1.70	Electric lighting....	50.00
Postage	27.75	Clerk hire.....	28.00
Printing	54.50	Help	24.00
Advertising	27.20	Night watchman....	14.00
Rent for typewriter.	10.00	Janitor's services...	5.00
Stationery	7.60	Supt's commission...	139.53
Building and remov- ing tables and benches	154.76	Paid to the Buffalo Florists' Club....	802.93
Cloth for covering tables	46.54		
			\$1,395.84 \$1,395.84

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. KEITSCH, *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT REGISTRATION.

LIST OF VARIETIES REGISTERED UP TO AUGUST 1, 1901.

- July 12, 1898.—Rose Clara Barton. Flesh pink with rose centre; double, fragrant, everblooming. By Conard & Jones Co.
- July 12, 1898.—Canna Admiral Schley. Orange scarlet, spotted bright crimson, edged yellow; reverse showing bright yellow markings. By Conard & Jones Co.
- July 12, 1898.—Canna General Shafter. (Now extinct.) By Conard & Jones Co.
- Oct. 29, 1898.—Pelargonium Sandiford's Surprise. Upper petals black blotched, edged fiery red, surrounded with broad band of white; lower petals white with red spot in centre. By Robt. Sandiford.
- Oct. 29, 1898.—Pelargonium Sandiford's Wonder. Semi-double, white, heavily fringed and crumpled; some flowers showing small maroon spots on upper petals. By Robert Sandiford.
- Oct. 29, 1898.—Pelargonium Sandiford's Best. Pink, broadly edged with white; throat white; large round truss. By Robert Sandiford.
- Nov. 10, 1898.—Rose Admiral Dewey. A light pink sport from Mme. Caroline Testout. By John H. Taylor.
- Nov. 27, 1898.—Rose Baltimore. Flowers very large, white, tinted delicate shell pink in centre; foliage massive; cross between Mme. Antoine Rivoire and Mary Fitzwilliam. By John Cook.
- Dec. 30, 1898.—Chrysanthemum Regina (Silver Cloud x l'Enfant de Deux Mondes). Color creamy white; bloom of the Frank Hardy type, but with no tendency to crook neck. By Alex. MacLellan.
- Jan. 3, 1899.—Rose Lillian Nordica (Margaret Dickson x Mme. Hoste). Color white, buds long, flowers large, double; strong tea fragrance; foliage dark green, growth vigorous. By M. H. Walsh.

- Jan. 19, 1899.—Rose Maid of Honor. A sport from Catherine Mermet: pink in color. By Hoffmeister Floral Co.
- Jan. 25, 1899.—Violet Columbia. A seedling of 1896 from Wellsiana, probably crossed with California. Flowers large, pansy shaped, fragrant: petals thick, color of Princesse de Galles; stems medium length, thick and holding flowers erect; leaves round, medium size and leathery. Habit of plant similar to Wellsiana, but, unlike that variety, propagates easily from runners; a continuous bloomer. By F. W. Fletcher.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Neptune (Marguerite Hybrid). Magenta violet. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Mercury (M. H.). Red. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Venus (M. H.). White with pink stripes. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Jupiter (M. H.). Daybreak color. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Uranus (M. H.). Maroon. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Rising Sun (M. H.). Sulphur yellow. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Saturn (M. H.). Deep crimson. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Vulcan (M. H.). Red. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Vesuvius (M. H.). Light red. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Estella (M. H.). White, heavily striped with pink. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Minerva (M. H.). Rosy pink. By C. Eisele.
- Jan. 27, 1899.—Carnation Mars (M. H.). Deep rose. By C. Eisele.
- Feb. 1, 1899.—Canna Red Indian. Robust grower, bronze foliage; flowers deep scarlet, petals large and rounding; stalks five to six branched. By J. C. Vaughan.
- Feb. 1, 1899.—Canna Mandarin. Height six feet, bronze foliage, same character as Discolor; flowers pure orange, large and carried well above the foliage. By J. C. Vaughan.
- Feb. 1, 1899.—Canna Victory. Height five feet, robust grower, flower stalks seven to nine-branched; foliage very large and thick; flowers largest size, petals measuring one and seven-eighths inches, and suggesting a possible crossing of the Italian with the Crozy sorts; color orange scarlet with crimson veins running lengthwise of petal and bordered with irregular band of yellow; small lower petal and throat mottled yellow. By J. C. Vaughan.
- Feb. 4, 1899.—Carnation Olympia. A clear white with scarlet stripings; the largest carnation known. By John N. May.
- Feb. 25, 1899.—Rose Frances E. Willard (Marie Guillot x Coquette de Lyon). Growth vigorous, foliage large, height five to six feet; flower pure white, three to four inches in diameter; bud short, very double and perfect. By Good & Reese Co.
- Feb. 27, 1899.—Geranium America. A seedling from Mars. Growth dwarf, foliage zoned, color shaded from pure white to deep rose, flowers large and round, blotched and striped so that no two appear of identical color; more floriferous than Mars. By Henry Eichholz.

- March 27, 1899.—Rose Liberty, Parentage an unknown seedling of Mrs. W. S. Grant, crossed with itself, which was fertilized with Victor Hugo. Flower ruby red, medium sized, fragrant, borne on strong stiff stems, mostly singly and needing no tying. Plant erect growing, making a compact bush; a continuous bloomer. Foliage medium size, with five roundish leaflets very shapely and evenly serrate on the margins. Spines moderately numerous, straight and irregularly scattered on the stems. By E. G. Asmus.
- April 6, 1899.—Rose Ivory. A sport from Golden Gate; color ivory white. By The American Rose Co.
- May 20, 1899.—Cypripedium insigne var. Mrs. G. B. Wilson. Habit strong, leaves long, light green in color; flowers large and well formed; dorsal sepal yellow with a few indistinct embossed-like marks; petals long and yellow; lip rather pointed, shining and of a bright yellow color; the brightest of the yellow types yet introduced. By W. A. Manda.
- June 15, 1899.—Hemerocallis Florham (*H. aurantiaca major* x *H. Thunbergii*). Habit intermediate; foliage as in *aurantiaca major* but narrower and more elongated, arching outward; flower spikes three to four ft. in height, flowers 6 in. in diameter; sepals yellow suffused with orange; petals canary yellow. By A. Herrington.
- July 25, 1899.—Dendrobium nobile Mrs. Geo. B. Wilson. Bulbs very strong, rather thick, closely set with light green leaves. The flowers are nearly double the size of the ordinary form with sepals and petals of a rich deep crimson; lip very large, yellowish, with maroon blotch. By W. A. Manda.
- Aug. 25, 1899.—Cattleya gigas atropurpurea. Well-balanced flower, sepals and petals extremely dark; lip very large, intense purple. By Lager & Hurrell.
- Aug. 25, 1899.—Cattleya Hardyana Robbiana; flowers very large; sepals and petals rosy mauve; lip deep crimson, veined on disc with yellow, the large yellow spots on each side traversed with magenta veins radiating from the centre. A natural hybrid from Colombia. By Lager & Hurrell.
- Sept. 18, 1899.—Canna Governor Roosevelt. A sport from an unknown variety. Strong, compact habit; foliage light green, height four feet; color red and yellow irregularly striped, some flowers all red, the yellow slightly dotted with red. Flowers full average size and good form. By Peter Henderson & Co.
- Sept. 21, 1899.—Geranium Little Pink (*Mars* x *Asa Gray*). Very dwarf; branching, very free. Color bright pink. By W. E. Hall.
- Sept. 21, 1899.—Geranium Clyde. Sport from Mrs. E. G. Hill. Habit same as parent, foliage somewhat lighter green. Color soft brilliant scarlet. By W. E. Hall.
- Sept. 21, 1899.—Rose J. S. Fay (*Prince Camille de Rohan* x *Pierre Notting*). Vigorous, free, and as hardy as the hardiest of the H. P. class. Color deep crimson, tips of petals bright scarlet. By M. H. Walsh.

- Nov. 1, 1899.—Carnation *Eleanor Ames (Wm. Scott x Daybreak). Tidal Wave color; Scott habit, but stronger and taller growth. By Donald Carmichael.
- Nov. 1, 1899.—Carnation May Whitney (Daybreak x Edith Foster). Color white; Tidal Wave habit. By Donald Carmichael.
- Nov. 13, 1899.—Canna Olympia. Color pinkish violet purple; foliage bright green; flowers medium; spikes erect, height 2½ to 3 feet. By Conard & Jones Co.
- Nov. 17, 1899.—Chrysanthemum Victoria. A Japanese incurved, color between lemon and straw, foliage almost identical with the parent, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman. By Alex. MacLellan.
- Nov. 17, 1899.—Chrysanthemum Gen. Joubert. A Japanese incurved of large size, color darker than Mrs. Geo. Magee. By Alex. MacLellan.
- Dec. 4, 1899.—Rose Mrs. Oliver Ames. A sport from Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Color delicate pink with faint line of deeper color at edge of petal, softening to almost pure white at base of petal; other characteristics identical with parent. By Robert Montgomery.
- Dec. 26, 1899.—Rose Sara Nesbitt. A sport from Mme. Cusin, a size larger than the parent. Color light pink, very delicate, shading deeper in centre; does not grow dark in summer weather; a better grower than Mme. Cusin, habit otherwise identical. By Benjamin Dorrance.
- Feb. 1, 1900.—Rose New Century (Clothilde Soupert x Rugosa alba). Hardy ever-bloomer; flowers pink, double, very fragrant; foliage resembling Rugosa. By Conard & Jones Co.
- March 5, 1900.—Carnation Cressbrook (Mrs. G. M. Bradt x Wm. Scott). Color bright pink; flowers 3 to 3½ in.; stem strong and wiry; strong grower, ready rooter; no surplus foliage. By C. Warburton.
- March 7, 1900.—Geranium A. N. Gerbig. Single zonale, flowers apricot salmon shade, deeper toward centre; distinct white eye, truss large; foliage deep green with dark zone; rampant grower. By C. H. Gerbig.
- March 13, 1900.—Cattleya Trianae Nettie Martin. Sepals and petals light pink; lip large and open, somewhat flattened, throat with a large blotch, straw buff encircled with a broad band of lilac; flowers medium sized and well balanced. By Lager & Hurrell.
- April 2, 1900.—Canna The Express (Philadelphia x Gloriosa). Flowers bright crimson, large green foliage, height 2½ feet. By Nathan Smith & Son.
- April 2, 1900.—Cattleya Trianae aurantiaca. Flowers large, sepals and petals white, slightly suffused with pale lilac; lower part of petals thrown forward, upper part reflexed; lower part of lip whitish lilac, superimposed by a large wedge-shaped blotch of bright orange. By Lager & Hurrell.
- April 2, 1900.—Cattleya Trianae Fairy Queen. Flowers medium, well balanced; sepals and petals pure white, the latter slightly reflexed; tube of lip white; lower part light lilac extending to edge. By Lager & Hurrell.

- April 5, 1900.—Rose Queen of Edgely. Sport from American Beauty; growth, habit, foliage, size and form practically identical with American Beauty; fragrance somewhat sweeter; color light pink as in Bridesmaid. By The Floral Exchange Co.
- April 16, 1900.—Rose Lady Dorothea. A sport from Sunset; characteristics same as parent as to color of foliage and vigor of growth. Can be disbudded at any season to centre-bud, which is always perfect. Color, outer petal deep peach pink to Indian red at base; inside soft flesh color. By J. H. Dunlop.
- April 20, 1900.—Cattleya labiata Mrs. W. C. Squier. Flowers large, sepals and petals massive, dark rosy mauve; lip very large, margin fringed; expanded portion crimson purple; posterior part stained with straw, buff and purple. By Lager & Hurrell.
- June 2, 1900.—Canna Bobs. Dwarf; height about 18 inches; foliage thick, dark green; flowers orange scarlet, sometimes slightly margined yellow; petals $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, spikes compact. By Richard Gardner.
- July 15, 1900.—Rose Sweetheart (Wichuraiana x Bridesmaid). Flowers double, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; profuse clusters; buds pink, expanded flowers white, very fragrant, hardy. By M. H. Walsh.
- July 15, 1900.—Rose Debutante (Wichuraiana x Baroness Rothschild). Flowers double, pink, fragrant; profuse clusters; a hardy climbing rose. By M. H. Walsh.
- July 15, 1900.—Begonia Light Pink Lorraine. Origin in doubt but supposed to be a sport from Gloire de Lorraine; color very delicate and much paler than in the type; flowers much more expanded; plant more vigorous than the type. By Edwin Lonsdale.
- July 21, 1900.—Melon Griffin's Hybrid (Blenheim Orange x Emerald Gem). Smooth, slightly ribbed, cream color; flesh, scarlet; average weight, 4 lbs. By Arthur Griffin.
- July 21, 1900.—Melon Sea Verge (Scarlet Invincible x Triumph). Exterior oval, smooth, finely netted, light green; flesh scarlet; average weight 5 lbs. By Arthur Griffin.
- Aug. 9, 1900.—Nephrolepis Wittboldi. Originated in 1897. Fronds two and one-half to three feet long and ten to twelve inches wide; pinnae undulating or wavy in all growths; texture leathery. By Geo. Wittbold.
- Aug. 17, 1900.—Nephrolepis Washingtoniensis erecta. A seedling originated in Anacostia four years ago. Fronds thick and leathery with metallic lustre, five feet and upwards in length and twelve inches or more in width; habit upright. By N. Studer.
- Aug. 17, 1900.—Nephrolepis Washingtoniensis pendula: seedling originated in Anacostia about four years ago. Fronds thick and leathery with metallic lustre, five feet and upward in length and 12 inches or more in width, with dark brownish mid-rib; habit drooping. By N. Studer.
- Sept. 22, 1900.—Canna Montana. Flowers bright cream yellow. By Conard & Jones Co.

- Sept. 22, 1900.—Canna West Grove. Coral pink, slightly dappled with crimson and shaded yellow in the throat; foliage green, slightly edged with purple; large and exceedingly tough. By Conard & Jones Co.
- Sept. 22, 1900.—Geranium Eben E. Rexford. Single, light pink with white eye. By Henry Eichholz.
- Sept. 22, 1900.—Geranium Dr. E. A. Hering. Single, brilliant scarlet, overlaid with red. Described as having the dwarfness and floriferousness of Mars and America, with constitution and foliage of Bruant type. By Henry Eichholz.
- Oct. 6, 1900.—Rose Flush o' Dawn (H. T.). Flowers light pink, changing to white, fragrant, five to six inches in diameter when open; vigorous grower; stems two and one-half to three feet; foliage dark and glossy; continuous bloomer. By M. H. Walsh.
- Oct. 6, 1900.—Dahlia Salmon Queen (Peacock). Decorative: height three and one-half feet; bushy grower, flowers large, salmon, deepening to orange salmon toward centre; petals long pointed. By W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
- Oct. 6, 1900.—Dahlia Harlequin (Bassett). Fancy; dwarf, branching with long slender stems; height two feet; flowers small to medium: crimson with white stripe through each petal, stripe sometimes suffused with pink; flowers occasionally solid crimson. By W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
- Oct. 6, 1900.—Canna West Virginia. A seedling of Queen Charlotte; color of Gloriosa with narrower yellow band; full spike and very dwarf. By Gustav Obermeyer.
- Oct. 20, 1900.—Canna Pennsylvania. Orchid flowered; color bright scarlet, foliage green, height five feet. An American hybrid. By Conard & Jones Co.
- Oct. 20, 1900.—Canna Betsy Ross. Color soft pink; foliage green; height two and one-half feet. By Conard & Jones Co.
- Oct. 27, 1900.—Rose Pan-American (American Beauty x Mme. Caroline Testout). Color under glass in winter, soft red, a little lighter than American Beauty. In open ground, in summer, rose pink; flower full, double; guard petals cupped; fragrance strong. By Peter Henderson & Co.
- Nov. 3, 1900.—Lilliputian Canna Little Gem. Flowers orange scarlet, each petal lightly edged with yellow; very dwarf and compact: the extreme height to tip rarely exceeding two feet. By Peter Henderson & Co.
- Nov. 12, 1900.—Rose Freedom. Color soft pink, reverse of petals several shades deeper; growth, identical with Liberty. By Arthur Griffin.
- Nov. 24, 1900.—Fern Nephrolepis Piersoni. A sport from the type of Nephrolepis exaltata known as the Boston fern. The pinnae are subdivided so that each has the appearance of the full frond in miniature, giving a beautiful crested effect; otherwise the plant is identical with the Boston fern. By the F. R. Pierson Co.
- Dec. 15, 1900.—Carnation Norway. A seedling of Mrs. Fisher; color pure white; flowers two and one-half to three and one-half inches in diameter; fragrant; stems long and strong. By H. Weber & Sons.

- Dec. 15, 1900.—Carnation *Egypt*. Color scarlet crimson; flowers uniformly two and one-half to three inches in diameter; fragrant; stems two and one-half to three feet. By H. Weber & Sons.
- Dec. 15, 1900.—Sweet Pea *Miss Florence E. Denzer* (Zvolanek's Christmas x Emily Henderson). White; height four feet outdoors, five and one-half feet under glass; a continuous bloomer; especially adapted for winter flowers; stems up to sixteen inches long, usually bearing three flowers each; foliage narrow and of a dark green color. By A. C. Zvolanek.
- Jan. 12, 1901.—Carnation *Beau Ideal*. A seedling of *Daybreak*; flowers shell pink, two and one-half to three inches in diameter; full centre, fringed, fragrant; habit upright; stems stiff; continuous bloomer. By Nathan D. Pierce.
- Feb. 9, 1901.—Sweet Pea *Miss Helen M. Gould*. Flowers very large, over two inches in diameter, pure white, edged light pink; stems very long, bearing usually four flowers; plants six feet high; foliage dark and narrow; a seedling from *Miss Florence E. Denzer*. By A. C. Zvolanek.
- March 2, 1901.—Rose *Four Hundred*. A sport from *American Beauty*, of the same general characteristics but deeper and more constant in color. Most of the growth is almost thornless; foliage a lighter green than that of *American Beauty*. By D. T. Connor.
- June 5, 1901.—Rose *Gainsborough*. A sport from *Viscountess Folkestone*; identical with that variety in every way, excepting that it is a vigorous climber. The flowers are described as of immense size, resembling a huge, fluffy peony. By Good & Reese Co.
- July 3, 1901.—Rose *Dorothy Perkins*. Thought to be a cross between *Wichuraiana* and *Mme. Gabriel Luizet*; a rampant grower, type of *Crimson Rambler*; extremely hardy; foliage glossy, flowers shell pink, very double, borne in clusters of 30 to 40; individual flowers two inches in diameter; very fragrant. By Jackson & Perkins Co.
- July 20, 1901.—Rose *Newport Rambler*. (Seed parent *Wichuraiana*, pollen parent *Crimson Rambler*.) Color pink, similar to that of *Mrs. S. Crawford*, with an occasional pure white flower in the same cluster; fragrance like seed parent; strong grower, not quite so prostrate as *Wichuraiana*; very double with reflexed petals. By Richard Gardner.
- July 27, 1901.—*Cattleya Mossiae* var. *Evelyn Sloane*. Flower pure white with yellow blotch on lip; very faint flush of mauve color on lower portion of lip; bold flower, finely fringed; originated at Wyndhurst, Lenox, Mass. By A. J. Loveless.
- Aug. 1, 1901.—Geranium *Mrs. Gov. Jackson*. A seedling of *Mrs. J. M. Gaar*, which it resembles in all respects of habit, foliage and freedom of bloom; differing only in color, which is a soft scarlet, and having larger trusses. By Gustav Obermeyer.

CLASSIFIED LIST.

CANNAS.

- July 12, 1898—Admiral Schley.
 July 12, 1898—General Shafter.
 Feb. 1, 1899—Red Indian.
 Feb. 1, 1899—Mandarin.
 Feb. 1, 1899—Victory.
 Sept. 18, 1899—Gov. Roosevelt.
 Nov. 13, 1899—Olympia.
 April 2, 1900—The Express.
 June 2, 1900—Bobs.
 Sept. 22, 1900—Montana.
 Sept. 22, 1900—West Grove.
 Oct. 6, 1900—West Virginia.
 Oct. 20, 1900—Pennsylvania.
 Oct. 20, 1900—Betsy Ross.
 Nov. 3, 1900—Little Gem.

CARNATIONS.

- Jan. 27, 1899—Neptune.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Mercury.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Venus.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Jupiter.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Uranus.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Rising Sun.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Saturn.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Vulcan.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Vesuvius.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Estella.
 Jan. 27, 1899—Minerva.
 Feb. 4, 1899—Olympia.
 Nov. 1, 1899—Eleanor Ames.
 Nov. 1, 1899—May Whitney.
 Mar. 5, 1900—Cressbrook.
 Dec. 15, 1900—Norway.
 Dec. 15, 1900—Egypt.
 Jan. 12, 1901—Beau Ideal.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

- Dec. 30, 1898—Regina.
 Nov. 17, 1899—Victoria.
 Nov. 17, 1899—Gen. Joubert.

DAHLIAS.

- Oct. 6, 1900—Salmon Queen.
 Oct. 6, 1900—Harlequin.

FERNS.

- Aug. 9, 1900—Nephrolepis Wittboldi.
 Aug. 17, 1900—Nephrolepis Washingtoniensis erecta.
 Aug. 17, 1900—Nephrolepis Washingtoniensis pendula.
 Nov. 24, 1900—Nephrolepis Piersoni.

GERANIUMS.

- Feb. 27, 1899—America.
 Sept. 21, 1899—Little Pink.
 Sept. 21, 1899—Clyde.
 March 17, 1900—A. N. Gerbig.
 Sept. 22, 1900—Eben E. Rexford.
 Sept. 22, 1900—Dr. E. A. Hering.
 Aug. 1, 1901—Mrs. Gov. Jackson.

HEMOROCALLIS.

- June 15, 1899—Florham.

ORCHIDS.

- May 20, 1899—Cypripedium insigne
 var. Mrs. G. B. Wilson.
 July 25, 1899—Denbrobium nobile
 Mrs. Geo. B. Wilson.
 Aug. 25, 1899—Cattleya gigas atropurpurea.
 Aug. 25, 1899—Cattleya Hardyana
 Robbiana.
 March 13, 1900—Cattleya Trianae
 Nettie Martin.
 April 2, 1900—Cattleya Trianae aurantiaca.
 April 2, 1900—Cattleya Trianae Fairy
 Queen.
 April 20, 1900—Cattleya labiata Mrs.
 W. C. Squier.
 July 27, 1900—Cattleya Mossiae var.
 Evelyn Sloane.

PELARGONIUMS.

- Oct. 29, 1898—Sandiford's Surprise.
 Oct. 29, 1898—Sandiford's Wonder.
 Oct. 29, 1898—Sandiford's Best.

ROSES.

- July 12, 1898—Miss Clara Barton.
 Nov. 10, 1898—Admiral Dewey.
 Nov. 27, 1898—Baltimore.
 Jan. 3, 1899—Lillian Nordica.
 Jan. 19, 1899—Maid of Honor.
 Feb. 25, 1899—Frances E. Willard.
 March 27, 1899—Liberty.
 April 6, 1899—Ivory.
 Sept. 21, 1899—J. S. Fay.
 Dec. 4, 1899—Mrs. Oliver Ames.
 Dec. 26, 1899—Sara Nesbitt.
 Feb. 1, 1900—New Century.
 April 5, 1900—Queen of Edgely.
 April 16, 1900—Lady Dorothea.
 July 15, 1900—Sweetheart.

July 15, 1900—Debutante.
 Oct. 6, 1900—Flush o' Dawn.
 Oct. 27, 1900—Pan-American.
 Nov. 12, 1900—Freedom.
 March 2, 1901—Four Hundred.
 June 8, 1901—Gainsborough.
 July 20, 1901—Newport Rambler.
 July 3, 1901—Dorothy Perkins.

SWEET PEAS.

Dec. 15, 1900—Miss Florence E. Denzer.
 Feb. 9, 1901—Miss Helen M. Gould.
 VIOLET.
 Jan. 25, 1899—Columbia.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS IN AMERICA IN 1901

BEGONIAS.

Black Diamond, (Manda) Rex type; foliage metallic blue.
 Silver Cloud, (Manda) Rex type; foliage brown, center silver, edged green, spotted white.

CANNAS.

Betsy Ross, (Conard & Jones Co.) soft pink, foliage green.
 Cherokee, (Conard & Jones Co.) dark maroon, form similar to Black Prince; foliage light green.
 Cinnabar, (Ward) habit similar to Sam Trelease. Color cinnabar red with gold edge; flowers round; plant vigorous.
 Little Jim, (Henderson) orange scarlet, edged yellow; dwarf.
 Niagara, (Conard & Jones Co.) crimson, bordered and indented deep yellow; dwarf, foliage green.
 Pennsylvania, (Conard & Jones Co.) scarlet, tall grower, large flowers.
 Queen of Holland, (Conard & Jones Co.) flowers deep orange, foliage purple.
 Striped Beauty, (Conard & Jones Co.) buff yellow or creamy white, finely striped with crimson; dwarf.

CARNATIONS.

Admiral Cervera, (Besold) yellow variegated.
 Avondale, (Hill) (Raised by Stuart & Hough) bright pink sport from Amazindy.
 Beau Ideal, (Pierce) light pink.
 Bon Homme Richard, (Chicago Carnation Co.) white.
 California Gold, (Hill and Craig) (Raised by Sievers) yellow with scarlet stripes.
 Dorothy, (Hill) (Raised by Mrs. E. T. Grave) pink.
 Egypt, (Weber) crimson.
 Elma, (Baur) Daybreak pink.
 Floriana, (Fillow & Banks) pink.
 Goethe, (Besold) light pink.
 Golden Beauty, (Ward) lemon yellow, tinged pink at edge of petals.
 Governor Roosevelt, (Ward) crimson.

- Goodenough, (Littlefield) white.
 Guardian Angel, (Schmitz) pink.
 Hoosier Maid, (Rasmussen) white.
 Irene, (Crabb & Hunter), Albertini x Daybreak, pink.
 Lorna, (Dorner) improved White Cloud.
 Mermaid, (Dorner) salmon pink.
 Norway, (Weber) white.
 Nydia, (Chicago Carnation Co.) white striped salmon.
 Novelty, (Ward) lemon yellow, edged pink.
 Prolifica, (Chicago Carnation Co.) cerise pink.
 Prosperity, (Dailedouze Bros.) white overlaid with pink, mottled, deepening to centre; very large.
 Queen Louise, (Dillon) white.
 Sunbeam, (Chicago Carnation Co.) flesh pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

- Aileen, Pomp., (May) lilac pink.
 Argentia, Mizpah seedling, (Smith) white, single, very dwarf.
 Brutus, Ref., (May) bright red, shaded with orange.
 Chestnut Hill, (May) bright yellow seedling from H. W. Rieman.
 Gallia, Pomp., (May) pink.
 Garda, Pomp., (Smith) white, dwarf.
 Golden Beauty, (Hill) (Raised by John Hartje) yellow.
 Iolantha, Inc., (Smith) soft pink, early.
 Klondike, Pomp., (May) brilliant yellow.
 Lady Roberts, (Hill) white.
 Lula, Pomp., (May) white.
 Malcolm Lamond, (Niven and Hill) red.
 Mary Hill, (Hill) (Raised by H. W. Rieman) bright pink.
 Miss Ada Williams, Pomp., (May) white, flushed, slightly laced violet.
 Mrs. W. B. Chamberlain, (May) pink, petals reflexed with incurved tips.
 Mrs. Elmer D. Smith, Jap. Inc., (Smith) deep yellow, dwarf.
 Nita, Pomp., (Smith) pink.
 Novia, Pomp., (Smith) Daybreak pink.
 Nydia, Pomp., (Smith) white.
 Omega, (Smith) V. Morel type, yellow.
 Prosperity, Pomp., (Manda) white.
 Phallena, M. s., (Smith) magenta pink, double.
 Quinola, Pomp., (May) orange yellow, exhibited as "No. 80."
 Reto, Pomp., (Smith) bright rose.
 Rosina, M. s., (Smith) light pink, single.
 Timothy Eaton, (Hill and Craig) (Raised by Miller & Sons) creamy white.
 Vera, Pomp., (Smith) white, flushed.
 Yezo, Pomp., (Smith) blush.
 Zenta, Pomp., (Smith) crimson maroon.
 Zeroff, M. s., (Smith) yellow, single, very dwarf.

Yanariva, Ref., (May) V. Morel form, blush, center deeper.

Zampa, (May) old gold, reverse strawberry red, lower petals tubular, balance flat reflexed.

GERANIUMS.

Eben E. Rexford, (Eichholz) light pink, white eye, single, dwarf.

Dr. E. A. Hering, (Eichholz) scarlet overlaid with red, single, dwarf.

ROSES.

Climbing Marie Guillot, (Dingee & Conard Co.) sport from Marie Guillot.

Crimson Roamer, (Manda) Bardou Job x Jersey Beauty: crimson: exhibited as Improved Pink Roamer.

Helen Gould, H. T. (Dingee & Conard Co.) Kaiserin Augusta Victoria x Mme. Caroline Testout: crimson.

Improved Universal Favorite, H. W. (Manda).

Lady Joy, (Nanz & Neuner) American Beauty x Belle Siebrecht. Crimson, deeper than American Beauty. Very large and fragrant.

Pan-American, H. T. (Henderson) American Beauty x Mme. Caroline Testout; soft red under glass, lighter in open ground.

Pink Pearl, H. W. (Manda) Meteor x Wichuraiana; buds crimson, flowers pearl pink, double, fragrant.

Queen of Edgely, (Floral Exchange) pink sport from American Beauty.

Robert Scott, H. T. (Scott) H. T. Merveille de Lyon x Belle Siebrecht; rosy pink, shading to flesh on outside petal.

Soliel d'Or, (Pernet Ducher) Persian Yellow x Antoine Ducher; double, chrome yellow, streaked orange, red and pink.

White Star, (Manda) Jersey Beauty x Manda's Triumph; white, foliage bronzy.

SWEET PEAS.

Apple Blossom, (Burpee) Cupid section.

Captain of the Blues, (Burpee) Cupid section.

Giant Flower, (Chamberlain) Cupid section.

Improved Christmas, (Zvolanek) pink and white.

Miss Helen M. Gould, (Zvolanek) white, edged light pink.

Royalty, (Burpee) Cupid section.

Stella Morse, (Burpee) Cupid section.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Butea frondosa, India, (Reasoner Bros.)

Cable Mango from Jamaica, (Reasoner Bros.)

Calpurnea lasiogyne, Natal, (Reasoner Bros.)

Dahlia Harlequin, Fan., (Burpee) (Raised by Bassett) dwarf, crimson with white stripe through each petal.

Dahlia Salmon Queen, Dec., (Burpee) (Raised by Peacock); salmon, deeper toward center, petals long-pointed.

- Dalbergia* sp., Cashmere, (Reasoner Bros.)
Erythrina vespertilis, India, (Reasoner Bros.)
Furcraea tuberosa, Costa Rica, (Reasoner Bros.)
Garcinia Livingstoni, from Africa, (Reasoner Bros.)
Guilielma utilis, Costa Rica, (Reasoner Bros.)
Helianthus tuberosus variegatus, (Manda) sport, with white variegated foliage.
Hedychium gracile, var. *glauca*, (Reasoner Bros.)
Juniper Rosedale hybrids, (Baker Bros.)
Kaempferia Ethelae, Natal, (Reasoner Bros.)
Livingstonia Mariae, Australia, (Reasoner Bros.)
Monarda hybrida lilacina pallida, (Manda) light mauve.
Monarda hybrida lilacina, (Manda) lilac.
Monarda lilacina carminea, (Manda) crimson.
Naravelia Zeylanica, Ceylon, (Reasoner Bros.)
Pandanus Sanderi, (Dreer) Variegated pale yellow.
Pittosporum viridiflorum, The Cape, (Reasoner Bros.)
Pinus Canariensis, Canaries, (Reasoner Bros.)
Pinus Halapensis, Palestine, (Reasoner Bros.)
Pinus Massoniana, Japan, (Reasoner Bros.)
Phlox Pink Beauty, (Rea) clear pink.
Pteris marginata, Hawaii, (Reasoner Bros.)
Stereulia fulgens, India, (Reasoner Bros.)
Turraea heterophylla, Upper Guinea, (Reasoner Bros.)
White Pineapple from Costa Rica, (Reasoner Bros.)
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STATE LAWS REGARDING INSPECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

The following is a brief synopsis of the horticultural laws and the rules and regulations of the several States and Territories having special reference to the inspection, certification and transportation of nursery stock.

Further information can be obtained of various authorities whose addresses are given, or of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the various States.

ALASKA.—There are no regulations concerning the transportation of nursery stock.

Fred. E. Rader, Acting Special Agent in charge of Alaska Investigations, Sitka, Alaska.

ALABAMA.—There is no law governing the transportation of nursery stock.

F. C. Austin, Assistant in Horticulture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., is the authorized nursery inspector.

ARIZONA.—R. H. Forbes, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson, Arizona, states that there is no nursery inspection law in the Territory.

ARKANSAS.—There is no law relative to the inspection of nursery stock.

Prof. Ernest Walker, Entomologist and Horticulturist of the State Experiment Station, has inspected some nurseries for nurserymen who find it necessary, on account of the laws in neighboring States.

CALIFORNIA.—County boards of horticulture cause inspection of orchards, nurseries, vegetables, vines and fruits and the owner must eradicate injurious insect pests.

The State quarantine officer must be notified of the receipt of nursery stock, pits, fruit or vegetables, which must be held for inspection. Any shipment found infested with injurious insects or infected with plant diseases shall be disinfected. Any shipment found infested with insects not found in the State shall be destroyed or sent out of the State. Stock affected by "yellows" or "rosette" shall not be received, but destroyed or returned to the consignee.

Alexander Crow, quarantine officer, San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO.—The State Board of Horticulture shall prescribe regulations for the prevention of diseases among fruit and fruit trees, cure, treatment and extirpation of fruit pests and for disinfecting trees, grafts, scions and empty fruit boxes. County inspectors must examine all shipments of nursery stock before delivery and disinfect the same if necessary or destroy the same or remove it from the county.

If county inspectors find any orchard, nursery, fruit packing house or storeroom infested with injurious insect pests or diseases injurious to fruit, trees, vines or horticultural interest, they shall notify the owner to eradicate the same. If he shall neglect or refuse to treat or destroy as directed, he shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance and fined. If found guilty, the inspector shall abate the nuisance at the expense of the owner.

CONNECTICUT.—Trees diseased with "yellows" are declared a nuisance and they must be destroyed. Fruit from diseased trees must not be sold.

The State Entomologist may inspect any premises suspected of infestation; he shall also inspect each nursery and grant certificates when no serious pests are found. Any nurseryman selling stock without a certificate shall be fined. Nursery stock shipped into the State must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

E. H. Jenkins, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

DELAWARE.—The orchards of each county of the State must be examined at least once each year, and the remedies advised by the board against diseases must be applied or the trees destroyed. Nurserymen are required to fumigate all stock offered for sale or shipment.

Nurseries must be inspected each year, and if found free from disease and insect pests, a certificate to that effect shall be granted. Copies of certificates must accompany all shipments.

Nursery stock shipped into the State must be accompanied by a certificate. Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., is the authorized inspector.

FLORIDA.—The statutes provide a penalty for knowingly selling diseased nursery stock, but such statutes are inoperative.

H. A. Gossard, Lake City, Fla., issues certificates to nurserymen when asked to do so.

GEORGIA.—Nursery stock shipped within the State must be accompanied by a copy of certificate issued by W. M. Scott, State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.

Nurserymen outside of the State desiring to do business in the State must file a copy of an accredited certificate of inspection with the Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga. Upon failure to do so, stock shall be liable to confiscation.

IDAHO.—The State Board of Horticulture appoints a general State inspector and ten district inspectors to inspect orchards, fruit houses, etc., liable to be infested with insect pests or plant diseases injurious to fruit, plants or trees. If such pests are found the inspectors are empowered to disinfect the premises or destroy infected portions of the property.

All peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, almond or other trees budded or grafted on peach stocks grown in a district where "peach yellows" or "peach rosette" is known to exist, are prohibited sale or distribution in the State.

Nursery stock grown outside of the State shall not be sold or distributed in the State until examined by the inspector, and if found diseased, shall be disinfected.

All persons shipping fruit, trees, scions or plants into the State shall affix a label showing the name of produce, name of shipper and locality where grown.

ILLINOIS.—The State Entomologist shall inspect or cause to be inspected suspected premises, and if necessary shall treat the trees or destroy them and disinfect the premises. Nurseries shall be inspected annually and certificates granted, copies of which must accompany all shipments.

Shipments of nursery stock from other States must bear certificates of inspection. Without such certificates it is unlawful for transportation companies to deliver any such property before it is inspected by the State Entomologist.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, Urbana, Ill.

INDIANA.—All nurseries shall be inspected at least once a year by the State Entomologist. The owner of infected stock shall exterminate injurious pests and shall not ship such stock. The State Entomologist may grant certificates of inspection to nurserymen if their stock is found apparently free from insect pests and fungous diseases, and copies of such certificates must accompany all shipments made into the State.

Every package of nursery stock shipped into the State shall be plainly labeled with the name of the consignee and consignor and a certificate bearing the current year's date, signed by a State or Government inspector, showing that the contents have been examined by him and that such stock is apparently free from destructive insect or fungous enemies.

Prof. James Troop, State Entomologist, Lafayette Ind.

IOWA.—The State Entomologist shall inspect each year any nursery or fruit farm where nursery stock is grown or offered for sale and if found appar-

ently free from dangerous insect or plant disease, shall issue a certificate, copies of which shall accompany all shipments outside of the county where grown. It shall be unlawful to bring nursery stock into the State unless accompanied by a proper certificate.

Prof. H. E. Summers, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

KANSAS.—There is no law governing the transportation or care of nursery stock.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, Kan., has issued certificates of inspection to enable Kansas nurserymen to ship to States having quarantine laws.

KENTUCKY.—The nurseries shall be inspected once each year by the State Entomologist, and he can require the treatment or destruction of stock affected with insect or fungous enemies, and no such stock shall be shipped.

When the Entomologist shall find nurseries free from San José scale or other insect or fungous enemies, he shall grant to the owner a certificate to that effect.

Dealers shall attach to each package shipped or delivered a signed certificate stating that the whole and every part of such stock has been examined by a State or Government Entomologist and found free from injurious insect pests or fungous diseases.

Every package of nursery stock shipped into the State shall be plainly labeled with the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, the contents, and a certificate signed by a State or Government inspector showing that the contents have been examined and found free from insect pests and fungous diseases.

Prof. H. Garmon, State Entomologist, Lexington, Ky.

LOUISIANA.—It shall be unlawful to bring into the State nursery stock, pits or any kind of fruit growth affected with infectious disease or insects injurious to the growth of fruit, or propagate the same or offer it for sale or distribution.

All fruit trees, etc., brought into the State shall be labeled with name of owner or grower and the locality where grown, and shall be subject to the inspection of the Entomologist of the State Horticultural Experiment Station.

MAINE.—No law relating to transportation of nursery stock.

MARYLAND.—The State Entomologist and State Pathologist shall inspect once every six months all nurseries, and if found free from destructive diseases, as far as can be determined, give to the owner a certificate of inspection.

All nursery stock shipped must be accompanied by a printed copy of aforesaid certificate attached to each package.

All nursery stock grown or handled by nurserymen in the State, subject to injurious and destructive insects or diseases, shall be fumigated by the nurserymen owning the same, with hydrocyanic acid gas in buildings or enclosures inspected and approved by the State officers under their direction. Every package of nursery stock shipped into the State shall be plainly labeled with the names of consignor, consignee and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a qualified State or Government officer and that the contents are apparently free from insect and plant diseases.

Nurserymen outside the State must file duplicate certificates with the State Entomologist.

Certificates are issued to nurserymen and signed by A. L. Quaintance, State Entomologist, and J. B. S. Norton, State Pathologist, College Park, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is no inspection law in Massachusetts, but the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have appointed two inspectors who shall inspect nurseries when called upon. All certificates expire July 1st next following the date of certificate.

The inspectors are Dr. C. H. Fernald, Entomologist, and Dr. H. T. Fernald, Assistant Entomologist, of Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

MICHIGAN.—Whenever nursery stock is shipped into the State every package shall be plainly labeled with the names of the consignor and consignee, the contents and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a State or Government officer and that the said stock is free from all injurious insects or diseases.

Any person growing or offering for sale any nursery stock within the State shall before August 1st of each year apply to the State Board of Agriculture for an inspection of said stock and a license for its sale, and deposit a fee of five dollars as a license fee for himself as principal. Such license shall be good for one year and not transferable, and each of such persons, principals, shall execute to the State Board of Agriculture a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will comply with all the provisions of this act.

No person, firm or corporation resident of another State shall engage or continue in the business of importing or selling nursery stock within the State without having first obtained a license from the State Board of Horticulture to do business in the State, and shall have filed the required bond, together with a certificate of inspection by a State or Government inspector.

The State inspector is D. W. Trine, Lansing, Mich.

MINNESOTA.—This State has no law governing the transportation of nursery stock. Certificates of inspection are issued to nurserymen by the State Entomologist, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI.—This State has no rules or regulations concerning the shipment of nursery stock.

MISSOURI.—The fruit experiment station in south Missouri has power to remove or destroy infested trees or orchards to prevent the spread of diseases and pests.

Nursery stock arriving from without the State must be accompanied by an entomologist's certificate that the stock is free from insect pests and fungous diseases.

Geo. B. Ellis, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

MONTANA.—The State Board of Horticulture shall appoint an inspector for each district, whose duty it shall be to visit the nurseries, orchards, stores, etc., where horticultural products are kept or handled, and to see that the regulations of the board are complied with.

It shall be the duty of every person who shall sell or deliver any nursery stock to notify the inspector at least five days before said nursery stock is to be delivered, giving date and the nursery or railroad station where said stock is to be delivered, whereupon it shall be the duty of the inspector to inspect said stock, and if any of it is found infested or diseased to order its destruction.

Under rules of the board the inspector at large shall inspect and fumigate all nursery stock growing in the State and shall have authority to issue certificates.

All nursery stock shipped into the State, before delivery to the purchaser, shall be unpacked and fumigated at designated points of entry.

The certificate of the inspector shall exonerate the shipper and consignee from all penalties provided by law.

Importers of nursery stock may have an inspection at any point in the State by paying all expenses thereof.

Every person offering or selling and delivering nursery stock in the State shall place on each package a label or card stating whether or not said stock was grown in Montana or otherwise.

C. H. Edwards, Secretary State Board of Horticulture, Missoula, Montana.

NEBRASKA.—There is no law governing the transportation of nursery stock or the inspection of orchards.

NEVADA.—There is no law in this State governing transportation of nursery stock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—No law on horticultural subjects.

NEW MEXICO.—Orchards, nurseries or vineyards and fruit packing houses, if found infested, shall be disinfected or destroyed.

There is no law governing the transportation of nursery stock.

NEW JERSEY.—All gardeners, horticulturists, farmers and nurserymen shall keep their trees and plants free from all injurious insects that might spread upon the highways or adjoining lands.

Any nurseryman or grower of plants for sale may require the State Entomologist to examine or have examined the stock grown by him, and if no injurious insects liable to spread are discovered, demand a certificate to that effect.

Any nurseryman or grower of plants shipping the same into the State shall attach to each package containing nursery stock a certificate or a copy of a certificate from proper authority of the State wherein they were grown, setting forth that they have been properly inspected not more than six months before shipment, and have been found free from dangerous insects. Florists' stock is exempt from this act.

Dr. J. B. Smith, State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW YORK.—Every person when he becomes aware of the existence of a dangerously injurious disease or insect pest in any tree owned by him shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner of agriculture at Albany, New York, requesting said commissioner to take such action as the law provides.

The commissioner of agriculture shall, (unless previously inspected by a federal officer the same year) cause an examination to be made at least once each year prior to September first of each and every nursery or other place where trees, shrubs or plants, commonly known as nursery stock are grown for sale. If, after such examination, it is found that the said trees, shrubs or other plants so examined are free in all respects from contagious or infectious disease or diseases, dangerously injurious pest or pests, he shall issue to the owner or proprietor a certificate. All nursery stock shipped by freight, express or other transportation companies shall be accompanied by a copy of said certificate attached to each car, box, bale or package.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to florists' greenhouse plants, flowers and cuttings, commonly known as greenhouse stock.

C. A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y., is authorized by law to issue certificates to nurserymen.

NORTH CAROLINA.—No person shall sell or give away any tree, shrub or woody vine unless a license to deal in such plants has been previously obtained from the commission. No transportation company shall deliver such nursery stock unless it shall have affixed to such package a label, stating the name and address of the grower, together with an official certificate, certifying that the particular plants or the nursery in which they were grown had been examined and found free from all dangerous insects named by the commission.

Licenses of the commissioner are divided into three classes, viz.: Class I. Nurseries. Class II. Dealers. Class III. Agents.

Licenses shall be granted to nurseries only after the grounds, warehouses, dormant and growing stock have been examined and declared free from dangerous pests by the official entomologist of the commission.

Licenses to dealers shall be granted to residents of the State who shall sign an agreement not to purchase nursery stock of any nursery or dealer located within or without the State unless such nursery is already licensed by the commission.

Licenses shall be only granted to agents employed by licensed nurseries and dealers, and such principals shall be held responsible for the stock sold by such agents.

Nurserymen outside the State must send their certificates to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., and 100 tags will be sent to admit their stock.

One of these tags must be attached to each shipment.

Franklin Sherman, Jr., Entomologist, Raleigh, N. C.

OHIO.—The Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station or its assistants shall examine annually all nurseries in the State, and if such nurseries appear free from said diseases the board shall give each owner of such nursery a certificate of the facts.

Copies of said certificates must accompany all shipments of nursery stock.

Every package of nursery stock shipped into the State must be accompanied by a copy of an official inspection certificate. If without such certificate, it shall be unlawful to deliver such property until it has been examined by the board or its assistants and found free from infestation or infection. In case any such stock is found diseased, it shall be held subject to the order of the shipper not exceeding ten days before being destroyed.

Dr. F. M. Webster, Entomologist, Wooster, Ohio, is the authorized inspector.

OKLAHOMA.—This Territory has no law governing the transportation of nursery stock.

OREGON.—The State Board of Horticulture have divided the State into five quarantine districts.

All consignees or other persons shall within twenty-four hours notify the quarantine officer of the State board of the arrival of any trees, plants, buds or scions at the quarantine station in the district of final destination. Such nursery stock arriving from without the State must be inspected on arrival at the quarantine station: and if such stock is found free from insect pests or fungous diseases, the officer shall issue a certificate to that effect.

All peach, nectarine, apricot, plum or almond trees, and all other trees worked on peach roots, and all peach or other pits or cuttings, buds or scions of such named trees grown in a district where "yellows" or "rosette" are known to exist are prohibited importation or distribution in the State.

All persons growing nursery stock are required to have it inspected in the months of September, October and November prior to shipment each year, by the quarantine officer of his district and if found free from pests or diseases, shall receive a certificate to that effect.

Further information may be had of the State Board of Horticulture, Salem, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.—No person shall keep any tree, shrub or vine in any nursery in the State, nor send out from such nursery any tree, shrub, vine or plant affected with San José scale or other insect destructive of such stock. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause an examination each year of nurseries and, if found free, the Secretary or his agent shall issue to the owner a certificate of such examination. All nursery stock shipped must be accompanied by a copy of said certificate attached to each box, bale or package.

Whenever nursery stock is shipped into the State every package shall be labeled with the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a State or Government officer.

Greenhouse stock is exempt from the provisions of this law.

John Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND.—There is no horticultural law in this State and no published rules regulating transportation of nursery stock. The State Board of Agriculture have recently appointed an entomologist.

Fred. W. Cord, Professor of Horticulture, Kingston, R. I., has issued certificates when required.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A recent law has been passed creating a board of entomology, but at this writing their rules are not in hand.

A. P. Anderson, Entomologist, Clemson College, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—No horticultural law in this State controls transportation of nursery stock, but Prof. D. A. Saunders, Entomologist and Botanist of the State Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D., has issued certificates to nurserymen.

TENNESSEE.—We have not received a copy of the recent law on the transportation of stock in this State. The State Entomologist is at Knoxville, Tenn.

TEXAS.—There is no law in this State relating to certification or transportation of nursery stock.

UTAH.—Three members constitute the State Board of Horticulture, and each is assigned a district. It is made the duty of every owner of an orchard, vineyard or nursery to disinfect the trees, vines or nursery stock if infested with any fruit destroying disease.

Any person spraying trees for hire must get a certificate from the board.

It is the duty of the board and the several inspectors to cause an inspection of orchards, nurseries, trees, vegetables, vines, packing houses and store-rooms; and if found infested with disease liable to spread, to notify the owners and give directions for remedy.

All persons or nurserymen shall report to the county inspectors any receipt of trees from points outside the State, and such inspector shall examine all such stock as well as all stock grown or offered for sale in the State.

Secretary State Board of Horticulture, J. A. Wright, Logan, Utah.

VERMONT.—There is no inspection law in this State. In a few cases the Entomologist and Horticulturist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt., have inspected stock when requested to do so.

VIRGINIA.—Growers and sellers of nursery stock shall not dispose or sell same unless accompanied by a certificate of an inspector declaring the same to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

All nursery stock entering the State from without must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection. The State Entomologist and Pathologist shall furnish to all nurserymen in other States doing business in this State an official tag upon request, if the certificate of inspection (of other States) is found correct.

All nursery premises must be inspected at least once each year.

William B. Alwood, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Blacksburg, Va.

WISCONSIN.—The law requires that all nursery stock entering the State shall bear a certificate that it has been properly inspected, and that it is free from specially injurious insects or plant diseases. The inspection is in charge of W. A. Henry, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

WYOMING.—No legislation relating to nursery stock in this State.

REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS REGARDING IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PLANTS, TREES AND FRUITS.

From Circular No. 41, Second Series, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology.

The Department of Agriculture has for some time been collecting, with the assistance of the Department of State, the full texts of the regulations of those foreign governments which have, through fear of the introduction of San José scale, adopted measures prohibiting the importation of American plants and fruits or requiring inspection before admission. The series is not yet complete, but, in view of the fall trade, it has been deemed wise to issue a brief digest of those on hand, in circular form, for the information of American exporters of this class of articles. The digests have been made with care, and it is hoped that they will be of some assistance.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Prohibits (decree of April 20, 1898) importation from America of living plants, grafts and layers, and fresh plant refuse of every kind, as well as the barrels, boxes and other coverings in which such goods or refuse may be packed, and fresh fruit and the refuse of fresh fruit, as well as the packings which may cover the same, when examination on frontier shall prove presence of San José scale. Admission limited to Bodenbach-Tetschen, Trieste and Fiume. Also prohibits transit of such goods through the Empire.

BELGIUM.

Importation and transit of fresh fruits, living plants and fresh parts of plants sent from the United States can take place only by ports of Antwerp, Ghent and Ostende, upon production of a certificate from competent authority attesting that products are not contaminated by San José scale. If not accompanied by certificate, products cannot be delivered until inspected, and, if not exempt, must be destroyed with packings; cost of all service at expense of importer. Order goes into effect March 15, 1899. Does not apply to shipments in direct transit by railway under supervision of customs authorities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rules and regulations, published June 25, 1897 (under authority of "Horticultural Board Act, 1894"), provide that all importers of nursery stock, trees, plants or fruit must give notice upon arrival, and before removal from wharf or station, to a member of the board or to the inspector of fruit pests, who shall inspect the same and, if clean, issue a certificate which shall be good for three months, unless revoked by further inspection. Nursery stock found to be infected shall be disinfected or destroyed. Fruit found to be infected shall be destroyed or reshipped.

CANADA.

Prohibits (San José scale act, 18th March, 1898) importations of nursery stock from United States, Australia, Japan and Hawaii. Stock so imported to be destroyed and importer liable to penalty prescribed by section 6 of cus-

toms tariff (\$200 for each offense).

Exempts:

1. Greenhouse plants.
2. Herbaceous perennials.
3. Herbaceous bedding plants.
4. All conifers.
5. Bulbs and tubers.

Amended (April 7, 1900):

So as to authorize importations from April 7 to May 15, through customs ports of St. John, N. B.; St. Johns, Quebec; Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, only, where they will be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Regulations published March 25, 1896, under authority of act No. 9, dated 1876, prohibits importation of any stone-fruit tree, or any fruit, scion, cutting, graft, root, or seed, the growth or produce thereof, from the United States, and any one importing such article as aforesaid shall be subject to a fine not exceeding £100 sterling or six months' imprisonment, and, in addition, the articles will be destroyed.

FRANCE.

Prohibits (decree of November 30, 1898) entry into and passing through France of trees, shrubs, products of nurseries, cuttings and all other plants or parts of living plants, as well as fresh debris from them, from United States, directly or in storage, as well as cases, sacks, etc., used for packing. Also prohibits fresh fruit and debris, when examination proves presence of insect at entry into France.

GERMANY.

Prohibits (decree of February 5, 1898) importation of living plants and parts of living plants from America, and barrels, boxes, etc., used for packing. Also fresh fruit or fresh parts of fruit when examination at port of entry shows presence of San José scale. Imperial chancellor authorized to grant exceptions.

Amended (commercial agreement of July 10, 1900) by annulling regulation providing that dried or evaporated fruits from United States be inspected. Such fruits now admitted without other charge than customs duties.

NETHERLANDS.

Prohibits (decree of May 23, 1899) importation and transit, direct or indirect, of live trees and shrubs, or live parts thereof, produced in America, including boxes, casks, baskets, sacks, vessels and other articles used for packing, unless accompanied by certificate issued by consular officer of Netherlands or competent authority in port of shipment, and objects shall not be landed unless certificate is satisfactory to receiver of import duties. Exceptions: (a) Importations from countries bordering on the Netherlands in which measures have been taken for combating the San José scale. (b) Importations for scientific purposes. (c) To meet requirements of frontier commerce.

NEW ZEALAND.

Prohibits (Act of 1896) importation of fruit of any kind infested with fruit-flies. Fruit infested with codling moth will be destroyed unless imme-

diately reshipped. Fruit, plants, trees, cuttings or buds infested with any scale insect will be admitted only when accompanied by certificate. Otherwise it will be fumigated at expense of importer or destroyed.

Imported fruit admitted only at Bluff, Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

Live plants admitted only at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

Fumigation performed only at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

SWITZERLAND.

Prohibits plants; prohibits importation of fresh fruit from America, except through Customs Bureau at Basle, where it is subject to an examination by an expert for San José scale or other parasites. No restrictions to direct importation of dried fruits.

TURKEY.

A note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United States Minister at Constantinople, dated October 18, 1899, states that the Imperial Government has decided to interdict the importation of trees, plants and fruits coming from the United States.

L. O. HOWARD, *Entomologist.*

Approved: JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1900.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON PLANTS, BULBS, SEEDS, ETC.

The following is a copy of the revised classification now in force among the principal companies. It will be seen that plants completely crated are put on the same footing as those completely boxed:

*PLANTS—Completely boxed or crated—general special rate.

Between points where no general special is in force, plants packed as above may be taken at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rates, pound rates, minimum charge 35 cents for each company carrying, prepaid or guaranteed.

*Completely enclosed in baskets, and so packed that they may be stowed with other freight without injury to the plants, pound rates, minimum 35 cents—merchandise rate.

Plants not packed as above double merchandise rate.

*Roots—For planting, completely boxed and packed so that they may be handled without extra care—general special rate.

Between points where no general special is in force, roots packed as above may be taken at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rates, pound rates, minimum charge of 35 cents for each company carrying, prepaid or guaranteed.

*Completely enclosed in baskets, and so packed that they may be stowed with other freight without injury to the roots, pound rates, minimum 35 cents—merchandise rate.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SPORTS.

THE SHOOTING CONTEST.

The shooting contest took place on Thursday afternoon at the grounds of the Audubon Gun Club. Three teams entered—Philadelphia, Cleveland and Buffalo. Twenty-five birds were shot at. Following is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	
Wm. K. Harris.....	15
G. Anderson.....	19
John Burton.....	22
Edward Reid.....	19
C. D. Ball.....	15
A. B. Cartledge.....	17
Total.....	107
CLEVELAND.	
F. Beard.....	18
H. Altick.....	18
E. Hippard.....	18
E. Stevens.....	13
J. Eadie.....	20
C. Graham.....	13
Total.....	100
BUFFALO.	
J. Braik.....	8
Wm. Scott.....	15
G. Troup.....	9
W. F. Kasting.....	4
W. B. Scott.....	6
D. J. Scott.....	6
Total.....	48

Individual scores: H. Weber 7, E. Hippard 20, E. Reid 19, W. B. Scott 8, A. Klokner 7, G. Anderson 21, W. Scott 12, E. Steffens 14, A. B. Cartledge 19, C. D. Ball 15, C. Reisch 5, G. Craig 11, H. Altick 19, J. Braik 10, G. Troup 14, J. Burton 22, G. McLean 8, H. Graham 16, G. W. McClure 7, D. Scott 1, W. K. Harris 15, J. Eadie 19, A. L. Brown 10, F. Beard 13, Schoenhut 1.

John Burton captured the first prize in this contest, a 22 calibre Winchester repeating rifle, value \$25, donated by Wm. J. Palmer. George Anderson won second prize, a pair of gold sleeve links, value \$10, donated by C. H. Keitsch. The third prize was won by E. Hippard, a box of 100 cigars donated by Wm. Legg.

In the competition for doubles the following scores were made:

W. K. Harris 10, A. B. Cartledge 13, C. D. Ball 11, E. Reid 13, J. Burton 12, G. Anderson 18, W. Scott 11, J. Braik 3, E. Hippard 8, E. Steffens 4, F. Beard 14, H. Altick 14, J. Eadie 8, G. Troup 5, H. Graham 12, Braik 8, Brown 5.

The shoot off for second prize was won by F. Beard.

Wm. Scott offered a box of cigars for the highest score made by a Buffalo shooter. It was won by J. Braik with a score of six out of a possible ten.

Refreshments were provided by the Buffalo Club, a large attendance being present.

THE BOWLING CONTEST.

By the kind courtesy of THE FLORISTS' EXCHANGE, a complete reproduction of the score board is herewith presented to the readers of this volume. The team contests took place at German-American Alleys, and the individual competition at Voght's Alleys. Bowling began promptly at 9 a. m. The only deviation from former tournaments was that each team rolled its three consecutive games, which helped much toward getting through in good time and allowed those who had finished to depart if they chose.

Subjoined is a list of the prizes, with the various winners:

The Lord & Burnham Cup, for highest grand total in the three games. Won by Philadelphia with 2,560 pins.

The Hitchings & Co. Cup, for the highest score in the three games. Won by New York, score 883 pins.

Queen of Edgely Cup, for highest total in the first two games. Won by Chicago, with 1,698 pins. This trophy is now the property of the Chicago team, having been won by it twice in succession.

The Detroit Trophy, for the highest score in any one game. Won by New York with a score of 883 pins.

F. R. Pierson Cup, for highest aggregate score in any one game. Won by W. Gibson, of Philadelphia, whose three scores aggregated 523 pins.

Mr. Gibson also won the Kasting prize, a gold fountain pen, for the highest individual score in any one game, his record being 213 pins.

The Scott prize, an opera glass, for second highest aggregate in three games, was captured by A. Y. Ellison, of St. Louis, with a total of 485.

The prize for the third highest aggregate score in the three games, a silk umbrella, donated by George McClure, was won by R. Halliday, of Baltimore, with a score of 483 pins.

The Hewson prize, value \$7, for the greatest number of strikes in three games, was captured by Wm. Gibson, who had 14 to his credit.

The prize, value \$7, donated by William C. Beuchi, for the greatest number of spares in three games, was won by F. W. Lentz, of New York, with 17 spares.

THE INDIVIDUAL CONTEST.

First prize, a specially made mowing machine, with weed cutting attachment, value \$20, donated by the Coldwell Manufacturing Co., of Newburg, N. Y. Won by John Burton, with a score of 181.

Second prize, field glass, donated by W. A. Adams. Captured by David J. Scott, score 166.

Third prize, 100 cigars donated by J. C. Devine. Won by J. J. Hess, score 160.

Fourth prize, a meerschaum pipe, value \$7, donated by C. Guenther. Won by J. H. Rebstock, score 155.

A challenge game for \$25 was later played between Buffalo and Chicago, three men on each side, the Buffalonians winning out. Chicago was represented by Asmus, Foerster and Stollery, and Buffalo by W. B. Scott, Kasting and Risch.

The various prizes were presented by Wm. Scott in his usual graceful manner.

As a fitting conclusion to an enjoyable affair, a social time was had by those remaining to the end. W. F. Kasting acted as toastmaster, and speech, song and story whiled away the time until the midnight hour was reached.

A PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Friday afternoon President O'Mara was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain. The presentation, on behalf of the hundreds of warm friends in the Society, was made by ex-President Wm. Scott, at the railroad station in Niagara Falls, while the visitors were preparing to take the return train to Buffalo. Mr. Scott was in his best vein and aptly wove sincere praise and humorous allusions into his remarks as he told Mr. O'Mara how much he had endeared himself to the members of the Society and expressed the hope that he might live many years to enjoy the gift.

Upon stepping forward to accept the present, President O'Mara was welcomed with prolonged cheers and was frequently interrupted with appreciative applause. He expressed, in eloquent words, his thanks, and rejoiced at the hopeful and inspiring conditions now surrounding the Society to which his best efforts had been so earnestly devoted, not only as its presiding officer, but during all the years of his membership, and appealed to the members present to stick together and work unitedly for the good of the Society and the principles it represents.

Ex-Presidents Graham, Hill, Dean and Rudd and Messrs. Zeller, Westcott, Ewell and other well-known speakers also made brief remarks until the delightful occasion was brought to a finish by the arrival of the cars and the cry of "All aboard!"

WM. J. STEWART, Secretary.

FLORISTS' HAIL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The following reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Florists' Hail Association were read at the annual meeting, and were received and approved of by the members present:

John T. Temple and Wm. Scott were elected Directors to succeed themselves. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held after the adjournment of the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: J. C. Vaughan, President; E. G. Hill, Vice-President; John G. Esler, Secretary, and Albert M. Herr, Treasurer. J. C. Vaughan, Albert M. Herr and John G. Esler were appointed a committee to invest surplus funds.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

On the first day of August, 1901, the 1,020 members comprising the Florists' Hail Association of America insured an aggregate of 14,541,382 square feet of glass, subdivided as follows: Single thick, 3,320,561 square feet; double thick, 7,696,162 square feet; single thick, extra one-half, 369,007 square feet; double thick, extra one-half, 809,330 square feet; single thick, extra whole insurance, 869,263 square feet; double thick, extra whole insurance, 2,066,228 square feet.

The receipts for the year ending August 1, 1901, have been, from eleventh assessment, \$8,398.50; from new business, as per Treasurer's report, \$1,905.03; from interest on investments, \$291; from re-insurance of glass broken by hail, \$65.77. Total receipts for the year, \$10,660.30.

The Treasurer has paid \$5,328.55 for losses during the year; for expenses, \$1,480.79; for investment on account of the reserve fund, \$1,000, making a total of \$7,809.34.

The cash balance on hand at the close of the year, \$9,674.40, of which \$944.45 belongs to the reserve fund, and leaving \$8,729.95 available for use in the emergency fund.

The reserve fund of the Florists' Hail Association now consists of \$7,600, invested as per Treasurer's report, and \$944.45 cash in hand, making the total reserve fund August 1st, 1901, \$8,544.45.

Glass belonging to members to the extent of 42,218 square feet of single thick and 28,174 square feet of double thick was broken by hail during the past year, and paid for by the Florists' Hail Association.

Since the first day of June, 1887, the Florists' Hail Association has paid 510 losses, involving an expenditure of over \$45,000.

STATES.	No. of hailstorms from June 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1901.	No. of losses paid from June 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1901.	No. of hailstorms for year ending Aug. 1, 1901.	No. of losses paid for year ending Aug. 1, 1901.
Maine	3	..	..	..
Vermont	3	..	..	..
New Hampshire	7	1	3	..
Rhode Island	3	..	..	..
Connecticut	7	1	1	..
Massachusetts	10	..	1	..
New York	74	11	4	3
New Jersey	47	8	9	..
Pennsylvania	56	28	10	5
Delaware	2	1	..	..
Ohio	45	34	5	3
Indiana	15	9	3	4
Illinois	62	48	8	10
Michigan	12	4	..	..
Wisconsin	23	25	2	3
Minnesota	23	21	4	10
Iowa	41	51	5	6
Missouri	45	75	7	15
Kansas	46	69	7	2
Nebraska	31	39	4	7
Arkansas	2	..	..	..
Colorado	29	39	2	7
North Dakota	6	1	..	..
South Dakota	8	4	..	..
Montana	1	..	..	..
Wyoming	3	3	..	..
Maryland	8	3	..	..
Virginia	2	1	..	..
West Virginia	11	3	..	..
North Carolina	4	1	1	1
Kentucky	8	4	1	11
Georgia	3	..	..	..
Texas	6	1	1	..
Louisiana	2	..	..	..
Tennessee	2	1	1	..
Florida	1	..	..	..
Mississippi	1	..	..	..
Oklahoma Territory	7	7	1	..
Indian Territory	1	..	..	..
District of Columbia	4	..	..	..
Canada	2	..	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..

The Secretary especially requests that members furnish him with information concerning all hailstorms in their vicinity, whether they are personally interested or not, as such information will materially assist in the compilation of statistics.

Your Secretary is also pleased to report that the Florists' Hail Association is now exempt from internal revenue taxation. He also requests that members use greater care in making proofs of loss. The Florists' Hail Association pays promptly when proofs are properly prepared, but inaccuracies cause delay in the payment of claims.

The usual increase in business has been maintained during the past year, which can be considered a manifestation of continued confidence on the part not only of the members, but of the trade at large.

JOHN G. ESLER, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.....	\$96 00
Interest on Government Bond.....	15 00
Interest on Chicago Bond.....	20 00
Interest on Orvil Township Bond.....	50 00
Interest on Tri-State Certificate.....	110 00
Received from Eleventh Assessment.....	8,398 50
Received from Membership Fees.....	726 58
Received from New Assessments.....	487 27
Received from Additional Assessments.....	308 71
Received from Extra One-half Assessments.....	74 20
Received from Extra Whole Assessments.....	308 27
Received from Re-insurance.....	65 77
Total	<u>\$10,660 30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS—LOSSES.

Aug. 3, 1900.	Arthur R. Williams, Rochester, Minn.....	\$53 80
Aug. 3,	Ed. Quinn, Springfield, Mo.....	124 29
Aug. 10,	J. O. Zimmerman, Pueblo, Colo.....	38 53
Aug. 27,	Lansdale Mushroom Co., Lansdale, Pa.....	54 95
Aug. 27,	Luis Zadina, South Omaha, Neb.....	4 00
Sept. 1,	Amos N. Rohrer, Strasburg, Pa.....	10 70
Sept. 1,	Mrs. Margaret Ballard, Perry, Iowa.....	19 95
Sept. 1,	B. Haas, Omaha, Neb.....	21 87
Sept. 11,	Mrs. S. H. Gagley, Abilene, Kan.....	3 20
Sept. 11,	Brewster & Williams, Grand Island, Neb.....	37 00
Sept. 11,	Frank Burtenshaw, Beardstown, Ill.....	5 15
Sept. 11,	H. M. Humfeld, Frankfort, Ind.....	9 85
Sept. 11,	Wm. Murphy, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7 53

Sept. 13,	H. B. Weaver & Bro., Wheatland Mills, Pa.....	\$40 46
Sept. 22,	E. Corbin, Grand Island, Neb.....	3 66
Sept. 26,	Peterson Bros., Omaha, Neb.....	18 10
Oct. 29,	Henry J. Purvogel, St. Paul, Minn.....	18 61
Dec. 5,	F. G. Francke, St. Paul, Minn.....	4 48
Dec. 5,	C. Bussjaeger, St. Paul, Minn.....	3 93
April 2, 1901.	Mrs. H. Stauffer, Olney, Ill.....	27 09
June 3,	John M. Walters, St. Louis, Mo.....	17 43
June 4,	Mrs. Cal. Richardson, Waverly, Ill.....	119 96
June 4,	J. W. Hargrave & Co., Hiawatha, Kan.....	102 63
June 8,	Samuel Muntz, Dubuque, Iowa.....	6 25
June 8,	Chas. A. Juengel, St. Louis, Mo.....	12 70
June 8,	Bell Miller, Springfield, Ill.....	453 45
June 8,	Southwestern Florist Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	25 70
June 11,	Robert McPherson, Litchfield, Ill.....	5 50
June 15,	Andrew Meyers, St. Louis, Mo.....	9 30
June 15,	Frank Shaffer, Pana, Ill.....	3 72
June 15,	Henry Johann, Collinsville, Ill.....	11 40
June 15,	Raymond Miller, Abilene, Kan.....	12 30
June 17,	Fred Huke, St. Louis, Mo.....	30 65
June 17,	Brown & Canfield, Springfield, Ill.....	158 38
June 17,	Fred Berning, St. Louis, Mo.....	50 08
June 17,	Joseph Wolf, Sparta, Wis.....	3 10
June 17,	W. H. Kruse, St. Louis, Mo.....	7 00
June 17,	J. F. Windt, St. Louis, Mo.....	35 00
June 21,	W. H. Searing, Greely, Colo.....	41 55
June 21,	Hunt & Marsh, Wichita, Kan.....	25 90
June 24,	W. J. Hesser, Plattsmouth, Neb.....	51 44
June 27,	Isaac Miles, Oshkosh, Wis.....	109 64
June 27,	C. E. Carbines, Wadsworth, Ohio.....	3 65
June 27,	Henry Meyer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	54 68
June 27,	J. F. Wilcox, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1,316 12
June 27,	J. J. Thomas, Pueblo, Colo.....	62 70
June 27,	James Frost, Greenville, Ohio.....	167 60
June 27,	Fred Busch, Minneapolis, Minn.....	238 56
June 27,	C. E. Paris, Pueblo, Colo.....	38 20
June 27,	Henry Bachman, Minneapolis, Minn.....	266 84
June 27,	Nelson H. Reeves, Minneapolis, Minn.....	14 98
June 28,	E. G. Donley, Pueblo, Colo.....	104 20
July 5,	J. Baldwin, Lafayette, Ind.....	6 85
July 5,	Jacob Hartman, Mgr., Minneapolis, Minn.....	31 78
July 5,	R. S. Barrett, Louisville, Ky.....	10 34
July 5,	Mrs. M. J. Heite, Merriam, Kan.....	160 26
July 5,	Jacob Tobler, Kansas City, Mo.....	17 28
July 5,	Newton Lumber Co., Pueblo, Colo.....	51 00
July 5,	Thomas Hicks, Auburn, N. Y.....	70 35

July 5.	Nelson Jarrett, Drakeniore, Mo.....	\$24 20
July 5,	Richard Forrest, Washington, Pa.....	19 20
July 5,	W. J. Barnes, Kansas City, Mo.....	43 18
July 5,	Alfred Patriek, Auburn, N. Y.....	46 40
July 5,	Henry Kingston, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	13 00
July 9,	M. A. Hunt Floral Co., Terre Haute, Ind.....	98 42
July 9,	Chas. Laundry, Westport, Mo.....	24 78
July 9,	Warrendale Floral Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	32 52
July 9,	J. O. Zimmerman, Pueblo, Colo.....	40 64
July 9,	W. S. Ritter, Lincoln, Ill.....	166 32
July 9,	A. Blankenfeld, Kansas City, Mo.....	88 90
July 12,	John Monson, Minneapolis, Minn.....	46 62
July 12,	J. L. O'Quinn, Raleigh, N. C.....	22 87
July 12,	W. M. Havard, Rosedale, Kan.....	15 62
July 12,	L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	32 69
July 15,	Mrs. Fred Flister, Oshkosh, Wis.....	6 70
July 15,	Dr. O. Martin, Westport, Mo.....	44 10
July 15,	Carl Ambruster, Auburn, N. Y.....	4 28
July 18,	Anchorage Rose Co., Anchorage, Ky.....	11 64
July 18,	Chas. Raynor, Anchorage, Ky.....	14 20
July 21,	Isaac Layer, Tacony, Pa.....	28 05
July 21,	Mrs. A. Sauer, Rosedale, Kan.....	33 45
July 21,	Edward Bunyar, Rosedale, Kan.....	55 15
Total		\$5,328 55

EXPENSES AND INVESTMENTS.

Aug. 10, 1900.	Gardening Co., advertising.....	\$6 00
Sept. 1,	C. B. Weatherhead, advertising N. Y. Souvenir..	12 50
Sept. 7,	Lancaster Trust Co., Certificate of Deposit for Investment	1,000 00
Sept. 11,	J. C. Vaughan, envelopes.....	50
Sept. 11,	A. T. De La Mare, printing reports.....	16 25
Sept. 13,	American Florist, advertisement.....	10 00
Sept. 26,	A. T. De La Mare, printing blanks, etc.....	12 01
Oct. 29,	A. T. De La Mare, printing notices, etc.....	21 26
Nov. 24,	Lancaster Trust Co., box rent.....	5 00
Dec. 5,	Albert M. Herr, part salary.....	100 00
Dec. 5,	N. Y. Envelope Co., envelopes.....	6 18
Jan. 1, 1901.	A. T. De La Mare, printing envelopes.....	4 65
Jan. 1,	J. G. Esler, part salary.....	250 00
Jan. 1,	Lancaster Trust Co., check book.....	10 00
Feb. 18,	John G. Esler, postage and revenue stamps.....	31 54
March 27,	John G. Esler, postage and revenue stamps and express to Washington.....	18 10
March 27,	John G. Esler, revenue stamps.....	45 00

March 30,	A. T. De La Mare, printing stationery.....	\$3 00
April 2.	F. J. Faesig, printing stationery.....	2 75
April 11.	F. J. Faesig, printing stationery.....	3 50
May 3.	A. T. De La Mare, printing stationery.....	2 50
May 4.	A. T. De La Mare, printing stationery.....	4 00
June 13,	A. T. De La Mare, printing stationery.....	15 75
June 27,	Florists' Publishing Co., advertising.....	15 00
June 27.	American Gardening, advertising.....	7 50
July 5.	Florists' Exchange, advertising.....	15 00
July 5.	American Florist, advertising.....	15 00
July 5,	Gardening Co., advertising.....	7 50
July 9,	John G. Esler, postage and revenue.....	29 73
July 12,	Dan. B. Long, advertising in Buffalo Souvenir....	10 00
July 12,	Albert M. Herr, balance of salary.....	188 00
July 12,	J. C. Vaughan, salary.....	108 00
July 12,	John G. Esler, balance of salary.....	470 00
July 12,	J. C. Vaughan, postage for the year.....	4 00
July 12,	A. M. Herr, postage for the year.....	30 57
Total	.....	<u>\$2,480 79</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Albert M. Herr, Treasurer, in account with the Florists' Hail Association of America.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance on hand, August 1, 1900.....	\$6,823 44	
To total receipts for the year ending Aug. 1, 1901.....	10,660 30	
By losses paid for the year ending Aug. 1, 1901.....		\$5,328 55
By expenses paid for the year ending Aug. 1, 1901.....		1,480 79
By investment on account of reserve fund.....		1,000 00
By balance.....		9,674 40
	<u>\$17,483 74</u>	<u>\$17,483 74</u>

RESERVE FUND INVESTMENTS

Of Florists' Hail Association of America.

Certificates of deposit with Lancaster Trust Co.....	\$3,400 00
Tri-State B. and L. certificates.....	2,200 00
Chicago Bond, par value.....	500 00
U. S. Government Bond, par value.....	500 00
Orvil Township, N. J., Bonds.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$7,600 00</u>

ALBERT M. HERR, *Treasurer.*

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY.

This Society held a meeting at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, E. G. HILL presiding, in the absence of President WM. G. BERTERMANN, who had to return home early in the week on account of sickness. In order to meet the requirements of the Indianapolis people it was decided to change the date of the meeting to Wednesday and Thursday, February 19 and 20, next.

The Garrett donation of \$50 to the premium fund was divided into two prizes, one of \$30 and one of \$20, to be awarded for fifty blooms of any variety not yet in commerce. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Indianapolis management that the public be not invited to the exhibition until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, so as to give the judges ample time to do their work, and afford the delegates and members the opportunity of inspecting the exhibits during the afternoon.

The following programme was suggested, and the gentlemen named will be asked to prepare papers accordingly: "Electricity in regard to Carnation Growth," by IRVING GIEGRICH, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station; "Sub-watering to Date, and Experiments with Artificial Fertilizers," by C. W. WARD, of Queens, N. Y.; "Sterilization of Soil for Carnations," by A. N. PIERSON, Cromwell, Conn.; "A Criticism of Growers' Methods," from the standpoint of the commission man, by E. G. GILLET, Cincinnati, Ohio: A suggestion was made to have the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, accepted as headquarters.

Mr. HILL said that he looked forward to a very successful meeting and one of the finest exhibitions in the Society's history. It is likely that the Society will have uniform vases in which to stage the various exhibits—something that will put each exhibitor on an equal footing, besides adding to the attractiveness of the display generally.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Chrysanthemum Society of America was held at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1901, during the American Carnation Society meeting.

Vice-President EUGENE DAILLEDOUZE occupied the chair.

JOHN N. MAY announced that a special premium of \$100 had been offered to be competed for at the exhibition to be held by the New York Florists' Club, October 21st to 28th, in the city of New York.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the cup of the Chrysanthemum Society of America be competed for in New York City next fall.

It was moved by JAMES W. WITHERS that the scheme adopted last year be competed for this year. Competition to be as follows: For ten best blooms of any one variety of chrysanthemum. Carried.

It was on motion agreed that Messrs. A. HERRINGTON and JOHN N. MAY be a committee, with full power to act, to arrange all matters appertaining thereto with the New York Florists' Club.

The following were enrolled as members: W. J. PALMER, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. N. PEIRCE, Waltham, Mass.; JOHN CULLEN, Pencoyd, Pa.; HENRY EICHHOLZ, Waynesboro, Pa.; S. J. REUTER, Westerly, R. I.; WM. NICHOLSON, Framingham, Mass.; EDWARD J. MURCHIE, Sharon, Pa.

On motion adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Chrysanthemum Society of America was held Wednesday afternoon, August 7, 1901, in the Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., President A. HERRINGTON in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting held at New York, August 22, 1900, were read and approved. And the minutes of the special meeting held at Baltimore, February 22, 1901, were also read, where-

upon is was moved, seconded, and carried, that that portion of the minutes referring to the donation of \$100 to be competed for under the auspices of the Chrysanthemum Society of America, at the exhibition to be held by the New York Florists' Club in October, be expunged.

The Secretary's report, setting forth the varieties certificated by the Society last year, was adopted, which is as follows:

Of the twenty-seven varieties of Chrysanthemums exhibited before the committees of the Chrysanthemum Society of America, seventeen were awarded certificates.

The varieties are as follows:

- Iolantha, (N. Smith & Son), Jap. Inc., pink.
- Omega, (N. Smith & Son), Ref. Jap., canary yellow.
- Mrs. Elmer D. Smith, (N. Smith & Son), Jap. Inc., yellow.
- Mrs. Ritson, (N. Smith & Son), Ref., white sport from Vivand-Morel. Imported.
- Malcolm Lamond, (The E. G. Hill Co.), Ref., crimson.
- Mary Hill, (The E. G. Hill Co.), Inc., pink.
- Yanariva, (John N. May), Inc., very light pink.
- Mrs. W. B. Chamberlain, (John N. May), Jap. Ref., pink.
- Chestnut Hill, (John N. May), Jap. Inc., yellow.
- Zampa, (John N. May), Jap. Ref., old gold, reverse strawberry red.
- Brutus, (John N. May), Jap. Ref., terra cotta red.
- Prosperity, (Geo. Hollis), Jap., white.
- Joseph W. Cook, (John Cook), Jap. Ref., blush white.
- D. Josephine, (Wm. Kleinheinz), Jap. Inc., bright yellow.
- Nellie, (H. W. Rieman), Jap. Inc., creamy white.
- Timothy Eaton, (Miller & Sons), Jap. Inc., white.
- Golden Fame, (A. Welsing, originator; H. A. Molatsch, exhibitor), Jap. Inc., bright yellow.

Treasurer JOHN N. MAY rendered a statement of his accounts, which was on motion referred to the Executive Committee for examination.

It was moved by W. N. RUDD, duly seconded and carried, that a committee of three be appointed with the object in view of consulting with the officers and Executive Committee of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists looking towards consolidating with that society; said committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Society of American Florists, and that the Secretary

be instructed to notify the Secretary of the Society of American Florists of the action of this society. Committee appointed is as follows: W. N. RUDD, A. HERRINGTON, EDWIN LONSDALE.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. HERRINGTON; Vice-President, EUGENE DAILLEDOUZE; Treasurer, JOHN N. MAY; Secretary, EDWIN LONSDALE.

No further business appearing, the meeting on motion adjourned subject to the call of the President.

EDWIN LONSDALE, *Secretary*.

INVITATION TO INSPECT POWER PLANT.

CITY OF BUFFALO.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 3, 1901.

Wm. J. Stewart, Secy., American Florists, 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—Understanding that your Association will convene in Buffalo during the coming Pan-American Exposition, I desire to convey to you my regards, with a cordial invitation to the members of your organization to visit, when here, the Power Plant of the Buffalo City Water Works.

We consider our system second to none in the United States, and I am satisfied that your associates will take great interest in such inspection. It will also give me great pleasure to impart to the guests other information regarding our municipality. Very respectfully,

FRANK J. ILLIG, *Superintendent*.

CHARTER OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS.

AN ACT, To incorporate the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Dean, of Freeport, Charles W. Ward, of Queens, William Scott, of Buffalo, and Charles Henderson, of New York City, all in the State of New York; William J. Stewart, Michael H. Norton, and Patrick Welch, of Boston, Edmund M. Wood, of Natick, and Lawrence Cotter, of Dorchester, all in the State of Massachusetts; Edward G. Hill, of Richmond, in the State of Indiana; John N. May, of Summit, John G. Esler, of Saddle River, Patrick O'Mara, of Jersey City, William A. Manda, of South Orange, all in the State of New Jersey; Benjamin Durfee, William R. Smith, William F. Gude, and Henry Small, Jr., of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Willis N. Rudd, of Chicago, Emil Buettner, of Park Ridge, John C. Vaughan, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois; Joseph A. Dirwanger, of Portland, in the State of Maine; Robert Craig, Edwin Lonsdale, W. Atlee Burpee, and John Burton, of Philadelphia, H. B. Beatty, of Oil City, and William Falconer, of Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania; George M. Kellogg, of Pleasant Hill, in the State of Missouri; John T. D. Fulmer, of Des Moines, and J. C. Rennison, of Sioux City, in the State of Iowa; L. A. Berckmans, of Augusta, in the State of Georgia; H. Papworth, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; Elmer D. Smith, of Adrian, and Harry Balsley, of Detroit, in the State of Michigan; F. A. Whelan, of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, in the State of Virginia; Adam Graham, of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio; William Fraser, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; John Spalding, of New London, and John Champion, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut; and Charles W. Hoitt, of Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, for the development and advancement of floriculture and horticulture in all their branches, to increase and diffuse the knowledge thereof, and for kindred purposes in the interest of floriculture and horticulture. Said association is authorized to adopt a constitution and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law, to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and such other estate as may be donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory: *Provided*, That all property so held, and the proceeds thereof, shall be held and used solely for the purposes set forth in the Act. The principal office of the association shall be at Washington, in the District of Columbia, but annual meetings may be held in such places as the incorporators or their successors shall determine: *Provided*, That this corporation shall not be permitted to occupy any park of the City of Washington.

SEC. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act in whole or in part.

Approved March 3, 1901.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

D. B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. P. FRYE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY
OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL
HORTICULTURISTS.

ADOPTED MAY 15, 1901.

ARTICLE I.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the society are to advance the love of floriculture and horticulture in America ; to promote and encourage the development of their industries ; to classify their products ; to hold meetings and exhibitions ; to cooperate with the national and state governments and regularly organized horticultural bodies in disseminating horticultural knowledge.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS, THEIR ELECTION AND DUTIES.

SEC. 1. *Officers.* The officers of this society shall consist of a president, first vice-president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers, agents and committees as the president or executive board shall appoint, as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. *Elections and Appointments.*

(a) The president, first vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society, and their term of office shall begin with the first day of January next succeeding the election and shall continue for one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified,

(b) The president shall appoint on the first day of January of each year, (or on the second day of January when the first falls on Sunday) two directors to serve for a term of three years. He shall also appoint at the same time one state vice-president from each state and territory represented in the membership, to serve for a term of one year.

(c) Nominations for elective officers shall be made orally at the morning session of the second day of the annual meeting.

(d) The secretary shall cause official ballots to be prepared according to the "Australian" form containing the names of all candidates nominated for the various elective offices. Balloting shall take place at the morning session of the third day of the annual meeting. The president or presiding officer shall appoint a committee to receive, assort and count the votes given and report the number ; the polls shall remain open from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon ; a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election ; and the president or presiding officer shall declare who is elected.

(e) No person shall be allowed to vote whose dues for the current year are unpaid, and all voters shall give satisfactory proof of their good standing in the society, as defined by these by-laws, before being allowed to deposit their ballot.

(f) No ballot shall be legal or shall be counted in the result except those officially prepared by the society through its secretary.

(g) Vacancies in any of the offices of the society shall be filled by appointment by the president, subject to the approval of the executive board.

SEC. 3. *Duties of Officers*

(a) *President.* The president shall preside at all meetings of the society, and exercise a general supervision of its affairs. He shall report from time to time such measures as seem necessary for promoting its objects and extending its usefulness. He shall annually, on the first day of January, appoint two directors to serve for a term of three years, one botanist, one entomologist, one vegetable pathologist, and one state vice-president for each state or territory represented in the society; he shall act as chairman of the executive board at its meetings and sign all diplomas and certificates of the society.

(b) *First Vice-President.* In the event of the absence, resignation, death or disability of the president—said disability to be determined by the executive board—the first vice-president shall exercise all the authority, privileges and power of the president. He shall be a resident of the state in which the annual meeting is held during his term of office and shall be the official representative of the society under the direction of the executive board in all local preparations for said meeting.

(c) *Secretary.* The secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society and shall have charge of its papers, reports, seal, dies and medals. He shall audit all bills against the society, receive and receipt for all fees and annual assessments, remitting same to the treasurer, and shall give bonds for such sum as the executive board may from time to time deem sufficient. He shall keep an alphabetical list of all members and shall notify each member by mail of all meetings of the society. He shall duly record the proceedings at the meetings of the society and executive board, prepare ballots, act as editor of such publications as are ordered to be printed and shall prepare and countersign all diplomas and certificates of the society. He shall keep a registration book, in which shall be recorded names and descriptions of new varieties of plants under the rules of the society, application for same having been duly made by the owner thereof, and shall give prompt public notice of each registration with the date of same in such horticultural journals as the executive board may direct. He shall receive for his services such salary as may from time to time be allowed by the society, and traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties shall be paid by the treasurer.

(d) *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the society, and shall pay all bills when same have been approved by the president and secretary. He shall make all transfers and investments under the direction of the executive board and shall keep a correct record of receipts and

disbursements, rendering an account annually to the society, the same having been duly audited at the preceding meeting of the executive board. He shall give bonds in such sum as the executive board may from time to time deem sufficient, the expense of furnishing such bond to be assumed by the society, and shall receive for his services such salary as may from time to time be allowed by the society.

(e) *Directors.* The directors shall attend all executive meetings as hereinafter provided and perform such duties as devolve upon them as members of the executive board.

(f) *State Vice-Presidents.* It shall be the duty of each state vice-president to make an annual report to the society of progress and interesting horticultural events that have occurred in his state during the preceding year, to assist the officers in the discharge of their duties, and in general to promote as best he can the welfare of the national society. He shall be the accredited representative of the society at all meetings and exhibitions of importance in his state.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Between the sessions of the society its government shall be vested in an executive board, consisting of the president, junior ex-president, first vice-president, secretary, treasurer, six directors, and the duly accredited delegates of co-operative societies as hereinafter provided. A regular meeting of the board shall be held each year about mid-Lent, at the call of the secretary, upon such date as the president may direct, at which a programme for the next annual meeting of the society shall be considered and adopted, a superintendent for the exhibition appointed, and special rules and regulations for the management of the exhibition shall be arranged. At this meeting the accounts of the secretary and treasurer shall be audited, appropriations made for specific purposes and such other action taken as in the judgment of the board may be for the welfare of the society, and any action taken by the executive board at its meetings shall be legal and binding upon the society, providing that it is not inconsistent with these by-laws, and provided, further, that no expenditure or contract for expenditure in excess of \$100 for any special purpose shall be valid until approved by vote of the society. It shall also be the duty of the executive board to supervise the proceedings and exhibition of the society at its annual meeting, and to this end the board shall hold during the annual meeting daily sessions at the call of the secretary. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the secretary on order of the president, or request of a majority of the members of the executive board. No business other than that stated in the notice shall be transacted at such meeting. Seven members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. The executive board may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of their meetings and management of the affairs of the society as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with these by-laws. Mileage shall be allowed all members of the board in attendance

upon regular or special meetings, sessions during the annual convention alone excepted.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. *Eligibility.* All persons interested in horticulture, professional or amateur, and manufacturers of and dealers in horticultural supplies shall be eligible for membership individually in this society.

SEC. 2. *Fees and Assessments.* The payment of \$30 shall secure a life membership in the society and exempt from all future assessments. Any eligible person may become a member for the current year by the payment of \$5, and such membership may be continued by the payment of an assessment of \$3 in advance each consecutive year. Any annual member in good standing may become a life member by the payment of \$25.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. *Meetings.* The first annual meeting of the society shall be held at Buffalo, New York, on the first Tuesday of August, 1901, and thereafter the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of August in each year, continuing for three days or until all business is completed, the location of the next following meeting to be selected by ballot at the morning session of the second day of each annual meeting.

SEC. 2. *Quorum.* Thirty members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

SEC. 3. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall not be allowed.

SEC. 4. *Order of Business.* The transaction of business shall be in the following order:

- Calling to order.
- President's address.
- Report of secretary.
- Report of treasurer.
- Reports of state vice-presidents.
- Reports of standing committees.
- Reports of special committees.
- Unfinished business.
- New business.
- Adjournment.

SEC. 5. *Exhibitions.* There shall be held, whenever practicable, in connection with each annual convention, an exhibition of materials and manufactures used in and products of horticulture. It shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the executive board at its preliminary annual meeting, and shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the executive board shall adopt. Judges shall be appointed by the president and secretary at least one month before the exhibition.

ARTICLE VI.

RESERVE FUND.

Money accruing from life membership payments shall form a reserve fund, the interest of which may be appropriated annually for general or specific purposes.

ARTICLE VII.

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Whenever any donation or bequest shall be made to the society for any specific purpose, it shall be so applied and the name of the donor and the amount and the description of each donation shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose. The society may, upon recommendation of the executive board, award medals or other testimonials to donors or benefactors of the society who have advanced its interests or promoted its usefulness.

ARTICLE VIII.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Every resolution involving an appropriation of money must be referred to the executive board before it can be acted upon; and it shall be the duty of the board to report on the same at the next session after the one at which such resolution is introduced; provided, however, that in cases of urgency the executive board may retire for consultation and report at the same session at which such resolution was introduced.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

The constitution and by-laws may be amended or altered at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, notice of such alteration or amendment having been submitted to the society at a previous meeting or furnished to the secretary by June 1st, preceding the meeting, and published in full by him in the general programme and call of the society, at least three weeks before the annual meeting.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists

Organization for 1901.

President:

PATRICK O'MARA, Jersey City, N. J.

Treasurer:

H. B. BEATTY, Oil City, Pa.

Vice-President:

WM. F. KASTING, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary:

WM. J. STEWART, Boston, Mass.

Directors.

For One Year.

C. W. WARD, . . . Queens, N. Y.
 J. F. COWELL, . . . Buffalo, N. Y.
 LAWRENCE COTTER, . . . Dorchester, Mass.

For Two Years.

J. F. SULLIVAN, . . . Detroit, Mich.
 A. B. CARTLEDGE, . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. D. CARMODY, . . . Evansville, Ind.

For Three Years.

ALEX WALLACE, . . . New York, N. Y.
 EMIL BUETTNER, . . . Park Ridge, Ill.
 R. WITTERSTAETTER, . . . Sedamsville, O.

Entomologist, PROF. L. O. HOWARD, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Botanist, DR. N. L. BRITTON, Botanical Garden, New York, N. Y.
Pathologist, . . . PROF. A. F. WOODS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of Legislative Committee, J. N. MAY, Summit, N. J.
Chairman of Claims Committee, H. A. SIEBRECHT, New York, N. Y.
Chairman of Committee on Sports, JAS BRAIK, Buffalo, N. Y.
Superintendent of Trade Exhibition, CHAS. H. KEITSCHE, Buffalo, N. Y.
Plant Registration Department in Charge of Secretary.

For 1902.

President:

JOHN BURTON, Wyndmoor, Pa.

Secretary:

WM. J. STEWART, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President:

J. W. C. DEAKE, Asheville, N. C.

Treasurer:

H. B. BEATTY, Oil City, Pa.

Directors.

For One Year.

J. D. CARMODY, . . . Evansville, Ind.
 A. B. CARTLEDGE, . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. F. SULLIVAN, . . . Detroit, Mich.

For Two Years.

ALEX WALLACE, . . . New York, N. Y.
 EMIL BUETTNER, . . . Park Ridge, Ill.
 R. WITTERSTAETTER, . . . Sedamsville, O.

For Three Years.

Two Members to be appointed by the President-elect, January 1, 1902.

LIFE MEMBERS.

- Ball, Chas. D., Holmesburg, Pa.
 Beatty, H. B., Oil City, Pa.
 Burki, Fred, Bellevue P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
 Bisset, Peter, Twin Oaks, Washington, D. C.
 Cook, H. A., Shrewsbury, Mass.
 Craig, Robt., 49th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Daggett, W. A., 431 Medford St., Charlestown, Mass.
 Dean, James, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
 Dillon, J. L., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 Esler, John G., Saddle River, N. J.
 Ewell, Warren, 38 Wayland St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Farquhar, Jas. F. M., 26 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.
 Farquhar, J. K. M. L., 26 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.
 Fuller, J., Leominster, Mass.
 Galvin, Thos. F., 124 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 Graham, Adam, 2849 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Gude, A., 1224 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Gude, Wm. F., 1224 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Hammond, Benj. Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Harris, J. J., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harris, W. K., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harris, W. K., Jr., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hartshorne, Jas., Joliet, Ill.
 Herrington, A., Madison, N. J.
 Houghton, F. H., Hotel Berkeely, Boston, Mass.
 Inlay, John D., Zanesville, O.
 Kasting, W. F., 481 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Kellogg, Geo. M., Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 Kretschmar, H. G., 237 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kretschmar, J. F., 237 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Langjahr, A. H., 19 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mathison, Fred R., Waltham, Mass.
 Montgomery, Alex., Natick, Mass.
 Murdoch, A. M., 510 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Newbold, Frederick R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 O'Mara, Patrick, Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Rackham, Geo. A., 880 Vandyke Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Roehrs, Julius, Rutherford, N. J.
 Schellhorn, Christian, Washington, D. C.
 Siebrecht, H. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Siebrecht, W. H., Astoria, N. Y.
 Stewart, Wm. J., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 Taylor, F. W., Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Thiemann, H., Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
 Thorne, Samuel, 43 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
 Trudo, John Burbridge, Alderbend, Clifton Co., N. J.
 Ward, C. W., Queens, N. Y.
 Welch, E. J., 15 Province St., Boston, Mass.
 Welch, P., 15 Province St., Boston, Mass.
 Wood, Edmund M., Natick, Mass.
 Witterstaetter, Richard, Sedamsville, Ohio.

ANNUAL MEMBERS FOR 1901.

- Abbott, John, Hinsdale, Mass.
 Adelberger, Frank, Wayne, Pa.
 Albrecht, John, Pencoysd, Pa.
 Allen, R. W., Hudson, N. Y.
 Allen, C. H., Floral Park, N. Y.
 Altick, H. M., 1123 No. Main St.,
 Dayton, O.
 Anderson, George, 5230 Woodland
 Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Atkins, F. L., Rutherford, N. J.
 Armitage, Chas., 233 Mercer St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Aschmann, Godfrey, 1012 Ontario St.,
 Philadelphia Pa.
 Ashmead, C. W., Box 252, Ossining,
 N. Y.
 Asmus, Ernst G., West Hoboken,
 N. J.
 Asmus, Rudolph, New Durham, N. J.
 Asmus, Geo., 897 Madison Ave., Chi-
 cago, Ill.
 Avery, F. P., Tunkhannock, Pa.
- Bader, John, Allegheny, Pa.
 Baird, O. L., Dixon, Ill.
 Baker, Phoebe A., 42 No. Orange St.,
 Media, Pa.
 Baker, W. J., 1430 So. Penn Sq.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ball, Lemuel, Wisconsining, Philadel-
 phia, Pa.
 Balluff, Chas. M., 335 Wabash Ave.,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Balsley, Harry, Detroit, Mich.
 Barker, Michael, 324 Dearborn St.,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Barr, B. F., Lancaster, Pa.
 Barry, William C., Rochester, N. Y.
 Bartels, F. C., 232 Euclid Ave., Cleve-
 land, O.
 Bartholme, Gustav, Manlius St.,
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Bartlett, Geo. S., Cincinnati, O.
 Bassett, O. P., Hinsdale, Ill.
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 Baumer, Aug. R., Louisville, Ky.
 Bauer, Fred C., Govanstown, Md.
 Baur, S. A., Erie, Pa.
 Beard, F. H., 1248 W. Fort St., De-
 troit, Mich.
 Beaulieu, Henri, Woodhaven, N. Y.
 Beaven, E. A., Evergreen, Ala.
 Beck, Chas., National Military Home,
 Montgomery Co., O.
 Beckert, Charles, 95 Ohio St., E. Alle-
 gheny, Pa.
 Beckert, Theodore F., Glenfield, Pa.
 Bellows, Chas. A., Adamsdale, Mass.
 Beneke, J. J., 1222 Olive St., St.
 Louis, Mo.
 Bennett, John, Blue Point, L. I., N. Y.
 Benthey, F. F., 31-35 Randolph St.,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Berger, Mrs. H. H., 47 Barclay St.,
 New York, N. Y.
 Berckmans, L. A., Augusta, Ga.
 Berno, E. M., 181 Hedges St., Mans-
 field, O.
 Berry, Frank, Stillwater, Minn.
 Berry, Robert E., Torresdale, Pa.
 Bertermann, John, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Bertermann, William G., Indianapo-
 lis, Ind.
 Bester, Henry A., 44 E. Balto. St.,
 Hagerstown, Md.
 Bester, William, 205 So. Potomac
 St., Hagerstown, Md.
 Beyer, Robt., 3619 So. Grand St., St.
 Louis, Mo.
 Beyer, Carl, Grand and Evans Sts.,
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Binder, W. P., Rider, Md.
 Bindloss, T. Palmer, 227 Montauk
 Ave., New London, Conn.
 Bischof, Herbert, So. Broadway,
 Denver, Colo.
 Bissenger, J. A., Lansing, Mich.
 Blackman, Wm., Evansville, Ind.

- Blackstone, Z. D., 14th and H. Sts.,
N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Blick, Lloyd G., 51 Granby St., Nor-
folk, Va.
- Blind, H. L., West View, Pa.
- Bock, W. A., North Cambridge, Mass.
- Bock, Theo., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boddington, A. T., 342 W. 14th St.,
New York, N. Y.
- Boehler, Oscar, W. Hoboken, N. J.
- Boone, James W., Patterson Park,
Baltimore, Md.
- Bosshart, Fred, Glendale Station,
N. Y.
- Bottomley, Robert, Biltmore, N. C.
- Bragne, L. B., Hinsdale, Mass.
- Braik, Jas., 1263 Elmwood Ave., Buf-
falo, N. Y.
- Brainard, D. Wm., Thompsonville,
Conn.
- Breed, E. W., Clinton, Mass.
- Breitmeyer, Philip, Detroit, Mich.
- Breneman, J. D., 321 Walnut St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
- Briscoe, J. A., Detroit, Mich.
- Brown, A. C., Springfield, Ill.
- Brown, A. L., West Mentor, O.
- Brown, T. D., Adams, Mass.
- Brown, R. S., Box 99, Kansas City,
Mo.
- Brown, W. L. G., 193 Cedar St., New
Bedford, Mass.
- Brown, Otway, Cape May, N. J.
- Brunton, Frank, Glendale, Mass.
- Bucheler, H. C., Box 94, Leetsdale,
Pa.
- Buckbee, H. W., Rockford, Ill.
- Buckingham, Ed. T., 236 Grand St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Buettner, Emil, Park Ridge, Ill.
- Bullock, Mrs. E. M., Elkhart, Ind.
- Bunyard, A., 409 Fifth Ave., New
York City.
- Burger, Fred, 2102 Antell St., Cleve-
land, O.
- Burnham, Wm. A., Irvington, N. Y.
- Burns, Alexander S., Woodside, N. Y.
- Burpee, W. Atlee, Fifth and Willow
Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Burton, John, Wyndmoor, Chestnut
Hill, Pa.
- Busch, E. J., Charlotte, N. C.
- Busch, Fred, 950 Lyndale Ave., So.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Butterback, N., Oceanic, N. J.
- Butterworth, J. T., So. Framing-
ham, Mass.
- Butz, Frank P., New Castle, Pa.
- Butz, Geo. C., State College, Centre
Co., Pa.
- Butz, Wm. T., New Castle, Pa.
- Byrnes, Peter S., Wickford, R. I.
- Campbell, Edw., Ardmore, Pa.
- Canning, J. B., 234 Smith St., Provi-
dence, R. I.
- Carey, J. E., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- Carlquist, S. W., Shadow Brook,
Lenox, Mass.
- Carlton, H. R., Willoughby, O.
- Carmichael, Donald, Wellesley, Mass.
- Carmody, J. D., Evansville, Ind.
- Carpenter, A. D., Cohoes, N. Y.
- Cartledge, A. B., 1514 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Champion, J. N., 1026 Chapel St.,
New Haven, Conn.
- Chapin, L. C., Lincoln, Neb.
- Chappell, W. E., 333 Branch Ave.,
Providence, R. I.
- Chase, Benj., Jr., Derry, N. H.
- Chase, Chas. S., Elm St., Dighton, Mass.
- Christie, Wm., 904 Gorsuch Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
- Clack, Sidney, Menlo Park, Cal.
- Clapp, E. B., 169 Boston St., South
Boston, Mass.
- Clark, E. W., New London, Conn.
- Clark, Thos. J., Hotel Berkeley, Bos-
ton, Mass.
- Clark, William, 318 E. Platte Ave.,
Colorado Springs, Col.
- Cleary, J. P., 60 Vesey St., New
York, N. Y.
- Clucas, R. W., 342 W. 14th St., New
York, N. Y.
- Coatsworth, L., 41 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Ill.
- Coe, A. M., Coe Ridge, O.
- Coe, Ernest F., Elm City Nursery Co.,
New Haven, Conn.
- Coddington, L. B., Murray Hill, N. J.
- Coldwell, H. T., Newburgh, N. Y.

- Coles, W. W., Kokomo, Ind.
 Collins, L., Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
 Comley, James, Lexington, Mass.
 Comstock, Mrs. M. F., El Paso, Texas.
 Conant, Henry T., Salem, Mass.
 Connell, Benjamin, West Grove, Pa.
 Connon, Chas., 2742 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 Connor, D. T., 588 Elmwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cook, John, 318 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
 Coombs, John, 118 Benton St., Hartford, Conn.
 Cotter, Lawrence, Dorchester, Mass.
 Coventry, M. J., Fort Scott, Kan.
 Cowee, Arthur, Berlin, N. Y.
 Cowee, W. J., Berlin, N. Y.
 Cowell, J. F., Botanic Garden, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cox, C. W., Second and Bristol Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cox, G. F., Youngstown, O.
 Cox, Thos., A., Olney St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Crabb, G. F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Craig, Geo., 211 So. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Craig, W. P., 49th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Craw, Lyman B., 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Crowe, Peter, Utica, N. Y.
 Crump, Frank F., 509 E. Columbia St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Cunningham, Jos. H., 325 W. William St., Delaware, O.
 Cushman, E. H., Sylvania, O.

 Dailedouze, Eugene, Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dailedouze, Henry, Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dailedouze, Paul, Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dallas, A., 32 Union St., Waterbury, Conn.
 Dalton, Chas. F., Waterbury, Conn.
 Daly, John C., New Durham, N. J.
 Danker, Fred A., Albany, N. Y.
 Davis, Jos. B., Orange, N. J.
 Davis, W. S., Box 2, Purcellville, Va.

 Deake, J. W. C., Asheville, N. C.
 Deake, Mrs. J. B., 324 Charlotte St., Asheville, N. C.
 Dean, David A., Freeport, N. Y.
 Dean, Mark, 75 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
 Deamud, J. B., 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Degnan, John, 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 Dehmer, C., Newark, N. J.
 De La Mare, A. T., Rhineland Building, New York, N. Y.
 Demeusy, A., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Derthick, C. B., Main St., Ionia, Mich.
 Devoy, Peter T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Dickinson, George E., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Dilger, William, Detroit, Mich.
 Dingwall, John, Albany, N. Y.
 Dirwanger, Albert, Portland, Me.
 Dirwanger, Joseph A., 719 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Ditzenberger, A., 75th St., and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dole, Chas. L., Lockport, N. Y.
 Donald, Wm., Rosliudale, Mass.
 Donaldson, John, Elmhurst, N. Y.
 Donohue, P. J., Lenox, Mass.
 Dorner, Fred, Lafayette, Ind.
 Dorrance, B., Dorranceton, Pa.
 Dorval, Victor S., Woodside, N. Y.
 Downs, Alex., 3806 Reno St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
 Drake, Foster L., 60 Appleton Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Drawiel, Chas. F., 435 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dreer, William F., 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dressel, F. H., Weehawken, N. J.
 Dreyer, H., Woodside, N. Y.
 Dumont, H. T., 1305 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dunlop, J. H., 645 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Canada.
 Dunn, John, 905 13th St., Detroit, Mich.
 Dupuy, Louis, Whitestone, N. Y.
 Durfee, Benj., Washington, D. C.
 Du Rie, W. B., Rahway, N. J.

- Eadie, James, Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Edgar, William W., Waverly, Mass.
- Edlefsen, William, 349 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Edwards, Theo. E., Bridgeton, N. J.
- Eger, Wm. Chas., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Eichholz, Henry, Waynesboro, Pa.
- Eichholz, Conrad, Box 1036, Warren, Pa.
- Eisele, J. D., Riverton, N. J.
- Eisele, C., 11th and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Eisenhart, R. M., Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Elder, A., Irvington, N. Y.
- Elias, Wm., Shadow Brook Farm, Lenox, Mass.
- Elliott, W. H., Brighton, Mass.
- Ellis, Marcus Keene, N. H.
- Ellison, A. Y., 625 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- Erhardt, Charles, 358 Erie Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Ernest, Wm. H., 28th and M. Sts., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- Ernst, Otto F., Norwich, Conn.
- Erwin, A. T., Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.
- Esler, Andrew, Saddle River, N. J.
- Evans, J. A., Richmond, Ind.
- Farenwald, Adolph, Roslyn P. O., Hillside, Pa.
- Falconer, D., Chatham, N. J.
- Falconer, Wm., Supt. of Parks, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Fancourt, Geo. E., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Feeley, James, Lenox, Mass.
- Fenger, E. W., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Ferguson, Andrew, 906 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Fetters, E. A., Cleveland, O.
- Fiehe, Anton, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
- Fillmore, F. J., Nebraska Ave., South St. Louis, Mo.
- Finley, C. E., Joliet, Ill.
- Fitzelle, Francis A., 26 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Flammer, Henry G., 275 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Flemer, Wm., Springfield, N. J.
- Fletcher, Fred W., Auburndale, Mass.
- Florey, James, Medina, N. Y.
- Flowerday, Robt., Detroit, Mich.
- Folwell, F. S., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Forbes, Jas., Portland, Ore.
- Forbes, Charles, Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.
- Forester, Jos., 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Foss, Chas. E., 1782 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Foss, John M., Etna, Pa.
- Foster, L. H., 45 King St., Dorchester, Mass.
- Fotheringham, J. R., Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Foxley, John, Bloomfield, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Fraser, William, Ruxton, Md.
- Freeman, J. R., 612 13th St., Washington, D. C.
- Freytag, Mrs. J., Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Fry, L. L., Leroy, Ill.
- Fulmer, J. T. D., 910 Des Moines St., Des Moines, Ia.
- Gaedeke, Aug., Nashua, N. H.
- Gamauge, W., 213 Dundas St., London, Ontario.
- Gardner, Richard, Newport, R. I.
- Garland, Geo. M., Desplaines, Ill.
- Gass, Samuel, Allegheny, Pa.
- Gasser, J. M., 101 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Gauges, Philip, Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C.
- Gause, G. R., Richmond, Ind.
- Geiger, Henry C., 335 No. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Geller, Sigmund, 108 W. 28th St., New York, N. Y.
- Gentemann, C. F. W., Quincy, Ill.
- George, Robert, Painesville, O.
- Gerbig, C. H., Archbald, Pa.
- Gibbons, H. W., 136 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

- Gibbons, Alfred E., 136 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
- Gibson, Wm. R., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Giles, Irvin K., Reading, Pa.
- Giles, J. H., 220 S. 17th St., Reading, Pa.
- Gilkinson, John, 671 Hamburg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Gillett, E. G., 113 E. Third St., Cincinnati, O.
- Gindra, David, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Gipner, John, Niles, Mich.
- Glauber, Emil, Montclair, Colo.
- Goetz, John B., 2165 Mackinaw St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
- Golsner, Geo., College Point, N. Y.
- Good, J. M., Springfield, O.
- Goodell, L. W., Dwight, Mass.
- Gordon, George, Beverly, Mass.
- Gorman, T. P., Macon, Mo.
- Gould, J. H., Middleport, N. Y.
- Graham, C. J., 2849 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Graham, Geo. L., Bradford, Pa.
- Graham, Wm., 104 So. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Grant, G. L., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Gray, Gordon, 199 Quincy St., Cleveland, O.
- Gravett, W. A., 805 E. Wheeling St., Lancaster, O.
- Greene, R. W., Warwick, R. I.
- Greene, W., Des Moines, Ia.
- Greenlaw, Robt., 15 Upton St., Boston, Mass.
- Grey, Thos. J., 32 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.
- Griffin, Arthur, Ledge Road, Newport, R. I.
- Groff, H. H., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
- Grupe, A. J., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Grupe, J. W. H., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Guenther, Chas. T., Hamburg, N. Y.
- Guttman, A. J., 52 W. 29th St., New York, N. Y.
- Habermehl, John P., 22d and Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hadkinson, J. H., Omaha, Neb.
- Haentze, E., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- Hagemann, Wm., 55 Dey St., New York, N. Y.
- Hagenburger, C., Mentor, O.
- Hagenburger, P., Hart St., Mentor, Ohio.
- Hahman, F., Harrowgate Lane, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hahn, Gottlob, Embla Park, Baltimore, Md.
- Hall, W. E., Clyde, Ohio.
- Halliday, Robert J., 11 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- Hampton, M. L., Orchard Park, N. Y.
- Hampton, E. S., Spring Brook, N. Y.
- Hannell, Wm. W., 712 Fifth Ave., Watervliet, N. Y.
- Hansen, H. C., Ramsays, N. J.
- Harbison, S. M., Danville, Ky.
- Harkett, W. A., Dubuque, Ia.
- Harper, W. W., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Harris, Ernest, Delanson, N. Y.
- Harris, F. L., Wellesley, Mass.
- Harris, F. L., Jr., Wellesley, Mass.
- Harry, Winfield S., Conshohocken, Pa.
- Hart, Albert A., 1270 Detroit St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Hart, Benno L., 1270 Detroit St., Cleveland, O.
- Hart, H. A., 1262-1272 Detroit St., Cleveland, O.
- Hasselbring, W., Flint, Mich.
- Hatcher, John C., Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Hatton, W. J., Altomonte, N. Y.
- Hauswirth, P. J., 223 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Heacock, James W., Wyncote, Pa.
- Heacock, Joseph, Wyncote, Pa.
- Heinl, George A., 337 Summit St., Toledo, O.
- Heinl, Joseph, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Helfrich, A., Burlington, Wis.
- Heller M., So. Park Flo. Co., New Castle, Ind.
- Hellenthal, John R., Columbus, O.
- Heilenthal, J. J., 32 E. Moler St., Columbus, O.
- Henderson, Alex. T., 738 No. Third St., Reading, Pa.
- Henderson, Charles, 35-37 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

- Henderson, Lewis, 16th and Farnum Sts., Omaha, Neb.
- Henkel, Fred, West View, Pa.
- Hennon, Charles D., 125 E. Falls St., New Castle, Pa.
- Henshaw, Sam'l, Webster Ave., Bedford Park, N. Y.
- Hentz, Henry J., Madison, N. J.
- Herendeen, F. A., Geneva, N. Y.
- Herr, Albert M., P. O. Box 338, Lancaster, Pa.
- Herrmann, A., 404-412 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
- Hess, Conrad, 329 Friendship Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Hess, J. J., 140 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.
- Heurlin, Julius, So. Braintree, Mass.
- Hewson, C. J., 1673 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hews, A. H., North Cambridge, Mass.
- Hill, E. Gurney, Richmond, Ind.
- Hill, William, 85 Prospect St., Providence, R. I.
- Hinkle, Fred, West View, Pa.
- Hippard, E., Youngstown, O.
- Hitz, John, 1601 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Hockey, James, Pawtucket, R. I.
- Hoelt, John, Park Ridge, Ill.
- Hoffman, H. N., Elmira, N. Y.
- Hoffmeister, August, Cincinnati, O.
- Hoitt, C. W., Nashua, N. H.,
- Holmes, M. E., 37 Lawrence St., New York, N. Y.
- Holton, Fred, 457 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Holznagel, F., Detroit, Mich.
- Horan, S. D., Bridgeport, Conn.
- Hoskin, Geo. H., 37 No. 10th St., Reading, Pa.
- Hostetter, Abraham, Manheim, Pa.
- Hostetter, E. P., Manheim, Pa.
- Howard, J. W., Somerville, Mass.
- Howatt, D. E., Clayton, N. Y.
- Howell, W. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Hoyt, F. W., Post and Sprague Sts., Spokane, Wash.
- Hulkan, Carl, Secretary, Academy, New York.
- Hulsebosch, A., Englewood, N. J.
- Humphrey, C. B., Rome, N. Y.
- Hunkel, H. V., 457 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Hunnick, R., Newport, R. I.
- Hunt, Charles, Pt. Richmond, S. I., N. Y.
- Hunt, Chas. A., 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
- Hurlbut, H. E., Troy, N. Y.
- Huss, J. F., 1123 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
- Hyatt, J. Bowne, Winfield, N. Y.
- Ingram, Wm. A., Manchester, N. H.
- Ireland, R. D., 246 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
- Ives, J. H., Danbury, Conn.
- Jacobsen, J. N., care J. N. May, Summit, N. J.
- Jackson, E. B., Oliver St. Stamford, Conn.
- Jansen, Ed., 124 West 19th St., New York, N. Y.
- Jenkins, Edwin, Lenox, Mass.
- Jennings, K. M., Olney, Pa.
- Jensen, John G., 1142 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
- Johnson, George, 18 Earl St., Providence, R. I.
- Johnson, Mrs. Fred H., 45 Whitney Ave., Olean, N. Y.
- Johnston, Edm. M., Providence, R. I.
- Johnston, John, Roslyn P. O., Mont. Co., Pa.
- Johnston, T. J., 171 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.
- Johnston, W. J., Baltimore, Md.
- Jones, Hiram T., Elizabeth, N. J.
- Jones, S. Morris, West Grove, Pa.
- Joosten, C. H., 85 Dey St., New York, N. Y.
- Joseph, Miss Rosa, Pataskala, O.
- Juengel, Chas. A., 1841 South 14th St., St. Louis, Mo.
- Jurgens, Carl, Newport, R. I.
- Kahlert, C. W., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

- Kay, Wm. H., 42 Dey St., New York City.
- Kegg, Robt. J., 452 Gordon Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Keitsch, Chas. H., 270 Southampton St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Keller, J. M., 65th St., and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Kelly, J. C., 606 Case St., Cleveland, O.
- Kennedy, Isaac, care of J. M. Gasser, Cleveland, O.
- Kennedy, W. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Keplinger, J. H., Govanstown, Baltimore, Md.
- Kift, Robert, 1721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Killen, J. E., Box 335, Windsor, Ont.
- Killeen, Robt., Chatham, Ont.
- King, F. J., 220 Madison St., Ottawa, Ill.
- King, George T., Hyde Park, Mass.
- Kirchner, T. J., Quiney St., Cleveland, O.
- Klokner, A., 930 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Kletzly, J., Verona, Pa.
- Knapp, W. H., Newtonville, Mass.
- Knecht, Fred J., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Knopf, Albert, Columbus, O.
- Kramer, Judson A., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
- Krause, H. M., Glen Island, N. Y.
- Kreitling, Walter, 10 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
- Kremmel, Louis, 54th St., and 19th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Kreshover, L. J., 112 W. 27th St., New York, N. Y.
- Krick, W. C., 1287 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Kromback, Charles, 181 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Krueger, Augustus, Meadville, Pa.
- Krueger, C. F., Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kuehn, C. A., 1122 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
- Kuhl, Geo. A., Pekin, Ill.
- Kuhn, John, Fifth and Tabor Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kunz, Henry, Glenville, O.
- Kunzman, C. H., 3710 High St., Louisville, Ky.
- Labo, J., Joliet, Ill.
- Lager, John E., Summit, N. J.
- Laisle, Christ, Keokuk, Ia.
- Lamb, Jas. M., Fayetteville, N. C.
- Lamborn, L. L., Alliance, O.
- Laner, J. V., Erie, Pa.
- Lang, A., 51 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- Lang, Theo. J., 39th St. and Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- Lange, Albert H., Worcester, Mass.
- Lange, C. C., Worcester, Mass.
- Lange, H. F. A., Worcester, Mass.
- Langhans, T. P., 504 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Lanser, A. H., Wayne, Pa.
- Larson, P. L., Fort Dodge, Ia.
- Laurie, Robt., Newport, R. I.
- Leach, M. J., Pawtucket, R. I.
- Leach, Wesley B., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
- Lee, Fred G., Cazenovia, N. Y.
- Lehnig, Fred, Hackensack, N. J.
- Lehr, Henry M., Brooklyn, Md.
- Lehr, W. G., 733 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- Leissler, George A., Cottage Hill, Washington, D. C.
- Leming, A. W., 38 Wayland St., Roxbury, Mass.
- Le Mout, A., 172 Bowery, New York City.
- Lenker, Chas., Freeport, L. I.
- Lentz, F. W., 532 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
- Leslie, M. F., 173 43rd St., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Leuly, E., West Hoboken, N. J.
- Lewis, Samuel, 23 Appleton St., Manchester, N. H.
- Locke, Thomas, Lenox, Mass.
- Loder, Cornelius S., 271 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Loechner, Charles, 11 Barclay St., New York City.
- Loew, Wm., 89 Pike St., Allegheny, Pa.
- Logan, Jas. M., Elberon, N. J.

- Löeffler, E. C., 3800 Brightwood Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Long, D. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Lonsdale, Edwin, Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
- Loveless, A. J., Box 45, Lenox, Mass.
- Ludwig, E. C., Allegheny, Pa.
- Ludwig, Gustave, 208 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.
- Ludwig, J. W., Allegheny, Pa.
- Lundberg, Ernest, Lenox, Mass.
- Lynch, M. J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Lynn, J. A., 512 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- Mackoy, A., Passaic, N. J.
- Macrorie, D., So. Orange, N. J.
- MacLellan, Alex., Ruggles Ave., Newport, R. I.
- Macrae, Farquhar, 1138 Smith St., Providence, R. I.
- Macrae, John A., 1240 Smith St., Providence, R. I.
- Madsen, Wm., Govanstown, Md.
- Manda, Joseph A., Jr., South Orange, N. J.
- Manda, W. A., South Orange, N. J.
- Manker, Frank, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mann, Mary S., Florence, Mass.
- Manning, J. Woodward, 1146 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
- Mansfield, Thos., Lockport, N. Y.
- Marc, C. J., Woodside, N. Y.
- Martin, W. J., Milton, Mass.
- Mass, Geo. H., Woodstock, Vt.
- Maule, Wm. H., 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- May, Harry O., Summit, N. J.
- May, J. N., Summit, N. J.
- Maybury, Thos., 218 39th St., Pittsburg, Pa.
- McAdams, A., 316 E. 53rd St., Chicago, Ill.
- McCaffery, H. S., Wyoming Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- McCallum, Neil, Wilmerding, Pa.
- McClure, Geo. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
- McConnell, Alexander, 546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- McCullough, Albert, 316 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
- McCullough, J. Chas., Second and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, O.
- McDowell, J. A., 167 Apartado, City of Mexico, Mex.
- McGillivray, D., Brattleboro, Vt.
- McGorum, Robert, Natick, Mass.
- McGough, J., 2900 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- McKellar, C. W., 45-49 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- McLean, Geo., 115 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.
- McLellan, E. W., Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal.
- McMahon, Frank, Seabright, N. J.
- McNab, James, Catonsville, Baltimore, Md.
- Mead, Alex., Greenwich, Conn.
- Meehan, Thos. B., Germantown, Pa.
- Meinhardt, Fred H., 7041 Florissant Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Mellen, Geo. H., Springfield, O.
- Mellis, D. Y., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Merkel, John, Mentor, O.
- Meyers, Hiram, Willington, Kan.
- Michell, H. F., 1018 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Miliang, Charles, 50 W. 29th St., New York, N. Y.
- Millar, A., 595 Pawtucket Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
- Miller, A. L., Sta. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Miller, George L., 12 E. Park Pl., Newark, O.
- Miller, James L., 882 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
- Miller, Theo., 4832 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Miller, Wm., Vailgate, N. Y.
- Miller, Wm., 882 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
- Milligan, H., Merchantsville, N. J.
- Millman, F. K., Green St. Station, Cumberland, Md.
- Minder, Aug., Lincoln Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- Mitchell, H. R., Waterville, Me.
- Molloy, Wm. F., Wellesley, Mass.
- Montgomery, Alexander W., Jr., Natick, Mass.

- Montgomery, Robt., Wellesley, Mass.
 Moon, S. C., Morrisville, Pa.
 Moon, W. H. Morrisville, Pa.
 Moore, Frank L., Chatham, N. J.
 Moore, S. H., 1054 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
 Morris, Bernard, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Morris, W. L., Des Moines, Ia.
 Moseley, E. A., Sun Building, Washington, D. C.
 Moss, I. H., Govanstown, Md.
 Moss, George M., 32 So. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mott, Walter, Riverton, N. J.
 Moulton, Geo. A., 302 Broadway, Room 1010, New York, N. Y.
 Muir, John T., 3530 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Murray, Peter, Fairhaven, Mass.
 Murray, Samuel, 1017 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
 Murdock, H. L., West Gardner, Mass.
- Nagel, E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nash, S. C., Clifton, Passaic Co., N. J.
 Nauman, G. M., Doan St., Cleveland, O.
 Neff, L. I., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Newbury, E. C., Mitchell, S. D.
 Newell, Arthur, 24 No. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Newman, J. R., Winchester, Mass.
 Newton, J. G. D., 810 Park St., Hartford, Conn.
 Nicholson, William, Framingham, Mass.
 Nicol, James, 29 Coddington St., Quincy, Mass.
 Nicol, John, 55 Oak St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Niednagel, Julius, Evansville, Ind.
 Nielson, Hans J., Woodfords, Me.
 Niessen, Leo., 13th and Filbert Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Nilsson, William, Woodlawn, New York, N. Y.
 Noe, Louis A., Madison, N. J.
 Noe, L. M., Madison, N. J.
 Norton, M. H., 61 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Nugent, J. B., Jr., 42 W. 28th St., New York City.
 Nugent, John J., 278½ Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
- Obermeyer, G., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 O'Brien, M. I., Sharon, Pa.
 Oelschig, A. C., Savannah, Ga.
 O'Mara, D., 782 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Orpett, E. O., So. Lancaster, Mass.
 Ostermeii, Leo., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Ostertag, H. C., Washington St., and Jeff. Av., St. Louis, Mo.
 Ouwerkerk, P., 1123 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- Palinsky, W. L., 66 Palmer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Palmer, Fred E., Brookline, Mass.
 Palmer, W. J., 304 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Papworth, H., New Orleans, La.
 Parker, Geo. A., Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.
 Parker, Nelson, Stoneham, Mass.
 Parsons, Samuel B., Flushing, N. Y.
 Pastor, Geo., Huntington, Ind.
 Paterson, Robert, care Hon. Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Patterson, Thos. H., 278 Old York Road, Baltimore, Md.
 Patten, M. A., Tewksbury, Mass.
 Pattison, Thos. J., West Haven, Conn.
 Pautke, Fred, Grosse Point, Mich.
 Payne, W. Guy, Girardville, Pa.
 Peck, Frank J., 1707 Broadway, Toledo, O.
 Peck, S. N., Toledo, O.
 Pennock, J. L., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pentecost, S. N., 707 Republic St., Cleveland, O.
 Perkins, C. H., Newark, N. Y.
 Perry, W. B., Cresco, Ia.
 Peterson, J. A., Cincinnati, O.
 Pettigrew, J. A., Franklin Park, Boston, Mass.
 Phillips, J. V., 272 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Pierce, L. B., Tallmadge, O.
 Pierce, N. D., Norwood, R. I.
 Pierson, F. R., Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Pierson, Lincoln, 1133 Broadway,
 New York City.
 Pierson, Paul M., Scarborough, N. Y.
 Pieser, E. E., 42-44 Randolph St.,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Pieser, G. H., 42 Randolph St., Chi-
 cago, Ill.
 Pike, Mrs. Chas. W., 408 Main St.,
 Racine, Wis.
 Piorkovski, F. R., White Plains, N. Y.
 Plumb, Wm., 51 W. 28th St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Pollworth, C. C., Box 75, Milwaukee,
 Wis.
 Ponnnet, C., P. O. Alexandria, Va.
 Ponting, Fred, Box 53, Glenville, O.
 Powell, Edw., Taunton, Mass.
 Powell, I. L., Millbrook, N. Y.
 Pratt, D. O., Anoka, Minn.
- Randolph, P. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Rawson, G. P., Elmira, N. Y.
 Raynor, John I., 49 W. 28th St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Rea, Charles H., Norwood, Mass.
 Reasoner, E. N., Oneco, Fla.
 Redstock, S. J., 584 Main St., Buffalo,
 N. Y.
 Reeves, Wm., 1603 Third St., Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 Reid, Edw., 1526 Ranstead St.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Reimels, John, Woodhaven, N. Y.
 Reinberg, Peter C., Chicago, Ill.
 Reineman, E. C., 305 Lowry St., Alle-
 gheny, Pa.
 Rementer, M. L., Lansdowne, Pa.
 Rennie, Alex. M., 6 Exchange Pl.,
 Providence, R. I.
 Rennie, W. S., 255 Vanderbilt Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rennison, J. C., Sioux City, Ia.
 Retzer, P. H., 2045 Clarendon Ave.,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Retzer, Walter, 2045 Clarendon Ave.,
 Chicago, Ill.
- Reuter, Louis J., Westerly, R. I.
 Reuter, S. J., Westerly, R. I.
 Reynolds, Geo., Grosse Point, De-
 troit, Mich.
 Rhodes, H. J., Honolulu, H. I.
 Rhotert, Aug., 26 Barelay St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Rice, M., 918 Filbert St., Philadelphia,
 Pa.
 Richmond, M., care Halliday Bros.,
 Baltimore, Md.
 Rieg, John, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Rieger, C., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Rieman, H. W., East and Main Sts.,
 Indianapolis, Ind.
 Riley, P., Flatbush Ave. and Clark-
 son St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ringier, Arnold, 10 No. Clark St., Chi-
 cago, Ill.
 Risch, Carl, 1859 Main St., Buffalo,
 N. Y.
 Ritter, Herman H., 435 W. North
 Ave., Dayton, O.
 Robinson, Alex. Galt, Louisville,
 Ky.
 Robbin, Fred, 967 Fleetwood Ave.,
 New York, N. Y.
 Rockwell, W. C., Bradford, Pa.
 Roehrs, Julius, Jr., Rutherford, N. J.
 Roehrs, Theo., 494 E. 176th St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Rohrer, H. D., Lancaster, Pa.
 Roland, Thos., Nahant, Mass.
 Rolker, Winfried, 52 Dey St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Rolker, Jos. E., 52 Dey St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Rosengren, J. A., Monongahela City,
 Pa.
 Rowden, George H., Wallingford,
 Conn.
 Rudd, W. N., Mt. Greenwood, Ill.
 Rudolph, Max, Cincinnati, O.
 Rudolph, Henry, Caldwell, N. J.
 Rupp, D. C., Shiremanstown, Pa.
 Rupp, J. F., Shiremanstown, Pa.
 Rupp, N. J., 297-307 Hawthorne
 Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Rust, David, Hort. Hall, Philadel-
 phia, Pa.

- Salzer, John A., La Crosse, Wis.
 Samtman, Geo., Wyndmoor, Pa.
 Sanders, C. C., 5600 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Sanders, Edgar, 1639 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Sandiford, Robert, Mansfield, O.
 Santheson, Carl J., Braintree, Mass.
 Saunders, H., Second and Pomeroy Sts., Washington, D. C.
 Saunders, W. A., Second and Pomeroy Sts., Washington, D. C.
 Sawyer, F. P., Clinton, Mass.
 Schaffer, Geo. C., 14th and I. Sts., Washington, D. C.
 Schaumberg, Carl, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Shaw, J. Austin, 271 Broadway, New York City.
 Schellinger, J. F., Riverside, R. I.
 Schluraff, G. R., Erie, Pa.
 Schluraff, Vern L., Erie, Pa.
 Schmeiske, H. C., Warehouse Pt., Conn.
 Schmitt, A., Glenville, O.
 Schmitt, Chas. A., Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Schmitz, N. A., 401 Devon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Schmutz, A. J., 23 Arnold Place, North Adams, Mass.
 Schmutz, Louis, Clarkson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Schnabel, A. M., Attica, N. Y.
 Schoenhut, Chas., 352 Williams St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Schray, Emil, 4101 Penn Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Schray, Wm., 4101 Penn. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Schroeter, B., Detroit, Mich.
 Schultheis, A., College Pt., N. Y.
 Schulz, Chas, Menominee, Mich.
 Schulz, Jacob, 606 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.
 Schwab, Henry, 730 Adair St., Zanesville, O.
 Schweiman, Henry C., Danvers, Ill.
 Schweinfurth, F. C., Bronxville, N. Y.
 Scott, A. B., Sharon Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Scott, C. W., 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 Scott, David J., Balcom St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Scott, John, Keap St. Greenhouses, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Scott, W. B., Balcom St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Scott, W., 546 Balcom St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Sealy, R. E., Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
 Seidewitz, E. A., 36 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
 Sexton, S. B., 2 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
 Seybold, Chas. L., Patterson Park, Baltimore, Md.
 Shanley, James, 216 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Shannon R., Jr., Green and Franklin Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Shaw, Charles F., North Abington, Mass.
 Shellem, J. A., 17th and Tasker Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sheridan, W. F., 39 W. 28th St., New York, N. Y.
 Shilling, Howard M., Shillington, Berkshire Co., Pa.
 Sibson, J. F., Germantown, Pa.
 Siebert, Charles T., Stanton Ave., Station B, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Siebenheller, Wm. H., P. O. Box 36, Pt. Richmond, N. Y.
 Siebrecht, H. A., Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Sim, Charles, Rosemont, Pa.
 Simpson, Robt., Clifton, N. J.
 Skidelsky, S. S., 1201 No. 25th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Small, J. Henry, Jr., 14th and G. Sts., Washington, D. C.
 Smith, A. W., Boggs Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Smith, Elmer D., Adrian, Mich.
 Smith, F. C., Ashland, Wis.
 Smith, Geo. V., 1101 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
 Smith, H. P., Piqua, O.
 Smith, Harry J., Hinsdale, Mass.

- Smith, H. Wilson, Mittineague, Mass.
 Smith, Henry, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Smith, Henry G., Grosse Pt. Farms,
 Detroit, Mich.
 Smith, Jos. F., 62 Main St., Norwich,
 Conn.
 Smith, W. R., Botanic Garden, Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 Smyth, W. J., 270 31st St., Chicago,
 Ill.
 Spalding, John, New London, Conn.
 Stache, Herman C., 649 Second St.,
 Manchester, N. H.
 Stark, C. D., Newport, R. I.
 Starkey, Benj., 1514 Chestnut St.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Steffens, Emil, 335 East 21st St.,
 New York, N. Y.
 Steinhoff, Herman C., West Hoboken,
 N. J.
 Stevens, F. N., 107 Chambers St.,
 New York, N. Y.
 Stewart, Geo., Tuxedo Pk., N. Y.
 Stewart, R. A., 135 S. 13th St.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Stocksdale, F. G., Griffith & Turner
 Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Stoehr, R. C., Fruit Tree Label Co.,
 Dayton, O.
 Stoekle, A., 4 Ten Eyck St., Water-
 town, N. Y.
 Stollery, Geo., Argyle Park, Chicago,
 Ill.
 Stollery, Fred., Argyle Park, Chicago,
 Ill.
 Stratford, R. Chas., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Strohleln, Geo. A., Riverton, N. J.
 Strong, O. H., Oil City, Pa.
 Stroup, T. B., 411 No. 6th St., New
 Philadelphia, O.
 Stuart, J. S., Anderson, Ind.
 Studer, N., Anacostia, D. C.
 Suder, Mrs. E., 323 Adams St., To-
 ledo, O.
 Sullivan, J. F., 220 Woodward Ave.,
 Detroit, Mich.
 Sunderbruch, Albert, 232 W. Fourth
 St., Cincinnati, O.
 Sutherland, Geo. A., 34 Hawley St.,
 Boston, Mass.
 Sutton, E. B., Babylon, N. Y.
 Swanson, A. S., 117 Endicott Arcade,
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Sweeney M., 510 Pine St., Provid-
 ence, R. I.
 Sweigarth, I. B., 4515 Kingsessing
 Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Swenson, Gustav, Elmhurst, Ill.
 Swoboda, Geo. H., 5807 No. 24th
 St., Omaha, Neb.
 Sykes, Geo., 1133 Broadway, New
 York, N. Y.
 Sylvester, Otto, Oconomowoc, Wis.
 Symonds, W. T., Decorah, Ia.
 Taepke, Gus H., 450 Elmwood Ave.,
 Detroit, Mich.
 Tailby, W. W., Wellesley, Mass.
 Taft, Prof. L. R., Agricultural Col-
 lege, Mich.
 Taplin, Stephen, 930 Fort St., De-
 troit, Mich.
 Taplin, W. H., Holmesburg, Pa.
 Taylor, Jas., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Taylor, J. H., Bayside, N. Y.
 Temple, J. T., Davenport, Ia.
 Tesson, R. F., West Forest Park, St.
 Louis, Mo.
 Thielmann, J. M., 890 Broadway,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thompson, E. S., So. Haven, Mich.
 Thompson, Geo. H., Lenox, Mass.
 Thompson, Hattley, Westmoreland,
 N. Y.
 Thompson, J. D., Joliet, Ill.
 Thorne, A. L., Flushing, N. Y.
 Tod, Alva F., 2100 N. Fifth St.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tong, H., Ashtabula, O.
 Towill, Edw., Roslyn, Mont. Co., Pa.
 Traendly, F., 38 W. 28th St., New
 York, N. Y.
 Tranter, Joseph, Black Horse Hill,
 Bloomfield, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Troup, Geo., 1938 Main St., Buffalo,
 N. Y.
 Troy, J. H., 388 Fifth Ave., New York
 City.
 Trude, J., Burbridge, Alderbend,
 Clinton, N. Y.

- Turner, Wm., Rockwood Hall, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Turner, Lewis, Kenosha, Wis.
 Turnley, C. William, Haddonfield, N. J.
- Ullrich, Lewis, Tiffin, O.
- Valentine, J. A., Denver, Colo.
 Van Wavern, C. S., 883 No. 50th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vaughan, J. C., 84-86 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 Vesey, W. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Vincent, R. A., White Marsh, Md.
 Vincent, R. Jr., White Marsh P. O., Baltimore Co., Md.
 Virgin, U. J., 838 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
- Wagner, C. M., Cleveland, O.
 Wagner, E. J., Hohokus, N. J.
 Waldbart, Alexander, 3542 Lawton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Waldbart, Geo., 516 No. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Walker, H. J., 644 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.
 Walker, John, Youngstown, O.
 Walker, Wm., 247 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
 Wallace, Alexander, Rhineland Building, New York, N. Y.
 Walsh, M. H., Woods Holl, Mass.
 Warburton, C., 81 New Boston Road, Fall River, Mass.
 Warncke, J. H. H., Woodmere, Mich.
 Warncke, Ludwig, 669 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Warrant, F. W., 14 Birch Crescent, Rochester, N. Y.
 Warren, John R., Cairn-Warren, Harcourt, Victoria, Australia.
 Washburn, C. L., 88 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Washburn, Geo., Bloomington, Ill.
 Watson, Geo. C., Juniper and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Watson, Rob't, 368 Townsend Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Wax, Henry, 56 Winter St., Boston, Mass.
 Weathered, C. B., 46 Marion St., New York, N. Y.
 Webber, Wm S., Balcom St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Weber, F. C., 4326 Olive St., St Louis, Mo.
 Weber, Wm, Oakland, Md.
 Weeber, C. G., 25 Willow Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weiland, Geo., 602 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
 Weiman, Max, 64th St. and 12th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weimar, E. W., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Weinhoeber, E., 417 Elm St., Chicago, Ill.
 Weir, Fred, Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weir, John R., 324 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Welch, D., 15 Province St., Boston, Mass.
 Welch, Philip B., 274 Old York Road, Baltimore, Md.
 Welsing, A., 245 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Westcott, John, Ridge and Lehigh Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Westcott, William H., Ridge and Lehigh Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Whelan, F. A., Mt. Vernon, Va.
 Whilldin, J. G., 713 Wharton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 White, John, Pittsfield, Mass.
 White, Miss Fannie D., Lexington, Ky.
 Whiting, A., Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 Whitecomb, A., Lawrence, Kan.
 Whitnall, C. B., 1184 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Wiegand, A., 7th and Illinois Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wiegand, Geo. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wietor, N. J., 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Wilcox, J. F., Council Bluffs, Ia.
 Wildey, J. L., 2752 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Willius, John, Danville, Ill.

- Wilson, C. K., Greenfield, Mich.
Wilson, Jas., Burlington, Vt.
Wilson, Jas. S., Western Springs, Ills.
Wincott, Wm., Babylon, N. Y.
Windler, G. B., 4059 Delore Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Winters, Thomas J., 1016 Commerce St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Winterson, E. F., 45 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wintzer, A., West Grove, Pa.
Wirth, Theo., Supt. Park Dept., Hartford, Conn.
Withers, J. W., 136 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
Wittbold, Geo., 1708 No. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Woerner, Carl A., 442 Clarkson St., Flatbush, N. Y.
Wolfenden, Thos. T., 264 No. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Wollmers, A., 215 and 217 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wood, E. A., West Newton, Mass.
Wood, Harvey C., West Newton, Mass.
Wood, John F., Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.
Wookey, H. P., Stockbridge, Mass.
Worden, E., Jamestown, N. Y.
Wunder, John, Winona, Minn.
Young, Henry, Ada, O.
Young, Henry, 1406 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Young, Jas., 5507 Waterman Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Young, John, 1106 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Young, John, 51 W. 28th St., New York, N. Y.
Zeller, Alfred, Lefferts St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zeller, Charles, Lefferts St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zender, Adam, 3429 Ridge Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Zeigler, F. L., Newport, R. I.
Zimmerman, C. D., 50 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Zirngiebel, D., Needham, Mass.
Zweifel, N., 14th St. and Groeling Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Zvolanek, A. C., Grand View, Somerset Co., N. J.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY STATES.

ALABAMA.

Beaven, E. A., Evergreen.

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 Burton, John, Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill.
 Butz, Frank P., New Castle.
 Butz, Geo. C., State College, Centre Co.
 Butz, Wm. T., New Castle.
 Campbell, Edw., Ardmore.
 Cartledge, A. B., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
 Connell, Benjamin, West Grove.
 Connor, D. T., 588 Elmwood Ave., Philadelphia.
 Cox, C. W., Second and Bristol Sts., Philadelphia.
 Craig, Geo., 211 So. 11th St., Philadelphia.
 Craig, Robt., 49th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
 Craig, W. P., 49th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
 Dillon, J. L., Bloomsburg.
 Dorrance, B., Dorranceton.
 Downs, Alex., 3806 Reno St., West Philadelphia.
 Dreer, William F., 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
 Dumont, H. T., 1305 Filbert St., Philadelphia.
 Eichholz, Henry, Waynesboro.
 Eichholz, Conrad, Box 1036, Warren.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

- Eisele, C., 11th and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.
- Eisenhart, R. M., Torresdale, Philadelphia.
- Falconer, Wm., Supt. of Parks, Pittsburg.
- Fancourt, Geo. E., Wilkesbarre.
- Farenwald, Adolph, Roslyn P. O., Hillside.
- Foss, John M., Etna.
- Foxley, John, Bloomfield, Pittsburg.
- Gass, Samuel, Allegheny.
- Geiger, Henry C., 335 No. Sixth St., Philadelphia.
- Gerbig, C. H., Archbald.
- Gibson, Wm. R., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- Giles, Irvin K., Reading.
- Giles, J. H., 220 S. 17th St., Reading.
- Graham, Geo. L., Bradford.
- Graham, Wm., 104 So. 13th St., Philadelphia.
- Habermehl, John P., 22d and Diamond Sts., Philadelphia.
- Hahman, F., Harrowgate Lane, Frankford, Philadelphia.
- Harper, W. W., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
- Harris, J. J., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia.
- Harris, W. K., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia.
- Harris, W. K., Jr., 55th St. and Springfield Ave., Philadelphia.
- Harry, Winfield S., Conshohocken.
- Heacock, James W., Wyncote.
- Heacock, Joseph, Wyncote.
- Henderson, Alex. T., 738 No. Third St., Reading.
- Henkel, Fred, West View.
- Hennon, Charles D., 125 E. Falls St., New Castle.
- Herr, Albert M., P. O. Box 338, Lancaster.
- Hinkle, Fred, West View.
- Hoskin, Geo. H., 37 No. 10th St., Reading.
- Hostetter, Abraham, Manheim.
- Hostetter, E. P., Manheim.
- Jennings, K. M., Olney.
- Johnston, John, Roslyn P. O., Mont. Co.
- Jones, S. Morris, West Grove.
- Kahlert, C. W., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- Kift, Robert, 1721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- Kletzly, J., Verona.
- Krueger, Augustus, Meadville.
- Krueger, C. F., Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.
- Kuhn, John, Fifth and Tabor Sts., Philadelphia.
- Laner, J. V., Erie.
- Langhans, T. P., 504 Liberty St., Pittsburg.
- Lauser, A. H., Wayne.
- Leslie, M. F., 173 43rd St., Pittsburg.
- Loew, Wm., 89 Pike St., Allegheny.
- Lonsdale, Edwin, Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill.
- Ludwig, E. C., Allegheny.
- Ludwig, Gustave, 208 Allegheny Market, Allegheny.
- Ludwig, J. W., Allegheny.
- Maule, Wm. H., 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia.
- Maybury, Thos., 218 39th St., Pittsburg.
- McAfferly, H. S., Wyoming Ave., Philadelphia.
- McAllum, Neil, Wilmerding.
- McGough, J., 2900 N. Front St., Philadelphia.
- Meehan, Thos. B., Germantown.
- Michell, H. F., 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.
- Moon, S. C., Morrisville.
- Moon, W. H., Morrisville.
- Moss, George M., 32 So. 17th St., Philadelphia.
- Murdoch, A. M., 510 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.
- Neff, L. I., Pittsburg.
- Niessen, Leo., 13th and Filbert Sts., Philadelphia.
- O'Brien, M. I., Sharon.
- Payne, W. Guy, Girardville.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

- Pennoek, J. L., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- Randolph, P. S., Pittsburg.
- Reid, Edw., 1526 Ranstead St., Philadelphia.
- Reineman, E. C., 305 Lowry St., Allegheny.
- Rementer, M. L., Lansdowne.
- Rice, M., 918 Filbert St., Philadelphia.
- Rieg, John, Jenkintown.
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- Rockwell, W. C., Bradford.
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- Schmitt, Chas. A., Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill.
- Scott, A. B., Sharon Hill, Philadelphia.
- Shellem, J. A., 17th and Tasker Sts., Philadelphia.
- Shilling, Howard M., Shillington, Berkshire Co.
- Sibson, J. F., Germantown.
- Siebert, Charles T., Stanton Ave., Station B, Pittsburg.
- Sim, Charles, Rosemont.
- Skidelsky, S. S., 1201 No. 25th St., Philadelphia.
- Smith, A. W., Boggs Ave., Pittsburg.
- Starkey, Benj., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- Stewart, R. A., 135 S. 13th St., Philadelphia.
- Strong, O. H., Oil City.
- Sweigarth, I. B., 4515 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia.
- Taplin, W. H., Holmesburg.
- Tod, Alva F., 2100 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia.
- Towill, Edw., Roslyn, Mont. Co.
- Tranter, Joseph, Black Horse Hill, Bloomfield, Pittsburg.
- Van Wavern, C. S., 883 No. 50th St., Philadelphia.
- Watson, Geo. C., Juniper and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
- Westcott, John, Ridge and Lehigh Aves., Philadelphia.
- Westcott, William H., Ridge and Lehigh Aves., Philadelphia.
- Whildin, J. G., 713 Wharton St., Philadelphia.
- Willey, J. L., 2752 Howard St., Philadelphia.
- Winters, Thomas J., 1016 Commerce St., Harrisburg.
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- Hockey, James, Pawtucket.
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| Macrae, John A., 1240 Smith St., Providence. | Schellinger, J. F., Riverside. |
| Millar, A., 595 Pawtucket Ave., Pawtucket. | Stark, C. D., Newport. |
| Pierce, N. D., Norwood. | Sweeney M., 510 Pine St., Providence. |
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| Edlfsen, William, 349 Third St., Milwaukee. | Pike, Mrs. Chas. W., 408 Main St., Racine. |
| Freytag, Mrs. J., Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee. | Pollworth, C. C., Box 75, Milwaukee. |
| Haentze, E., Fond du Lac. | Salzer, John A., La Crosse. |
| Helfrich, A., Burlington. | Smith, F. C., Ashland. |
| Holton, Fred, 457 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. | Sylvester, Otto, Oconomowoc. |
| Hunkel, H. V., 457 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. | Turner, Lewis, Kenosha. |
| Kennedy, W. A., Milwaukee. | Whitnall, C. B., 1184 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee. |
| Klokner, A., 930 Grand Ave., Milwaukee. | Zweifel, N., 14th St., and Groeling Ave., Milwaukee. |

WASHINGTON.

Hoyt, F. W., Post and Sprague Sts., Spokane.

AUSTRALIA.

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Bock, Theo., Hamilton.

Groff, H. H., Simcoe, Ont.

Dunlop, J. H., 645 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto.

Killen, J. E., Box 335, Windsor, Ont.

Gammage, W., 213 Dundas St., Lon-
don.

Killeen, Robt., Chatham, Ont.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Rhodes, H. J., Honolulu.

MEXICO.

McDowell, J. A., 167 Apartado, City of Mexico.

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