paper for a long time that I have been so much interested in as this paper we have just listened to.

Mrs. Treleven—As I was listening to that young man's paper I was reminded of our local societies and I felt that we make a mistake in not making more effort to try to get the young people in.

M. E. Hinkley—We have heard from two young men this afternoon and we do not want to give them too much taffy, but if they are the right kind of young men it will not hurt them. If their practice is as good as their theory they will be heard from in the future.

THE FUTURE OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wm. Toole, Baraboo.

These few remarks in regard to the future work of our society are not offered with the expectation of wisely directing its plans, but rather hoping that suggestions may bring out discussions which shall definitely shape its work for a more prosperous and useful future.

You older members, who have in the past, and to the present time, striven together to promote the interests of horticulture in our state, can look with pride over the good which has been accomplished, and from our vista of present knowledge, view hopefully the future, feeling that through wisely directed efforts, our society may do more than ever to help add to the wealth of the people, and also add comfort and beauty to their homes.

While much has been done, and much more will be done, solely for the love of doing good, yet a great deal of service is required which must be paid for. If our secretary is well paid we have a right to ask good service in return, but if our widening sphere of usefulness increases our demands on him, then his remuneration should equal our requirements. So, too, if our society does missionary work by carrying the gospel of horticulture into new fields, or increases its work through trial stations, we have increased expenses to be provided for.
We have but two sources of revenue to depend upon, individual membership fees and appropriations from the legislature. If we are proud of our society, then, to promote its aims and ability for doing good, we should each strive to add to its membership, not only for the dollars brought in, but, still more, for the working strength which an active membership gives. That we are entitled to state aid is fully recognized, but if we ask for any definite sum we must necessarily show good reason why it should be given.

Some of you will remember being called upon last winter to explain to the legislative committee why we needed the sum asked for. As the appropriation was made, we may feel that good reasons were given. It would be well if the aims and plans of this Society were so well defined that active members could, at any time, show good reasons for trying to secure appropriations or memberships.

To make a clear showing of the affairs of the society we should adopt a systematic plan of accounting for expenditure of its funds. We have been favored in the past with the integrity of those who have handled the moneys of the society and we may be equally fortunate in the future, but we should have opportunity at any time to study the items that we may know where to economize when necessary. Thanks to those in our state who have done pioneer horticultural work in experimenting for themselves and others. The knowledge they have given us has been a nucleus which, added to by the many excellent papers on kindred subjects and the discussions of our meetings, has created a fund of horticultural literature, which, preserved by our horticultural reports, is of incalculable value, not only to our own state, but also to a large portion of the United States. Yet much as we value them we have not been fully satisfied with these reports. It has seemed as if the editing had not been well done. Those who have had much to do with printers know that letting to the lowest bidder does not secure good service, and the legislature should grant us relief from being obliged to accept whatever the printers choose to furnish.

Probably the greatest disappointment comes from the reports of discussions, and with all due regard to the necessity
for condensing a mass of records which could not possibly all appear in the printed report, we feel that we, many times, miss the intention of the speakers and that which should have been the best preserved has often been lost.

We believe that a typewritten report, in full, of the discussions should be furnished the secretary and from this he could carefully select what would be most valuable for future reference.

We should not overlook our relations to local horticultural and kindred societies. We would like to know how many horticultural societies have been organized through the help of the state society; how many of these are still in existence; to what extent they have been helpful to the state society, and if in any case we pay the expenses of delegates from societies which do not keep up an active organization.

There is no doubt that sending delegates to and receiving the like from sister state societies has been in the interests of horticultural knowledge, yet we wish to know if such intercourse with all has been equally profitable.

Our relations with the State Agricultural Society of late years has been peaceful and friendly, yet, in our desire to strengthen cordiality between the two societies, we should not forget that the dignity of our Society is equal to theirs.

Our Trial Stations have been continued long enough to furnish data from which to judge if they pay or if any one of them cannot profitably be continued. Should their number be increased or plan of management be changed? Madison being the state capital, as well as more central than any other large city, we may naturally continue to look on it as the home of our society. It seems as if there should be more local interest shown in our work. To bring that about perhaps we need to feel more interest in the horticultural wants of such cities as Madison and Milwaukee. In decorative horticulture we have gone over the ground very broadly, touching lightly. While not desirable to go to extremes in any direction there is much we might profitably learn from the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Horticultural Societies.

While strengthening home ties we should not forget our abiding place. To have no place in the capitol building would
seem like being robbed of our birthright, yet we must not shut our eyes to the fact that during legislative winters the room we occupy is very much needed for other purposes and it would be well to plan for the use of some hall if necessary. I think I might add another point and that is, do we do all we can, or ought to do, by the way of advertising?

DISCUSSION.

B. S. Hoxie—I think perhaps Mr. Toole does not understand that all the financial expenses are not published because it would take too much valuable space in our reports. The items of expenditure all go before the auditing committee and are acted upon. All of the bills go before that committee. With regard to getting a shorthand reporter and putting the report in typewriting, I found while I was compiling the reports that it took more work to go over the reports and cut out what was unnecessary, and that it would cost more than our society could afford to pay. A shorthand reporter takes down everything that is said and there is a great deal of repetition, which, of course, must be cut out. I do not know how we can prevent mistakes in our printed reports unless the state will give us a sufficient appropriation so we can engage our own printers. I often found that my corrections in the proof were not noticed by the printers.

Wm. Toole—I have had printing done for three years by the Democrat Company and I find trouble in the same way. I very carefully correct and still there are errors when the work comes out. I cannot but feel that in the reporting of the discussions much that is valuable is lost sight of, and, in looking over what I have said and others, it would seem to me much better if we could have a shorthand reporter. I think we should always have an itemized report of expenses.

Secretary—I do not know that it is possible, as Mr. Hoxie says, to get out a report with no mistakes. I know that the Society in Minnesota employs a shorthand reporter and I notice that their volume contains more mistakes than ours. There is occasionally an error that creeps in that we cannot seem to avoid however much we may wish to do so. With regard to itemized accounts, I always send in an itemized bill to Presi-
dent Kellogg to look over. I have always had great confidence in his ability to do those things. This year our reports were so long that we overrun our allowance thirty pages. I try to get out as good a book as I know how. We all make mistakes. With regard to advertising our meetings in the newspapers, I sent the program to thirty-five papers in the state, and it was published in a number of them. This year I sent 200 programs to families in the city of Madison, and I think you will see a larger audience here this year than ever before.

Chas. Hirschinger—You either pitch into the editors or the legislature, and there are some of them in the room tonight. The law is all right, and the printing is let to the lowest bidder. I think our work costs us about fourteen cents. Now if you get the legislature to give you a larger appropriation and you hire your own printer it will cost you about twenty-five cents a copy. If they do not do their work right you must take the books back to them. The Secretary is not obliged to accept them unless they are as they should be. The officers should take more interest in the society. When the matter came up in the legislature I asked for 300 pages and your Secretary said he could get along with what he had, and so they said to me, "You are asking for more pages than your people want." The secretary has overrun thirty pages this year, so you see I am about right after all. I would not have come out publicly on the secretary if he had not hurt my feelings in there.

Secretary—Well, you are about right, and you are almost always right, if no one talks after you. I was asked if I would rather have more pages or more bound volumes, and I said I would rather have more bound volumes. Every one prefers a bound volume to one in paper. It is easy enough to stand here and find fault but when you take all those papers, some of them written finely, it is pretty hard to estimate how many pages you will need; it's not easy to plan them and not overrun the number of pages. I would rather have 5,000 bound in cloth than to have 7,000 bound in paper. The Secretary of State has been liberal with us and has given us a few more pages.

Chas. Hirschinger—I did not expect there would be any feeling on this subject. No one has any chance unless he talks after Mr. Philips.
B. S. Hoxie—I did not wish to find any fault with the law. I think it is all right. I have heard so much said about mistakes here. I know it is almost impossible to prevent them. I have ceased looking to find perfect things, but I wish to state that it is not always the fault of the reporter or of the secretary who edits the volume. If the time ever comes when we can get an appropriation and hire our printing done we may, perhaps, be able to get it done as we want it. Mr. McKerrow who has some 40,000 Institute Bulletins printed has some chance to dictate to the printers.

Mr. Marslem—if you want to make these meetings a success you must advertise them. We do not want Wisconsin to get in the rear. I came into the country fifty years ago and I do not expect to stay in it for the next fifty. We must look to the young people to take our places, and so we must get them interested.

REPORT OF E. J. SCOFIELD, HANOVER,

Delegate to Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Through the courtesy of this Society it was my pleasure to represent you at the meeting of the Northern Illinois society, which convened December 3d and 4th, at Sterling, Ill. Meeting was held in the City Hall, in the room of the Illinois Firemen’s Association. Your delegate was cordially received and royally treated, which seems to be a trait of the fraternity, and our northern Illinois brethren seem to have inherited an extra portion.

I will now endeavor to give you an outline of the proceedings of this meeting, opening with prayer and followed by president’s address, which was very short, humorous and to the point.

First subject taken up was “Raspberries and Blackberries,” and was ably handled by H. R. Cotta, Freeport. Mr. Cotta believes in constant, thorough cultivation, but not deep (and in this I think all successful small fruit growers will agree lies the key note of success). He is very highly pleased with the Z. Breed weeder, as the main implement. Although he is a friend to the Planet Jr, with its attachments, his methods