THE STATE HORTICULTURISTS.

THE DETAILS OF THREE IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF THE BODY.

Paper of Cyrus T. Fox on the Condition of the Fruits-The Annual Report in Full-The Fruits and Flowers That Are on Exhibition.

The meeting was called to order by vice-President Engle, on Wednesday at 2 p. m. Chaper Hiller, of Conestoga, exhibited a few apples of the Baldwin, Smokehouse and other varieties and argued that the best loca ion for orchards is on low grounds instead

George Bolderson, of Colora, Md., differed with Mr. Hiller. He held that the moisture of the lowlands shortened the lives of fruit trees, and unless the season was a very dry one, caused the fruit to be inferior

J. E. Jamison concurred with Mr. Bolder-on. He objected to locating orchards on son. He objected to locating orchards on either lowlands, bordering on streams or on the northern exposure of hillsides. Cyrus T. Fox, of Reading, chairman of the general fruit committee presented a long re-port of which the following is a condensa-

An Interesting Fruit Report.

Apples.—Large crop and good quality in Eastern Pennsylvania; meagre yield in cen-tral part of the state; in the West frost and draught injured the crop and the hot Septem-ber and premature ripening hurt the keeping qualities of the fruit in Southeastern Pennsyl-

Pears.-Same exuses affected the keeping Pears.—Same excess affected the keeping qualities of this fruit. Au " off year" in the yield, though Bartlett and Beurre d' Anjon made full crops; less fire blight than usual. Peacke.—As a rule the crop was a failure; the drought impaired the quality; the cause of "yellows" is still a mooted question.

Grapes—On the favored hill-sides in the

vicinity of Pittsburg the crop was large and excellent, although late in maturing. Of the numerous varieties of recent introduction there are very few worth retaining, and the Cencord maintains its pre-eminence as the most desirable variety in existence for general purposes. Best new varieties are the Duchess, Pocklington, Moore's

Brighton, Duchess, Pocklington, Moore's Early and Nisgara.

Cherries.—In some sections the crop was better, than for some years; the sweet varieties were more prone to rot, while varieties of the Early Richmond class were entirely healthy. Through the central portions the crop was very poor, while in the western counties especially in the vicinity of Paradaya, there is no product of the country of the crop was very poor, while in the western counties especially in the vicinity of Paradaya, there is no product of the country of the crop was very poor, while in the western counties especially in the vicinity of paradaya. western countries especially in the vicinity of standard varieties. A preference is given by most correspondents to the Early Richmond. Plants—Owing to the ravages of the curculio very little attention is paid to this crop, and in many sections no attempt to entityate them has been made for years. Nevertheless some good results last year have been report. some good results last year have been report ed. No curculio proof species has yet been found. Lombard and Richland promise best. Apricots and nectarines rarely grown.

Quinces.—Crop abundant and specimens perfect; culture highly remunerative. Rea's Mammoth, the Orange and Champion are most generally recommended.

Small Fruits.—The crop of small fruits was up to the average, and the prices as a

rule compensated the growers amply. More attention is paid to small fruits, although some correspondents report that in their counties the subject is given but little heed and, except as to strawberries, depend-ence is placed entirely upon the crop of wild fruit. There was a large crop of strawberries, except in a few localities, and the Sharp iess, Charles Downing, Cumberland, Cres-cent Scedling, Mt. Vernon, Keller's Sced-ling and Cuthbert are favorite varieties. Very little attention is given to blackborries.

very little attention is given to blackberries, currants and gooseberries, though the first named are very profitable.

Fegetables—The culture of them for marketing not nearly so generally as could be profitable. Early Rose potato has not been supplanted, though Burbank's seedling gives astisfaction. Henderson's White Plume celery adapted to some soils and locations. The old standard varieties of vegations. The old, standard varieties of vegetables still succeed the best, and although myriads of povelties are now flooding the market many of them are worthless.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT.
On motion of Mr. Hoopes a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Fox for his valuable re-

Mr. Saiterthwait thought some of the recommendations made on the report ought not to be passed over without remarks. Mr Sherer the greatest fruit grower in Berks county, and Mr. Charles Downey, the greatest of promotogists recommended varieties of apples and grapes, which are utterly worthless with the speaker? He wants this to go on
the record to show how utterly in the dark
we are in the growth of fruits. We should not take the opinion of anyone on this sub-ject but should select those which do best in or respective orchards. Casper Hiller thought Mr. Satterthwait's re

marks were to the point. Every locality has marks were to the point. Every locality has its own peculiar varieties, with very few exceptions. These exceptions are the Smith's Cider and York Imperial, which seem to do well almost everywhers.

Mr. Hoopes took the same view, and Mr-A. W. Harrison showed by analogy that the same medicine will not always do for different terrains.

H. A. Longdorf suggested that the list of apples in Pennsylvania should not exceed twenty-five, and a much less number will do for most orchards. We should endeavor to

learn what not to plant.

Peter S. Reist said he had planted five Peter S. Reist said he had planted five orchards in the past twenty-five years. On a northern slope and wet ground nearly all the varieties falled except the old Pennsylvania Readstreak. On a southern slope, near by, the Pennsylvania Redstreak would not do at all, while some others did well. He planted mother orelard on yet shale and this soil another orchard on red shale, and this soil did better then either of the others. The Redstreak, Fallawater and Smith's Cider are among the best bearers. He recommended

but few varieties.

Peter Lint of York, said the red shale and flint were the best.

John H. Funk, of Berks, said that iron
The old Pennsyl

stone soil was the best. The old Pennsyl vania Rodstreak is always reliable, the Ben Davis variety is deing well; his favorite is the Hubbertson's Non-such. Grime's Golden is a good one; the Kranser is a full bearer but

W. H. Moon said : In Bucks county the best varieties are grown on red shale, Smith's Cider stands at the head, the Ben. Davis comes next and Hubbertson's Non-such is of not much account.

J. E. Jamison said his experience was that

limestons land was the best soil for apples.

A member said that an important point was to fertilize the orchards instead of running them on the starvation principle. Thorough cultivation and the proper kind of fertilizer to be used should first be found out, and then t will not matter much what variety of fruit

selected.

Dr. Funk related the case of a friend of his Dr. Funk related the case of a friend of his who had a quince tree that had not borne for years. He then dug up the ground for six teet around the roots of it, and sowed over this small space half a bushel of common at A gentle rain came, dissolved the salt, and then he put on another half-bushel, and a finer crop of quinces than he had the year following was never grown.

A member said he had been very successful in growing apples, by liberally fertilizing his orchards with barnyard manure.

Mr. Meehan said that plum culture need not be abandoned in Pennsylvagia. Other states are growing plums in abundance. The

states are growing plums in abundance. The old practice of striking the trunks of the trees with mallets to knock down the curcu-lio is bettered by New York growers, who shake down the curculio by jarring the branches. He thought it was discreditable to Pennsylvania fruit growers to think of

abandoning plum culture.

Levi S. Roist said that while the circulio ravaged his plums a neighbor of his was en-tirely exempt from this trouble. Mr. Satterthwait said it was not the circulio

Mr. Satterthwait said it was not the circulio that bothered him; his trees are loaded down with fruit, but as it is with sweet cherries so is it with the plums—they rot on the trees before they ripen. There are places here and there in Pennsylvania where they do not rot.

Cyrus T. Fox read abstracts from many letters received, nearly all of which contained accounts of the ravages of the circulio.

Mr. Mechan said he grows fruit for information; has forty varieties; tried every remedy he heard of; and every year his pinus rotted; he believed that the rot was caused by the sting of the circulio. He has abandoned all these remedies, and fallen back on the old method of shaking down the circulio and catching them.

Mr. Satterthwait insisted that the plums that rotted on his trees were not sting.

Mr. Moon said he had never seen a plum rot except it had been sting.

Mr. Jamison had frequently seen plums rot that had not been sting; and in this view Mr. Longs-lorf ecincided. He believed that highly cultivated land was not good for plums; they were made so delicate by high fertilization that the mere rubbing together of them abrades the skin and causes them to rot. The best plums come from poor lands.

The discussion was continued by A. W. Harrisen, J. G. Rush, Peter Lint and several others.

Howard C. Chase, of the committee on Nomenclature, read a long report in which he named the several varieties of different

he named the several varieties of different kinds of fruits which were deemed best for general cultivation in Pennsylvania.

The report was discussed at some length by Messrs, Harrison, Satterthwait, Mechan, McGowan, Hoopes, Engle and others, when on motion of Mr. Moon the report was referred to a committee of five of whom the president shall be chairman, to consider the advisability of preparing a list of fruits to be recommended for general cultivation, and report to the association on Thursday. recommended for general cultivation, and report to the association on Thursday.

The chair appointed the committee as follows: H. M. Engle, W. H. Moon, J. E. Jamison, H. A. Lengsdorf, and Joseph Herores.

Hoopes.

The secretary read a discursive and rather humorous paper on insectiverous birds, writ-ten by Mr. John Rutter, of Muney, after

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S SESSION. The meeting was called to order by

oresident Engle at 750; The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers which was unanimously agreed to.

Imously agreed to.

President—Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand.

Vice Presidents—Josiah Hoopes, West
Chester; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; W. P.
Bisselb, Pittsburg.

Recording Secretary—E. B. Engle, Way-

Corresponding Secretary-W. P. Brinton, Christiana.

Treasurer—Geo. P. Thomas, West Chester.
Librarian—Thos. J. Edge, Harrisburg.
President Cooper announced the appointment of the following additional officers:
Prof. of Retary—Thos. Mechan, German-

Lancaster, Prof. of Horimultural Chemistry—S. B.

Heiges, York.

Mr. Hoopes from the committee to report on the advisability of recommending a list of fruits reported verbally to the effect that the best plan for the society to adopt would be to send out to other members of the society and other fruit growers in the several counties, cards containing the names of the several varieties of fruits, requesting them to return to the seniety the names of those varieties which yielded the best results in their several localities. These reports might be considered and collated by the society, and a list thus be made up. On the following year the list could be corrected, and in this way the best results be obtained.

President's August Report President Stiffed being absent Vice president Henry M. Engle read the following annual report :

Fellow members and friends of the State Horticultural association of Pennsylvania, allow me to congentulate you on this, the 25th anniversary of this association. Twenty-six years ago it was organized in this city. Since then it has not failed to hold annuals, and several intermediate meetings in different sections of the state. After laboring for a quarter of a century, more for public good than for its own aggrandizement, it retorns to the city of its birth with a title that embraces a wider field of usefulness than when first organized. Then it was the "Fruit Growers society of Eastern Pennsylvania," now it is the "State Hortiguitural association of Pennsylvania. **

True, I see but few faces that were present at its organization, reminding as that some have gone the way of earth, but the ranks have been more than filled by new members who seem to labor with as much enthusiasm in this noble cause, as have those who are no that each succeeding year may find us with an increased membership, and cutering upon a correspondingly enlarged field of

This association can point back to the records of its labors with gratification on the one hand, while on the other we must confess that similar organizations in some of our sister states, have set examples from which we can take profitable lessons. Every county in the state should be represented in this society. County, or district societies, auxiliary to this should be formed throughout the state, which would concentrate as much as possible, all the progress and advanced knowledge in horticulture; which would embrace the testing of the many new fruits nd vegetables in various soils and localities utilizing the same to best advantage, successes in counteracting the work of destructive interests and diseases which horticulture has continually to encounter, and methods of shipping and marketing to best advantage. These and other questions of general interest would thus be brought before this association for consideration, and the debates and discussions thereon would be published in our annual reports for dissemination throughout the state.

The depressed condition of agriculture, and the continually increasing demand for horticultural products should be sufficient to stimulate greater interest and energy in the latter. It is no credit to this great commonwealth to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for horticultural products, for the production of which it has such ample facilities within its own domain. This association is considered authority in its field of labor, and should utilize such confidence to the best possible purpose. To this end, no questions of a triffing nature should occupy the time of its sessions, but only such as will the time of its sessions, but only in-tend onward and upward, not only inducing the choicest products of our soils for the sustenance and health of our bodies, but also that which will elevate and refine, which embraces a taste for the beautiful as well as emoraces a taste for the beautiful as well as the useful—such as choice flowers, shrabs, orianmental trees, lawns, &c. Where families are surrounded with such adornments, placed there from a feeling of love for them, we may expect in their midst not only happiness, but also intelligence, refinement, honesty and purity. It is therefore not only the nivelence but the different only the nivelence but the therefore not only the privelege but the duty of this association to apply its energy, knowl-edge, and talent toward the aforenamed

The field for the practical horticulturist is an attractive one. For the amateur it is simply enchanting. The producing of new va-ricties by cross fertilization and hybridiza-tion has become one of the most interesting employments. The knowledge, the power and facilities granted to man to create new fruits, flowers and vegetables innumerable is a gfit for which he should be grateful to the Divine Author. What has been achieved in this field within a quarter of a century is an indication of the probabilities of the

From the wild strawberries, a little larger than peas, have been produced thousands of new parieties, many of the best of which we ee in our markets in their season as large a see in our markets in their season as large as hulled walnuts. Whether size will continue to be increased, so as to make it necessary to slice them for the table, the future must de-eide. Where we had only a few popular grapes within our recollection, we now have them by scores, and appear only on the threshold of what we may reasonably hope will be obtained. If the future will not belie will be obtained. If the future will not belie the past, this country will by and by have as excellent grapes, in variety, as any other. Thanks to Mr. Rogers for opening the door to such possibility. To Dr. Kirtland is due the gratitude of lovers of cherries, for so many fine variett. Peaches have I cen multiplied by the continual adding of new and improved varieties whereby their season has been extended, within our and improved varieties whereby their season has been extended, within our recollection, fully one month. The large list of pears is principally of foreign origin, but the number of excellent native varieties is rapidly increasing, so that in the near future, our country will have native seedlings from which to select all that may be desired.

Of all fruits, the apple stands at the head for general usofulness, and yet, in my opinion, less has been done proportionately toward producing new and valuable varieties, than with any other fruit. True if flourishess so readily over a large extent of territory.

so readily over a large extent of territory, that a great variety of seedlings have estab-lished themselves without much aid from

man. Among them are many-very valuable ones indeed. For variety, our state is, (I believe), behind none, yet we have very few winter apples that are generally popular throughout the state; consequently there is much room for progress in this direction.

There is segreely a fruit farm upon which new and improved varieties have not been raised.

and improved varieties have not been raised black berries, raspborries, cur-

including black berries, raspberries, currants and goosets-tries.

The same is also applicable to nearly all flowers and vegetables. The method of cross-fertilization and hybridizing is now so generally understood and so easily learned, that it is not strange that so many apply themselves to it. True it is like a lottery, where the learnest transfer is the second of the contraction. where the large majority draw blanks; but, nature would not be true to herself in permitting stock breeders to obtain their ideal, and refusing the same knowledge in the vegetable kingdom; for if stock breeders can by proper selection bread beef, or butter, or milk qualities, or size or color, or dispense with borns, why may not similar ends be ob-tained in the vegetable kingdom? Why not establish varieties of apples without cores, o establish varieties of apples without cores, of which we hear occasionally, or peaches with-out seeds, as we find now and then very fine specimens with only the rudiments of pitts? May we not hope that the laws which govern such matters will be known in due time. Meanwhile let all who can, raise new seedling fruits and flowers, observe closely, and keep a record of all items of in-terest that may seen new. Consess should be terest that may seem now. Crosses should be made by design, which would form a re-liable basis for future operations. Let us take for instance Kieffer's Hybrid pear, which seems to have all the desirable

qualities that we could reasonably wish in pear except one, viz., eating quality. Now if we could by crossfertilization combine with its hardiness, vigor, early and prolific fruiting, size, beauty and keeping qualities the delic-oueness of Dana's Hovey, we would have an ideal next

ideal pear.
Suppose 1,000 men or women throughout the country would make said cross and, if possible, at the same time cross the former with a half dozen other good varieties, there fow years. But, whatever may be done, will here predict that the Kieffer is destined ome the parent of some very valuable

Of apples King of Tompkins County's with of apples king of comparies countries whith is a shy bearer, and not a very good keeper; but, could we combine its beauty, size and delicious flavor, with the superior bearing and keeping qualities of York Imperial, which is of fair quality, we would have a winter apple superior to any that we now have. I do not claim that these desirable blendings of two varieties will, or can be blendings of two varities will, or can be obtained, neither is there anything positive

that they may not. stimulate some to engage in this exquisite all noble work; especially would I induce women to engage in this delicate operation, since they can manipulate such fine processes better than men. A beautiful and enchanting field is here open for women. Objections may be made against indefinitely multiply ing new varieties, but, let our courage to cas into obtiviou all productions not having oblivion all productions not having special merit, be equal to our enterprise in producing them. By following such a course the present and almost embarrassing list of fruits would be sifted, and a higher average quality established. Hörticulturists should ilm to produce fruits and vegetables of best quality, instead of simply for size and show, and, at the same time educate the consumer to the same standard. Such an object reached would crowd out of our markets inferior productions, which are purchased and con-cumed simply because nothing better is obtainable. Nothing however, is more reprehensible than the francis practiced by un

principles venders in topping off inferior products with others to attract.

I am not aware that this fraudment pracice is carried to so great an extent as in parreling of apples, where both ends of a barrel are topped off with nice fruit and trash in the middle. Laws should be enacted which would reach such scamps by fine or mprisonment, or both.

Nut culture has not received the attention which it deserved, especially chestnuts. These are more palatable and nutritious than These are more palatable and nutritious than many nuch more popular articles of food, and could be grown in quantity, and with more profit pecuniarily, than many other fruits, since we have now several improved varieties, of large size, good quality and profuse bearers, and which can be grafted successfully on common stalks or trees. There are thousands of acres of land in this and other starts that are stocked with absolute. other states that are stocked with chestnu be cleared and sprouts of one year's growth top grafted at proper distance, and all else keptdown. These would in six or ten years yield more reliable and profitable crops than some occupying much more valuable ground.

Mushroom culture deserves more attention

round. Mushroom culture deserves more attentio than it has thus far received. Large quanti-ties of delicious food could be grown where nothing else will grow, and be made profit-able besides. There are a number of varieties

able sesides. There are a number of varieties of edible fings, which should be grown and utilized, and would be, if the matter were brought before horticultural meetings and intelligently discussed.

Mother earth yields her products in such variety and profusion for the happiness and welfare of man, if he will only do his part in alding her, and not pervert her delicious products to his own intervand degradation. products to his own injury and degradation; neither should be degrade hims. I with such of her products as were never intended by the Creator for him to indulge in, and so long as he will continue to do so, the millennium

as he will continue to do so, the millennium will be in the far future.

May we indulge the hope that the broad acres now devoted to the culture of the nauseous weed will by and by be occupied with the most delicious, beautiful, and gratifying, body and soul cheering products? And may the vender of these products supplant him who is dealing out degradation, crime and death broadcast in the shape of intoxicants and narcottes. And may we advance a step further, hoping that he will eventually attain to the higher plan of supporting himself directly from the products of the earth. self directly from the products of the earth, instead of second hand, from animals.

May we realize the proverb that fruit makes man good natured, which should culminate in his no longer imbruiting his hands in the blood of his fellowman; Yea more, not even in that of innocent animals. I will venture the assertion that those who follow horti-culture from pure love for it, stand as high, morally and intellectually as any other profession; and that criminals among them are as rare as angels' visits. Let us then honor our noble calling by laboring onward and upward, endeavoring to diffuse pure and true horticultural love broad-east over the

land.

To this end we must apply energy, vigi-lance and cooperation. We must permit no retrograde movement. Our library, estab-lished a year ago, should be made largely in-strumental in the diffusion of horticultural

knowledge.
The secretary should be directed to exchange with kindred societies, all the sur-plus copies of Agriculture of Pennsylvania alto our association. The librarian, in order to discharge the duties of his office effectively, should be compensated, and I suggest that he be granted a salary in necord-ance therewith. He should also be requested to produce an annual printed catalogue of all books in his charge for the benefit of the as-

With each succeeding year some of our members are removed by death. J. L. Stichter, of Reading, and William L. Schaffer, of Philadelphia, have passed away since our last meeting. The former was an enthusiastic worker in whatever he took hold of. The members of this association who were at Reading several years ago at our annual neeting, will remember his whole-souled asspitality with which he entertained them. Wm. L. Schaffer was a true friend of horti-culture, to which he devoted much of his time, not for the sake of dellars and cents, but from pure love for it, and aided others in the same calling with a lavish hand. He died at a ripe age, honored and respected where he was best known. And now, in conclusion, I cannot express

my feelings better than by quoting from an address of Marshall P. Wilder, delivered be-fore the American Pomological society, whose president he has been for a quarter of a

"Standing here as conservators of Amerirestanding here as conservators of American Pomology, enjoying as we do such poculiar privileges for research and discovery, let us use every effort to advance our cause by diligent experiment and observation, so that as we come up from session to session, we may add something to the common stock of information, and thus devalor for the cord of marking the velop for the good of mankind the rish treasures which our science has in store for the world. Thus let us work on, hand in hand, to scatter these blessings breadcast through the land. Others may seek for the honors of public life on the victories the honors of public life on the victories

of war, which too often carry with them the recollection of wounded hearts and painful disappointments. But let us continue to work on, feeling assured that our labors will cause no regret. As Mes. Sigourney has boautifully versified my former remark,

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

No sting in the bosom of momory we're leaving in the bosom of time."

Let us commence the new century in the history of our republic with increased outer-prise and zeal for the promotion of our cause, and should any of us be called from our labors on earth, let us feel assured that others will continue the work we have begun and carry it forward to still greater perfection in the future. Let us work on, full of hope, re-gardless of all obstacles.

"Still achieving, still pursuing," until we shall reach that better land where the garden shall have no blight, fruits no decay, and where no serpent lurks beneath the bower—where harvests are not ripened by the succession of seasons—where the Joya of fruition shall not be measured by the lapse

An Essay on FRUIT INDESTRIES.

Mr. D. E. Longsdorf, of Mechanicsburg, read an essay on the "Fruit Industries of the Pacific coast." California is eminently fitted for fruit culture. The mission grape, purple fig. and other fruits were grown by the Jesuits hundreds of years ago; but the great bulk of fruits now grown in California are those of the past twenty years growth—the apple, pear, peach, pruns, spricott, lemon, lime, grapes and many others, for there are almost endless varieties of seel and elevation. Admirable grapes grown at 4,000 feet above Admirable grapes grown at 1,000 feet above the sea. Sweet potatoes of 34 pounds weight, squashes of 170 pounds and beets of 20 pounds may be seen there. The best truit lands are worth \$300, per acre. The best wheat lands \$100 per acre. In Solious county are orchards extending for miles and miles in all directions—principally apricos and primes, though oranges are largely grown. Fruit trees are planted close together—apples, pears, peaches and primes not more than 16 feet spart. Strawberries and cherries are inferior to those grown in Oregon. The grape is a staple fruit all along the coast; all soils seem favorable to their growth. No stakes or trellis is used, but the vines are trained to single stakes. The Mascot and Malaga are he most popular varieties. The clive grow well in San Diago and South Barbara. Th Sago pomegranate and banana are also seen Insects abound as a pest—the peach lorer, codling moth and soldo bug are the worst. The speaker predicted that the superior manner in which fruitis grown in California and the superiority and great yield of their orchards will drive out the eastern grower and take possession of the eastern markets, unless we improve our methods and grow

better fruit than we are now growing.

Mr. Thomas Mechan had been much in torested in the essay, but did not believe that the California fruit would take possession of our eastern market. He had recently bee through that state and was convinced that in many respects California has soon its best fruit days, and is going back instead of ad-vancing. The codling moth, pear blight and ther pests have destroyed whole orchards The insects breed the whole year through. On the whole Mr. Mechan thought Pennsylvania one of the best climates in the Union for fruit, and all we want is a more intelli-

Cyrus T. Fox read a letter written by J Rutter to President Stitzel, in which he has given an account of the origin of the Keim apple, which was introduced into Berks county, as along as 1790, and which he a popular fruit from that day to this. mens of the apple are on exhibition in th

rooms of the society.
On motion adjourned to 8:30 a. m. THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION. The meeting was called to order by Vice

President Hoopes. Mr. A. W. Harrison of the Pennsylvania horticultural society of Philadelphia, made a statement inviting the members of the state society to the monthly and special meetings of the society which held in Horticultural Hall. Mr. Har-rison also presented to the members present a calendar on which is noted the time of all meetings to be held by the society dur-

Mr. H. M. Engle offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three to act in connection with the executive committee to take into consideration the constitution and by-laws of the society and any are desirable. The resolution was adopted and the chair

appointed

Mr. Engle offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to attend the meetings of the American Pomological society, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in September next.
Mr. Engle also moved the appoint ment of a committee of five on fruits flowers and vegetables to have

supervision over the entries of these articles made at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania made at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society.

On motion of Mr. Moon, the question of "potatoes, the best varieties and how to grow them," was taken up. The discussion was opened by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia. He gave some account of his early attempts in agricultural pursuits. He held that there was not much practical value to be obtained from the chemical analysis of soils, as the condition of the soil while undergoing the chemist's tests is very different from the same chemist's tests is very different from the same soil while being used as food by the delicat plants. In growing potatoes he plowed deer put the seed in rows three feet apart each way. He fertilized with a compost made of woodushes, bone dust, sait and lime burner from ovster shells. This he applied to ever hill, before covering the seed. Ou twelve hill, before covering the seed. On twelvi acres of ground he grew 2.811 bushels of marketable potatoes, and sold many of thom for seed at two and three dollars per bushel. As a fertilizer he preferred hard wood ashes to all

At this point, Judge Stituel, the president of the society arrived and took his seat, ex-plaining that business ougagements had prevented his earlier aftendance.

Casper Hiller read a short paper on potato culture. He held that deep planting, and wide drills were the best. He sowed the fertilizer in the drills before dropping the seed. He hood out the weels and cultivated with the shovel harrow. A medium potato cut in two makes the best seed. The white cleribunt variety stands survivalled with him. elephant variety stands unrivalled with him. Commorcial fertilizers are better than barnyard manure for potatees. He had grown from 300 to 500 bushels per acre by this process, and a New York agricultural paper claims that 1,300 bushels per acre have been grown by the same process.

H. M. Engle said Early Rose, the Early Ohio, and the Vermont had been the best early varieties in his use.

Mr. Wickersham, from Adams county, made some remarks and gave his plan of planting which was deep drilling three feet apart, and the seed one foot spart in the drills. elephant variety stands unrivalled with him.

Cyrus T. Fox said that from the queries sent out by the general fruit committee, the answer came back that the Early Rose was the best early potate. He would like to learn now what variety was best for general

James McGowan and J. E. Jamison an James McGowan and J. F. Jamison answered that the Peerless was the best. Casper Hiller again advanced the claim of the White Elephant. Mr. Mechan said an Irish friend of his who likes all tature except spectators, preferred the Early Rose. Mr. Harrison said there was an other valuable variety, the common tater. The Gardeld and several other varieties found champions omang the gudlence. udience, On motion of H. M. Engle, Dr. J. P. Wick.

on inction of H. M. Engle, Dr. J. P. Wick, sham was elected an honorary member of the association.

Mr. W. H. Moon real an essay on the "Horticultural adorument of rural homes."
He would not discuss the adorument of the homes of the wealthy who could well afford to retain professional gardeners and horticulturists, but rather of those who are in moderate circulturists. eniturists, but rather of those who are in moderate circumstances. The inexperienced are apt to place their flowers, shrubs, vogetables and trees entirely too close together. Our farmers, who supply inexhaustile quantities of fruit trees, grape-vines, de., are prone to overlook the attractions of pretty lawns, with evergreens, flowering shrubs, close hedges and other adornments. Beside the pleasures thus afforded the value of the property is also greatly enhanced.

the pleasures thus afforded the value of the property is also greatly enhanced.

A discussion on the essay followed—participated in by Messrs, Davis, Jamison, Hoopes, Levi S. Reist, Harrison, Dr. Wickersham, Fox, Kendig, Engle, Witmer, Chase, Eby and Mechan. The last maned gentleman, at the request of the association, gave some suggestions as to the selection of plants and shrebs. Commence by transplanting the wild shrubs and flewers from the woods and fields. Te these may be added the rarer

plants of the nurseries; but it is a great mis-take to depend entirely on the florists for supply. Many finer ornamental trees than those found in the nurseries may be trans-planted from the neighboring woods, without

Mr. Hoopes offered a preamble and resolutions in memory of the late Charles Downey, in which a high compliment is paid to the distinguished botanist. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Baldersou discussed the matter of can-

Mr. Baldersou discussed the matter of canning versus evaporating fruits. He held that evaporating fruit was much more economical, healthful and every way better than canning. He hoped the society would give some expression of opinion on the subject. He suggested that a law should be enacted requiring those who sell dried apples to put upon the package the name of the variety of the fruit.

Dr. Ryder held that some fruits were

Dr. Ryder held that some fruits were equally valuable dried or canned, but there were others that were better canned—especially red raspberries. Any good baking or cooking apple will do for evaporating—the Smokehouse, Maiden's Blush, Seek-no-farther, Smith's cider, the old Rambo and Porter were recommended for evaporation. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m

by President Stitzel. Mr. Hoopes said it had been customary to have drawings made of new seedling fruits for publication with the proceedings of the association. In this way an interesting history of the Pennsylvania seedlings may be obtained and placed in convenient form.
Secretary Engle called upon members who had any new varieties of seedlings to send them to him, and it of approved quality they would be engraved and published without

eost to the association.

The chair said the first business in order The chair said the first business in order was the fixing of a place for holding the next stated meeting of the association, Cyrus T. Fox named Reading; Henry M. Engle named Harrisburg. Joseph F. Witmer named Lancaster.

A rising vote being taken Reading was selected as the place and the third Wednesday in January the time for the next annual

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED. The question box was opened and the peries therein were read and discussed.

Their substance will be given in Friday' ISSUE Of the INTELLIGENCER.

PRUITS ON EXHIBITION. box of persimmons from Santa Barbara, California, exhibited by D. E. Longsdorf, Mechanicsburg, Pa., the largest of the lot veighing 9% ounces, attract much attention.

Henry S. Rupp, of Shiremanstown. Cumberland county, exhibits tweive varieties of apples, ten of them natives of this state. Mr. Rupp also exhibits a bouquet of roses, containing twenty-five varieties.

George Bolderson, of Colora, Md., exhibits the varieties of apples: Peter Hiller, of Constona five varieties. Peter S Reist, of Littz. estoga, five varieties; Peter Biller, of Con-estoga, five varieties; Peter S. Reist, of Lititz, eight varieties; H. A. Longsdorf, of Mechan-iesburg, five varieties, all very fine. J. B. Erb, exhibits Early Rose, Canada, Burbank, blue and white potatoes. Robrer Brothers, exhibit a fine line of nat-ural and artificial flowers. A specimen of the Azalla is very attractive.

he Azalia is very attractive. Mr. Mechan's Lecture.

The lecture of Mr. Thomas Mechan, Fruits and flowers in connection with the progress of civilization," will be delivered in Eshleman's hall, this evening, commencing at 714 o'clock, Mr. Mechan stands at the head of the list of horticulturists in this state. He is a member of the society of arts and sciences, a member of the city councils of Philadelphia, editor of the Gardenet Monthly, and an enthusiast in the cultivation of fruits and flowers. He is withal a fine

Officers of the State Agricultural Society. At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural society, in Harrisburg on Wednesday. Artemus Wilhelm, of York, was elected president for the ensuing year. The vice residents elected are arranged according to congressional districts. Following is the list: First district, George Blight;

and I. H. Twaddell: Third John Hay ter : Fourth, William M. Singerly : Fifth, Burnet Landreth ; Sixth, David H. Bransom Seventh, William H. Holstein; Eighth, To-bias Barto; Ninth S. S. Spencer; Tenth, Daniel H. Neiman; Eleventh, D. H. Waller Daniel H. Neiman; Eleventh, D. H. Waller; Twelfth, Ira Tripp; Thirtenth, J. S. Keller; Fourteenth, Gabris! Heister; Fifteenth, Joseph Piollet; Sixteenth, Robert P. Allen; Seventeenth, John A. Lemon; Eighteenth, John S. Miller; Nineteenth, Chauncey F. Black; Twentieth, L. N. Mackey; Twenty-first, George Rhey; Twenty-scound, E. Y. Chopper; Twenty-third, W. W. Speer; Twenty-fourth, John McDowell; Twenty-fifth, J. S. McKean; Twenty-sixth, J. D. Kirkpatrick; Twenty-seventh, J. C. Thornton, J. A. Paxson was elected vice-president at large. Eldridge McConkey was re-elected corresponding secretary, D. W. re-elected corresponding secretary, D. W. Seiller recording secretary, John B. Rother-ford treasurer and William H. Egle librarian,

A. L. Kennedy was elected chemist an

Last evening a meeting of the Reynolds ifles was held in the armory, to elect a captain to succeed Mayor Rosenmiller, who re signed some time ago. Col. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, presided and there was a large attendance of the members of the company Michael F. Bowers was unanimously chosen to till the position. The mayor presented the new captain with his sword and uniform. Bowers is a member of the company. He has served in the regular army and has been

drilling the company for a long time past.
The resignation of Licutemant Walter
W. Franklin has been accepted and an election to fill the vacancy will be held next

The Musser-Kauffman Nupttels

Willis B. Musser, of the firm of Musser & Bowman, jewelers, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Katie W., daughter of Junius B. Kaufman. The ceremony took place it the residence of the bride's parents, East King street at \$20, in the presence of East King street at \$20, in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends. It was performed by Rev. C. F. Knight, rector of St. James' church. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia D. and Mary Kaufman, and the groomsmen Dr. George Dock, of Philadel-phia, and Edward P. Brinton, esq., of this city. The newly wedded couple started at 548 n. m. on a trip to New York, Roston. at 5:18 p. m. on a trip to New York, Boston. Newfoundland and Montreal.

The Liberty Bell.

It is supposed that the old Independen cell will arrive in this city on its way to New Orleans between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The mayor has made no arrange-ments to give it a reception. Upon its arrival Chief Engineer Howell, of the fire depart-tion will strike 11.7.76.2 on the large fire ment, will strike "1-7-7-6" on the large five slarm bell, to be followed by "1-8-8-5." A dispatch from Philadelphia, this after-noon, states that the bell will arrive here promptly at 12 o'clock to-morrow on a special train, which will stop ten minutes.

Died in the West.

Hiram H. Call, who died lately in Belleville, Missouri, was a former citizen of this county and was at one time interested in the Rohrerstown rolling mill. The latter part of is life had been spent in Missouri, where he has been employed as a naiter in the Western nail mill. He was 60 years old and leaves a wife and four children, the oldest be-ing a son-in-law to Mrs. M. L. Witmer, of Florin, the only daughter is married to J. E. Killian, of Lancaster.

At the meeting of the lamp committee of councils on Wednesday evening, the electric ight bill for the last month was approved, ther deducting \$72.75 for lights not burning The committee reported favorably on the petitious for gas lamps presented at the last meeting of council.

There were 32 gasoline lights reported as not burning last night.

Log Amputated

Yesterday afternoon Drs. M. L. Davis and McCormick amputated the leg of Samuel Wright, who was injured by the cars at New Providence, between the knee and ankle. The great toe was also taken from the other foot. Wright is doing well.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

HOW THE CHAIRMANSHIPS IN SENATE AND HOUSE WERE DISTRIBUTED.

Magistrate's Courts Bill and the New Orleans Appropriation Bill Pass the Senate Finally-Proceedings of the House An Early Adjournment.

HARRISHURO, Pa., Jan. 22.—The standing committees were announced to-day in each

In the Senate among the important chair-manships are the following: Congressional apportionment, McNeill; legislative apportoinment, Longnecker ; finance, Mcfarlane railroads, Keefer ; corporations, Smith ; insurance, Aull.

In the House the leading appointments are the following: City passenger railroads, Molineaux; corporations, Robertson; insurance, Dearden ; municipal corporations, H. K. Boyer; ways and means, Sponsler; rail roads, McCullough; appropriations, Snod grass; iron and coal, Imboden.

In the Senate Harlan introduced a bill re quiring the teaching in public schools of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics. Referred to the education committee

The magistrate's courts bill passed finallyyeas 30, mays 11. The vote was not partisan, except that the navs were all from the Demo-

The New Orleans bill passed finally, 43 to 0.

On motion of Macfarlane, Adam Eberly, of Philadelphia, was elected on the part of the Senate a trustee of the Pennsylvania museum of art. At poon the Senate took a recess for flag presentation in the governor's chamber by the Women's Silk Culture association, and

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

subsequently adjourned until Monday even

In the House the Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the feasibility of the established industrial schools for indigent pauper children was in. Stewart, of Philadelphia, concurred Brown, of Erie, and Horne, of Cambria, were made the committee, the Senate having already appointed Cooper and Hart.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning

How the Lancaster Men Are Distributed social Dispatch to the INTELLIGENCES. HARRISBURG, Jan. 22. - Senator Stehman on the following committees in the Senate - education - chairman, accounts, rail roads, finance and agriculture. The Lancaster county members are thus distributed in the House committees accounts, Book: agriculture, Brosius, chairman; Book congressional apportionment; Davis, bureau of statistics; Kemper, centennial affairs; Heidelbaugh, and Book education, Heidelbaugh; federal re lations, Davis and Kemper; geological survey, Kemper; iron' and coal, Courtney; judiciary local, Davis; constitutional reform, Brosius;

Kemper; ways and means, Heidelbaugh. WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

labor, and printing. Hook and Heidelbaugh ;

public buildings. Davis and Brosius; rail-

roads, Courtney; retrenchment and reform

The House Agrees to the Conference Report the Oregon Central Forfeiture Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 -[House] Cobb (Ind.) presented the conference report on egon Central forfeiture bill and it was agreed to. The House recedes from its disagreement to all the Senate amendments.

The House then went into committee of whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Rockwoll (Mass.) brought up the matter of an open letter written to Ellis (Louisana) by C. C. Painter, charging that appropriations made for the Montana Indians were insufficient and criticized the speech made by Ellis a few days ago, declaring that the statement made therein were false. He called on Ellis to show wherein the statements made in that letter were false. After some discussion Chase (Rhode Island) suggested that Ellis withdraw his remarks, but the latter intimates that when the proper time came he

would intensify them.

Bills were introduced appropriating \$100, 000 for a site for the national guard encamp-ment, for the expenses of a board of charities, \$100,000 to the women's medical and mater nity hospital at Philadelphia and to aid the Rosine home, Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia workingmen's home. Numerous measures were presented and referred.

LOSSES BY THE FLAMES. An Iron Foundry and Contents Totally De

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 - A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in the Iron foundry of Wm. March, at Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. The building was a two-story brick and frame, and was entirely destroyed, with the contents. The loss is about \$12,000; insurance, \$5,000.

About the same time a fire was discovered on the tug-boat, Charles H. French, lving in the Schuylkill river at the Catharine street wharf. The flames communicated to the old steamer Claymont, which was used as a work-shop, and then spread to the barge J. J Hudson. The tug was burned to the water's edge and sunk. The other vessels were partly burned. Loss \$8,000. 8250,000 Fire in Hamburg HAMBURO, Jan. 22 .- A disastrous fire oc

surred here last night. Grossman's stores filled with cotton, wool, camphor, tobacco, offee and sugar, were destroyed. \$250,000 by fire and an equal amount by water. One fireman was killed. The Steamer Acuba Again on Fire, LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The fire on the steamer Acuba at Dover, from Galveston, for Bre-

tinguish the flames. INTENSE COLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Thermometer Scoring 50 Degrees Below Zero...Terrible Velocity of the Wind. MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Jan. 22. The thermometer this morning reached fifty degrees below zero, one degree colder than the lowest ever experienced here. At 9 a.m. a hurricane is blowing, and for the past twelve hours has averaged one hundred miles an hour. The chimney of the signal station has been blown away, filling the house with gas and smoke. Two signal men are at

the summit. The Boston Slugger Seriously Injured. Boston, Jan. 22.-John L. Sullivan rearned from New York and legan a round of dissipation. He hired a span of horses and not being in a condition to handle theu, they ran away, throwing Sullivan out of the carriage. He was seriously hurt about the head and received other injuries. The vehicle was smashed to atoms.

A Russian Farmine. St. Petersburg. Jan. 22-A famine is prevailing in the governments of Archangel and Bologda.

Death of Mrs. Justice Matthews. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Matthews, wife of Justice Matthews, died here to-day.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—For the Middle Atlantic states, colder, fair weather, followed during Friday by rising tempera-

ture, northwesterly winds, and higher

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. A Full Representation and the Old Off

Respected.

The meeting of the Democratic state committee in Harrisburg yesterday was one of the most largely attended ever held by that body. Of nearly 80 districts little more than a half score were unrepresented and the proceedings were invested with an unusual degree of interest. Chairman Hensel called the meeting to order; the list of districts and members was called; J. M. Buchanan, of Beaver, was elected temperary chairman and Mr. Hensel withdrew.

The first business was the election of a

The first business was the election of a chairman for the ensuing year, and a motion was made to reelect Mr. Hensel by acclausation. This was met with a motion by Mr. Peter J. Hughes, a member from Philadelphia, to lay the motion on the table. In supphia, to lay the motion on the table. In sup-port of his proposition Mr. Hughes delivered a speech, the manuscript of which he afterwards supplied to the reporters, and it is printed in the Philadelphia Record to-day as

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen : 1 desire to enter a protest against the re-election of the present chairman of your state committee, and I will give you my reasons. I am will-ing to admit that he is a polished and bril-liant speaker and gives to the public the aping to solve that he is a polished and brilliant speaker and gives to the public the appearance of being an earnest worker, but I am convinced that he does not possess that knowledge of the details of "practical politics" necessary to the making of a successful chairman. It is true that he has the credit of one vigorous campaign (that of the year 1882), but it must be remembered that, while we were successful in electing all our state officers and a majority of the Legislature, the victory was secured through the dissensions that existed in the ranks of the Republican party, coupled with the facts that the independent forces were skillfully managed and that the Domocratic party had an unexceptionable candidate for the head of the ticket in the person of the present governor of Pennsylvania. In the two succeeding campaigns, however, while the present chairman still occupied the position, the Democratic party suffered disastrous defeat. Having been willing to accept whatever of merit might be claimed for his management from the campaign of 1882, he should not be unwilling now to accept what ever odium night attach to the defeat of 1883 and the almost annihilation of 1884. The point I would make, however, is that the chairman of a state committee should be a man who would not permit his party's interest to be subservient to his own interest, and one who would be unwilling to identify himself with a faction, even though that faction be a majority of his party. He should rather be one who, being cognizant of any rupture within the party's lines, would endeavor to soothe and to heal, striving only you a solid front in his attack upon the forces of the opposition, and I am here to-day to charge the present chairman with direct and impudent defiance of the expressed wishes of his party, expressed in no uncertain tone by the state convention of the year 1832."

OTHER ATTACKS.

OTHER ATTACKS.

S. L. Mostrezat, of Fayette county, followed in a speech against Mr. Hensel. He charged him with not being in sympathy with the state administration, and with not being at his headquarters in Philadelphia when he had called there, though he had received every attention from the secretaries. Mr. Mestrezat insisted that a candidate whould be chosen who belonged to no faction.

Dr. A. Fretz, of Berks, deplored the existence of factions in the party and thought the chairman ought not to belong to any faction.

Mr. Veltman, of Perry, thought Mr. Hensel ought not to be held responsible for the result in Pennsylvania last year.

Nobody else said anything.

The vote was then taken and out of some 65 members present, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Frets and Mr. Mestrezat voted for Mr. Hughes proposition; Mr. Gordon and probably one or two others did not vote.

The motion to elect Mr. Hensel prevailed by about the same vote. OTHER ATTACKS.

Courtney: chairman of vice and immorality

The motion to elect Mr. Hensel prevailed by about the same vote.

He was invited to the meeting, and upon taking the chair made a brief speech.

J. B. Lichty, esq., was unanimously relected secretary of the state committee.

The committee then proceeded to the election of the seven members of the state executive committee, and an adjournment until 7 p. m. was had, to have the nominations printed.

tive committee, and an adjournment until 7 p. m. was had, to have the nominations printed.

Upon reassembling the following persons were elected members of the executive committee for the ensuing year:

R. P. Allen, Lycoming; E. A. Bigler, Clearfield; W. J. Brennan, Allegheny; Eckley B. Coxe, Luzerne; Richard Coulter, Westmoreland; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg.

The other candidates were H. Willis Bland, Berks, and John W. Walker, Erie.

Harrisburg was selected as the place for holding the next state convention, without a dissenting vote.

Quite a discussion ensued on the time for holding the convention and whether or not the time should be fixed at this meeting. It was finally resolved to proceed to fix the time. The second Wednesday in June, the last Wednesday in July, the first Wednesday in August and the last Wednesday in June, the last Wednesday in July, the first Wednesday in August 26, and that date was fixed for the convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRANK GIRARDS COMPANY.

It Was a Cold Night, But They Did Not Get Left, At the Opers House.

Last night it was very cold but Frank Girard's company was not left, by a good deal. They had one of the best audiences of the season at the opera house. By eight o'clock people were glad to obtain standing room down stairs, and the only part of the building that was not crowded was the gallory. The prices were 25, 35 and 50 cents. "A Cold Day When We Get Left" is a musical comedy, in three sets. It is something on the style of "Fun on the Bristol" and other pieces. There is not much in it but fun and good music, and it gives the company an excellent opportunity of displaying their versatility. Charles Burke and Frank M. Wills are excellent comedians and they kept the audience amused during their stay upon the stage, in the characters of William Green and Jule Eminecker. Their funny make-ups were a feature of the play. Frank Girard, a clever actor, was a capital Captain Keeler and a jolly Old Neptune. Miss Gracie Emmett, the leading lady of the company, who is a bright little actress, was suffering from a very severe cold and was unable to speak her lines above a whisper. She did not attempt to sing. Miss Hattle Arnold was spiendid as Kate Keeler, the captain's wife. In the third act several specialties were given, Mr. Girard and Miss Arnold sang "Ship Ahoy" in excellent style, Havens & Earl, gave Irish songs and dances, and the latter danced upon a marble block to the music of pipes in the hands of his partner. Mr. Wills recited several pieces of poetry. The scenery used in the presentation of the play was the best seen in the opera house for some time. The scene on board the Neversink was very real. The piece and company gave the best of satisfaction and the audience was delighted. men, suddenly broke out again to-day. All the engines are working in an effort to ex-

From the Chronicle,
Elizabethtown is about organizing a Na tional bank, and books are out for at

Elizabethtown is about organizing a National bank, and books are out for subscriptions. Nearly one-half the capital stock. \$100,000 has been taken. It is the intention to confine the stock to this place and immediate neighborhood. The stockholders have purchased the well-known property belonging to Mr. Jacob Dyer for \$0,00°, and will as soon as possible make the proper arrangements to occupy it as a bank.

At a recent meeting of the depositors of Samuel Eby's Farmer's bank, about lifty of them signed an agreement "that the zoots are amply sufficient to secure us against loss, and having implicit confidence in the integrity of Samuel Eby, the cashier, as well at the stability of the bank, we carriedly request an early resumption of the business And to facilitate that we, the depositors hereby agree and pledge ourselves to take and ronew our certificates of deposit, at that we will encourage and give our heart aupport and business influence to the business that we will encourage and give our heart apport and business influence to the business.

The cold weather of last a feet of crowding the station hers, and when the roll was oring twenty-siz answered to They were discharged.