QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

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dent of Brooklyn be naturalized in the State or Federal Courts of New York County? Are there any night sessions in Brooklyn for naturalization, and if so where?

E. A. B.—A Canadian came to the United States and brought a boy one year old. The man was naturalized as an American citizen; the boy grew to manbood in the United States. He is of age now and has no papers. Is he an American through his father's being naturalized? The Invention of Photography. J. J. C.—Will you please tell me how long ago photography was invented, and by whom? I should like to know the exact date. The exact date.

The earliest experiments in the direction of photography were made by Wedgwood and Day, but the first photograph was actualty produced in a camera made by Daguerre and a partner about 1839. In 1840 the first photographlortrait was made by Professor John W. Draper, an American. Progress was inade in the work of Fox Talbot, 1841, and Scott Archer, 1851, with the glass plate. The gelatine-bromide dry plate was invented in 1871 by Maddox, and greatly improved by Bennett in 1878. As in many other inventions, it is practically impossible to lay one's finger on one man and one date for the specific "invention" of photography; it has been so largely a process of experiment and improvement. The minor children of a naturalized citizen take his citizenship. If a man citizen take his citizenship. If a man dies after taking out his declaration of intention his widow and minor children are exempt from the necessity of making a declaration of intention. But any children who have attained their majority must make declaration of intention. No witnesses are required for the declaration of intention. A resident of Brooklyn can only be naturalized in the United States District Court for the Eastern District, Brooklyn, or the County Court in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn. There are no night sessions for naturalization in Brooklyn. Zational Political Conventions. REPUBLICAN.—Will you kindly tell me when, where, and for how long a session the last convention of the Republican Party was held? If possible will you tell me how long these conventions usually last? READER.—When was the Great Eastern taken out of commission? When was it broken up? To what use, if any, was it put after its last voyage? How old is "Phoebe Snow" of the Lackawanna Railroad? The last National Convention of the Republican Party was held in Chicago, June 18-22, 1912. There is no general rule for the duration of these convenions, but the entire amount of time covered, including the gathering together of the delegates and recesses in the convention, is seldom more than eight or ten days. The Great Eastern was purchased by the British Government for a coal transport; in 1886 she was converted into an exhibition and concert hall, and in 1888 was sold at auction and broken up for old iron. "Phoebe Snow" has been in existence about twelve years, B. J. O'BRIEN.—I should like to know the languages chiefly spoken in the business sections of South America. Peter the Great. C. H.—I have heard that at the end of the Thirty Years' War Peter the Great issued an edict permitting all soldiers to take as many as ten wives. Can you tell me if this is true, and give me additional information about it? The business sections of South America.

The business language of the South American countries is Spanish, except in Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken. There are many English and German firms in the South American cities, and it is always possible to find places where English is freely spoken. But a knowledge of Spanish is necessary for business dealings with the people of the country. Even in New York City, South American firms and agencies employmen who speak Spanish in carrying on their business with the southern continent. Peter the Great reigned in Russia from 1672 to 1725. The Thirty Years' War took place in Germany between 1618 and 1648. The Feminist Movement. B. C. M.—Kindly give me some facts concerning the feminist movement. When and where did it originate? Who have been some of its most noted leaders? What may it be said to include? I do not want arguments, but historical or literary points. The British Election. J. P. L.—Please state how many voters registered in Great Britain at the time of the last Parliamentary election, and also how many members were elected to Parliament? leaders what his to be act to historical or literary points.

The word "feminism" originated in France about the year 1890, and for the last twenty years it has been used more and more as an English word to describe generally the ideas, principles, and motives which lie at the root of the modern "woman movement." The movement itself is, of course, of far less recent growth. As a modern movement it traces its origin to the ideas that gave birth to modern democracy and brought about the French Revolution. Probably the first historic trace, however, of what we now know as the feminist idea is found in Plato's "Republic," where the principle of complete social and political equality for the sexes is advanced; Plato declared that there was no qualitative difference between the sexes, and that in the ideal state they should co-operate in all their activities.

At the time of the Renaissance also there were certain anticipations of modern feminism; women were carefully educated, appeared in public as artists, poets, and orators, and—although in a purely aristocratic and individualistic way—shared in the culture, scholarliness and broadening life of the time. In the fifteenth century a French poetess, Christine de Pisan, wrote a book called the "Cité des Dames," in which she made a plea for the emancipation of women; somewhat later Mile, de Gourmy, Montaigne's foster daughter, declared the equality of the sexes; Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Henry IV., made an effort to prove woman the superior sex; in 1655 Jacquette Guillaume published "Les Dames Illustres," with the same object. In Germany there was a pronounced movement in the seventeenth century for the higher education of the Renaissance, was purely individualistic and aristocratic. In England a more truly modern discussion began with Mary Astell's publication, in 1694, The number of voters by the count of 1913 was \$,058,025, about one-sixth of the country's population. The vote polled at the election of 1910 was, however, only 6,651,214. The entire House of Commons is elected at a British general election; the number of members of Parliament chosen in 1910 was, therefore, 670. A general election would normally be held this year, but has been postponed on account of the war. L. THOMAS.—Could you tell me what gives a man the right to the title of "Homorable"? Is this title proper merely during tenure of office, or during a lifetime? Is the Controller of the Currency, the Secretary of State, or other such appointed officer entitled to such a title? The title of "Honorable" is used loosely in the United States, being given by courtesy to almost, any one who holds or who has held an important public office. The title is especially bestowed upon members of Congress, Governors, State Senators, Judges of the higher courts, and high Federal officials. In Great Britain the title of "Honorable" is borne by the House of Commons as a body, by the members separately when referred to in debate, by Judges of the High Court of Justice when not peers, and by all the children of dukes, marguises, earls, (except the oldest son, who bears the courtesy title of Lord,) viscounts, and barons. The Duty on Blankets.

E. VERVIER.—Will you kindly tell me if there is a duty on blankets imported from Scotland?

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There is a duty on the importation of blankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of blankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country. The duty on blankets under the tariff of lankets and flannels into this country.

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This dynamic standpoint has revolufound.

This dynamic standpoint has revolutionized discussion upon feminism. In the field, too, of a realistic understanding of sex great advance has been made. The work of Forel, Krafft-Ebing, and others on the Continent, and of Havelock Ellis in England, are examples of this movement." The sociological and economic side of woman's right and duty to work have been emphasized by such writers as Olive Schreiner and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Briefly, the feminist movement is a movement for the complete emancipation of woman, political, economic, social, and personal, and with it, as a natural corollary, the improvement of conditions under which women live and work—whether in the home, the factory, or the professions—and the fullest opportunity of complete personal development, whether this be considered from the viewpoint of the individual, the unit in society, or the mother of children. It is impossible to define any uniform program for the feminist movement. It includes education, the entrance of women into the professions on equal terms with men: the betterment of industrial A Regents' Certificate. J. D.-For what cause can the Regents revoke a certified public ac-countant's certificate, and has a cer-tificate ever been revoked? A Regents' certificate to a public accountant can be revoked "for sufficient cause" after written notice to the holder and a hearing. The ruling only states that the certificate can be revoked for "sufficient cause"; this cause is, generally speaking, unbecoming conduct or incompetence, but all specific questions as to the history and procedure of such cases should be asked of the Board of Regents direct. F. D. S.—Will you kindly solve the following problem in your Sunday coltumn: A is 30 years old, and came here from England with his father when less than three years of age; his father declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but never completed the process of naturalization. Does A have to take out first papers and make a declaration of intention? Are any witnesses required when making a declaration of intention? Can a resi-

women in marriages equality before the law, and equal suffrage are the most general demands at present; "more radical proposals involve salaries for wives, widows pensions, the State endowment of metherhood, and the State responsibility for the rearing of childrent and the lighty trained woman. Lastly, femilist thought has developed aesthetic and moral ideals of its own." It includes such things adress reform, outdoor life, fresh air and exercise, and it aims at the development of a more healthy type lof woman who will also have better ethical principles and maternal duty."

In the United States the agitation for woman suffrage is the most conspicuous phase of the femilist movement at present. But it must be remembered that woman suffrage is only a part of the femilist movement. In some countries it the femilist movement is active in England, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and, in fact, in practically all countries, and, in fact, in practically all countries, including Turkey, India, China, and Japan.

It is impossible to trace the development of femilism without tracing at the same time the editory of the workers, the books, the laws that have been part of the femilist movement. But if any further specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific manual and the same time the elicity, and where he lives in this country; the advancement of the femilist movement. But if any further specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific states that the light of the femilist movement. But if any further specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more specific details are desired they will be given in answer to more is now.

Frederick McCormick was born in Brookfield, Mo., Feb. 21, 1870, the son of Isaac Newton and Sarah Elizabeth Bryce McCormick. He was art editor of the Woman's Home Companion for four years, served as special correspondent for Harper's Weekly and London Graphic in the Boxer uprising, and for New York and European newspapers and syndicates in Pekin, 1901-3; with the Russian Army in Manchuria for twenty-three months, in Korea in 1905, Peking 1907-10, Chinese revolutionary rebellion 1911-19, and in 1912-13 organized the Asiatic Institute for the consideration of certain Far Eastern questions. He is the author of "The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia," "China's Monuments," "The Flowery Republic." He partment cannot supply either his permanent or present address, as it does not publish addresses.

S. S. K.—I am perplexed about the choice of studies in college, and a future profession, and should be much obliged if you would tell me something about forestry; it is a new study in this country, and I should like to have some information about it, and the chances for work in that profession, as well as what foresters are paid. THE TIMES cannot offer personal advice in its Query Column, or supply information of purely personal interest. The following general facts about rice in its Query Column, or upply and the formation purposes in recent years about forestry its progress in recent years in this country, and especially the work being done by the United States Operannent, will, no doubt, however, give you the groundwork of facts desired. The Forest Service, one of the bureaus of the United States Operannent, will, no doubt, however, give you the groundwork of facts desired. The Forest Service, one of the bureaus of the United States Operations of Order Constitution and protection of the national forests, the dissemination of the national forests, and the service has grown of recent years. It was first undertaken in a small way in 1816, when Dr. Frankling. Hough was made a special forest years in the Department of Agriculture; in 1881 a special division was created in that department of Agriculture; in 1881 a special division was created in that department of Agriculture; in 1881 a special division was created in that department of Agriculture; in 1881 a special division was created in that department of Agriculture in the Department of Agriculture in 1883 as greated forest its consistent with their proper protection. During the years 1913 and 1914 the following sums were expended for the protection and care of the forests; 1913.—Administration and protection, total, \$4,758,422.48; per sacre, \$0,0236; per acre, \$0,0236; per manent improvements for the fiscal year 1915 is \$5,542.26, with a further provision of \$100,000 for firefighting in case of extraordinary emergency. The value of public property administration and protection, total, \$4,758,422.48; per sacre, \$0,0236; per manent improvements for the first of the provision of \$100,000 for firefi

Accountains and "Southern Appalechian regions for national forest purposes. In the fiscal year 1914, 746,981,000 board feet of lumber were cut from the national forests. The fiscal year 1914, 746,981,000 board feet of lumber were cut from the national forests. Gervice is organized under a Foreste and Associate Forester, and is divided into the branches of operation, lands, silviculture, products, and grazing; there is also a products laboratory, and a backwise law. There are list and though the forest of the forest service districts, with a District Forester in charge of each. The Forest Service force numbers 3,953 persons, 3,32 being eaged in Protective work, as follows: Forest rangers, 397; assistant crest rangers, 385 forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparit orest rangers, 385 forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparit orest rangers, 385 forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparit orest rangers, 385 forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparit orest rangers, 385 forest guards, 1,143, and one game warden. But a comparit or set in German forests leaves it plant, that the force of the United States is really very shall; we have about one man for each 1,700 acres, and 35 forest control of the problems of the problems

Replying to an Irishman's request for information as to a society in this city for the purpose of uniting the Irish-Americans and promoting their general advancement in this country, James F. O'Kelly writes as follows: An association exclusively devoted to the uniting of all Irish people and their advancement in general in this country has just been established, and has within its ranks and on its rolls many hundreds of our best Irishmen, who, though they may differ on Irish and European politics, are one on the necessity of a real united Irish race in this country. The united Irish race in this country. The association meets at the Irish-American Athletic Club, where all information can be had relating thereto. Most all Irish societies in the city are enrolled with all their members as auxiliaries, and no doubt the new association will in future be in a position to represent the entire Irish and Irish-American element in this city.

The Four Great Revolutions. are the "four great revolutions"?

The four great revolutions of modern times are the English Revolution of 1688, which finally put an end to Stuart power in England; the great French Revolution of 1789; the French Revolution of July, 1830, which was followed by several revolutionary outbreaks in other parts of Europe; and the almost general revolutionary outburst of 1848. The July Revolution in France in 1830 was followed by attempts which were unsuccessful in Germany and Italy, but in Belgium the present kingdom of the Belgians was established, and in 1832 the passage of the English Reform Bill was directly attributed to events and processes of thought set in motion at that time. The Revolutions of 1848 resulted in France in the fall of the bourgeois monarchy, and brought about a political upheaval in Europe from many causes from Ireland to the Danube.

board was not optional, but compulsory, and Mr. Disraeli refused to bound down by arbitrary rules, and likewise declined to pay what he regarded as an unjust fine (finta) for his non-acceptance of office. And this withdrawal from membership resulted after a lengthy correspondence with the "powers that be" in the congregation named. But Isaac Disraeli never formally withdrew from the Jewish Church, nor, in the least, renounced his adherence to Judaism. At least one of his works testifies to this statement. As to his sons, both Benjamin and Ralph were born in Judaism, and were named in accordance with the rites of the Abrahamic Covenant. But Benjamin early formed the acquaintance of the English poet, Samuel Rogers, and through the latter's instrumentality was admitted into the Church of England, though he, too, constantly asserted his Jewish Ilneage, and the pride he felt when, in the language, he answered Daniel O'Connell, "My ancestors were priests in the Temple," not to mention declarations time and again in various of his novels. any sense, and has only one characteristic in common with the commission form of government, namely, the short ballot. Plan C provides for a legislative body consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmen, all elected from the city at large. The Mayor has not the power of veto, but has a vote on all matters going before the council. He differs from the other Councilmen only in being the presiding officer of the council, and in representing the city on ceremonial occasions. The council elects a City Manager, and the City Manager appoints all the other officials of the city, excepting the judiciary and the members of the Board of Education. The limited space of the Query Column forbids an outline in greater detail, but complete information as to this plan of government can be found in the Optional City Charter Bill passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1914. Monument in the Bronx River.

A.M.—Kindly give me the history connected with the placing of a soldiers' monument in the Bronx River, near the bridge on Gun Hill Road. The Mount Vernon trolley cars pass near the monument. I have asked several persons whom I thought should know, but have been unable to obtain any information. The story is that the stone was made for a monument in a cemetery but was rejected, and the stonecutter, at the rear of whose garden it now stands, placed it in the river.

Local Option in Texas. E. J. W.—Can you give me any information on the following subject: Has Texas State prohibition, county prohibition, or no prohibition at all? What success, if any, partial or wholly, was attained through the last attempts? Can a city pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquors? What, if any, large cities in Texas are dry?

hibiting the sale of liquors? What, if any, large cities in Texas are dry?

Texas has county local option, which has voted prohibition through the greater part of the State. One hundred and seventy-seven counties are wholly dry and fifty-two are dry except for one or two saloons in each , county. Only twenty counties are entirely "wet." Of the entire population of Texas (8,896,542) recent returns show 3,409,477 persons to be living in territory where the sale of liquor is not allowed, and of the entire area of Texas (282,000 square miles) 222,000 square miles are prohibition territory. A recent effort to make Texas entirely a prohibition State was defeated by a majority of 2,000 votes, but the liquor fight is "on" once more in the Legislature, to refer the question again to popular vote. The matter of local option, whether for counties, cities, towns, election districts, varies in different States. Some States have both county and city local option. In Texas the county is the only unit for the local option vote. Prohibition obtains in the Cities of Abilene, Amarillo, Brownwood, Cleburne, Corsicana, Denison, Ennis, Gainesville, Greenville, Hillsboro, Houston Heights, Longview, Marshall, Sherman, Sulphur Springs, Paris, Weatherford, and Tyler.

The First United States Treasurer REGULAR READER.—On the United States \$10 gold note there is a portrait of Michael Hillegas, and it reads, "First Treasurer of the United States." Is not this a mistake? I always supposed that Alexander Hamilton was the first Treasurer of the United States, when he began his first term in 1789. If that is true, who was this Michael Hillegas? this Michael Hillegas?

Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury. (1789-95.) Michael Hillegas was the first United States Treasurer. Hillegas was appointed to the office July 29, 1775, when he and George Clymer were chosen together in the formation of what was the germ of the Treasury Department. Hillegas served alone through practically his entire term, however, as Clymer soon resigned to take a seat as delegate to Congress. Hillegas's term expired Sept. 11, 1789, and he was succeeded by Samuel Meredith. Both men were from Pennsylvania. The Treasury Department was formally organized by act of Sept. 2, 1789, but, strictly speaking, this was merely a reorganization, for the department under various names had been in existence since 1775.

State Constitutions. CONSTITUTIONAL.—Has a Constitution ever been accepted in New York State by proclamation instead of being submitted to the voters? Has this method of adopting a Constitution ever been legal even though not used? A says that there have been five Constitutional Conventions, including the one in 1777; B says that there have been seven. Which is correct?

MRS. E. V. H.—Could you tell me what "Bulgarian culture" is? Bulgarian culture is a name sometimes given to the sour-milk bacilius and the sour-milk treatment used by Metchnikoff. He introduced sour-milk treatment for intestinal auto-intoxication, on the supposition that the lactic-acid bacilius displaced many of the pathogenic bacteria. He found the Bulgarian bacilius most potent.

The Painter Henner. W. F. A.—Will you kindly tell me if Henner, the well-known painter, was English, and if the name is pro-nounced as if he were French? Jean Jacques Henner was born in Alsace in 1829. He was educated at the Beaux Arts in Paris. In 1889 he succeeded Cabanel at the Institut de France. His name is pronounced in the French fashion. The Polo Grounds.

EDWARD COTTER. — Will you please tell me the seating capacity of the New York Polo Grounds? The seating capacity of the Polo Grounds is about 88,000. The Titanic Band.

NETTO.—Will you please tell me whether the band of the Titanic was playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" or "Autumn Leaves" as the ship went down? The band of the Titanic was playing "Autumn" during most of the time when the passengers were being aroused and the boats were being lowered. Several survivors have spoken of the strains of that air as being the last they heard of the ship. During the last few minutes, however, as the boat was finally settling, and as long as possible while she actually sank, the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Constitutional Convention.

F. S.—Please give me in your Sunday Query Column the total cost of the Constitutional Convention, as follows: The expenses incurred for the vote last Spring, the cost of the Summer session, the expenses to be incurred by the Fall vote. It is impossible even to make a satis-It is impossible even to make a satisfactory estimate on the figures you ask. The expenses of the elections, &c., have not yet been computed and made public, and the expense of the election to come cannot be guessed at in any reliable way. There were one hundred and fifty delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and each delegate was paid a salary of \$1,500. But no adequate information on the total cost of the new Constitution is available.

Taxation in Germany. A READER.—Will you please tell me something of the system and rate of taxation in Germany? A skilled mechanic here says his taxes are larger than they would be in Germany. What is the cost of a marriage license in Germany? I have read that it costs \$30 to be married, and that was given to account for the large per-centage of illegitimate children in Germany. Is this percentage greater there than in other civilized countries?

CONSTITUTIONAL—Has a Consist tution ever been accepted in New Yorks and the constitution of adopting a Constitution ever been legal even though not used stitutional Conventions, including the one in 1777; B says that there have been seven. Which is correct?

It is not and never has been possible for a State to adopt or amend a Constitution, being to a constitution. The Constitution, being the origanic and fundamental law of the State, must be submitted to the will of State, must be submitted to the will of State, must be submitted to the will of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the State of New York—in 1777, 1821, 1824, and 1804.

The Frank Case.

REBADER—Will you please let me know if Lee Frank Case.

REBADER—Will you please let me where donations are received to help catch them?

The Grand Jury's inquiry into the identity of the silvers of the Agracian base been held. It had practically not enter indictments or make arrests.

Evening Lectures.

L. I. CLARK—I wish to attend evening lectures on the sciences, art, politics, &c., and would appreciate information from you regarding a calcurate with the continuous of the Legislatures of the various topics of the Query Columbia University. New York United States in the prominent and liberal ministers.

Columbia University. New York United States of the Nine-Various educational sources direct. The Times cannot answer your second question, as it does not fall within the scope of the Query Column.

The following letter regarding the entrance of Benjamin Disraeli into the Church of England has been received from the Rev. Henry 8, Morale, author of the column of the Church of England has been received from the Favelian Columbia Column of the Church of England has been received from the Favelian Columbia Column of the Church of England has been received from the favelian column of the Church of England has been received from the Favelian Column of the Church of England has been received from the favelian column of the Church of England has been received from the favelian

cost of marriage generally obtaining in the German Empire. The general average of illegitimate births in the German Empire is about one-eleventh of the annual number of births, but percentages in the different States vary greatly. There are more illegitimate births in Bavaria than in any other German State, the latest available record giving the percentage as 15; Berlin has 14 per cent. of illegitimate births; Saxony. Mecklemberg-Schwerin, and Saxo-Meiningen each over 12 per cent. The lowest percentage of illegitimate births is in Westphalia, 2.6 per cent., and in the Rhine Provinces, 3.9 per cent.

Records and ratings of the first twenty players are not available, as the official lists are made up and the counts published only of the first ten. The ratings of these for the last five years

M. C. L.—Will you kindly give me some information as to the following: In a conversation I was told that ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome, a Jew, being for so many years re-elected Mayor of Rome, proves that the home of the Catholic Church lacks a large number of Catholics. Is this true? Will you please give me the population of Rome and the number of Catholics in the population?

The United States House of Representatives number 435 members, so that the list of names is of course too long for publication in the limited space of the Query Column. Questions as to the names of the Members of Congress from any particular State will of course he

and in the Rhine Provinces, 3.9 per cent.

The Calendar.

The Calendar.

Regarding the computation of the calendar to determine the day of the week upon which a given date fell or will fall, Delaplane Wilson writes as follows:

In the Query Department of Aug. 29 "E. G." asked for a rule to find the day of the week upon which a given date fell or will fall, Delaplane Wilson writes as follows:

In the Query Department of Aug. 29 "E. G." asked for a rule to find the day of the week upon which age given to the following is the rule to determine the question: To the two right hand figures of the given year add the one-fourth part of these figures, omitting fractions, if a figure of the end of the century. Divide the sum by 7. If, after the division there is a remainder of 1, in indicates single of the week; a remainder of 3 indicates Tuesday; a remainder of 5 indicates Tuesday; a remainder of 6 indicates Tuesday; a remain any particular State will of course be answered. Politically, the House con-tains 232 Democrats, 194 Republicans.

Italian and English.

of Rome, proves that the home of the Catholic Church lacks a large number of Catholics. Is this true? Will you please give me the population of Rome and the number of Catholics in the population?

The estimated general population of Rome in 1914 was 576,435. The Catholic population for that year was, in rough figures, 560,000. The official population of Rome by the latest available census count, that of 1911, was 542,123. The Catholic population of Italy by the latest official census is approximately

"Buckeye" with Ohio?

"Buckeye" is the popular name of certain American exogenous trees and strubs of the genus Aesculus and the family Sapindacae. The "Ohio Buckeye. In an Ohio is popularly known as "The Buckeye State." The Ohio buckeye has because the botanical name of aesculus glabra; it is a large tree, with strong-smelling ark, small obscure flowers, and prickly fruit containing the seed. The horse chestnut (aesculus hippocastanum) latest official census is approximately