back, I found him washing windows.

Once a phone call came on a Sunday morning from a lady in distress with her pet cat high in a tree. She wanted a tree man to come and get it down. She had already called the fire company and the Anti-Cruelty Society, and they could not help. I told her I would get a tree man over. She asked, "How shall I pay you?" I said, "Just tip the man." He got the cat down safely. His overall time, including travel, was an hour. She tipped him $30.00 and this was many years ago before inflation.

During my 54 years of tree work we have done work for three generations in at least two different families.

When I first started regular tree work, the new starts, greenhorns, or rabble were paid seven times less per hour than the starting rate today.

A slogan often heard on the radio is "We sell to sell again." We work to work again. Our customer list is at least 50 percent repeat customers. Another 25 percent of our work is subcontracted from sources such as garden shops, landscape gardeners, nurseries, and others.

I have taught courses in basic and practical arboriculture at a local high school and at the Morton Arboretum near Lisle, Illinois. Nine years ago, with much help from my associate L. R. Hall, the University of Illinois, the Morton Arboretum, and others, I began a course at the Illinois State Penitentiary at Stateville. This class was a success. It was given once a week for 2-hour sessions. We started with 17 inmates and increased in number over the years to 140. This work was contributed as a public service.

Early in 1973 I sold my business to L. R. Hall who had been in my organization for 23 years. He changed the business name slightly. It now is Archibald Enoch Price, The Care of Trees, Inc.

In closing, I thank you for bearing with me. Old tree men never die, they just get in the way.

The Care of Trees, Inc.
Glenview, Illinois

ABSTRACT

Kozlowski, T. T., W. J. Davies, and S. D. Carlson. 1974. **Transpirations rates of Fraxinus americana and Acer saccharum leaves.** Can. J. For. Res. 4: 259-267.

Experiments were conducted in the greenhouse and under constant environmental conditions on transpiration rates and stomatal aperture of intact seedlings and excised leaflets or leaves of *Fraxinus americana* and *Acer saccharum*. Leaf surfaces of both species were studied with scanning electron microscopy. Transpiration rates on a leaf area or dry weight basis were consistently higher for *Fraxinus* than of *Acer* seedlings. The higher transpiration capacity of *Fraxinus* was associated with larger (but fewer) stomata, less efficient stomatal closure, and less effective cutinization than in *Acer*. The paramount importance of control of stomatal aperture in influencing internal water balance of plants is emphasized.

On a conduit, dans des conditions ambiantes constantes en serre, des expériences sur les taux de transpiration et d'ouverture des stomates de semis intacts et de folioles ou de feuilles de *Fraxinus americana* et *Acer saccharum*. La surface des feuilles des deux espèces a été étudiée par microscopie électronique à balayage. Les taux de transpiration par unité de poids ou de surface foliaire étaient toujours supérieurs chez les semis de *Fraxinus*. La capacité de transpiration plus élevée chez *Fraxinus*, comparativement à *Acer* était liée à des stomates plus grands (mais moins nombreux), une fermeture stomatale moins efficace, et une cutinisation moins effective. L'article met l'accent sur l'importance primordiale de contrôle de l'ouverture stomatale sur l'équilibre interne de l'eau des plantes.