



JOHN F. DAVIS,
Commissioner.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

— OFFICE OF —
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,
HORTICULTURE, AND STATISTICS.

Frankfort, Oct 4th 1885

Pres^t J. K. Patterson,
State Agr. & Mech^l College,
Lexington, Ky.)

Dear Sir:

I am delighted to hear that the present term of your great and most useful institution starts off so auspiciously. As it is the only College of the kind in the State; the only seat of learning devoted to the greatest and most vital industry of our Country; it is to be hoped that it will go on from prospering to prosper, until it becomes the best-endowed, the most successful, and the most renowned in the United States, and, of course, therefore, in the whole world.

You say that you can have your paper ready by the 20th of this month: This will do — I might even wait a few days longer — but I would like to have it just as soon as you can conveniently get it ready, as there are so many special reports to be edited and embodied in my Annual Report, it behoves me to have them all in hand before giving any part of the work to the Public Printer.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

John F. Davis,
Commissioner, &c.

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Geneva, N. Y., October 12, 1885

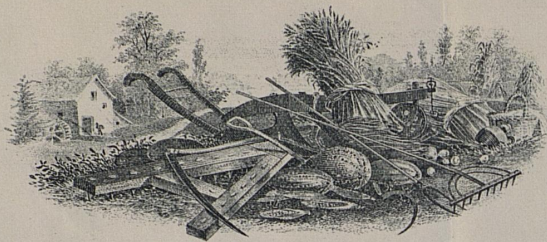
*President James K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.*

My Dear Sir:- I regret to say that I find it quite impossible for me to accept the position of director of your Experiment Station, which you had the kindness to offer me. My relations here are extremely pleasant, and I have many facilities for original investigation in economic botany, a subject that I am especially interested in, and do not think that the assumption of other duties would be advantageous. I am sorry I have been so long in giving you my final decision, but it depended somewhat upon the action of the authorities here, and it was not possible to sooner come to any definite conclusion. I would like to keep informed of your progress in reference to the Exp. Station, and may yet some future time be willing to reconsider the question of working in connection with it.

Believe me

Very truly yours,

J. G. Arthur



JOHN F. DAVIS,
Commissioner.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
— OFFICE OF —
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,
HORTICULTURE, AND STATISTICS.

Frankfort, Oct. 19th 1885.

Pres't James K. Pattenson,
State College of Ky., }

Dear Sir:

Yours, of the 16th, with enclosure, was duly received, but this is the first opportunity I have had to reply, and to return my sincere thanks for ^{your} kind and prompt compliance with my request. I also have to thank you for your offer to furnish me with the plate of the picture of the College buildings and grounds: I was just thinking of asking you for the same, to accompany your admirable article. When you send the plate, you can let me know if you would like to see the proofs of your article. It is my intention now, to place the MS. of my Report, with those of all accompanying documents, in the hands of the Public Printer on the 1st of November.

With best wishes for yourself and the Institution over which you so worthily preside, I remain, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

John F. Davis,
Commissioner, &c.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Division of Forestry,

Washington, D. C., Apr. 7th. 1886

Dear Sir,

The appropriation for this Division calls for experiments in forestry work in an indefinite way, And as far as I can find, nothing has been done by my predecessors in office to comply with the requirements. It is evident, that in a direct way nothing of much account could have been done with the appropriation as it stands, in addition to the many other requirements of work from the Division.

On the other hand nothing seems to be more urgently necessary, than proper methodical experimentation, by which the discouraging failures of the first forest planters may as much as possible be reduced and upon which the principles of future American forestry might be established. It is also evident that the value of such experimentation for a country like the United States, so vast, and varied in all conditions of climate, soil, flora &c., will be greatly enhanced by a systematic and methodical procedure, simultaneously, by all those to whom properly belongs the furtherance of agricultural development.

Convinced that it may be possible to arrive at some plan, by which the Agricultural Experiment Stations and such of the Agricultural Colleges as are equipped for such experiments, could use the facilities and material assistance of this Department in carrying on such forest experimentation, I take the liberty of asking you to consider the matter and to kindly express your views on such a plan in general and in particular.

In doing so, please state what the present facilities at your station are, whether any and what work in this line has been, or is

going on under your charge, in what manner a financial assistance in the work on the part of the Department out of the fund for forestry work may be possible.

I know that some of the Colleges and Stations have made a beginning in forest tree planting, but I suppose that they themselves have felt that their isolated attempts do not carry with them the value and benefit, which a more methodical and united effort in all parts of the Union would bring. And while therefore their successors will benefit by their experiences, I believe, those already engaged in the work will be most ready to enter upon a plan of co-operation.

By way of argument allow me to add, that in Germany, where forestry has been practiced under most favorable circumstances for more than a century, not only the need of methodical and systematic experimentation has been organized, to supplement empiric knowledge but the experiment stations organized by each State, to insure the best results have formed an association in which they work harmoniously together.

Be kind enough to give serious thought to this proposal, also a frank expression of your views. Respectfully,

Bernhard E. Fernow
Chief of Forestry Division.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1886.

My dear Sir:

Having been called to take charge of this Division, it is my desire to place it on a more scientific and systematic basis than it has had hitherto, and for this purpose I bespeak the good will and assistance of those scientists who have directed their attention and investigations to the problems of Forestry.

The means at the disposal of this Division are so scant in comparison with the vast field still unexplored, and with ^{the} immense area of the most varied forest and climatic conditions, that my task would be a hopeless struggle, unless I can succeed in engaging such co-operation as I ask, and I hope you will be able to give me your valuable assistance.

The general plan by which I propose to make a part of the appropriation available for the aforesaid purpose, is, to assist scientists as far as we are able, in scientific investigations bearing on forestry upon which they may be engaged, or on which

they may have particular opportunities for entering, and to publish and distribute in pamphlet form, as their work, over their name, such monographs as they may prepare.

To be sure, the Department may not be able to pay what the work is really worth, but it may assist them materially in the work to which inclination and prospective personal advancement may lead them.

Please let me hear from you in regard to such a plan in general, and whether and in what direction you would be willing to aid in thus furthering forestry work.

I hope that, in replying to this, you will place sufficient confidence in the good will and ability to deal fairly with the problems involved, of one, who, a practically and theoretically educated forester - from the Prussian Forest Department - and with a general knowledge of the interests of American forestry, as the Secretary of the American Forestry Congress, has tried his best to advance those interests.

Very respectfully,
B. C. Fernow
Chf of Forestry Division.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., April 29th, 1886.

Prof. J. K. Patterson.

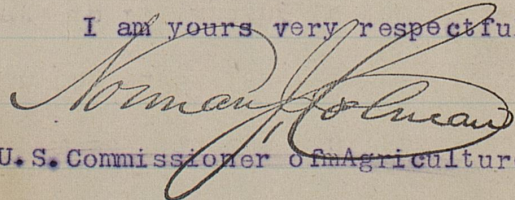
Lexington, Ky.

Sir:

In order that the value of the forage plants recently imported from Russia may be determined with a greater degree of accuracy than is attainable by miscellaneous distribution, and that the climatic influences upon the varieties referred to may also be determined, I take pleasure in forwarding to you by to-day's mail such a quantity of each as will enable you to make the needed experiments.

Thanking you for the hearty interest you have manifested in seconding my efforts to bring about a system of successful cooperation between this Department and the Experiment Stations,

I am yours very respectfully



U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., August 10th, 1885.

James K. Patterson Ph. D.

President, State College

Lexington Kentucky

My Dear Sir.

Your very kindly letter of the 26th ult was duly received. I cannot express how much pleasure I felt on reading it I was much pleased at meeting you here and still more so on receiving a kindly remembrance of our meeting. I would have written in answer to your note before this but for the fact that I was anxious to finish my paper on butter and fat for the Commission before I undertook to answer a number of private letters. My paper on butter and fat has turned out to be of far more interest than at first expected. When published will forward to your address several copies. The illustrations will number about 24 and the printed descriptions will fill about 28 pages.

47-M-64

By my new methods I show how to cause the fatty matter of pure butter to crystallize and I am able to show that the fat of each animal and plant as far as my experiments have gone differ from each other, that is to say the fats of beef, Lard, spermaceti, cacao butter, tallow of the seeds of the tallow-tree of China *Stillingia sebifera* all differ from each other thus

{ Butter (boiled), $\times 75$		normal crystal of new butter
		secondary " old "
Lard pressed		$\times 75$
Boiled		$\times 75$
Beef		$\times 75$ diameter
Cacao butter		round balls
China tallow		" " some what like butter

{ Butter under
polarized and selenite plate 

These sketches give but a poor idea of the cuts I have sent to the Commissioners

On the 18th I go to Cleveland to attend the meeting of the American Microscopical Society. The meeting, last 4 day I then may go to Ann Arbor Mich

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., _____, 188.

and attend the meetings of the American Association for the advancement of Science I am a member of both societies.

Now with regard to business I do not know at this time a person that I could recommend for the position you write of. But you ask how would I like such a position myself I would like such a position very well were I out of employment. My whole life has been one of experiment in applied science. At present I do not yet know how I stand with the Commissioner Prof Riley the Commissioner's pet has never been very friendly to me I think I will know before long how I stand. I do not suppose however that you are quite ready to engage any one as yet I suppose that the matter will remain for some time open. Before long I will write to you again on this and other matters.

over

I am Dear yours truly Jos Taylor M.D.

47-M-64

I inclose two photos One of myself One of Our Home.

J. B.

United States

Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY,

Albion, Ky.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17th, 1885.

Dr Jas. K. Patterson
Brit. State College
Lexington Ky-

Dear Sir:

Prof. M. A. Scovell has just shown me a letter from you making enquiries in respect of the Directorship of your proposed Experiment Station.

Prof. Scovell has been employed by the Department of Agriculture for the past six months or superintendent at this place of the experiments which we are now carrying on in the application of diffusion to Lycopodium and Sugar cane.

I do not believe you could get a more competent man to direct your experimental station.

I feel sure that Commissioner Colman would most heartily join me in this recommendation.

Respectfully-

✓

A. Wiley

Chemist U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

FORESTRY DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., Mar. 25th 1886.

Hon. P. P. Johnston,

Dear Sir,

This Department is desirous to place the work of its Forestry Division on such a basis, as the importance of the interests involved demand.

The means for so doing being limited and the area, which ought simultaneously be brought under observation being immense, the aid of the Agricultural Colleges and Stations and of scientists, to supplement this deficiency is respectfully invited by this Department and it is hoped that the very nature of the charter of the former Institutions will insure a cheerful cooperation on their part in all that is reasonable and feasible.

The forestry division under its new Chief, Mr B. B. Fernow, has prepared a schedule for noting observations of the phases of forest vegetation in your locality, the objects of which appear on the schedule.

It is intended, that these be handed to the Professor of Botany or other proper officer of your Institute with the friendly request, to keep records himself or that they be distributed among such students, as are considered capable and trustworthy for the purpose of recording or be used by other persons interested in this work.

Whilst it is evident, that in such manner the students themselves will be benefitted and be interested in forestlife, the tabulation of such simultaneous observations over the country will render great service in determining biological conditions of different

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

FORESTRY DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., 1886.

species and in comparing climatic conditions and influences as expressed in the phenomena of forest-vegetation, thus ultimately aiding the forest-planter.

A table for recording weather conditions is also appended which may be used, if no similar records are kept, from which the data may be supplied.

The time for the beginning of these observations being rather advanced, I trust you will act promptly upon these suggestions and kindly advise me of your actions.

I also invite the gentleman, into whose sphere such matters properly belong in your Institution, to correspond with the Department, as to other desirable and feasible means, by which they may be assisted by this Department or aid the Division in an effort of gradually establishing an inexpensive system of forest experimentation on a uniform basis over the whole country.

Respectfully,

(signed) Norman J. Colman
Commissioner

D. C. Fernald,
Chief of Forestry Division

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1886.

Dear Sir:

You will confer a special favor, by informing me at the earliest date possible, the result of your experiments with the Southern Prize Turnip seed sent you by this Department last season.

Desiring the continuance of your hearty and welcome co-operation with the view of making this Department of greater practical value to the farming interests of the nation, I am, and remain.

Yours very Respectfully
William F. Johnson
Commissioner.

P.S. Your experience with the other varieties of turnips is also desired.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1886.

Dear Sir:

I have set apart a space in our large exhibit building for the permanent exhibition of the various grains and grasses grown in the several states and Territories of the Union. I will deem it a special favor to this Department if you will send samples of wheat and other grains and such grasses as may be in proper condition for shipment. I suggest that you send a bundle at least three inches in diameter of the full length of the straw, attaching the correct name to each. It would be well to send two quarts of the grain with each sample of stalk. Of the grasses, a package of from one to one and a half inches in diameter would be desirable.

The expenses of transportation will be cheerfully borne by this Department.

Yours respectfully,

Norman Colman

Commissioner of Agriculture.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C. Nov 23. 1886.

To the

Presidents of Agricultural Colleges.

Throughout the United States ^{and} Territories

Gentlemen:

Realizing the necessity in this Department of the Governmental Service of having a corps of experimenters and observers who have received a thorough course of training in Scientific Agriculture at the various Agricultural Colleges throughout the United States ^{and} Territories, I have concluded to address you requesting you to obtain for me the names ^{and} Post Office addresses of all graduates from your respective colleges who are at present engaged in farming. It is my desire to obtain their co-operation in determining the local value of the seeds ^{and} plants annually distributed by this Department, as well as to secure a tabulated report of whatever experiments are made, as well as a well digested summary of their conclusions which, when retabulated here, would furnish data of the highest Scientific value to the Agricultural interests of the Nation.

Very Respectfully,
Norman Holman

Commissioner of Agriculture.

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(FORM 1-1886.)

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
FORESTRY DIVISION.

SCHEDULE OF PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Name and occupation of observer:

Place of observation: State,; County,

Town,; Longitude,; Latitude,; Altitude,

General short description of locality as to soil exposure:

OBJECTS.

1. To note progress of local developments in tree life, for the purpose of enlarging knowledge of *biological conditions*.
2. To arrive at conclusions as to relative *climatic conditions* expressed by phases of plant development, and also *vice versa* as to dependence of such developments on such conditions.
3. To determine *period of vegetation* of different species (time from appearance of first leaf to general change of foliage)
4. To ascertain the relative dependence of different species on climatic conditions, determining relatively *time for planting*.
5. To enable comparison of behavior of same species under climatic conditions of different localities, thus allowing preliminary estimates of *capacity of the species for acclimation*.

RULES.

Only such tree species may be taken into account which constitute the bulk of the natural forest, or have been planted for economic purposes. Approximate dates must be so noted.

It is *not* required to note exceptionally early or late phenomena, but mean conditions of each station. The observations should therefore be taken in places which represent the general character of surroundings.

Chem.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.,

April 26, 1887

James K. Patterson, President,

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the 22nd of April and regret to learn that you are about to loose the services of Prof. Scovell. He certainly has shown himself able and energetic as the Director of your Experimental Station and his place will be hard to fill. At present I can think of no one whom you could be likely to get to take his place. If any proper person should be suggested to me in any way I will take pleasure in communicating with you in regard to him.

Respectfully,

Norman H. Colman

Commissioner.

(Dictated).

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.,

April 26, 1887

J.K.Patterson, President,

Lexington, Ky.

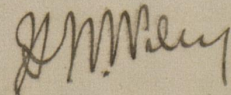
Dear Sir:

I learn with regret by your letter of the 22nd of April that Prof. Scovell is about to resign his position as Director of your Experimental Station. His industry has been so great, and the success of his work so pronounced, that his removal to another field of activity will be a distinct loss to scientific agriculture.

In harmony with your request permit me to suggest that Dr. Wm. Frear, now engaged at the Experimental Station of the State College of Pennsylvania, would be a suitable person for the vacancy. Dr. Frear worked for two years with me here and has now been for two years engaged in the State College of Pennsylvania, where his zeal, industry and ability, have already accomplished a great deal. He is a good chemist and well acquainted with all the principles of practical and scientific agriculture.

I have made this suggestion without consulting Dr. Frear and, of course, know nothing about his wishes in this matter.

Respectfully,



Chemist

(Dictated).

Commonwealth of Virginia,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Dr. W. J. GASCOYNE,
Chemist.

Chemical Laboratory,

Richmond, Va., June 9th 1887

Dr. Thos. Taylor
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir

Yours of the 3rd just to hand.
Please accept my thanks for your kind-
ness on my behalf. At present my position
here is a good one, and pays me from \$3000
to \$4000 per annum, and increasing every year.
As state & chemical to this Dept; chemical to several
fertilizer firms, iron works, the sulphur mines Co of
Va. & W.V. and other miscellaneous work from
Charleston S.C. to W.V. my time is pretty well
filled, and unless some greater inducement
than the one offered I would not care to give
up here. I have recently built & fitted up
houses for my own use, and my wife
would not care to leave this city.
Again thanking you for your kindness &
regretting that I cannot accept the position
I am

P.S. What state
is the college in?

Very truly yours
W. J. Gascoyne

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1887.

Pres. James H. Patterson, Ph.D.
State College of Ky.
Lexington, Ky -

Dear Sir:

I have written upon the subject of your letter of the 6th, inst., to a prominent Chemist in the Agricultural Department of Virginia, Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, M.D. Ph.D. - A man who, if he will accept the offer, will be of great use to you. A first-class man, graduate of the University of Edinburgh, acknowledged to be a first-class Chemist, and able man generally, and highly respected. His salary has been twice raised where he is, but I do not think he is receiving \$1500 -

He was doing such valuable work in analysis of fertilizers, by a method

of his own, getting such regular results, that the Chief Chemist here surprised and incredulous, sent me of his best men to look into it, and they have since successfully adopted his method in this Department.

Until I have ascertained Dr. Garopp's views in regard to a change, I have deemed it proper to withhold your address or any further information.

Very truly yours
Thomas Taylor M.D.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 10th 1887.

Pres't Patterson,
State College of Ky -
Lexington, Ky -

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you have a letter just received from Dr. Gascoyne in answer to mine relating to the position of Chemist in your College - The letter explains his position etc. One of the Chemists of our Department would like the position. He is an excellent general chemist, and would in many respects fill the place well. He would stick to his work, but he might not be able to take the general management of an Experiment Station if that is required.

He reads German and French fluently. I will however make further inquiry as I want you to have a first-class
over

47-M-64

man, and there ~~are~~ no lack of
chemists. What you need is a man of
originality and good judgment.

Yours very truly

Thomas Taylor M. D.

Microscopist.

P. S. Mr. Samuel Wallis got a place
in the Treasury through me, at two thou-
sand five hundred per annum.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,

Washington, D. C., June 24 1887.

Dr. Thomas Taylor,

Microscopist, Dep't of Agr'l.,

Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:

In accordance with a wish you expressed I give you the following statement of my career as a chemist.

I am a native of Staten Island, N.Y. At the age of 12 I was sent to Germany to attend school. I remained there four years and then went to Switzerland where I graduated from the High School at the age of 18 and entered the School of Chemistry of the Polytechnical University of Switzerland. At the expiration of a three years term I graduated and returned to this country in the year 1881. On July 1st, 1882 I was appointed an Assistant Chemist at this laboratory where I have been ever since, being promoted from a salary of 1,000 dollars to 1,200 on July 1st, 1884.

The work carried on in this laboratory has afforded me ample opportunity to gain a wide and varied experience in all the branches of Agricultural Chemistry. During the five years of my connection with this laboratory I have worked on the chemistry of fertilizers,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,

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Washington, D. C., 188 .

soils, marls and general mineral analysis, water analysis and the analysis of dairy products such as milk, butter and imitation butters etc., sugar analysis in all its various phases, the analysis of cereals, and the general proximate analysis of plants, foods and food adulterants.

I have received an offer from a Louisiana sugar planter of a position on his plantation as Chemist and for that reason I should like to have some intimation as early as possible of the intended action of the faculty in regard to the appointment, so that definite arrangements can be made before the fall months. A professorship would be preferable as I would not be obliged to remain unoccupied during the greater part of the year, which would be the case if employed on a Louisiana sugar plantation.

Thanking you sincerely for your kindness in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours

Wm. E. Rorer.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1884.

Prof. Jas H. Patterson,
Dear Sir.

I have recently resigned the position of Microscopist under the Internal Revenue Bureau on account of several disagreeable features, as I am fortunately independent. Dr Taylor has told me that the Chair of Chemistry is vacant in your college. & I beg leave to apply for the same.

I am a native of Louisiana, & was first educated at Georgetown College D.C. having an M.A. Then I went to the Johns Hopkins finishing the course in Analytical & practical Chemistry. These are my recommendations from this country. I have been abroad having my Ph.D.

As to my integrity, I respectfully refer to the whole Louisiana delegation here, & can forward certified copies of their letters. As to my ability Prof.

47-M-64

Remsen & Moore will kindly ~~assist~~ ^{assist} as they have heretofore done. I also refer to Dr Taylor & Wiley of this department.

Please let me know your determination as soon as possible as I otherwise will make arrangements for another year or two at the Johns Hopkins, preferring to go there at no salary to being ~~at~~ in the Government, with no laboratory, & no facilities

Respectfully
Sam. H. H. Hall.

Address

Care of Dr Taylor
Dept Agriculture

President Patterson

My dear Sir

As the Department is just closing I
can only say that the enclosed paper
relate to the sentence of Thomas J
Hase writer

Yours truly

Thomas Taylor M.D.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington D. C.

June 25th 1887.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

GOV. J. P. RICHARDSON, Chairman.
J. N. LIPSCOMB, Master State Grange.
D. P. DUNCAN, President State Agricultural and
Mechanical Society.
W. D. JOHNSON.
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E. L. ROCHE, Special Assistant Phosphate
Department.
BENJAMIN MCINNES, Veterinary Surgeon.
R. GRAHAM, Signal Service, U. S. A.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

AND

OFFICE OF THE STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

Columbia, S. C., August 19 1887

President Agricul. & Mechan. College of Kentucky,

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

At the last session of the South Carolina Legislature, an Act to establish the South Carolina Agricultural Farms and Stations was passed. Section 5 of said Act reads as follows:

"Section 5. — That the Board of Agriculture shall take into careful consideration, plans and specifications for an Agricultural and Mechanical College, together with probable, an approximate cost of the same, and report the result of their investigation to the General Assembly at its next session."

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to ask, that you furnish them, through your annual reports or otherwise, the cost of your College buildings; the number they will accommodate; number of Officers' houses; barns, and stables; number and cost of work animals used on the farm; cost of all tools and machinery, and the average cost of each student's College course

Any further detailed information on this important subject will be highly appreciated by the Board.

Very truly yours
A. P. Butter,
Commissioner of Agriculture.
H

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 26th, 1887.

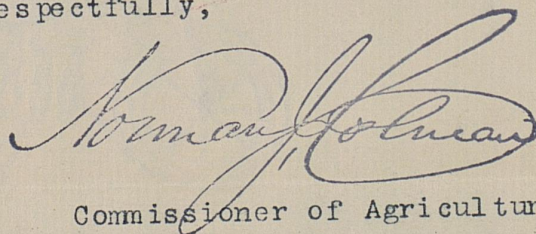
Jas. A. Patterson,

Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

At the suggestion of President Atherton I have had prepared and take pleasure in inclosing to you for your information copies of the Constitution and the plan of organization adopted by the late Convention of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Norman H. Colburn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "N".

Commissioner of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 11, 1888.*

An Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, providing for the establishment of experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the provisions of the act.

In pursuance thereof, the following list of Books and Pamphlets, prepared by S. W. Johnson, at the request of representatives of the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, is hereby promulgated for general information.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

USEFUL IN AGRICULTURAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH,

PREPARED FOR AND AT THE REQUEST OF

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS,

By S. W. JOHNSON,

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University,

DIRECTOR OF THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

The following Catalogue of Books and Journals, that have been found serviceable in agricultural study and research, has been largely compiled by the undersigned from his own private library and from the small collection of books belonging to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The works are classified under 20 headings, viz:

Agriculture. See page
Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, &c. See page
Botany and Physiology of Plants. See page
Cattle Feeding and Animal Physiology. See page
Chemistry. See page
Chemical Analysis. See page
Crops. See page
Diseases of Plants. See page
Ferments and Microbes. See page
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For the list of works on Economic Entomology, the reader is indebted to Prof. J. H. Comstock. This list reached me after the other titles had been numbered. For that reason, and also because it is well worth standing by itself, the list is numbered separately.

The object of numbering the titles is for the convenience of those who may ask and give advice in making selections of books. There are titles of older treatises as well as of newer ones, which may be spared from the shelves of a Station not specially occupied with the subjects of which they treat, and of the numerous works on Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry some are much more useful than others, and a library may be well equipped for good work without including them all. It is not easy to indicate the relative or special value of the several works in a Catalogue like this, but those who have contributed to this list, as well as other gentlemen, whose aid the compiler has not had time to make avail of, will be able and doubtless very willing, in answer to inquiry, to specify by number the books best adapted for any given use, without the labor of copying the titles.

There is a large and important scientific literature to which I have not been able to do justice in this Catalogue, viz., the Reports and Memoirs that have emanated from the numerous public or private Institutions in many Countries, which of late years have largely contributed to the progress of Agricultural Science and Practice. To most of these publications I have been able to refer only in a very general way. They are worthy of a special catalogue, with full index to their contents, since their titles in most cases give little clue to their varied and somewhat miscellaneous contents.

In case of Agricultural Journal literature of this and other countries, only such titles are here included as have special scientific importance.

It need scarcely be said that among the many agricultural monthlies and weeklies that are now published there are some worthy of standing in any Catalogue, but with those printed in other countries I am not well acquainted, and to those issued in this country the reader does not need my introduction.

New Haven, Conn., January 25, 1888.

S. W. JOHNSON.

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9. Gasparin, Le Cte. de. Cours d'Agriculture. 5 vols.: Paris, 1857.
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12. Heinrich. Bearbeitung der Ackerkrume: Weimar, 1882.
13. Kirchbach. Handbuch für Landwirthe: Berlin, 1880.
14. Kraft. Lehrbuch der Landwirtschaft: Berlin, 1880.
15. Kraft. Illustriertes Landwirtschafts-Lexikon. 24 Aufl.: Berlin, 1887.
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17. Lavergne. Economie rurale de la France.
18. Liebig. Letters on Modern Agriculture: London, 1839.
19. Lloyd, F. J. The Science of Agriculture: London and New York, 1884.
20. London. Encyclopedia of Agriculture: London, 1883. Reprint.
21. Morton. Cyclopaedia of Agriculture: Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, 1855.
22. Martin. Hauptlehren der neuen Landwirtschaft: Ravensburg, 1871.
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26. Russell. North America: its Agriculture and Climate: Edinburgh, 1837.
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29. Tall, Jethro. Horse-Hoeing Husbandry: Edited by William Cobbett, London, 1829.
30. Von Gohren. Die Naturgesetlichen Grundlagen des Pflanzenbaues.
31. Wagner. Pflanzen Productionlehre: Buda-Pesth, 1874.
32. Willhelm. Landwirtschaftslehre: Vols. I and 2, 1886 and 1887.
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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY, ETC.

34. Anderson, T. Elements of Agricultural Chemistry: Edinburgh, 1869.
35. Arendt, R. Das Wachstum der Hefe-pilze: Leipzig, 1859.
36. Bohrer, Adolph. Chimie Agricole: Paris, 1872.
37. Boussingault. Agronomie, Chimie Agricole et Physiologie. 5 vols.: Paris, 1830-74.
38. Braungart. Die Wissenschaft in der Bodenkunde: Leipzig, 1876.
39. Cook, George H. Geology of New Jersey. Chapters on Marls, Marine Fertilizers, Cranberry Lands, etc.: Newark, 1888. Also Volume on Clays, 1878.
40. Chaplin, John Anthony. Chemistry Applied to Agriculture: Hartford, 1834.
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53. Knop, W. Lehrbuch der Agrilkultur-Chemie. 2 vols.: Leipzig, 1868.
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59. Johnston, J. F. W. Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. 2d Ed. Not reprinted in this country: Edinburgh and London, 1847.
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65. Mayer. Lehrbuch der Agrilkulturchemie. 3d Aufl.: Heidelberg, 1886.
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79. Seufft, P. Der Steinschnitt und Erdboden: Berlin, 1867.
80. Smith, Angus. Air and Rain: London, 1882.
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108. Foster. A Text-book of Physiology. Last edition: New York.
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118. Gamgee. Text-book of Physiological Chemistry. 2d vol. annotated: London, 1880.
119. Hoppe-Seyler. Physiologische Chemie. 4 parts: Berlin, 1877-81.
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123. Michaelis. Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie. 4 vols. nearly complete: Braunschweig, 1878.
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126. Sachsse. Farbstoffe, Kohlehydrate und Protein-substanzen: Leipzig, 1877.

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128. Association of Official Agricultural Chemists' Methods of Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1886.
129. Bartle & Daney. Chemical Conversion Tables: Raleigh, N. C., 1886.
130. Barford. Lehrbuch der Organischen Qualitativen Analyse: Kopenhagen, 1881.
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132. Borgmann. Anleitung zur Chemischen Analyse des Weines: Wiesbaden, 1887.
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137. Grandeaun. Traité d'Analyse des Matieres Agricoles. 2d Ed.: Paris, 1885.
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140. Krockner. Leitfaden für Agricultur-chemische Analyse. 4th Ed.: Breslau.
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145. Beal, W. J. Grasses of North America: Lansing, Mich., 1887.
146. Flint. Grasses and Forage Plants. New edition, 1889.
147. Langeloth. Handbuch der Landwirtschaftlichen Pflanzenkunde: Berlin, 1876.
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- 149 a. Shreeff, Patrick. Improvement of the Cereals: London, 1873.
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154. Frank. Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen: Breslau, 1880.
155. Smith. Diseases of Field and Garden Crops, Chiefly such as are caused by Fungi.
156. Schacht, H. Die Kartoffel-Pflanze und deren Krankheiten: Berlin, 1855.
157. Sorauer. Die Pflanzen-Krankheiten: Berlin, 1885.

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158. Britton. A Treatise on Dry Rot in Timber: London and New York, 1875.
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172. Rimpler. Künstliche Düngstoffe. 5d ed.: Berlin, 1880 [?].
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(JAHRESBERICHTE).

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209. Jahresbericht der Pathologischen Mikroorganismen: Braunschweig, 1886.
210. Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland: Edinburgh, 1828.
211. Journal of Analytical Chemistry: Easton, Tenn., 1887.
212. Journal d'Agriculture pratique: Paris.
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215. Journal für Landwirtschaft: Henneberg's. 1858.
216. Journal für Praktische Chemie: Leipzig.
217. Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England: London.
218. "Landwirtschaftliches Centralblatt für Deutschland. 46 vols.: Leipzig and Berlin, 1853-1876.
219. "Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher. Organ of the Prussian Department of Agriculture and of the Prussian Agricultural Experiment Stations: Berlin, 1872.
220. Menzel and Lengerke's Landwirtschaftlichen Kalender.
221. Oenologischen Jahresberichte. Rebbau, Weinbereitung, etc. 1878.
222. Suertrie Indigene: Paris.
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224. Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie. 1862.

*Note.—Especially valuable are these shared Journals and Berichte, which contain mostly very complete indexes and with one exception abstracts of the scientific and technical literature of all languages on the subjects to which they relate. This exception—"Landwirth. Jahrbücher," given as a footnote, but has a quite complete index to the current Journal Literature of Agriculture and Agricultural Science. The Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, now in the 46th volume, is the organ of the Prussian Experiment Stations. Its 22d vol. [1877] contains the History, Statistics, and Chemical Index to the most important publications of all Agricultural Experiment Stations from 1855-1877.

MILK AND DAIRYING.

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227. Cattle and Dairy Farming. Consular Reports: Washington, 1887.
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229. Krehner. Handbuch der Milchwirtschaft. 2te auf: Berlin, 1887 (?).
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233. Agrikultur-Chemischen Untersuchungen. 8 Reports of the Mückern Experiment Station: Leipzig, 1850 and 1857.
234. Annual Reports of the Ontario Agricultural College. 1875-87.
235. Bulletins of the Bussey Institution of Harvard University. 9 parts. 30 papers by Storor, Farlow, Slade, Sargent, and Penz.
236. Houghton Farm Memoirs. 3 parts. 1882-83. Papers by Sir John Bennet Lawes, Miles, and Penhallo.
237. Kottamstedt Memoirs. A long series of important papers by Sir John B. Lawes, Dr. J. H. Gilbert, and Robert Warrington, Harpenden, St. Albans, England. Many of them published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. 1847-1887.
238. Reports of Agricultural Stations and Schools in Germany, France, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.
239. Reports of State Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies and Colleges of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, California, and other States. Reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
240. Tenth Census of the United States. Vols 3, 5, and 6. Special Reports on Cotton, Tobacco, Cereals, Forage Plants, and Meat-production: also Geology, Physical Geography, and Soil-analyses of the Tobacco and Cotton Regions.
241. Reports by Brewer, Dodge, Eugene Smith, Gordon, Hammond, Higgard, Kerr, Killebrew, Loughbridge, Moore, Nettle, and Walker.

SEEDS AND SEED TESTING.

241. Harz. Samenkunde: Berlin, 1885.
242. Nobbe. Samenkunde: Berlin, 1876.
243. Wittmack. Grass und Kleesamen: Berlin, 1873.

SUGAR.

244. Collier. Sorghum. Its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered as a Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder: Cincinnati, 1881.
245. Frühling & Schulz. Anleitung zur Untersuchung der für die Zucker industrie in Betracht kommenden Rohmaterialien, Nebenprodukte, etc.: Braunschweig, 1885.
246. Fühling. Der Praktische Rübenbau.
247. Landolt. Handbook of the Polariscopes. 1886.
248. Lovering, Jas. S. Sorghum Saccharatum or Chinese Sugar Cane: Philadelphia, 1867.
249. McMurtrie. Report on the Culture of the Sugar Beet and the Manufacture of Sugar therefrom. U. S. Department of Agriculture: Washington, 1880.
250. Stewart, F. L. Sorghum and its Products: Philadelphia, 1867.

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256. Nessler. Der Wein.
 257. Neubauer. Über die Chemie des Weines: Wiesbaden, 1870.
 258. Redding. Modern Wines: London, 1851.
 259. Thudichum & Dupré. Origin, Nature, and Use of Wine: London, 1872.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

260. Clarke, F. W. Weights and Measures of all Nations.

LIST OF WORKS ON ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY, ESPECIALLY AMERICAN.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. COMSTOCK, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

1. Harris, T. W. Insects Injurious to Vegetation. (Flint edition): New York, Orange Judd Co. \$1.00 or \$6.00.
2. Saunders, William. Insects Injurious to Fruits: Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1883. \$3.00.
3. The Standard Natural History: Boston, S. E. Cassino & Co., 1884. (Vol. II of this work treats of insects and forms allied to them.)
4. Packard, A. S. Guide to the Study of Insects: New York, Holt. \$5.00.
5. Treat, Mary. Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden: New York, Orange Judd Co., 1882. (A small work, costing \$2.00.)
6. Ormerod, Eleanor A. Manual of Injurious Insects, and Methods of Prevention, etc.: London and Edinburgh, 1881. (A small work, costing about \$1.50.)
7. Curtis, John. Farm Insects: London, Blackie & Son, 1860.
8. Cooke, Matthew. Injurious Insects of the Orchard, Vineyard, etc.: Sacramento, 1883. (8vo., pp. 472.)
9. Riley, C. V. Reports of the State Entomologist of Missouri. I-IX. 1869-1877. (These are very important, but are out of print. The set now brings \$25.00. I believe Prof. Riley still has some copies, and the Cornell University Library procured a set last year of Foote, of Philadelphia.)
10. Fitch, Asa. Reports of the State Entomologist of New York. I-XIV. (For a full account of these, see 1st Annual Report by J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, pp. 294-297.)
11. Lintner, J. A. Reports of the State Entomologist of New York. I-III. 1882-1886.
12. Walsh, B. D. Annual Report on the Noxious Insects of the State of Illinois: Chicago, Prairie Farmer Co. Steam Print, 1868. (Out of print.)
13. Le Baron, William. Reports of the State Entomologist of Illinois. I-IV. 1871-1874.
14. Thomas, Cyrus. Reports of the State Entomologist of Illinois. I-VI. 1876-1881.
15. Forbes, S. A. Reports of the State Entomologist of Illinois. I-III. 1883-1885.
16. Forbes, S. A. Miscellaneous Essays on Economic Entomology. (Published instead of Annual Report): Springfield, Ill., 1886.
17. The Practical Entomologist. Vols. I-II. Published by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, 1865-1867. (I think this is out of print.)
18. The American Entomologist. Edited by B. D. Walsh. Vol. I: St. Louis, Mo., 1868. (Out of print.)
19. The American Entomologist and Botanist. Edited by C. V. Riley and Dr. George Vasey. Vol. II: St. Louis, Mo., 1870. (I think this can still be obtained of Riley.)
20. The American Entomologist. Edited by C. V. Riley. 2d series; vol. I: New York, Hub Publishing Co., 1880. (This can still be obtained of Riley.)
21. French, G. H. The Butterflies of the Eastern United States: Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1886. 8vo., pp. 402.
22. Murray, Andrew. Economic Entomology; Aptera: London, Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 8vo., pp. 433, and many wood-cuts.
23. Darwin, Charles. The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms: New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1883. (International Scientific Series.)
24. Kaltenbach, J. H. Die Pflanzenfeinde aus der Klasse der Insekten. 8vo.: Stuttgart, 1874. (A useful work for determining what insects infest plants in Europe.)
25. Van Beneden, P. J. Animal Parasites and Messmates: New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1876. \$1.50. International Scientific Series.
26. Reports of the Entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. T. Glover, J. H. Comstock, and C. V. Riley.
27. Bulletins of the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. C. V. Riley, Entomologist.
28. Reports and Bulletins of the U. S. Entomological Commission. C. V. Riley, Chief.
29. The Entomological works published by the Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D. C. (The price-list of these will be furnished by the Institution on application.)
30. The Canadian Entomologist. Vols. I-XIX, 1869-87 (continued). Published by the Entomological Society of Ontario; W. E. Saunders, Secretary-Treasurer: London, Ontario. \$1.00 per volume and cost of transportation.
31. Annual Reports of the Entomological Society of Ontario. I-XV. W. E. Saunders: London, Ontario. 50 cents each, except I-III, which are out of print.
32. Bulletin D'Insectologie Agricole. I-XII, 1876-87 (continued): Paris, Au Secretariat de la Société Centrale d'Agriculture et d'Insectologie: 67 Rue Monge. 3 francs per year.
33. Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia. I-IV, 1862-67. Address Secretary American Entomological Society of Philadelphia. Vol. I out of print; others \$6.00 each. (Contains but little on economic entomology.)
34. Transactions of the American Entomological Society. I-XV, 1867-87 (continued). Address Secretary American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. (Contains but little on economic entomology.)
35. Cook, Albert J. The Bee-keepers' Guide; or Manual of the Apiary. Agricultural College, Mich.: 9th ed., 1883.
36. Cheshire, Frank R. Bees and Bee-keeping. Vol. I; Scientific: London, L. Upcott Gill, 1886.
37. The A. B. C. of Bee Culture: A. J. Root, Medina, Ohio.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Weather Bureau,

Washington, D. C., ^{Sept 26}~~August 1~~, 1892.

James K. Patterson, Ph. D.,
Seymour Ky.

It is desired to make a new collection of the Weather Proverbs of the United States, and to make it as complete as possible. For this purpose your co-operation is requested. Should you have the kindness to send me a list of such proverbs, please distinguish, when practicable, between those which are of American origin and those which have been imported, giving, when possible, the origin of each, whether Indian, Scotch, English, Irish, German, &c. By a prompt compliance with this request you will very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

Mark W. Harrington

Chief of Weather Bureau.

(A franked envelope is inclosed for your reply.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. W. HARRIS, DIRECTOR.
A. C. TRUE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

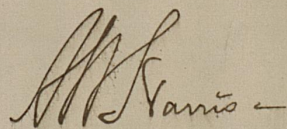
November 3, 1892.

Pres't. J. K. Patterson,
A. & M. College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.,

Dear Sir:-

I have not received an answer to my letter of September 23 offering to bind a set of your publications for the individual exhibit of your college as a part of the Collective College and Station Exhibit at the World's Fair. It is of course desirable that the exhibit of publications be as complete as possible and in uniform bindings. I therefore beg leave to call your attention to this matter again and urge the importance of forwarding your publications at once. Unless they are sent to the Public Printer very soon, they will be returned too late for use at Chicago.

Respectfully,



Director.

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1893.

James K. Patterson, Ph.D.,

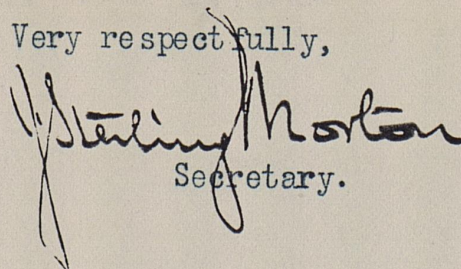
President Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Sir:

Do you desire for your Library any of the bulletins and reports issued by the Department of Agriculture prior to the year 1892, and if so what years do you prefer, or do you desire all the publications that we can spare? If you order them we will send those which you select to you by express, your institution to pay the charges.

I enclose herewith a list of the publications which we have not on hand, the entire edition being exhausted.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

List of Bulletins and Agricultural Reports, the Edition of which is Entirely Exhausted.

Office of the Secretary:

Common Bound Annuals of 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1861, 1876, 1880, 1885.
Extra Bound Annuals of 1865, 1866, 1869-1870, 1871-1872, 1874, 1874-1875, 1879, 1879-1880, 1881-1882,
1883, 1884, 1886.
Bound Specials, Volumes 5, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Reports of 1884, 1885, 1886, Ex. Bd.
Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals, Ex. Bd.
Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 4 and 8.

Division of Botany:

Botanical Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 14.
Catalogue of Grasses.
Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Botanist's Annual Report of 1887.

Division of Vegetable Pathology:

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 5, Nos. 2 and 4. Volume 6, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Volume 7, No. 1.
Vegetable Pathology Bulletins Nos. 5, 9, 11.
" " Circulars Nos. 5 and 8.
" " Report of 1891, Author's Edition.

Division of Chemistry:

Chemical Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, 28, 31, 35, 37.
Letters on Sorghum Sugar, by Johnson.

Division of Entomology:

First Report of U. S. Entomological Commission.
Second " " " " "
Fourth " " " " "
Entomological Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21.
Letters Affecting the Orange of 1882, 1884, 1885.

Office of Experiment Stations:

Experiment Station Record, Volume 1, Ex. Bd.
Experiment Station Circulars Nos. 2, 7.
Reports of Director of Office of Experiment Stations for 1879, 1888.

Division of Forestry:

Forestry Volumes 1, 3.
" Bulletins Nos. 3, and Advance Sheets No. 6.
" Report, Author's Editions of 1887, 1888, 1889.
Sowing Seed, Raising Plants, Circular.

Division of Microscopy:

Reports of Microscopist for 1886, 1890.

Division of Ornithology:

Ornithological Bulletins Nos. 2 and 3.
" Reports of 1890 and 1891.

Division of Pomology:

Pomological Bulletin No. 3.
Pomologist's Reports of 1889, 1890, 1891.

Silk Section:

Silk Bulletin No. 1.

Division of Statistics:

Extra Bound Reports of Statistician for 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.
Extra Bound Monthlies of 1866, 1867, 1874, 1875.
Album of Statistics for 1889.
Special Reports Nos. 1, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 28, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 52, 62, 63.

Special Misl. Reports:

Swank's History of the Department.
Soils and Products of Louisiana.
"The Cotton Worm."
General Index, Extra Bound.
Agricultural Census.
Preliminary Report of the Secretary for 1889, Ex. Bd. 1891, Ex. Bd.

Irrigation Inquiry:

Irrigation Reports, Parts 1 and 2.
" Inquiry.

[JULY 20, 1893.]

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C.

September 23, 1893

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn,

U. S. Senate Chamber.

Senator:

In reply to your communication of September 21st, relative to a recent order discontinuing the station of the Weather Bureau at Lexington, Ky., I have the honor to say that the order was issued only after a very careful consideration of the case. A station at Lexington is not needed for the general purposes of the weather map; and having tried it and found it to be of but little service no other course was open but to discontinue the station. The proximity of Louisville, with its Local Forecast Official makes this station of no real value or utility. The area marked with a red line upon the weather map transmitted by you could not be covered from Lexington and the second reason given by Mr. Muncy in his letter to President Patterson does not therefore hold. The only use of the station at present is to give one man's services to the Experimental Station; and as the State Weather Service is provided for elsewhere, there is very little given this Bureau in return.

Very respectfully yours, .

Mark B. Huntington
Chief of Bureau.

7114-601.93.

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

September 25, 1893.

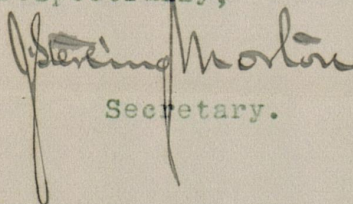
Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge,
U. S. House of Representatives.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant (with enclosures), relative to the discontinuance of the Weather Bureau station at Lexington, Ky.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the station at Lexington was ordered discontinued, not in the interest of economy alone, but also because its continuance was absolutely unnecessary for the purposes of the work of the Weather Bureau. I assure you that action for the closing of this station was taken only after a thorough consideration of the matter, and I regret to say that I cannot consent to a revocation or suspension of the order.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

AM. W. H.
Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

September 26, 1893.

Hon. William Lindsay,
U. S. Senate Chamber.

Senator:

In reply to your communication of September 23d, relative to the discontinuance of the Weather Bureau station at Lexington, Ky., I have the honor to say that the order was issued only after a very careful consideration of the case. The proximity of Louisville with its Local Forecast Official, makes the station at Lexington, of no real value or utility to this Bureau. Furthermore, Lexington is the only station at which a salary is paid to the Observer for merely recording his observations. There are nearly 2500 stations doing this work voluntarily and to continue the salary of the Observer at Lexington is to establish a precedent for the payment of salaries at other stations of this character.

Very respectfully yours,

William H. Morton
Secretary.

M. W. H.
Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

September 26, 1893.

President James K. Patterson,
Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

Referring to a communication addressed to the Hon. William Lindsay and by him transmitted to me, concerning the discontinuance of the Weather Bureau station at Lexington, Ky., I have the honor to inform you that action was taken in this matter only after careful consideration. A station at Lexington is not needed for the general purposes of the Weather Map; and the proximity of Louisville with its Local Forecast Office makes the station at Lexington of no real value or utility. The area marked with a red line upon the map transmitted by you, could not be covered from Lexington; and the second reason given by Mr. Muncy in his letter to you, does not hold. Lexington is now the only station at which an Observer is paid for simply recording observations.

Regretting that I can not consent to a revocation or suspension of the order, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Frederick Norton
Secretary.

M. W. H.
Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

September 26, 1893.

President James K. Patterson,
Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

Referring to a communication addressed to the Hon. William Lindsay and by him transmitted to me, concerning the discontinuance of the Weather Bureau station at Lexington, Ky., I have the honor to inform you that action was taken in this matter only after careful consideration. A station at Lexington is not needed for the general purposes of the Weather Map; and the proximity of Louisville with its Local Forecast Office makes the station at Lexington of no real value or utility. The area marked with a red line upon the map transmitted by you, could not be covered from Lexington; and the second reason given by Mr. Muncy in his letter to you, does not hold. Lexington is now the only station at which an Observer is paid for simply recording observations.

Regretting that I can not consent to a revocation or suspension of the order, I remain

Yours respectfully,

John H. Norton
Secretary.

7174 Cor., 1893.

F.K.V.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Octo. 2nd, 1893.

Prof. James K. Patterson,
President, State College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.-

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 28th ult., I have to say that it has been found necessary to discontinue the regular Weather Bureau station at Lexington. However, in view of your desire to retain the meteorological instruments, now in position, for the benefit of your College and local interests, it gives me pleasure to say that these may be allowed to remain for the present. Instructions have been given to our observer, Mr. V. E. Muncy, to turn over the instruments to you.

I am, very respectfully,

Mark W. Harrington
Chief of Bureau.

*Received by
Mr. V. E. Muncy
Washington, D. C.
October 2nd 1893*

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1893.

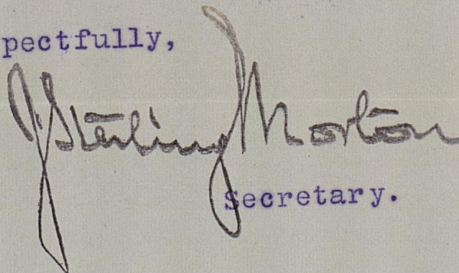
SIR:

Can you oblige me with a list of the graduates of your institution that are now engaged in farming in the wheat and corn producing States, together with their addresses?

A desirable list, in addition to the foregoing one, would be that of persons who are now engaged in farming who were at any time students in your college.

If you will, at your earliest convenience, supply this Department with such lists, you will confer a special favor and greatly aid in the promotion of progressive agriculture.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

James K. Patterson, Ph. D.,

Pres. A. & M. College,

Lexington, Kentucky.

DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., January 2, 1894.

In accordance with Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, and to create an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Agriculture," approved February 9, 1889, the following assignments and duties are hereby prescribed for the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the following order is promulgated, in accordance therewith, to take effect at once:

The following-named Divisions, and Sections thereof, are hereby transferred to the office of the Assistant Secretary, subject to the reservations hereinafter mentioned:

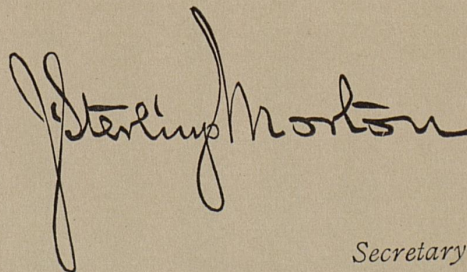
The Division of Botany.
The Division of Vegetable Pathology.
The Division of Pomology.
The Division of Microscopy.
The Division of Chemistry.
The Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy.
The Division of Entomology.
The Division of Illustration.
The Office of Experiment Stations.
The Office of Irrigation Inquiry.
Fiber Investigation.
The Museum.

The Assistant Secretary will, in general, supervise the expenditures, control and direct the scientific policy and operations of the above-named Divisions, and all questions and official correspondence involving the scientific and other work of said Divisions will be submitted to him for approval and signature.

All questions relating to the scientific operation and policy of the above-mentioned Divisions, but in which questions of administrative policy are involved, shall, primarily, be matters for the consideration of the Assistant Secretary, but shall be submitted to the Secretary for his approval before final action is taken.

All matters considered by, and all correspondence originating in, either of the above-mentioned Divisions, in which only an administrative feature or policy is involved, will be referred to and prepared for the approval of the Secretary as heretofore.

The Assistant Secretary is further authorized to consider for the information of and recommendation to the Secretary the scientific work of the Bureaus and Divisions reserved to the latter, including all special work by the experts in cotton and tobacco.



Secretary.

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.
Office of Assistant Secretary.

January 5, 1894.

President James K. Patterson,
State College,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Friend:

Your kind letter of the 25th ultimo has just reached me, and I appreciate it very highly. The Faculty and Board of Trustees of the University paid me a still higher compliment than that of the President, which I certainly appreciate very much, in inviting me to return to the University after my term of office is out. This will, I hope, keep me in touch with school matters. I shall certainly continue to feel a very great interest in your work in Lexington.

Please give my warmest regards to Mrs. Patterson and William. Mrs. Dabney is still at home in Tennessee, where she will remain until she gets strong.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Dabney Jr.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

July 29th, 1897.

Office of Special Agent in Charge of Scientific and Statistical Investigations.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the discussion of the question of a National Department of Science, and especially of the Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture, I believe you will be interested in reading the article entitled "An Ideal Department of Agricultural Industries" by M. Tisserand, Councilor of State and Director of Agriculture of France, in the Yearbook of this Department for 1896, a copy of which is mailed you under separate cover. M. Tisserand is the first authority in the world on the administration of aid to agriculture by the State. He is a prominent member of the French Ministry of Agriculture, holding a place corresponding to a permanent Under-Secretary in the British Government or the position of Director of Scientific Bureaus which has been proposed for the United States Department of Agriculture.

I would also like you to read the preface to this volume as indicating its scope and object, and especially the necessity for more careful supervision of the work of compiling and editing the scientific reports of the Government, published in such vast editions.

Respectfully yours,

Charles Dabney Jr.

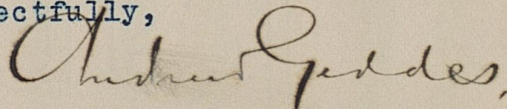
United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C. August 7, 1897.

President James K. Patterson,
State College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of August 4th has been received. The Secretary is absent in the West, looking into agricultural conditions. Will be absent about a month. Will take pleasure in calling his attention to your kind letter on his return.

Very respectfully,



Confidential Clerk.

United States Department of Agriculture, DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS, LUMBERMEN, AND OTHERS IN HANDLING FOREST LANDS.

WHY PRIVATE FORESTS ARE WRONGLY HANDLED.

The forest lands of the United States are owned in three separate ways: First, by the Government of the United States, to which belong the reserved and unreserved forests of the public land States; second, by some of the States; and third, by private owners, among whom are individual men, companies, and institutions.

The private forest lands exceed in area those of the States and the Federal Government combined, and their preservation in productive condition, as regards both timber and water supply, is of vast importance to the nation. As a rule, however, the treatment they receive is calculated to destroy their value rather than to sustain or increase it. The reason is evident and natural. These lands, like other private property, are held by their owners for the returns they yield, and the owners as yet have scarcely begun to understand that it pays better, as a rule, to protect a forest in harvesting the timber crop than to destroy it. A knowledge of how to bring about this desirable result is still more restricted, while trained men capable of advising forest owners in the matter are very few indeed.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF IMPROVED METHODS.

For these reasons the Division of Forestry has undertaken to provide a series of practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands, in which the present interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forest shall have equal weight. The one is essential to the other, for the productive value of forest land is the only consideration that will lead to its preservation by the great majority of private owners. The object of the present undertaking is to show that improved ways of handling timber lands are best for the owner as well as for the forest, by assisting a few owners to make trial of them and then publishing the methods and results for the benefit of all.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION WITH FOREST OWNERS.

Forest lands in private ownership are mainly of two kinds, small holdings, for the most part farmers' wood lots, and larger areas, chiefly valuable for lumber. This Division is prepared, so far as its very inadequate appropriation will permit, to lend its aid to the owners of each kind, on receipt of applications stating the situation, area, and character of the forests for which working plans are desired.

Applications will be considered in the order in which they are received, but precedence may be given to the lands most likely to furnish useful examples. A working-plan once prepared will not be put in effect unless it is satisfactory to the Division of Forestry and to the owner.

The conditions upon which the Division will undertake necessary investigations and give assistance are stated in the two agreements on pages 3 and 4.

Tracts of any size, from five acres up, are eligible. The only distinction made is that the owners of large tracts, which may present more difficult questions, will be required to share in the expense of solving them, while owners of small tracts will receive assistance from the Division without bearing any part of the cost.

WOOD LOTS.

Throughout a very large portion of the United States every farm has a certain part of its area under wood, either planted, as in regions otherwise treeless, or of natural growth. The value of this wooded portion, besides affording protection from the wind, is chiefly for fuel, fencing, and railroad ties, with some building material and the wood needed for special uses about the farm. Without the wood lot a farm very often would be an unprofitable investment, because the farmer could not afford to buy the wood which now costs him very little except the labor of cutting and moving it. Indeed, in very many cases the wood lot keeps the farmer going. His labor there during the winter, when otherwise he would be idle, makes up for any deficit in the cultivated land, and the ready money he receives from the sale of fuel, ties, or other material, is indispensable to his comfort and prosperity.

In two directions, then, material and money, the product of his wood lot is of high importance to the farmer. But in the majority of cases this part of the farm is far less useful than it might easily be made. This is true because the farmer does not study its productive capacity as he does that of his fields and pastures, and hence does not make it yield as freely as he might, with little or no additional labor, if he went about it in the right way.

The following specimen memorandum agreement gives the terms on which the owners of small tracts of forest may cooperate with the Division:

WOOD LOT AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1898.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States and John Doe, of Doeville, County of Bell, State of Pennsylvania, mutually agree together as follows:

1. The Department of Agriculture, in pursuance of investigations in forestry, and in order to disseminate a knowledge of improved ways of handling forest lands, shall, after personal study on the ground by its agent or agents, prepare a plan for harvesting the forest crop and reproducing the forest on the land of the said John Doe situated and described as follows: 100 acres, more or less, of second-growth hardwood forest land, in the town of Doeville, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, on the farm known commonly as the Old Doe Place, and in the northwest portion of the same.

2. The said plan shall be prepared for the purpose of promoting and increasing the present value and usefulness of the said land to its owner, and to perpetuate and improve the forest upon it.

3. Upon the completion of the said plan, and its acceptance by the said John Doe, the Department of Agriculture shall supervise the execution thereof so far as may be necessary.

4. The Department of Agriculture shall render all services under this agreement wholly without charge to the said John Doe, nor shall it participate in any degree in the receipts and expenses arising from the said land, except to defray the pay and expenses of its agent or agents.

5. The Department of Agriculture shall have the right to publish and distribute the said plan and its results for the information of farmers and others whom it may concern.

6. This agreement may be dissolved by either party upon ten days' notice given to the other.

(Signed) _____

(Signed) _____

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1898.

The working plan above mentioned being now completed is accepted, and will be carried out under the conditions and during the validity of the above agreement.

(Signed) _____

TIMBER LANDS.

Large bodies of forest land in almost every wooded portion of this country have come into the hands of private owners, and are held by them chiefly for their value as sources of timber. Much of this land, probably the greater part of it, is in hilly or mountainous regions where the preservation of the forest is of importance for both wood and water, while the destruction of the lowland forests, except when they give way to agriculture, would bring with it the loss of a plentiful spring of national wealth.

The harvest of the timber crop on these private timber lands is commonly accompanied, under the usual methods of lumbering, by the destruction of the forest when merchantable trees predominate, and in any case by severe and needless injury. Fire follows the lumberman, in spite of the precautions he very often takes, until in many places it is thought to be inevitable. These are misfortunes from which the owners of the forest land are the first but not the only losers, for in the aggregate the loss is of immense public concern. It is to prevent these public and private losses that the Division offers its assistance, realizing fully that they must continue until the success of some of their number proves to the great mass of timber land owners that improved and conservative methods of lumbering will pay.

A specimen memorandum agreement, such as this Division, through the Department of Agriculture, is prepared to make with owners of timber land, so far as its resources will permit, is appended. Second growth and partly devastated lands will be considered as well as virgin forest.

TIMBERLAND AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1898.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States and Richard Roe, of Roetown, County of Freedom, State of Pennsylvania, mutually agree together as follows:

1. The Department of Agriculture, in pursuance of investigations in forestry, and in order to disseminate a knowledge of improved ways of handling forest lands, shall, after personal study on the ground by its agent or agents, prepare a plan for harvesting the forest crop, and reproducing the forest on the land of the said Richard Roe, situated and described as follows: 10,000 acres, more or less, of virgin and second-growth forest land in the towns of Brownsville, Elizabeth, and North Morris, counties of Freedom and Tucker, State of Pennsylvania, in the northern portion of the tract commonly known as the Jackson Purchase.

2. The said plan shall be prepared for the purpose of promoting and increasing the present value and usefulness of the said land to its owner, and to perpetuate and improve the forest upon it.

3. Upon the completion of the said plan and its acceptance by the said Richard Roe, the Department of Agriculture shall supervise the execution thereof so far as may be necessary.

4. The cost of executing the provisions of this agreement shall be paid as follows:

(a) The salaries of all the employees of the Department of Agriculture engaged in fulfilling this agreement shall be paid by the Department.

(b) A preliminary visit of inspection, if required, shall be wholly at the charge of the Department.

(c) Actual and necessary expenses for traveling and subsistence of the agent or agents of the Department working under this agreement, except as provided in the foregoing paragraph (b), shall be paid by the said Richard Roe. What are "actual and necessary expenses" shall be determined by the printed regulations of the Department. Expenses under this paragraph (c) are estimated, for the preparation of this working plan, at seventy-five dollars.

(d) Necessary assistants shall be furnished by the said Richard Roe without cost to the Department. It is estimated that two such assistants will be required for five weeks to prepare this working plan.

(e) The Department shall not participate in any degree in the receipts and expenses arising from said land, except as above provided.

5. The Department of Agriculture shall have the right to publish and distribute the said plan and its results for the information of lumbermen, forest owners, and others whom it may concern.

6. This agreement may be dissolved by either party upon ten days' notice given to the other.

(Signed)

(Signed)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1898.

The working plan above mentioned being now completed is accepted, and will be carried out under the conditions and during the validity of the above agreement.

(Signed)

APPLICATIONS.

Applicants for working plans should state which agreement, wood lot, or timber land, they have in mind. They are particularly requested to specify the acreage and situation of their land, the latter by State, county, and township, or by public surveys. Full details as to the character of the forest are especially desired, in order to avoid delay. Applications may be made at any time.

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1898.

○

47-11-64

a/8789 W.B., '98.

C O P Y .

Weather Bureau.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1898.

President James K. Patterson, Ph.D., LL D.,
State College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, concerning the Weather Bureau station to be established in Lexington, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the letter of instruction by the Chief of Weather Bureau to Mr. D. J. Herndon, the observer assigned to the charge of the station, viz.;

"Upon your arrival at Lexington you will communicate with Prof. M. A. Scovell, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with locating the station at the State College. It is the desire of the Chief of (Weather) Bureau to cooperate with the college to the fullest extent but it must be understood that the Lexington Weather Bureau station will remain entirely in your charge. You will inform the college authorities that it is the intention of the Chief of Bureau to locate at the Lexington office a fine meteorological observatory and that daily maps will be issued by you in return for free office quarters and space for instrumental exposure. Two rooms will be needed, one for printing and storage purposes and the other for the observatory and office. If satisfactory quarters cannot be obtained from the college authorities, you will report the fact to the Central Office, when steps will be taken to secure quarters elsewhere."

Owing to necessary preliminary arrangements it will probably be a month yet before Mr. Herndon arrives in Lexington.

Very respectfully,
J. H. Brigham
(Signed) ~~JAMES K. PATTERSON~~,
Acting Secretary.

8789 W.B., '98.

Weather Bureau.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1898.

Hon. Evan Settle, M. C.,
Owenton, Ky.

Dear Sir:

By your reference I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of President James K. Patterson's letter, relative to the location of the Weather Bureau station which this Department intends to establish at Lexington, Ky. In reply permit me to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a communication this day addressed by me to President Patterson on the same subject.

Very respectfully,

J. H. Brynner
Acting Secretary.

Inclosure.

U. S. WEATHER
BUREAU
When signed please
communicate
Weather Bureau for
action and for mail

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Personal.

December 1, 1898.

My dear Sir:

I have received your letter in reference to Dr. Wiley,
and also your personal favor of the 29th November. I appreciate
very highly your kindly expressions, and am,

Very truly yours,

James Wilson

President J.K.Patterson,
State College,
Lexington, Ky.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 8, 1898.

Dear Sir:

I send you by registered mail a bound copy of Vol. IX of the Experiment Station Record. Kindly send unbound numbers in exchange under inclosed frank.

If you have any duplicates to spare of the earlier numbers of the Farmers' Bulletins of this Department, we should be very glad to receive them.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. C. True".

Director.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1899.

President J. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

I think that when you were here in November we discussed the possibility of my being with you at some time during your commencement. Kindly let me know just when this will be; I presume in June?

Very truly yours,

James Wilson
Secretary.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1899.

Personal.

My dear Mr. Patterson:

I will be with you on June 1st, unless some unfore-
seen contingency prevents.

Very truly yours,

James Wilson

President Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF ROAD INQUIRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ashbury Park N.J.
Apr. 10 1899

President Patterson
Ky State College,
Lexington Ky.

My dear Sir: A letter from Director Corvill
informs me your business agent will have
the necessary stone for the proposed sample
roads. I have written for the machinery. -
It will take some little time to get this
shipped, but I hope to be able to begin the
work the last week in this month or the
first day of May.

I wish you would write a letter to Genl
Roy Stone Director of Road Inquiry Dept
Agr. Washington D.C. asking for my
Assignment for the purpose of giving instruction
at your College on Public Road Construction
and Maintenance, and for the purpose of building
some sample roads. Also a request that
this Department furnish as a loan the
necessary Modern Machinery. - This may enable
him to get the road roads to furnish transportation
free of cost. Respectfully Yrs E. H. Hammond
U.S. Dep Agr & Road Inquiry

Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.

Personal.

December 21, 1900.

My dear Dr. Patterson:

Secretary Hitchcock kindly had the patents you desired copied and sent to me, and I transmitted them to you this morning in a separate envelope. I hope they will reach you safely.

Shall be very glad to see you in January.

Very truly yours,

James Wilson

President Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.

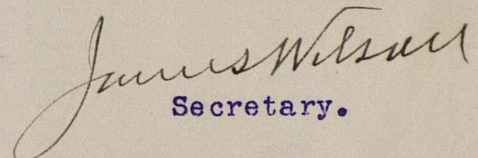
January 7, 1901.

Personal.

Dear Dr. Patterson:

Yours of the 5th received. We have the Postmaster here at Washington tracing that patent, and if it doesn't turn up and you need it, I will simply ask Secretary Hitchcock to have another prepared, which he will probably do. I should be very sorry to have you suffer at all for want of it. Mr. Hitchcock did it immediately upon my request the first time, and will again as promptly. It is one of those things nobody can explain.

Very truly yours,


Secretary.

Dr. James K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

47-M-64

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1901.

Dear Dr. Patterson:

There has been ample time for the package containing copies of land patents to reach you, if it has not been lost. On receipt of a note from you to the effect that you have not received it, I will have another copy made at once.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

James Wilson
Secretary.

Dr. James K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

47-M-64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROAD INQUIRIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1902.*

DEAR SIR:

You are respectfully and urgently requested to attend the Jefferson Memorial and Interstate Good Roads Convention, to be held at Charlottesville, Virginia, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 2, 3, and 4, 1902,

Under the auspices of the Office of Public Road Inquiries of the Department of Agriculture, the National Good Roads Association, and the Jefferson Memorial Road Association.

The Southern Railway Good Roads Special Train, carrying twenty-two engineers and road experts and equipped with fifteen car loads of the latest improved road-making machinery, will arrive at Charlottesville Monday, March 24, and begin the construction of the Jefferson Memorial Road, in pursuance of plans heretofore prepared.

On Wednesday, April 2, at 2 p. m., the convention will be called to order by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, President of the Jefferson Memorial Road Association, and his Excellency, Gov. A. J. Montague, of Virginia, will welcome the people in attendance. The convention will then be addressed by the Hon. John W. Daniel and the Hon. Thomas S. Martin, the United States Senators of the State of Virginia. There will be two sessions of the convention on each of the days named above, at which addresses will be made by many distinguished citizens and statesmen of this and other countries. Special invitations have been extended to President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, to the diplomatic representatives of all foreign Governments, to the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to the Governors of all States and Territories, to the presidents and general managers of railroads, and to the presidents of Universities and Colleges. All Jefferson Clubs are specially invited to attend this meeting.

The purpose of constructing this modern road is to connect the home and tomb of Thomas Jefferson with the University of Virginia, which he founded. His chief thought was not of having been Governor of his native State, nor Secretary of State in the first Cabinet of the great Washington, nor Minister abroad, nor President of his country for eight years; for he wrote—

“Could the dead feel any interest in monuments, the following would be to my *manes* most gratifying: ‘Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia.’”

This road, when completed, will not only recall to those who pass over it the life and character of the immortal Jefferson, but will also advance the great movement for good roads throughout the United States.

Respectfully,

MARTIN DODGE,

Director, Office of Public Road Inquiries.

W. H. MOORE,

President, National Good Roads Association.

FITZHUGH LEE,

President, Jefferson Memorial Road Association.

N. B.—For reduced railroad rates, apply to local passenger agents. Arrangements have already been made for special trains from Washington to Charlottesville.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROAD INQUIRIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARTIN DODGE, DIRECTOR.
M. O. ELDRIDGE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

March 3, 1902.

DEAR SIR:

During the last year the efforts of this Office have been directed to the production of an object-lesson road from Charlottesville, Va., to the home and tomb of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, a distance of about two and a half miles. The old road was a bridle path crossing Moore's creek at a ford. The development of a hundred years has served to widen this bridle path so as to make a narrow roadway, with a primitive wooden bridge at the ford; but the original location was so poorly selected that the road rises at the rate of 16 feet in the 100 in many places, and is exceedingly dangerous to travel with wheeled vehicles, especially when the ground is slippery. No amount of improvement over such a steep course could make a desirable road. It therefore became necessary to relocate almost the entire length of the old road over a new course, which has already been done, with the result of obtaining an easy grade, with a maximum of only 4 feet in the hundred.

The enterprising people of Charlottesville, at whose request this work has been undertaken, have formed a Memorial Road Association, of which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is President. It is their desire that this object-lesson road, when completed, shall not only serve to benefit the people in the locality where it is built, but all visitors from distant places who make pilgrimages to the tomb of the immortal Jefferson. I have been pleased to encourage this idea, and have sought to bring into cooperation as many forces as possible to secure the desired result. The National Good Roads Association, of which Col. W. H. Moore, of Chicago, is the President, and R. W. Richardson, Esq., of Omaha, Nebraska, is Secretary, has been induced to lend its aid to the enterprise, and, in connection with the Southern Railway Company, will bring the good roads train to Charlottesville, with its fifteen car loads of modern improved machinery, expert operators, engineers, and road builders, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of this object-lesson road. The rock out of which the macadam will be constructed has been tested in the road-material laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and found to be suitable for the purpose; so that, with the scientific relocation of the road, scientific test of the materials to be used in its construction, and the application of the most improved machinery to the work, there is every reason to believe that the object lesson in itself will be of great value to all who see it, especially when we consider that the variations in the different sections of the road are such that it will serve as an example of good road construction for every district of the Middle Atlantic and Southern States—the Piedmont slope, the Alleghanies, and the Western incline.

The culmination of this work will be on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of April, at which time a Jefferson Memorial and Interstate Good Roads Convention has been called to meet at Charlottesville, to view the road, see the progress of the work, deliberate upon the question of general improvement of the highways of the country, and discuss the road question in all its various phases. On this occasion it is expected that a multitude of people will be assembled and a large number of distinguished men will address them. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will preside and Hon. A. J. Montague, the Governor of Virginia, will welcome the people in attendance. The Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, and other members of the President's Cabinet are expected to participate. In addition to these, there will be many members of Congress and other eminent statesmen present, who will address the convention.

It is desirable to have a large number in attendance, and you are not only invited but urged to be present. I inclose herewith official invitation, and am,

Yours, respectfully,

Martin Dodge

Director.

ASSISTANT (SCIENTIFIC).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

APRIL 22, 1902.

The United States Civil Service Commission invites attention to the examination which will be held on April 22, 1902, at the places marked D in Section 9 of the Manual of Examinations, revised to January 1, 1902, for the position of assistant (scientific), Department of Agriculture.

This examination is designed for the purpose of securing persons who are qualified for the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture. Applications will be received from graduates of colleges or universities, where it is shown that the applicants have pursued courses of instruction which will qualify them for the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture.

This examination will consist of two parts: (1) Statement and thesis prepared by applicant and submitted when the application is filed, and (2) an examination in supplementary subjects, as set forth below.

(1) *Statement and thesis by applicant.*—Each applicant will be required to furnish a certified statement showing his graduation from a college or university, together with the scope of the studies pursued and the length of time devoted to them, and his standing in each of the studies. At the time the application is filed the applicant must also submit therewith a thesis prepared by himself upon some special subject, either technical or scientific, selected by the applicant, relating to the work he is qualified to perform, or, in lieu thereof, such literature on the special subject selected as he has published over his own signature: *Provided, however,* that applicants who have already qualified as Scientific Aids in the Department of Agriculture (in accordance with Section 73 of the Manual) will only be required to refer in his application for this examination to the certified statement and thesis previously filed with the Commission, and need not duplicate them.

(2) *Examination in supplementary subjects.*—In addition to the foregoing, all applicants must be examined in at least one of the following supplementary subjects: Chemistry, (A) analytical [*a*, qualitative and quantitative; *b*, official methods, except food adulteration; *c*, food and food adjuncts, especially adulteration], (B) agricultural, (C) industrial; physics, especially as applied to meteorology, soils, and irrigation; economic botany; plant physiology; plant pathology; agrostology (systematic and field); plant breeding; bacteriology (plant and animal); horticulture; pomology; seed testing; forestry; zoology; ornithology and mammalogy; entomology; physiology and nutrition of man; animal pathology; animal production and dairying; rural engineering, especially as applied to road-making and irrigation; practice of agriculture; agricultural statistics; library science and methods.

Each applicant may be examined in as many of these subjects as he desires, and should indicate in his application the subjects in which he desires examination, as set forth above.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to positions in the Department of Agriculture along the lines indicated, and to other Departments where similar qualifications are desired.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application Form 304 and special forms, which should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. Persons will be examined whose requests are received at the Commission in sufficient time to ship papers to the place of examination.

April 9, 1902.

PREPARATOR,

DIVISION OF STRATIGRAPHIC PALEONTOLOGY, NATIONAL MUSEUM.

APRIL 22, 1902.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on April 22, 1902, an examination will be held at the places mentioned in the accompanying list for the position of preparator, Division of Stratigraphic Paleontology, National Museum.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighted as follows:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. English composition	5
2. Practical questions	60
3. French, translation into English	5
4. German, translation into English	5
5. Experience in collecting and preparing fossils in field and laboratory	25
Total	100

The requirements in French and German will not be difficult, it being desired that the competitors shall have a sufficient knowledge to understand the labels on specimens which may be written in either of the languages mentioned.

Age limit, 20 years or over.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to the position of preparator, Division of Stratigraphic Paleontology, National Museum, at a salary of \$60 per month, and to other similar vacancies as they may occur.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to either the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, for application Forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the Commission at Washington. The regulation requiring that applications be filed at least ten days prior to the date of the examination will be waived in accepting applications for this examination.

March 17, 1902.

ASSISTANT ANTHROPOLOGIST.

BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES, PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

APRIL 22, 1902.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on April 22, 1902, an examination will be held at the places mentioned in the accompanying list for the position of assistant anthropologist in the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, Philippine Service.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighted as follows:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Academic and special training, including field work	25
2. Publications, etc.	25
3. Essay on ethnologic subject	25
4. Ethnology of Malayo-Polynesia	25
Total	100

The first two subjects will be rated on the application and special form submitted. Competitors will be assembled for examination on the last two subjects only.

Age limit, 18 to 40 years.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to the position of assistant anthropologist, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, Philippine Service, at a salary of \$2,400 per annum, and to other similar vacancies as they may occur in that service.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

This examination offers an excellent opportunity to enter a service which has many attractive features and to see a most interesting part of the world. The Philippine Service is classified, and the law contemplates promotions on the basis of merit from the lowest to the highest positions.

Thirty days' leave of absence is granted each year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and those employees who are promoted to \$1,800 per annum are entitled to thirty-five days, or about forty days including Sundays and holidays. Leave is also cumulative, and at the end of three years those who have to their credit cumulative leave for two years may visit the United States without having the time in going to and returning from San Francisco charged against their leave. China and Japan are near at hand and are favorite places to visit during vacations. Saturday is a half-holiday.

Appointees will be required to pay their traveling expenses to San Francisco, but the Government furnishes them transportation free of charge on its transports from that point to Manila, but exacts a charge of \$1.50 a day for meals while en route, which is returned to the appointee upon his arrival at Manila. Employees who are residents of the United States at the time of their appointment shall, after six months' satisfactory service, be reimbursed for their traveling expenses from the place of their residence to the point of embarkation for Manila.

The Philippine climate is good, and nearly all of the employees are in excellent health. Medical attendance, when required, is furnished employees without cost. Good accommodations (room and board) can be secured in Manila for about \$35 a month, while employees assigned outside of Manila obtain cheaper accommodations.

The office accommodations in Manila are good, and the work is done under pleasant conditions.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, for application Form 304 and special form, which should be properly executed, including the medical certificate in Form 304, and filed with the Commission at the earliest practicable date. The regulation requiring that applications be filed at least ten days prior to the date of the examination will be waived in accepting applications for this examination.

March 17, 1902.

United States Civil Service Commission,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. **No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place.** Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places:

ALABAMA	{ Mobile. Montgomery. Birmingham.	MARYLAND	{ Cumberland. Westminster. Salisbury.	OKLAHOMA	{ Guthrie. Oklahoma. Enid.
ARIZONA	{ Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.	MASSACHUSETTS	{ Boston. Lawrence. Taunton. Fall River. Springfield. Greenfield. Worcester.	OREGON	{ Astoria. Portland. Baker City. Salem.
ARKANSAS	{ Little Rock. Fort Smith. Texarkana.	MICHIGAN	{ Escanaba. Marquette. Sault Ste. Marie. Manistee. Saginaw. Grand Rapids. Detroit.	PENNSYLVANIA	{ Philadelphia. Harrisburg. Pittsburg. Scranton. Warren. Williamsport.
CALIFORNIA	{ Marysville. San Francisco. Fresno. Los Angeles.	MINNESOTA	{ St. Paul. Mankato. Duluth.	RHODE ISLAND	{ Providence.
COLORADO	{ Durango. Denver. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MISSISSIPPI	{ Jackson. Greenville.	SOUTH CAROLINA	{ Columbia. Charleston. Greenville.
CONNECTICUT	{ New Haven. New London. Middletown. Hartford. Winsted. Willimantic.	MISSOURI	{ Kirksville. St. Louis. Springfield. St. Joseph. Jefferson City.	SOUTH DAKOTA	{ Deadwood. Mitchell. Watertown. Aberdeen.
DELAWARE	{ Wilmington.	MONTANA	{ Billings. Helena. Great Falls. Missoula. Butte. Anaconda.	TENNESSEE	{ Memphis. Nashville. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Bristol.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	{ Washington.	NEBRASKA	{ Omaha. Grand Island. Beatrice.	TEXAS	{ El Paso. San Antonio. Fort Worth. Houston. Waco.
FLORIDA	{ Pensacola. Key West. Tampa. Jacksonville.	NEVADA	{ Reno.	UTAH	{ Salt Lake City. Ogden.
GEORGIA	{ Savannah. Thomasville. Macon. Augusta. Atlanta.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	{ Keene. Concord. Portsmouth.	VERMONT	{ St. Johnsbury. Montpelier. Rutland.
IDAHO	{ Boise.	NEW JERSEY		VIRGINIA	{ Staunton. Roanoke. Lynchburg. Richmond. Norfolk.
ILLINOIS	{ Chicago. Springfield. Freeport. Peoria.	NEW MEXICO	{ Albuquerque. East Las Vegas.	WASHINGTON	{ Olympia. Port Townsend. Whatcom. Seattle. Spokane.
INDIANA	{ Indianapolis. Evansville. Terre Haute. Fort Wayne.	NEW YORK	{ Albany. New York. Elmira. Utica. Rochester. Plattsburg.	WEST VIRGINIA	{ Charleston. Parkersburg. Fairmont.
IOWA	{ Des Moines. Sioux City. Fort Madison. Mason City.	NORTH CAROLINA	{ Raleigh. Wilmington. Asheville. Charlotte.	WISCONSIN	{ Milwaukee. La Crosse. Stevens Point. Chippewa Falls. Ashland. Marinette.
KANSAS	{ Wichita. Salina. Topeka. Fort Scott.	NORTH DAKOTA	{ Fargo. Grand Forks. Pembina.	WYOMING	{ Cheyenne.
KENTUCKY	{ Paducah. Louisville.	OHIO	{ Cincinnati. Toledo. Cleveland. Columbus. Ironton.		
LOUISIANA	{ Monroe. New Orleans. Shreveport.				
MAINE	{ Houlton. Machias. Bangor. Augusta. Portland.				

State College of Kentucky,

Jas. K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

Lexington, Ky., June 30, 1902.

Hon. James Wilson LL.D.

Secretary of Agriculture,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:-

Referring to our conversation when in your office two weeks ago, relative to such a summer school for teachers as Dr. Jesse proposes to establish in Missouri, I wish to get a written opinion from you on the following viz:

Could the expenses for maintaining such a summer school for the instruction of teachers in the elements of Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, origin of soils and other subjects directly related to Agriculture be legitimately maintained out of the Station fund which accrues from the analysis of Fertilizers, section 6 of which reads as follows:

Sec. 6. The Director of said Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station shall pay all such fees received by him into the treasury of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the authorities of which shall expend the same in meeting the legitimate expenses of the Station, and for inspecting and making analyses of fertilizers, in Experimental tests of same, and in such other experimental work and purchases as shall inure to the benefit of the farmers of this Commonwealth. The Director shall, within two months of the biennial meeting of the General Assembly, present to the Commissioner of Agriculture a report of the work done by him, together with an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures for the two years preceding under the operations of this Act.

If so, might the staff of the Experiment Station be called upon to do this work say for six weeks of the summer?

Under section 6 of the fertilizer law above referred to could the salary of a professor of Horticulture be legitimately paid?

State College of Kentucky,

Jas. K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

Lexington, Ky.,

-2-

Could these questions be answered and acted upon affirmatively it would greatly increase interest in the College throughout the State and aid in building up a public sentiment among farmers in favor of Scientific Agriculture.

With Much respect,

Your Ob't. Servant,

Twa
Subject: Use of fertilizer funds for maintaining summer school.

Department of Agriculture.
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.

O.E.S.
B.

July 9, 1902.

Dr. James K. Patterson,
President State College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky.

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 30, I beg to say that I have carefully considered the section of your fertilizer law which you quote, with reference to the use of a part of the fertilizer funds for maintaining a summer school for teachers. It would appear from the wording of the section that the evident intention of the act was to apply the funds arising from the fertilizer fees to meeting the legitimate expenses of the experiment station (1) in maintaining the fertilizer inspection provided by the law, (2) in making experimental tests of fertilizers, and (3) in such other experimental work as shall be beneficial to the farmers of the State. In other words, I understand the funds to be applied quite specifically to the payment of expenses of inspection and experimentation. As the conduct of a summer school for teachers is evidently to be regarded as educational work rather than experimental, it does not seem to fall within the provisions of Section 6 of the fertilizer law. I see nothing in the section to forbid the payment of a horticulturist, employed for carrying on the experimental work mentioned in the section. His work would naturally be confined to the experimentation, as he would not be fitted to take part in the inspection and analysis work.

The teaching of such subjects as you mention is clearly within the provisions of the Morrill Act, as it is a form of agricultural education, and the grade of in-

struction given does not appear in this case to enter into the question.

I am compelled to take this view of the limitations of the fertilizer law, anxious as I am to encourage you in the establishment of a summer school on the lines of the one in Missouri, which appears to me to be making for the material advancement of agricultural education.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

Wm. L. Moore
Acting Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

VEGETABLE PATHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS—
ALBERT F. WOODS, Pathologist and Physiologist.
BOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS—FREDERICK V.
COVILLE, Botanist.
GRASS AND FORAGE PLANT INVESTIGATIONS—W. J. SHILLMAN,
Agrostologist.
POMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS—G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

OFFICE OF POMOLOGIST.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS,
W. A. TAYLOR, IN CHARGE.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1902.

Dr. D. K. Patterson,
President Agricultural & Mechanical Coll.,
Lexington, K'y.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to commend to you Mr. Guy L. Stewart of College Park, Maryland, for appointment to the vacant position of Professor of Horticulture in your institution, and Horticulturist of your Experiment Station.

Mr. Stewart's work has been known to me for a number of years. His training at Michigan Agricultural College was specialized along botanical lines, but during two years at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station he did pathological work, - mainly horticultural, and during the past two years he has done excellent work in horticulture in connection with his present position, - that of Assistant Industrial Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

On account of his diverse experience, he is particularly well equipped for work in the class room and in arousing co-operative interest among farmers.

I understand that his reason for desiring to leave his present work is chiefly the fact that it necessitates absence from home during the greater part of the time.

I know that his services are highly regarded by his superiors in office, and that they will regret to part with him. From what I know of him, I am very sure that he would make an excellent man for your State.

Very respectfully,

Wm. A. Taylor

Pomologist in Charge of Field Investigations.

Department of Agriculture.
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, D.C.

February 24, 1903.

President James K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 20th, with regard to Judge Holt, is received. I will bring it to the attention of the President. I have no doubt your letter will have due weight in the settlement of this question, if it has not already been determined upon.

Hoping that you are enjoying yourself, and that Mrs. Patterson and your brother are well, I remain,

Very truly yours,

James M. Smith
Secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Chairman.
E. Stevens Henry, J. V. Graff,
William Connell, John S. Williams,
Charles F. Wright, John Lamb,
Gilbert N. Haugen, James Cooney,
Herman B. Dahle, Robert B. Gordon,
Charles F. Scott, Henry D. Allen,
Kittredge Haskins, William Neville,
Henry C. Smith, Dennis T. Flynn,
James M. Moody,

Chas. A. Gibson, Clerk.

Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., Jan 13, 1902.

Dr. Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 10th inst.
has been received and carefully
considered.

I assure you that the measure
of which you write, meets with
my hearty approval, and I shall
be glad to do whatever I can to
further the legislation desired.

Very truly yours,
H. D. Allen,

47-M-64

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

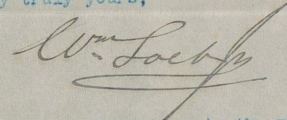
February 26, 1903.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to your letter of the 24th instant, with one enclosed from Mr. James K. Patterson, Lexington, Ky., in behalf of Hon. William H. Holt, I beg to say that before it was received the President had decided upon an appointee for the office made vacant by the promotion of Judge Day.

Under other circumstances the President would, I am sure, be glad to give the fullest consideration to Mr. Patterson's recommendation.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Respectfully referred to Dr. Patterson, by
direction of the Secretary,
2-27-03.

Jasper Wilson
Private Secretary.
R

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19 1887.

President Patterson,

Dear Sir -

I thank you
for your note of the 15th. If
anything could tempt me from
my work here it would be a
better opportunity for experiment.
The botanical division is
enlarging, however, in that
direction, so that it is very
improbable that I would be
disposed to change.

Yours truly,

A. A. Crozier.

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., Oct 9th, 1884.

Secretary of
"Agricultural & Mechanical College of Ky."
Lexington, Ky

Dear Sir:

Please forward to me at
your earliest convenience a copy of your
latest catalogue and Report, and of such
other information as may indicate
the aim and extent of the instruction
your institution is giving in Agriculture
and the Industrial arts.

Respectfully

H. Wiley

Chemist

47-11-64

N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
SECRETARY.

Pennsylvania



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION,
HARRISBURG.

B. H. WARREN,
COMMISSIONER.
O. D. SCHOCK,
ASSISTANT.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Information has reached the Secretary of Agriculture and the Dairy and Food Commissioner of this Commonwealth to the effect that the oleomargarine interests of the United States have formulated plans to combine and make a determined effort to secure the repeal of the bill, passed by Congress in 1902, known as the "Grout bill," which places a tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleo-
margarine.

Manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine are endeavoring to form a solid organization, including in its membership every manufacturer and dealer in oleomargarine in the United States. In the circular letter which is being spread broadcast, those who are in charge of the opposition to the law referred to, present their side of the subject in the following language:

"To secure the repeal of this law a large fund will be necessary. The first duty of the Association is to raise the fund and then work with it for the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine. It is absolutely necessary that oleomargarine dealers throughout the United States contribute, in order that this law may be repealed. Their existence depends upon the repeal of the law. A contribution of \$25 entitles a dealer to membership. Every dealer in the country should join the Association and send the \$25 membership fee to the secretary. Let every dealer that can possibly afford to join the Association send his \$25 to Mr. Russell. If, however, the dealer feels that he cannot afford that amount of money, let him send what he can afford, the largest possible amount that he can spare, for there is no danger of obtaining too large a fund. Do not delay in this matter. The raising of the fund is the most important step. Without it nothing can be done, and unless the fund is obtained in a very short time, it will be impossible to repeal the law at the coming session of Congress. Haste is necessary. Don't wait to see what your neighbor intends to do. Do what you can afford yourself, and do it now. If everybody delays, it

will not be possible to have the law repealed, and oleo-margarine dealers will have to go out of business.''

A recent publication issued from the Dairy and Food Division of this Department, gives the appended important information relative to the value of the dairy interests of Pennsylvania:

'The latest figures obtainable show that the farm value of dairy products in Pennsylvania are exceeded by but one state in the Union, aggregating \$35,860,110.00 per annum, and that, according to the last census there were 32,600 farms in Pennsylvania which derived their principal income from the dairy. In 1900, the State had 943,773 dairy cows, and these produced 487,033,818 gallons of milk in one year. The total number of farms in the State, as reported by the last census, is 224,248, and the number reporting dairy products was 200,036, with a total valuation of \$35,860,686. The butter made on 159,857 of these farms aggregated 74,221,085 pounds, of which amount 51,309,833 pounds were sold by the producers.'

In view of the magnitude of the interests threatened, and the desire of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to foster and protect the same, the Secretary of Agriculture and Dairy and Food Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor, respectfully and earnestly urge all granges, farmers' alliances and kindred organizations, as well as dairymen and farmers, generally, to write to the Hon. Boies Penrose, and Hon. P. C. Knox, United States Senators, Washington, D. C., and to their respective members of Congress from Pennsylvania, urging them to work and vote against the repeal of the aforesaid 'Grout bill,' and to assist in thwarting the efforts of any and all persons who may endeavor to overthrow a law, the policy of which has been determined and which has proven by experience to be beneficial. If the statute should be repealed, it would not only seriously affect the welfare of every producer of butter, but it will also open the way for the general sale of substitutes for dairy products, to the injury of the consumer who may be misled by such substitutions, and fail to secure from the markets the articles he desires to place upon his own table.

Very respectfully,

A. B. Britchfield

Secretary of Agriculture.

B. H. Warren

Dairy and Food Commissioner.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

CHARLES F. SCOTT, Chairman.
Gilbert N. Haugen,
Kittredge Haskins,
William Lorimer,
William W. Cocks,
Ralph D. Cole,
Ernest M. Pollard,
Clarence C. Gilhams,
James C. McLaughlin,
Willis C. Hawley,
George W. Cook,
John W. Weeks,
John Lamb,
Asbury F. Lever,
Jack Beall,
William W. Rucker,
Augustus O. Stanley,
J. Thomas Heflin,
William H. Andrews.

B. F. Culley, Clerk.

Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C.,

March 11, 1908.

Prof. James K. Patterson,
Pres. State College of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear President Patterson:

Your esteemed favor of recent date to hand. I would have answered your letter at an earlier date had I not desired to avail myself of the opportunity to hear the advocates of the McKinley Bill, to which you refer, who were before the Committee on Agriculture on Tuesday last.

It appears that much of the work for which this bill provides is now being done by the Geological Survey and other Departments of the Government, and that while there are a few Agricultural Colleges which could avail themselves of this amount that a great number of them have not the apparatus or buildings or other means sufficient to prevent a wast of the fund, or at least an inability to properly apply ^{it}. I am not stating, you understand, my own opinion in the matter. I am giving you the opinion of the majority of the committee after a hearing. I sincerely hope that you will consider this as confidential. I fully realize how useful this appropriation would be to the State ^{College} of Kentucky, with your splendid corps of instructors and your complete and ample equipment. I am, however, inclined to doubt whether the majority of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the United States would be able to avail themselves of this appropriation on ^{account}

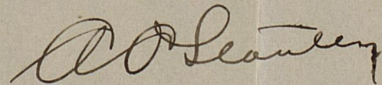
of the lack of those very qualities which distinguish your institution.

Be that as it may, you understand the politics in the situation. We are in the midst of a panic, the republican party is nervously facing a growing deficit, and there is a fixed determination on the part of those in power to prevent the appropriation of a single dollar at present which is not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government, or the encouragement of some special interest. This sudden spasm of economy is not the result of newly acquired virtue or patriotism, but a dread of a bond issue and of the enforced admission that they are not able to either create prosperity nor able to provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the government and the encouragement of its institutions.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated LN.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. O. Leane". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 23d, 1887.

Dictated.

Prof. F. H. Morgan,

Ithaca

New York.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of 21st inst., is at hand.

With regard to the position, the chemist required is an agricultural chemist and the salary is \$1500 with a chance of advance.

The location is the Kentucky State Agr'l College, Lexington, Ky. The place is not yet filled. One well versed in agricultural chemistry is desired. I do not believe that it is essential to have the qualifications necessary for a superintendent.

I would have written you before this had I not been told that the place had been supplied. But yesterday the President wrote me that the position was still vacant.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Taylor, M.D.

Microscopist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 15th, 1887.

Dictated

Mr. F. H. Morgan,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of 13th inst. and consider it favorably. Forward one or more letters indorsing you from your Professors in the Univ. The best you can get, and I will lay them before the President of the State College.

If your indorsers think you capable of taking the general superintendence of an Experiment Station it might be well for them to say so. The situation is I believe a very pleasant one, location healthy and beautiful.

Yours truly,

Thomas Taylor, M.D.

Microscopist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1887.

President Patterson,
Kentucky Agricultural College
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed are the letters
received from Mr. Morgan with ref-
erence to the position vacant in your
College and copies of my correspondence
with him.

Respectfully Yours

Thomas Taylor M.D.
Microscopist.

Dear Sir.

Should you come to Washington
I and my family will be pleased to see you

T.T.