

application be made during the progress of the term, it will be granted only for good and sufficient reasons.

Routine of duties.

The time of the students is divided between labor, study and recitations. They are arranged in two work divisions, one section laboring in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon. If, then, they are not laboring on the farm or in the garden, in conformity with the regulations of the College, they are employed either at their studies, or in recitation.

Expenses.

Tuition is free to all students from this State. Students from other States are charged twenty dollars a year for tuition, Board at cost, for the present probably about two dollars per week. Washing, forty-two cents per dozen.

Settlement for board and washing must be made quarterly. Room-rent for each student, four dollars a year, paid quarterly in advance. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads and stoves. Matriculation fee, five dollars, which entitles to the privileges of the whole course. At the opening of the term each student is required to pay into the treasury ten dollars, as an advance on board, which is allowed in the settlement of accounts at the end of the term. All bills must be settled promptly when due.

Means of defraying expenses.

Students, work on the farm or in the garden three hours a day, for which they receive adequate remuneration; the amount paid depending on their ability and fidelity. The highest rates of wages range from seven to eight cents per hour. The lowest rates may not exceed three or four cents, if the student fails to render more valuable services. The wages for labor are allowed on their board, in the quarterly settlement of accounts. The winter months are devoted to vacation, affording the student an opportunity for teaching. His earnings through the winter, when added to the wages received during the term, if he is industrious and economical, will generally enable him to defray all his college expenses. The question is often asked whether a young man can support himself at the Institution? He can usually support himself in the manner pointed out above, provided he can command means sufficient to meet his bills the first year.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

When we plan our business, we had better undertake no more than we have means to accomplish.

When we undertake a job, it is generally better to finish it up in good style than to leave it unfinished, or do it poorly. We have plenty of competitors in the agricultural business, and the profits on any crop are not, ordinarily, of surprising magnitude. If the thing is managed with energy and economy it will just about "pay"—but if the stalks are mouldy or frost-bitten, the corn will cost more than it will sell for. If the carrots get very weedy, through neglect in their early culture, you had better have omitted them altogether. If your wheat is sown upon foul land in October, the chances are you had better have taken the seed to mill

and made sure of so much. If your fruit trees are planted on poor land, and left unpruned, and uncultivated, to the mercy of the cattle, you had better left them in charge of the nurseryman, who knows how to appreciate his own wares. If your hay is uncut in September, verges from ripe to rotten, better had you taken in cows to pasture at two shillings a week. In every and all cases it is better *not* to do a thing, than do it at a loss—for what is done out of season, or half done, is pretty certainly done at a loss.

Of course, when we begin, we expect to finish. We expect "something will turn up" to bring everything through all right. But are we not a little too sanguine? Have we any right to expect every day will be fair, every September and October free from frost, every man ready to help us at our own price? Are casualties and contingencies new in human affairs, and we for the first time victims? Have we had no experience of human caparities? Might we not by this time calculate a little closer?

After all, the radical defect is in our dread of the cost and trouble of doing a thing, and our *criminal indifference to the cost of not doing it*. A grape grower once said that if he had laid down his vines in the fall it would have paid him \$50 a day for the time of doing it. I affirm that there is scarce a farmer but might have done many things in the course of the year that would have paid him from five to fifty dollars a day. Nailing on a board—putting plaster over the manure or muck in it—running the cultivator once more through the corn, potatoes, and beans—going a little further for a better breed—planting a few apple trees to give your family a better assortment—putting those tools under cover, and fixing things in time! Let us cut our garments according to our cloth, and be sure and make them up.—H. T. B. in *Rural New Yorker*.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The January number of the *Farmer* is promptly on our table. It is a capital number. All our agricultural and horticultural friends should take the *Farmer*, if they not do already do so. It costs only sixty cents a year, and for this small sum you get *three hundred and eighty-four* pages of matter, well illustrated, and abounding with information of the greatest value to all engaged in rural pursuits. Send the sixty cents by mail to the publisher, JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive the paper by return mail. Or, if you wish to examine it, you can get a copy *free* by writing to Mr. HARRIS for one. Subscriptions are received by the *L. C. Agriculturist*.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The reports of election addressed to the Board of Agriculture, by the Agricultural Societies, give the following result:—

Hon. L. V. Siccotte.

Major Campbell.

Hon. U. Tessier.

E. Barnard.

We believe that no change will be made in this result by the reception of the reports yet to be received.