

a chemist of no mean repute) have worked together in agricultural investigation until now their names are inseparably linked in the history of modern agriculture.

With the exception of the Experiment Station founded by the eminent chemist Boussingault in Alsace, Rothamsted was the first place at which systematic experiments in agriculture were tried. Germany followed in the good work by the establishment of a Station at Möckern in 1852. It was there that the writer saw a few years ago Respiration Experiments in progress, involving the use of costly and elaborate apparatus and a great expenditure of skilled labour of the highest order. And it may be here remarked that the results of these investigations have done much towards putting the feeding of animals on an economic and scientific basis. On this continent the first agricultural experiment station was founded in Connecticut in 1875. Sir John Lawes could therefore very properly claim priority for Rothamsted in this noble and important work, and it is here but meagre justice to state that from this early date these investigations have been conducted at his sole expense.

With the large staff of chemists constantly engaged, it is easy to imagine the vast amount of data that from time to time has accumulated at Rothamsted. The published accounts of these are to be found in the transactions of the Royal Society (England,) of the Royal Agricultural, the Chemical and other scientific societies as well as in pamphlet form and in journals devoted to agriculture. If they were now collated they would fill many large volumes. Recognizing the tremendous importance of the work and wishing that it should continue after his lifetime, Sir J. B. Lawes in 1889 endowed the institution and entrusted its management to a board of trustees. With great generosity he made over to them the new chemical laboratories recently built, the experimental fields and £100,000 as an endowment fund. In this deed of trust, known as the Lawes Agricultural Trust, Sir John made provision for a course of lectures on the Rothamsted Experiments to be delivered biennially in the United States so "that Americans may share in any benefit that may arise" from the work there, past, present and future.

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