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eharacter embracing many varieties, both in the ear and shelled, of wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans and other garden and field crops and vegetables, all of which have been grown at the station; also collections of the seeds of forage plants and weeds.

Staff and Expenditure.

The staff consists of the director, superintendents of agriculture and horticulture, chemist and botanist, the salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500, with house and the use of such products as are grown on the station. There are also four assistants. A stenographer is employed, to whom the director dictates answers to correspondence, which are taken in shorthand, written with a type-writer and brought for signature. The stenographer also keeps the books and propares a type writer copy of all the bulletins and reports for the printer. The botanist is engaged chiefly in the investigation of plant diseases.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State University, which is located at Chapel Hill, received the agricultural land grant, and gives instruction in those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The endowment fund is \$125,000, the interest of which is \$7,500. This, with State appropriations and other revenue, brings the total income up to \$19,000. The expenses of the teaching staff are \$16,000, current expenses absorb the remainder.

The University has no farm or experimental plots. The teaching is confined to lectures, which cover the whole field of agriculture, including the chemistry of soils, the constituents of plants, nature of plant food, application of fertilizers, &c.

Experimental Station.

This station was established in 1877, was formerly located at Chapel Hill, in connection with the University, but in 1881 it was removed to Raleigh, where it enjoys ample accommodation and possesses all needed appliances in the buildings of the State Agricultural Department. The work of the North Carolina station has been almost exclusively chemical, and mainly in the analysis of fertilizers, soils, minerals and ores. By the information it has given, inferior brands of fertilizers have been driven from the market; the quality of those remaining has been improved the price reduced. This has resulted in an intelligent demand for fertilizers, which has greatly increased the annual products of the soil. The station has done much to bring into prominent notice the value of the immense deposits of mineral phosphates found in the State, which may now be classed with its most important commercial products.