cability of growing red clover and orchard grass for fodder which had formerly been held to be impossible in that climate.

## Horticulture.

In the horticultural department many new varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines are being tested as to their adaptability to this trying climate, and new varieties are yearly added to the list as they become available. The orchards contain about 275 varieties of apples, 80 of pears, 16 of plums, 20 of cherries, 10 of apricots and 50 of peaches. In addition to these, about 200 varieties of small fruits are being tested, and in the vineyard about 100 varieties of grapes.

The climate of Kansas is very trying to fruit trees and vines. But few of the better varieties of apples succeed, while the trees suffer much from blight. Pears also are so very subject to blight that their cultivation has been almost abandoned. Plums are much injured by the curculio. The Cuthbert raspberry is not hardy, although Turner and Shaffer's Colossal stand well. The Manchester and many other varieties of strawberries fail, from the foliage burning up in the hot, dry summer. The Crescent and Chas. Downing are the two varieties reported to succeed best.

## Forestry.

Experiments are being conducted in forest planting for shelter, which is much needed in this State, on account of the high winds which prevail almost continually. A twelve acre plot has been devoted to tree-planting, where twenty species of forest trees are being cultivated. As yet, tree-planting has been carried on but to a limited extent; small clumps only are seen at rare intervals. There is very little native wood, excepting that which lines the margins of streams and rivers.

## Botany.

A conservatory and propagating house has been built, at a cost of about \$3,000, which furnishes the necessary material for botanical lectures, and also bedding plants for outside decoration. A portion of the expense of running this department is defrayed by the sale of surply stock.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue is about \$35,000, which meets all the expenses of instruction, and with occasional appropriations from the State for buildings, supplies the means for carrying on the work. The teaching staff receive \$21,550, the salaries of professors ranging from \$1,400 to \$2,500. Student labour is employed to a considerable extent in all the departments related to agriculture, but is only paid for when given in addition to the hours required by the college regulations, and upon work solely

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