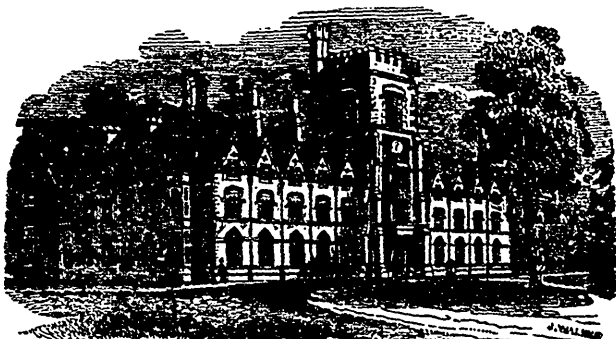


AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS:—Editorial Department.—The State Agricultural College of Michigan—Its objects—Location—Admission—Preparatory course of instruction—College course—First Year—Second Year—Third Year—Fourth Year—Select Course—Manual Labour—Lectures on Chemistry—Botany—Horticulture—Zoology and Animal Physiology—Mathematics and Civil Engineering—Geology and Micrology—English Literature—Facilities for instruction—The Farm—Kitchen Garden—Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus—Museum—Herbarium—Library and Reading Room—Terms and Vacations—Degrees—Discipline—Attendance—Expenses—Means of defraying Expenses—Practical Observations—The Genesee Farmer—Election of Members to the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada—Tabular Form of the Officers of the County Agricultural Societies for 1893—Necrology—Death of Jonas Webb—Bokahara Clover—Farm Operations—The difference between covered and uncovered Manure—Pulverisation of the Soil—The Philosophy of Ploughing—Fall Ploughing as one of the most effective means of thorough Pulverisation—Thorough Pulverisation impracticable without underdraining—Treatment of Suble-grasses—Squashes among Potatoes—Troublesome Weeds—Pep dressing in Autumn—The benefit of Trenching—Snow—Its uses—How to protect Young Trees from Rabbits.—**Breeders' Department.**—Treatment of Colts—Grooming and Feeding Horses—The Shoeing of Horses—How to test the quality of Wool—Feed for Farm Horses—Will it pay to winter Turkeys—Large Deposit of Honey—Butter Making—The way to keep Milk—Management of Honey Bees—Associated Dairies.—**Horticultural Department.**—Pruning and Training of the Grape—Winter protection of Young Vines—Management during the Second Year—Management during the Third Season—Summer Pruning of Grape Vines—Cropping Orchards—Management of the Bare Stems of trees, and watering—Bemidies for Barren Fruit Trees—An Infallible Insect Destroyer—Culture of the Strawberry, by J. Knox of Pittsburgh—Fruit Trees—The Orchard—How to Plant—Cultivation—Manuring Orchards—Fresh Blown Flowers in Winter.—**Domestic Economy.**—Valuable Receipts—Blue Ink—Red Ink.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.



THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

The state Agricultural College proposes—1st. To impart a knowledge of science and its applications to agriculture; 2d. To impart a knowledge of agriculture as an art; 3d. To prosecute experiments in order to promote the science of agriculture, and improve upon the methods employed; 4th. To afford the means of general education to the farming class. The sciences which relate to agriculture and the kindred arts, especially Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Animal Physiology, receive a greater share of attention here than is given them in other institutions where the study of their practical applications is not pursued.

In order to secure the greatest benefit from the course of study, theoretical and practical instruction are combined, so that the student may apply the test of experience to elucidate and fix in his mind the principles taught in the lecture room. Farmers thus having gained both science and practice will avail themselves more successfully of those operations of nature which conduce to their advantage, and avoid or control those which tend to make labor unprofitable. Through their example the empirical routine too often pursued must give place to a more intelligent and rational practice, founded on the true principles of science.

The benefits arising from the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge, and its application to the industrial pursuits, can hardly be estimated; and it is only by the systematic combination of principles with the details of practice and experiment that the greatest proficiency in the arts can be obtained. Agriculture is especially the creature of experiments. But it is well known that experiments generally are too loosely

performed to afford very satisfactory results, and that farmers do not usually possess facilities for deciding many questions that arise. It has therefore been determined, by the aid of an extensive laboratory in making analyses and prosecuting investigations, and with the other facilities for scientific researches accumulated at such an institution, to enter upon a systematic series of experiments for meeting the wants of the agricultural class.

Moreover, to accomplish the objects of the Institution, it is evident that those who receive in it the necessary scientific education, must not lose in acquiring it either the ability or the disposition to labor on the farm. It is well known that students who pursue a college course very seldom thereafter engage in any industrial pursuit. Four or six years of study without labor, and wholly removed from sympathy with the laboring world, at that period of life when habits and tastes are rapidly formed, will almost inevitably produce a disinclination to perform the work and duties of the farm. If the farmer then is to be educated, he must be educated on the farm itself; and it is due to this large class of our population that facilities for improvement, second to none other in the State, be afforded them.

It is believed that the three hours work which every student is required to perform on