

pose. The glasses should be filled with rain water, so that when the bulb is placed on the top of the glass the water barely touches the bottom of the bulb. The bulbs should be put away in this position for a few weeks in a dark cellar or cupboard to rot. When the vase or glass is fairly well filled with roots, the plants can be gradually introduced into the light to flower. The water should be changed occasionally when it looks stagnant or dirty. Rain water or clean water that has been exposed to the sun and air is best for this purpose. The bulbs must not be removed from the vases after they are once rooted, until the flowering is over. Good sound bulbs of best quality are absolutely necessary for success in the culture of hyacinths in glasses.

The Chinese Sacred Lily can be grown by placing a few gravel stones in a dish or deep saucer, and the saucer kept nearly filled with water. Set the bulb or bulbs firmly in the gravel. The bulbs should be placed in a cool, dark place to rot, the same as recommended before. When top growth has advanced the bulbs should be brought into the window. These bulbs can also be grown in soil, sand, or moss successfully. Grown among

Professions for Farmers' Sons and Daughters

We will suppose that the young man desires to study medicine. The laws of nearly all the states now require that in some cases four courses of lectures to be attended before a diploma is granted a student; and then, before beginning to practice, he must pass a state examination. The course of study is long, and by no means easy, and the amount of money required is not small. And yet, any ambitious young man or woman in good health may secure this education.

If the young person has a friend who will loan the needed money, on the security of a life policy of insurance, the money may be raised in that manner. But it is a better plan for him to earn at least a portion of the money himself. A good way of earning is to learn professions as teaching school. The salary must be carefully saved, and in a few years the young man can begin to attend lectures. Before he leaves home he should have secured funds sufficient to meet all his expenses for at least one or two years. As the lecture courses usually extend over but about six months, he ought to be able to make enough during vacations to carry him over the remaining years of student life. The professors often are able to place favors in the way of young men who have proven themselves reliable, industrious, and possessed of pleasing manners. But no one should ask for or expect such favors until he has earned them by his work in the college during one or two years. Hundreds of young men are every year securing a medical education and at the same time are paying all their own bills.

To enter the profession of law, it is not necessary, though desirable always, to attend lectures. Having secured a good English education, the young man may enter a law office where he is often able from the start to earn all his expenses. A knowledge of stenography and typewriting may be of great value to a young man desirous of earning expenses in a law office. The time required to be spent in the study of law before being admitted to practice is generally from two to three years.

To aid students to enter the ministry, all the churches have "aid societies." The young candidate's pastor is the proper person to consult in reference to these societies. Prospective ministers are however informed that it is no more difficult for a young man to pay his own way into the ministry than it is for his comrades to do so in entering law or medicine, and he is respectfully urged to pay his own way the same as they are doing.

Teaching, at least in the higher institutions, and in the responsible positions in the public school systems, is now recognized as a profession. A young person may begin with only enough education to teach a school of lowest grade, and gradually work up to the highest positions. Or he may attend an academy, normal school, college, university, one or all and then enter upon the highest work he can attain. It is always advisable, however, to secure practical experience in the schoolroom as soon as possible. A few months there may unmistakably show him and all others that he is not intended for a teacher, which would be an unpleasant discovery after spending many years in preparing for this profession. More over, the normal school or university graduate can secure a much better situation if he has testimonials showing that he has successfully taught.

No one desires teachers without experience. At present, normal school graduates find their earliest positions in the rural public schools, from which they gradually rise to higher places. College graduates become teachers in normal schools, academies, seminaries

and in the higher positions in town and city public schools.

The profession of forester should be peculiarly adapted to a farmer's boy. Quite a number of the American states are now committed to the policy, of caring for their remaining forests, and even of increasing the extent of these.

Wherever forests are to be grown and protected, there must exist intelligent oversight. The necessity for the forester is seen. Pennsylvania has on state officer designated "Commissioner of Forestry," who receives \$2500 per year, and has an office at Harrisburg.

Insect pests ought to be watched and studied by state officials, and in every well endowed college or university. A large number of the states now have state entomologists, nearly every United States Agricultural Experiment station has one or more entomologists, and all the larger universities have officers so designated.

Horticulture is being developed to such an extent that professors of the art are in demand. They are needed in the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, and by the large seed and plant growers. The national and state departments of agriculture have, or soon will have, competent horticulturists as regular and permanent officers.

There has recently arisen a demand for dairy experts. These are needed in the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, and the larger butter and cheese manufacturing establishments. The work is promising and should be profitable. There is no

reason why a young woman might not just as well succeed as a dairy expert as a young man should. She needs the same thorough preparation, the same determination to succeed, and the same good health—nothing more.

The profession of veterinary surgeon will appeal to many farmers' boys. There are excellent colleges where the profession is scientifically taught, and the graduates of which are more than mere "cow doctors."

Our great manufacturing enterprises the government experiment stations, and the colleges and universities, need a great many practical chemists. The profession is studied in universities and in technical schools. The work is fascinating and fairly remunerative.

Nursing is followed by both men and women, although of late it would seem that there was on foot an effort to place it all in the hands of young women, the work is laborious, but in some cases is fairly well remunerated. We would advise no young woman under 25 or 30 years of age entering this profession. The labor and confinement are too severe for a younger person.

I am much pleased with the Cook Book, which I have just received as a premium for securing two new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I might say that the Cook Book cost me nothing as it is an easy matter to secure subscribers for your paper. I will try and send you more subscribers soon.—Mrs. H. Harely, Hastings, County, Ont.

Nicely Rooted—Ready for Window.

pebbles in water, in clear glass bowls or in Japanese bulb bowls, it is very interesting to watch the action of root development.

I was just two days securing my new subscribers. I do not see how The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World can give so fine a premium for so little trouble. I thank you for your lovely present.—Edith Leggett, Leeds County, Ont.

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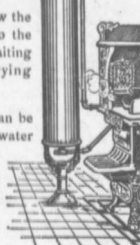


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