ernment attaches much importance to these annual conventions. Washington sends its own stenographers to attend and transcribe the business of all meetings.

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A Successful Professor.

When Alderman John E. Leet caught sight of Prof. Patterson of the Kentucky university, president of the institution, he at once transformed from an active politician to a thorough student in agriculture and metaphysics. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Leet attended Prof. Patterson's classes and half way regrets he did not stick to the business. Many of his classmates did well. Indeed, Prof. Patterson's college is said to have turned out more successful men than any other similar institution. The only man other than a Frenchman who obtained the cross of the Legion of Honor for botanical work was a classmate of Mr. Leet's and an old student of Prof. Patterson. This is T. B. Munsen now of Texas. One of the greatest industries of France is wine making and the ravages of insects among the vines amounted to millions of francs annually. Munsen discovered in Texas a wild grape that was fatal to the French pest. He went over to France with his roots, grafted vines on to them and the result was a total success. For this Munsen was decorated. From a commercial standpoint Munsen seems to have been equally successful for he made a fortune growing flowers scientifically in Texas.

Scope of Such Colleges.

Speaking of the work of agricultural colleges and their mission, Prof. Patterson said:

"Agricultural colleges are misunderstood. The idea that they are to teach farming is not well comprehended. They do this, but they do more. They fit their students for successful agriculturalists and in so doing equip them for other walks of life. The Morrill bill, which started these colleges, does not confine their operations to farming pure and simple, but to branches of it. I confess we find difficulty in obtaining students for our agricultural colleges. Farmers do not want their boys to be farmers, neither do clergymen, lawyers or other professional people, particularly since the agricultural interests have become so depressed. The idea is that by teaching a student botany so that he may understand plant life; entomology, so that he may understand the insects which are incident to farming; chemistry, so that he may understand the nature and origin of soils, the student becomes fitted for following agriculture."

Attached to all agricultural colleges are mechanical departments, chemistry laboratories, botanical gardens, irrigation and hydraulic departments and other higher educational branches.

On Thursday President Alston Ellis of the Colorado Agricultural college will read an interesting paper upon what studies should be combined in a course at an agricultural college, and why they should be. This will be one of the most interesting papers read at the convention from a popular point of view.

On a Bug Hunt.

Although the convention does not begin until this morning, the entomologists, or "bugologists," as they are familiarly referred to by their brother professors, started last night. Prof. Cockerell of Las Cruces, N. M., headed a party down town last night on a bug-catching expedition. He bore with him a net for the purpose of ensaring anything of a desirable kind which might heave in sight and he reaped a regular harvest in the vicinity of arc lights. It is one thing to know how to grow a crop and another how to save it from insects. Prof. Snow of Kansas de- [illegible] the way to get rid of the [illegible] to have a lot of them in [illegible] then tu[illegible]