





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
NCSU Libraries

3753
50.0

SECOND
QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture,

FOR THE YEAR 1878,

(Embracing also the First Quarter.)

— — — — —
L. L. POLK, Commissioner,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE .

Commissioner of Agriculture,

FOR THE YEAR 1878,

(EMBRACING ALSO THE FIRST QUARTER.)



RALEIGH, N. C.

FARMER AND MECHANIC STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTS
1878.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH 1924

The following is a summary of the results of the operations of the Company during the quarter ended 31st March 1924:

Income from operations, £100,000

Less: Depreciation, £20,000

Less: Interest, £10,000

Less: Dividends, £15,000

Less: Other charges, £5,000

Profit before tax, £45,000

Less: Tax, £10,000

Profit after tax, £35,000

The following is a summary of the results of the operations of the Company during the quarter ended 31st March 1924:

Income from operations, £100,000

Less: Depreciation, £20,000

Less: Interest, £10,000

Less: Dividends, £15,000

Less: Other charges, £5,000

Profit before tax, £45,000

Less: Tax, £10,000

Profit after tax, £35,000

The following is a summary of the results of the operations of the Company during the quarter ended 31st March 1924:

Income from operations, £100,000

Less: Depreciation, £20,000

OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15, 1878. }

The Honorable, the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.

GENTLEMEN: No meeting of your body having been held since the beginning of the first quarter of the present year, the Report which I now have the honor to submit must necessarily embrace the operations of the Department since that time.

FERTILIZERS.

Manufacturers shipped their fertilizers only as the requirements of the spring trade demanded; hence, with our most assiduous efforts we were unable to have the analysis made and published until the latter part of the month of May. Our farmers are beginning to rely very greatly on the published analyses of our Chemist, as a guide in their purchases, and to accommodate this demand for information, I shall cause all the analyses hitherto made, to be published in ample time to aid them in their selections. It is gratifying to state that the details arranged by the Department for regulating the analyses and sale of fertilizers, have not only proved effective in accomplishing the designs of the Act, but have been alike satisfactory to the farmers and manufacturers. As yet but one instance of the violation of the law has come to my knowledge. During the month of March last, it was discovered that a lot of one hundred and forty bags of Guano had been shipped into the State for sale, which had not been licensed; I promptly ordered its seizure in compliance with the law. To guard more effectually against a repetition of the offence, I sent

to each Sheriff in the State a list of all the brands licensed, and copies of the same to each licensed manufacturer for supplying their local agents.

In compliance with an order of your body the services of Mr. George Warneike have been secured as Assistant Chemist. He is now on duty at the Station, and Dr. Ledoux has announced to the public the completion of arrangements for more extended work at the Experimental Station.

For a detailed statement of the operations of that branch of the Department, your attention is respectfully directed to the Report of Dr. Ledoux herewith submitted.

From the date of the ratification of the Act (March 12th, 1877,) to the 1st of January last, reports from the various Railroad and Steam Boat Companies showed that 16,949 tons of Commercial Fertilizers had been shipped into the State.

During the present year the shipments reported are as follows:

1878	January,	1,390	tons.
"	February,	6,646	"
"	March,	13,143	"
"	April,	5,885	"
"	May,	771	"
"	June,	1,366	"
"	July,	50	"
"	August,	5	"
"	September,	23	"
Total,		<hr/> 29,279	tons.

For the months from March to September inclusive, no reports have been received from the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

For the month of September none was received from the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Guage R. R.

For the month of September no report from the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Air Line.

For the months from February to September, inclusive, no reports have been received from the Clyde Line.

For the same months there was no reports from the Neuse River Nav. Co.

From April to September, inclusive, there was no report from the Pt. Caswell & Wilmington Steamboat Co

For the month of September none was received from the Express Steamboat Co., or the Cape Fear & People's Steamboat Co., and from June to September, inclusive none was returned from the North Carolina line.

Assuming that the reports of shipments have been full and complete, and that 29,279 tons of Manipulated Fertilizers is the actual amount that has been purchased by our people, it will be seen, at an average cost of one bale of cotton or \$40 per ton, our farmers have expended \$1,171,160, to say nothing of the increased amount of chemicals used in composting, during the present year.

FISH PROPAGATION.

Whatever of incredulity may have existed among our people as to the practicability of re-stocking our streams with fish by means of artificial propagation, has been dispelled by successful demonstrations in our experiments during the past season. Our ability to perform this important work is no longer questioned, and with effective laws for the protection of the fish we may confidently hope for the best results. The rapidity with which many of our smaller streams are filling up, and the erection of dams which obstruct the passage of fish, will force us, in future, to look to our lakes, bays, sounds and rivers for

our chief supply. This being so, a just regard for the interests of the public will demand such legislation as will foster and protect the work and secure to our citizens full share of its benefits.

The results of our operations at Avoca during the Spring were highly satisfactory. Our greatest impediment was the want of rapid and convenient transportation for the fry, but every facility possible was rendered by the Chowan Steamboat Company and the different rail road companies.

Mr. S. G. Worth was employed and charged with superintending the distribution of the fry in our waters. Below will be found a statement of the Spring operations.

April	11th,	1878,	111,000	in	Nottoway	River
"	"	"	139,000	"	Roanoke	"
"	12th,	"	100,000	"	Neuse	"
"	"	"	150,000	"	Meherrin	"
"	15th,	"	120,000	"	Salmon	Creek
"	20th,	"	50,000	"	Neuse	River
"	22d,	"	100,000	"	Tar	"
"	24th,	"	800,000	"	Salmon	Creek
"	25th,	"	200,000	"	Salmon	"
"	25th,	"	200,000	"	Chowan	River
"	25th,	"	115,000	"	Albemarle	Sound
"	26th,	"	250,000	"	Roanoke	River
"	26th,	"	25,000	"	Salmon	Creek
"	26th,	"	70,000	"	Albemarle	Sound
"	26th,	"	100,000	"	Six Runs	N E C F
"	26th,	"	100,000	"	Goshen	Creek
"	28th,	"	300,000	"	Salmon	"
"	29th,	"	18,000	"	"	"
"	30th,	"	45,000	"	"	"
May,	2d,	"	150,000	"	Tar	River
June	5th,	"	50,000	"	Yadkin	"
"	10th,	"	50,000	"	Catawba	"
Total,			<u>3,243,000</u>			

The two last lots were obtained from the U. S. Fishery at Havre de Grace, the others came from the Fishery at Avoca.

It is proper to state by way of explanation that the large number released in the vicinity of the Hatchery at Avoca, and which gave to the waters of that immediate section, seemingly an undue proportion, was unavoidable. The run and catch of the spawners was governed greatly by the state of the weather. The young fry had to be transported a distance of 80 miles by water, to reach a railroad, and it employed the time of the messengers, day and night to keep the Hatchery clear. A heavy catch of spawners would sometimes occur when the boxes and apparatus were employed to their fullest capacity, and if boats and messengers were not at hand, they had necessarily to be released to make room for the new supply of eggs.

Our Trout and Salmon Hatchery at Swannanoa, under the supervision of Mr. S. G. Worth, has been enlarged and greatly improved, and is now being operated by him, aided by Mr. Chas. J. Huske as assistant. The Hatchery being near to some of our best Trout streams, it was thought advisable as a matter of economy to procure spawners for our supply of eggs rather than purchase them. Accordingly Mr. Worth was employed during the summer to make the effort. The most accessible points to the Hatchery where Trout could be caught in numbers could only be reached on foot over steep and rugged mountains. Hence they had to be transported in cans by hand, a work of great care and labor, yet he succeeded in placing twenty-two hundred in the pond where they have done well and are now in good condition, and he is sanguine of satisfactory results. Under instructions from your Executive Committee I ordered 350,000 California Salmon eggs, which Mr. Worth

reports as having received on the 11th of October in good condition. These with the eggs he hopes to obtain from the Trout, will employ perhaps his full time for the next ninety days.

COUNTY MAPS.

Your resolution adopted at the regular meeting in July, 1877, instructing me to apply to the County Commissioners for maps of their respective counties was promptly obeyed, but as yet very few have been received. I renewed the application again recently, and have been notified by many of their intention to supply them.

STATISTICS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Returns from 24 counties have been received, and while some of them are confessedly incomplete, (as doubtless others may be) yet, I hope to obtain such facts as will commend the utility and value of this important feature of our work to the citizens of the State. Never in our history has the want of reliable statistical information of the resources, industries and material interests of North Carolina been so urgently felt, both at home and abroad, as at present.

We need to be educated up to a proper appreciation of the truths, that a faithful analysis of these reports would make plain. Our sources of strength as well as our failure to use them, may thus become known, and incalculable benefits flow therefrom. I will mention one item in the partial returns received that develops a startling fact. In the 24 counties the returns show that during the year ending the 1st of April last, the number of hogs lost by disease was 72,755. Assuming a like proportion of loss for the remaining 70 counties, we have 284,914 hogs that have died from disease during one year. If the absence of reports from many whole townships be

considered, this number may be greatly augmented. So I may be safe in the estimate to say that the loss to our whole State from this source alone was not less than \$400,000. At the same rate, the loss since the introduction of cholera in 1859, would amount to \$7,200,000.

Such facts as these developed by the collection and compilation of statistics will not fail to impress the intelligent citizen with the importance of aiding the Department in this work, and we may expect as we progress to be strengthened by a more appreciative and enlightened public sentiment. I have anxiously desired to receive such reports from all the counties as would, by their accuracy warrant their publication in book form during the present year. With the view of directing public attention to this matter and with the hope of stimulating such interest as will aid in securing returns from all the counties, I shall compile and publish in the most convenient and intelligent form, such statistics as I have received, as soon as practicable.

LAND AND MINING REGISTRY.

We have now registered in the office about two hundred thousand acres of land representing farms, mines, water powers and swamp or wild lands, in various portions of the State. Our correspondence, which embraces nearly all the Northern and North Western States, Canada, and some of the European countries, indicates a growing interest and enquiry among those people in regard to the South, and particularly North Carolina. I am convinced that only two things are now necessary for our State to secure any desired number of immigrants—information in regard to our people, our state of society, our resources,—and favorable rates of fare on lines of transportation. I have made repeated but ineffectual efforts to secure rates on lines whose connections lead to the most central and prominent points North. Among

The many questions propounded is found almost invariably an enquiry in regard to cheap rates of transportation for those designing to settle, and among the better and more intelligent enquirers, is a general desire to know something of our educational advantages, especially our common school system, and the amount of our State indebtedness, and rates of taxation. It would doubtless be a matter of astonishment to our people to see *how little* is known of North Carolina abroad, as revealed in this correspondence, and every letter almost (and hundreds are being received at our office,) impresses me more and more with the great importance of advertising more effectively, the advantages and attractions of our State. I would respectfully ask that your honorable body would indicate some plan by which we may secure cheap rates for those desiring to come to our State, especially on those lines connecting at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. I would furthermore suggest, as a means of supplying partially the demand for information, that a small work, setting forth in a general way, the advantages our State presents, might soon be arranged and published. In the absence of such a work, I have sent out several thousand copies of an official issue of the FARMER AND MECHANIC, which was published in the interest of immigration, and such other matter as I had at command. Seventeen hundred copies of this paper were sent to Europe—three hundred and fifty to one agent at Paris, and thirteen hundred and fifty to be distributed in England and Scotland. A brief and general description of all the property registered, is published in circular form and sent to all persons making enquiry in regard to the State. Quite a number of Northern gentlemen have expressed their intention to visit our State during the ensuing winter with the view of settling here.

The correspondence of the Department has been sufficient to employ the whole time of at least one person.

Monthly Crop Reports have been issued regularly since the month of April. I have visited by invitation twenty-two counties since your last meeting, and delivered public addresses on Agriculture and the work of the Department.

THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

We have now eighty-three counties represented in the Museum. The collection of specimens is now on exhibition in the Main Building on the Fair Grounds of the N. C. State Agricultural Society. I would respectfully suggest, in view of the importance of having collections exhibited annually to our people, the expediency of making some arrangement with the officials of that Society by which I may have a suitable and separate building for an annual exhibition. Could the assurance be given that a building would be placed at the command of the Department as early as April of next year, I am satisfied that such a display could be made at the next Annual State Fair as would justly excite the pride of all native North Carolinians, and the admiration of all visitors from abroad, and would be highly advantageous to our State in many respects.

Our Department is in its infancy, but our short experience has suggested some changes, or modifications in the act establishing it, if the designs and purposes of the act are to be prosecuted, and presuming that your body will meet in extra session at some time prior to the meeting of the Legislature, I defer mention of these changes, and other suggestions, in relation to important interests which should be subjects of legislation, until that time I have the honor, gentlemen, to be yours most respectfully,

L. L. POLK,
Commissioner.



CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 15, 1878.

To the Honorable, The Board of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN :—

In view of the fact that there was no meeting of your honorable body in July, I will prefix to my report for the quarter just ended, the one which I wrote in anticipation of your July meeting.

I respectfully submit herewith my report for the first quarter of my second year, as follows:

During April and May I completed the Analyses of Fertilizers which I had in hand, and arranged them for publication on June first. At the request of our Commissioner, I preceded the table of Analyses and Valuations with a reply to Col. John Ott, of the Southern Fertilizer Co., who was doing much harm to the reputation of the station by persistent and unjust attacks, which were distributed in pamphlet form all over the State.

My heavy correspondence I was enabled to attend to promptly with the assistance of Mr. J. C. Taylor, to whom I dictated letters while working in the laboratory. During the month of May, by actual count, I wrote or dictated, one hundred and forty-two (142) letters. During the first ten days of June the increasing demand for my directions for making vinegar, utilizing bone, formulæ for composting, &c., &c., compelled me to arrange them for publication in pamphlet form. These pamphlets I now mail at once on application, without the trouble of re-writing at every new demand for them:

During the quarter I have made every exertion to secure the services of the *right man* to fill the place of the new assistant chemist which you granted me for next year. I have been remarkably fortunate in being able

to engage Mr. George Warnecke. Mr. Warnecke is a German, about thirty years of age; the son of a Lutheran Clergyman. He has made *Agricultural Chemistry* his life work, and was private assistant to Prof. Stohmann of the Leipsie Experiment Station; and was some years with Dr. Nabbe, of the Station at Tharand. He was brought to this country by the Board of Control, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, and worked under Prof. Atwater at Middletown. When the Station was moved from Middletown to New Haven, Prof. Johnson, the new Director, endeavored to obtain his services, and offered him \$1200 per year. Mr. Orange Judd, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, advised him to wait and see if he could not do better; and so he has remained at Middletown. He was about to go back to Germany when I persuaded him to come to Chapel Hill. In order to be sure of Mr. Warnecke's fitness, morally as well as chemically, I went to Amherst, Mass., and saw President Clark, of the Agricultural College, and Dr. Goesmann, the State Chemist. They both said I would be most fortunate if I could secure Mr. W. I then went to New Haven and heard the same good report there. I also have very complimentary letters from Prof. Atwater, Prof. Stohmann, of Leipsie, and Mr. Orange Judd. To make assurance doubly sure, I sent for Mr. Warnecke to meet me in New Haven, paying the expenses of the trip. I told him what I wanted and offered him \$75,00 per month, as authorized by your Honorable Body. Mr. W. said that he wanted to remain in this country and gradually become better known, and ultimately procure some position more remunerative, and that he would come, provided I engaged him for a year, and would pay his traveling expenses down to Chapel Hill. If he did not engage with me he intended to sail for Germany on July 10th. I engaged Mr. Warnecke from Sept. 1st, 1878 to Sept. 1st, 1879, at \$75,00 per

month and \$30,00 *traveling expenses*. Mr. W. has made specialties of seed testing and the analysis of feeding stuff, chemicals, and fertilizers.

I have also visited some of the establishments for rendering Fish available as a fertilizer, on Long Island and in Connecticut with a view to introducing the process into our fisheries in North Carolina.

I shall examine into the best methods of rendering Marl available as a fertilizer, this summer, visiting the New Jersey coast for that purpose.

I shall go to New York, as last year, and select in persons the chemicals etc., necessary for the laboratory work of the year.

I am attending to my correspondence promptly and answer all letters at once; they are forwarded from Chapel Hill.

As I told your Honorable Body at your last meeting, although another man will be added to our working force in the laboratory, I shall not need any more money for apparatus and chemicals than you appropriated last year, owing to the fact that certain expensive instruments such as the polariscope and others were purchased then. Six hundred dollars will, I think, procure my year's supply. I would respectfully request the appropriation of that sum at your present meeting that I may select the articles in New York in person.

Your Honorable Body will remember that at your April meeting you authorized me to employ a chemist at \$75 per month to do the analytical work of the State Geologist until September 1st. This appropriation was not drawn upon by Prof. Kerr, and the money which would have amounted to \$336 remains in the hands of the Treasurer. I respectfully request that the sum be transferred to another object which will accomplish the same end intended, viz: that I be allowed to employ Mr. J. C.

Taylor at a cost of \$30 a month for nine and a half months as clerk and amanuensis. Mr. Taylor is a rapid and handsome writer and has a knowledge of chemistry which enables him to be perfectly accurate in writing chemical phrases. With this assistance I can dictate letters while at work in the laboratory, and give my time to the analytical work, thus being able to do much more for Prof. Kerr than heretofore. The writing necessity entailed by the *chemicals* which I shall analyze next year, will cause a great increase in my already very large correspondence. The services of an amanuensis are indispensable unless I give up almost all laboratory work and devote myself to the writing desk. With new help I can write more for our State papers, and I urgently request this change in the appropriation in view of two facts; first, that no *new* expenditure of money is required—simply a transfer of funds already appropriated; and secondly, that Mr. Warnecke's coming at \$75 per month removes the possibility, contemplated at your last meeting, that a larger appropriation might have to be made for the services of the new chemical assistant.

I have matured my plans for obtaining samples of chemicals to analyze after having consulted with many prominent chemists, and shall be able to offer to *every farmer* in North Carolina a free analysis of his chemicals used in composting if he will comply with my instructions furnished in advance for obtaining his sample, and will prepay the express charges to Chapel Hill. I will not weary you with details, but shall soon publish a circular with directions for obtaining samples &c. Suffice it to say that I get over the main danger that a dozen men will send me samples of the same thing as follows: I will let them all send them on, but when a number of samples are sent from the same town of the same article, made by the same manufacturer, and sold by the same agent. I will apply

a few tests to establish their *identity* and then only make a complete analysis of one representative sample, but send a copy of its analysis to each of the dozen.

I hope to be able to test seeds also next year.

I append, in accordance with your resolution a resume of those appropriations requested, and also a copy of my analysis for 1877 and 1878 with the reply to Colonel Ott.

I would respectfully congratulate your Honorable Body upon the feeling of admiration with which I find the manufacturers and farmers of the north looking at our progress in the material assistance of the agriculturist in North Carolina, and I hope that my own efforts under your direction may still tend to promote that great end. I respectfully request.

1. An appropriation of \$600 for Chemicals &c. until July 1879.
2. The transfer of the appropriation of \$336 to pay Amanuensis until June 15th, 1879.
3. That I be sustained in my promise to pay Mr. Warnecke \$30 for travelling expenses to Chapel Hill.

At the necessity of an appropriation for chemicals for the coming year was evident, and as the Board did not meet to authorize it, the Executive Committee notified me through Governor Vance that I might purchase chemicals and apparatus for the year at an expense, not exceeding \$600.00. I therefore did so, selecting almost every thing in person. With a view of saving money I have ordered many of the expensive chemicals directly from German manufacturers, thus saving not only the duty, but the profits which are made by American dealers, I have also purchased from Prof. Atwater, of Connecticut, a complete set of the apparatus used in Germany for testing the value and germinating powers of seeds.

As already reported, I completed arrangements with

Mr. Warnecke, and he was promptly on the ground when the laboratory was re-opened.

Since commencing laboratory work again we have been occupied with the analyses of Sugar Beets. The results are not in proper shape to enable me to make a report at present, but I hope to do so in a few weeks.

As the samples of beets are not coming in regularly, I deemed it best to undertake some investigations which may be useful, in order to fill up the time which was not occupied by the regular work. I have therefore begun the complete analysis of two varieties of Cow Peas, both as to the seed and the green plant. This, although the most important green soiling crop of the South, has never been analyzed. These analyses will show to what the Cow Pea owes its fine fertilizing effect upon the light sandy soils of the South, and may point to the advantages or disadvantages of using it for feeding purposes when certain effects are desired to be produced.

I have also to report the analysis of a new "humbug" which has appeared within a year or two, which pretends to do away with all fertilization of the soil by merely soaking the grain in the solution of a certain chemical. I shall make public the results in a few days, but will state that the chemical is mainly that dangerous poison, Sugar of Lead, with almost no trace of any fertilizing ingredients.

The Correspondence of the Station still continues large. A record of letters written or dictated by me since April 1st to October 11th, shows 656.

With new assistance, and a laboratory now well equipped, I have arrived at that point toward which I have been striving, viz: to offer to the farmers an almost complete protection against frauds in fertilizers, chemi-

als, and seeds; besides undertaking those investigations which may be deemed of importance.

I have therefore prepared a circular setting forth the work which we are prepared to do at the Station, and urging the people to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT & FERTILIZER CONTROL STATION

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

With a view to increase the usefulness of the Station, and extend its benefits, attention is called to the following synopsis of its aim and work :

I—ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS.

Samples of every brand sold in the State are taken by the Commissioner of Agriculture and analyzed at the station. The results of these analyses and the commercial values of the fertilizers are published in pamphlet form, and will be sent free to any address, on application.

No sample of commercial fertilizer will be analyzed at the station without the previously obtained consent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

II—CHEMICALS.

Any farmer in North Carolina purchasing chemicals for composting and home use can have them analyzed free of charge at the Station. The sender must, however, prepay the express charges to Chapel Hill. Through the kindness of the President of the Southern Express Co. packages may soon be prepaid from any office *in the State* to Chapel Hill, although there is no Express office at that place. The samples of chemicals must be selected according to written instructions which will be furnished on application.

III—SEEDS.

Having secured the necessary apparatus for testing the quality and germinating power of seeds of all kinds, we are prepared to make such tests for any one in the State who will send a proper sample by mail. The sample must fairly represent the lot from which it was taken and be not less than two (2) ounces in weight for small grain, corn, etc., or over 100 seeds in number for garden seeds, &c.

IV—SOILS, MARLS, MINERAL WATERS, &c., &c.

Analyses of this class will only be made when the sender receives the permission of the State Geologist, as by the ruling of the Board of Agriculture they are placed under the department of that officer.

V.

Analyses of Sugar Beets, and other agricultural products will be made as the Board of Agriculture may direct. Other investigations of interest and value to the farmer will be taken up from time to time, as the work of the Station will permit.

VI.

Insects injurious to vegetation, when sent to the Station will be named, their habits, when known, and the best means of exterminating them given free of charge.

The co-operation of the people and press of the State is earnestly requested, that the advantages of the Station may be brought before all our farmers, and its usefulness thus extended.

ALBERT R. LEDOUX.

I have ready, directions for taking samples of chemicals, and I trust that when the farmers begin to make their spring purchases they will send me many samples for examination.

The experiment with Poppleins Fertilizer has been carefully conducted by the gentlemen who have in charge the practical details, and I shall publish the results as soon as cotton picking is over.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efforts which the Trustees of the University have made to furnish us with every facility at their command. They have recently set apart a large room, provided with a chemical balance, gas, water etc. etc. for our exclusive use, and where we can keep all our chemicals and apparatus, perfectly secure against any possible interference.

Finally I would respectfully request that those appropriations &c. which have been elsewhere specified, and and which have not had the sanction of the Executive Committee, receive your kind attention.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT R. LEDOUX.

I have very little objection to being employed
and I trust that the terms being
their entire purchase the will pay the money
for examination.

The experiment with Professor Frazier has
carefully conducted by the gentleman who has had
the practical details and I had published the results
soon as cotton picking is over.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the
which the Trustees of the University have made to
rich us with every facility at their command. They
have recently set apart a large room for study with
essential balance and were ordered for our exclusive
use and where we can keep all our charts and apparatus
and where we can find any possible instruments.

Finally I would respectfully request that those
relations to which have been previously mentioned
and which have been the subject of the University
Committee need your attention.

Very respectfully,

J. BERT B. JEFFERSON









