

place in the county fair and compete for prizes. Practical instruction in the care and use of a school garden should be given in the county institute. The best way is not known, but if many people work for it, a better way will be found.

I do not know the best method of teaching practical, scientific agriculture, but I do know where I like best to get my practical information, and that is from some successful farmer, and if I were in charge of a county institute, I should take great pleasure in arranging for a series of lectures from men who had been particularly successful in some department of agriculture. These men would make up in force and originality for any lack of elegance in their diction, and there might be found those who had something to say and the way of saying it too. The paper on alfalfa in The Conservative of September 12, 1901, by H. D. Watson, represents a type of article that would make excellent instruction in a county institute.

In Other Schools.

In the industrial school at Hampton, Va., they have taught agriculture successfully by the out-door experimental method supplemented by technical instruction in the school room. From Hampton have come Booker T. Washington and the hosts of industrial workers who are helping to give a new solution to the race problem.

The date palm now grown in Arizona came in with the Catholic missions, from the mission gardens of California came the mission grape. In England they are establishing rural schools patterned after the old New England farms. It is thought that the all-round training they afford, make for the best and fullest development. If the schools of Nebraska are conducted in a spirit of wisdom they will utilize their opportunities and raise at the same time education and agriculture to higher planes. The schools will serve the state and educate a race of farmers. They will at last have the courage to break away from the fallacy that an individual may be educated for one kind of life, and he is thereby better fitted for something else.

Education serves a good purpose but it is not always and at all times an unqualified good. It does sometimes unfit men for life. Let us admit it and make suitable provision against this unwelcome fact.

The ideal farmer is one who has the proper blending of general intelligence and steady habits of work. He is a man open to the influence of new ideas, but not one of those hair-brained creatures who spends his substance on every new invention. The adjustments of his life are in the line

of agriculture and he finds his fullest satisfaction in developing the possibilities of his farm. He remains on the farm, not because of inertia, but for the mere fact that he is too much of a clod to move out and do anything else. He is tied to his farm by active interests.

I have never seen the ideal farmer. Many I have known who suggest him. They lead me to believe that he is a possibility. Perhaps the schools of the future will create him, or rather they may in part restore that which present school ideals have done much to destroy.

LOUISA M'DERMOTT,
Fort Lewis Indian School,
Breen, Colorado, Nov. 10, 1901.

**DEMAND
DECLINES.**

The demand for doctors declines as intelligence becomes more and more general. Among savages, in tribes, the medicine men are very numerous and faith in their supernatural powers is general. But barbaric ignorance is giving way before civilization, and educated people generally know something of anatomy, physiology and the rules of health. Thus the demand for doctors is declining as mankind comes more and more to know something of the human organism and its conservation.

The spread of legal knowledge among the people and the numerous "form

Lawyers.

books," which teach the laws of business and furnish skeletons for contracts, deeds, wills, leases and all other legal documents are constantly repressing and restricting the demand for lawyers. The more the masses of the people learn, the less they need lawyers. The wisest citizenship is that which settles commercial differences outside of the courts. The more the people know of the laws and methods of business, the less they wish to know of lawyers. If the boasted system of American public schools, which gives education away as the sun sheds light, is worth half as much as its advocates and eulogists claim for it, there can be no demand for either doctors or lawyers in the near future, except by the ignorant and criminal classes. Doctors and lawyers will decline in numbers and in value if our school system ripens fruit equal to its promising blossom.

And, furthermore, the decline in the demand for clergymen, for pastors, for preachers, priests

The Clergy, Too.

and ministers of the gospel will likewise weaken and wither. All this present demand for doctors, lawyers and theologians arises from imperfect intellectual and moral development. And when the vast free school systems, which with free universities embellish and tax every state in the American Union and

teach every known science under the stars, shall have made everybody learned and everybody good, the demand for gentlemen in either of the learned professions named will be zero.

A people whose free schools have made them all skilled anatomists, physiologists and pathologists—all judicially learned as to all laws—and all profound moralists and philanthropists, will not demand scientific aids from any sort of specialists.

MORE GAB. Gab, either oral or written, is always coming in av-

alanches from the expansive and complacently smirking mouth of the populist candidate for the presidency. Since the last election in Nebraska his words have fallen faster and more furiously than flakes in a January snow-blizzard. It is evident to the plain-people leader that the American people endorsed, with unanimity, the money fallacies of the Chicago platform when first cooked up at Chicago and also when warmed over at Kansas City. The great gabster indicts plutocracy, aristocracy and dollars-above-the-manism for having misdirected and miscounted the ballots of the United States. It is evident to his stupendous perception that the American Republic has been cheated out of much advancement and exaltation by his wickedly secured defeat for the Presidency. It brings tears into the eyes of people, potatoes and needles to read of the depths of depravity to which gold standardites dove for the purpose of bringing up victory for their cause by the hair of the head. It is, however, solacing to know that in reality a majority were for 16 to 1—against the Supreme Court, and only anxious to have Tom Watson's running mate for President!

PAINFUL. The Examiner, a very bright and well-conducted

weekly published and edited by Alfred Sorenson, at Omaha, pains The Conservative very much by its utter disrespect for the recently elected United States senator from Hastings, the Hon. C. H. Dietrich. Mr. Sorenson is a very terse, sharp writer and turns the battery of his sarcasm and irony upon Dietrich with disdainful disregard of all the regulations of the humane societies of the United States. He classes Senator Dietrich with Hoar of Massachusetts and Foraker of Ohio, and then describes him as "pushing" through a bill to make the carnation the national flower of the republic of the United States of North America, the Sandwich Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

It is to be hoped that in due time the Examiner will make amends for its recent onslaught upon former Governor Dietrich.