theless, inflict serious injury on our forest and fruit trees and other vegetable products. Much attention has also been given here to the bark lice, to galls and blister-mites, and many experiments tried with insecticides.

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## Veterinary Department.

A very complete veterinary building has been recently erected and a school of instruction in this branch established, under Prof. Stalker, who graduated a few years ago at the Veterinary College in Toronto, Ontario.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue of this institution is about \$48,000 which is sufficient to meet the present outlay. The cost of the teaching staff is \$28,000 per annum, the professors receiving from \$1,600 to \$2,100 each—the President \$3,100.

The sum spent on the experimental farm and horticultural department in excess of revenue, and apart from the salaries of professors, averaged for the years 1882 and 1883—the latest reports obtainable—\$4,812 per annum.

## KANSAS.

The State Agricultural College of Kansas is situated about a mile and a-half from the town of Manhattan, 118 miles from Kansas City, on the line of the Union Pacific Railway and near the centre of the State. The land occupied by the institution is 364 acres, 105 of which was recently purchased, at \$125 per acre. It is all well situated, being high-rolling prairie, every portion of which is available for farm purposes without draining or other special preparation. The endowment fund amounts to nearly \$500,000, and the value of the land, buildings and equipment is \$161,500. The buildings, which are all of Manhattan limestone, are judiciously placed on the highest parts of the ground, and command a fine view of the farm, the adjacent town and the surrounding country.

The college, while known as a college of agriculture, necessarily covers in its teaching a mush wider field than its name would indicate. The facilities available to farmers' sons in the rural districts for obtaining a liberal preliminary education are not as good in this newly settled country as in the older States, hence, a considerable part of the work of this college is in the line of preliminary training, a portion of which, in older communities, would have been acquired by the students before entering. The pupils at present number 360, one-third of whom are females. Beginning with the ordinary branches of an English education, the student is gradually introduced to the higher departments of learning, associated with a training in practical chemistry, agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology and general zoology. In the industrial departments the young men are instructed in practical agriculture, horticulture and dairying, also in mechanical work, both in