

College. One institute is to be held annually in each of the 23 counties, "and an additional one in each county if deemed necessary and desirable." The attendance is probably 4,000 to 5,000. The sum of \$3,000 is appropriated for the purpose. There is no State department of agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1891. Each incorporated agricultural society in the State complying with the State law and regulations of the board of agriculture received an annual bounty of \$600. Each society was required to hold at least three institutes each year. In 1890, 36 societies held 129 institutes. The State board of agriculture also held one public three-day meeting, for which \$800 was expended. The State also appropriated funds for other general institutes, and for these institutes from \$600 to \$700 was used.

1899. The basis of the farmers' institutes in Massachusetts is the incorporated agricultural societies of the State which receive the State bounty, amounting to \$600 a year, and comply with State regulations concerning the holding of fairs and institutes, as explained above. The secretary of the State board of agriculture works in conjunction with the officers of such societies, being consulted in respect to speakers, subjects, etc. The secretary each year prints a list of speakers and subjects. This list is placed in the hands of the proper officers of the various societies, and from this list said officers generally select speakers. When the selection is made, the secretary of the State board of agriculture is notified, and he secures the speakers selected if possible. The State board secures in this way one speaker for each institute, and this speaker receives \$10 and expenses for his services (the society furnishing hall, advertising, etc.), this money being paid out of an appropriation to the State board of agriculture for that purpose. The officers of the local societies may engage other speakers if they see fit, and if the speakers are approved by the secretary of the State board he may pay said speakers as above indicated. The officers of the local societies may also engage other speakers, thus having more than one for a single institute, but only one speaker will be paid from the funds of the State board. Farmers' clubs and granges also hold occasional institutes, paying for their own speakers. Frequently a local grange cooperates with the local agricultural society, the State board of agriculture paying for one speaker for the society and the grange paying for another. Each incorporated agricultural society must hold at least three institutes yearly in order to receive the State bounty. The stronger societies hold more than that number, some of them as many as five or six. If the society holds more, it must pay the speakers. There are 35 societies in the State, making, therefore, a minimum number of 105 institutes. The institutes are held in such towns or cities lying within the territory from which the members and

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