

two. They are held under the auspices of the local institute officers of each county. State aid to the extent of \$50 is appropriated to each county, of which there are 99. There is a State department of agriculture, but it does not govern the institutes.

KANSAS.

1891. No appropriation.

1899. Up to 1899, no State funds were available for institutes, but from \$400 to \$500 have been taken from the college funds annually. In 1897-98, 30 institutes were held; in 1898-99, 63. During the year 1899, 135 institutes were held, the total attendance being about 20,000. Now a State appropriation of \$3,000 has been made, and it is expected that 300 institutes will be held and that one or two professors will be sent to each. The meetings are held where applications are made. The work is in charge of a committee made up from the experiment station staff. Kansas has a State board of agriculture.

KENTUCKY.

1891. The first appropriation for State institutes was made in May, 1890, when the legislature passed an amendment to the law creating the bureau of agriculture, and requiring, among other things, that institutes be held in different parts of the State. The total appropriation to the bureau was \$13,000, but no definite sum was specified for institutes. Five institutes were held in the fall of 1890, 9 in the spring of 1891, and 9 more were planned for the winter of 1891-92. The cost of these institutes averaged about \$100 each, so that about \$1,000 may be said to have been spent for them annually.

1899. The institutes in Kentucky are conducted under the provisions of the law above referred to by the State commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics, aided by the advisory board, of which the director of the experiment station is a member. Twenty-one were held during the winter of 1898-99. During 1899, 44 institutes were held, with a total attendance of probably 3,500. The institutes are distributed over the State as equitably as possible, the location being influenced to a considerable extent by local applications as showing local interest. The commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics is elected, like the governor, for a term of four years, and is ineligible for reelection.

LOUISIANA.

1891. No appropriation.

1899. The farmers' institutes of Louisiana are held under the auspices of the State commissioner of agriculture and immigration. As many institutes are held each year as there are parishes or clubs requesting them. These meetings are distributed by counties or districts, and sometimes where parishes apply for them. Thirty-four

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