

should not be allowed to grow near locust groves, or the insects should be destroyed by means of poison applied to the flowers.

Experiments on hogging down soy beans and cowpeas, described in Bulletin 201, have given valuable practical results.

An interesting and valuable study of the marketing of White Burley tobacco in Central Kentucky has been made, as described in Bulletin 202.

Good progress has been made in our investigations on infectious abortion in mares, as reported in Bulletin 204, on that subject.

An egg-laying contest, including 30 pens of 5 pullets each, from Kentucky and other States, was begun November first of this year. It is attracting much attention over the State, as well as outside of Kentucky and promises to do much toward the improvement of our poultry industry by calling attention to the great productiveness of well-bred hens.

New Legislation

Work has been taken up and actively prosecuted under the food sanitation law (Chapter 37, Acts of 1916) and the seed law (Chapter 62, Acts of 1916), which went into effect this year. The Station is charged with the enforcement of both of these laws and already great improvement in conditions has been brought about as the result of our efforts.

The act of Legislature (Chapter 20, Acts of 1916) accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever law and putting the work in charge of an "extension committee," became effective immediately upon its approval by the Governor, March 15, 1916. Accordingly, the agricultural extension work was organized under a separate division of the College of Agriculture, doing away with the extension work of the Experiment Station. Under this arrangement, money which had been used by the Station in carrying on extension work is now employed to offset, in part, the Smith-Lever appropriation.

It having been decided that the food and drugs law did not carry any appropriation, the defect was corrected by the passage of an act (Chapter 44, Acts of 1916) affirming the appropriation