examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests.

In addition to the work done by the Division of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer (1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; (3) by "Seasonable Hints", now in its seventh year, a 16-page pamphlet brought out every four months, with a circulation of above 300,000; and (4) by articles in the press. The Farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at Short Courses in Agriculture. Excursions to the various farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—About 430 acres are devoted to general farming, gardening and investigations. Conducted primarily as a college and distributing station for pure-bred live stock and seeds, investigational work does not occupy so prominent a position as it does at a purely experimental station, Nevertheless, practical experiments are being carried on amongst which the following are the most important. Ten years' experiments with ground limestone have given variable results, but the clover catch has been markedly improved on the poorer lands. Club root in turnips, cabbage, etc., has been almost perfectly controlled. Upon a run-out farm purchased in 1917, experiments are being conducted with basic slag, acid phosphate, bone meal, ground limestone and with the addition to all these of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. On the same land an experiment has been established to ascertain the returns of potatoes from applications of potash. Also high grade slag with a large percentage of citric soluble phosphoric acid is being tested against lower grade slag with little or no citric soluble phosphoric acid—the product of open hearth furnaces. On all these lands no barnyard manure is being used; and an attempt is being made to demonstrate the possibility of bringing in land by the use of commercial fertilizers and of a triennial rotation during which a clover sod is once ploughed under. A permanent pasture experiment was begun ten years ago to determine the value of top dressing with basic slag, acid phosphate and wood ashes. Experiments to determine the fertilizing value of a crude salt mined at Malagash have given good results for mangolds and in some cases also for grain crops. Three classes of silage crops are being tried under identical conditions, viz., corn, sunflowers and O.P.V. (the College name for a mixture of oats, peas and vetches). The value of the O.P.V. mixture is now thoroughly proved under Nova Scotia conditions. Sunflowers have given good results for two years; but corn has proved very variable. Field and garden experiments have shown good results from the use of home grown oats, wheat, turnips and tomatoes, as compared with seed of these crops grown elsewhere. Experiments have been begun