

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors 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 Divisions 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," a 16-page pamphlet, brought out every four months, with a circulation of about 342,000 and now in its tenth year; 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.

Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

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, together with those described on pages 305 and 306 of the 1921 Year Book, are the most important.

A permanent pasture experiment was begun thirteen years ago to determine the value of top dressing with basic slag, acid phosphate and wood ashes. In addition, the application of crude kainite is now being tried on the permanent pasture. Fairly extensive experiments are being tried with Wild Kentish clover as a pasture crop.

Experiments to determine the fertilizing value of a crude salt mined at Malagash have given good results for mangolds, but results with other crops have not been impressive.

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 four years, but corn has proved very variable. A trench silo filled in 1922 gave very satisfactory results. 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 already carried on for two years are being continued in the control of scab in potatoes by the application of ground sulphur and inoculated sulphur. Experiments have been conducted in the control of the cabbage root maggot, and with insects affecting orchard fruits, carrots and other vegetables. The cabbage root maggot is now perfectly controlled, but further work remains to be done with other root and vegetable pests. Extensive experiments in the control of insect pests on fruit trees are being carried out, mainly at points in the Annapolis valley, where conditions are more favourable for such investigations than at the college. Model orchards at some 35 localities outside of the recognized fruit belt are operated to determine varieties and methods suitable for these localities. Details