

is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of the work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation:—artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table, and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, *i.e.*, the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock. Egg-laying contests and registration work are carried on. Investigations in poultry diseases are extensively conducted in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch.

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. Co-operative trials amongst farmers are extensively conducted.

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 470,000 and now in its fourteenth 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.

(B) Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Nova Scotia.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—The College of Agriculture is situated at Truro, and consists of seven buildings used for instructional and investigational purposes, a general live stock farm of 300 acres with farm buildings, a poultry farm of about 5 acres and a horticultural farm of about 30 acres.

The college is primarily a teaching institution, with three main courses:—(1) the degree course of two terms, running from Nov. 1 to Apr. 30; (2) the farm course of two terms, running from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1; (3) the home economics course of 3 weeks' duration, conducted in January and repeated in March. The degree course is practically identical with the first two years' course at such degree-giving colleges as Guelph and Macdonald. Students completing the two years at Truro are admitted without examination to the third year at these degree-giving colleges and complete their degree course in four years. The qualifications for entrance to this course are farm experience and an education equivalent to university matriculation. The farm course is of shorter duration, planned to meet the needs of the average