

taste shifted largely to cigarette consumption, production changed so much that by 1947, 86 p.c. of the crop was of the flue-cured cigarette type. In 1920, Canada imported approximately 20,000,000 lb. of tobacco, in 1945 imports were only about 1,333,000 lb., confined largely to cigar leaf. Exports in 1939 amounted to 32,000,000 lb. The content of Canadian tobacco in all cigarettes consumed in Canada has increased from 30 p.c. in 1927 to 99.5 p.c. in 1947.

Plant breeding, conducted through the Tobacco Division, has greatly aided the tobacco industry. It is estimated that 80 p.c. of the burley tobacco grown in Ontario is produced from three varieties known as Harrow Velvet, Haronova and Harmony, developed on the Dominion Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont. Some 50 p.c. of the flue-cured tobacco crop is grown from varieties selected and improved by the Dominion Experimental Farms. A new variety, known as Delcrest, of outstanding promise with respect to root-rot resistance as well as quality, yield and earliness, is being released in 1948 for general distribution to the growers. Practically all the cigar leaf grown in Canada is produced from varieties developed by the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Other Phases of Experimental Work.—The foregoing material has been confined exclusively to some of the accomplishments in the field of plant breeding. The Dominion Experimental Farms are engaged, however, in a wide program of agricultural experimental work. This includes investigations on over 1,600 experimental projects located in various parts of Canada. Investigations are conducted on the breeding, feeding and management of various classes of live stock and poultry; fur-bearing animals; the production, harvesting and storing of various crops; the production of honey, and of economic fibre; the tilth, fertility and conservation of the soil; soil survey, conducted in co-operation with the nine provinces of Canada; irrigation and agricultural engineering.

The results of this investigational work are given to the public by means of bulletins, reports, pamphlets, articles in the press, correspondence, meetings, and through visits to the various Dominion Experimental Farms and Illustration Stations. The improved live stock and poultry on these Stations serve as a source where local farmers may secure valuable breeding stock. New varieties of grain, forage, horticultural and tobacco crops are released as soon as their value is definitely known.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture

Each of the nine provinces, under Sect. 95 of the British North America Act, has a Department of Agriculture, which directs its general agricultural policies, administers the provincial legislation affecting agriculture, and provides extensive services to assist the rural people in its respective area. The work of these Departments is outlined at pp. 213-218 of the 1946 Year Book.

Subsection 4.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Schools

A treatment of this subject appears at pp. 203-213 of the 1943-44 Year Book.