

## PRODUCTION

## 31.—Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, 1915.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acre- age.	Date estab- lished.
Central Farm, Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	467	1886
Charlottetown Station.....	Prince Edward Island..	100	1909
Nappan Farm.....	Nova Scotia.....	300	1886
Kentville Station.....	Nova Scotia.....	294	1912
Fredericton Station.....	New Brunswick.....	520	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station.....	Quebec.....	340	1911
Cap Rouge Station.....	Quebec.....	326	1911
Lennoxville Station.....	Quebec.....	455	1914
Brandon Farm.....	Manitoba.....	625	1886
Morden Station.....	Manitoba.....	280	1915
Indian Head Farm.....	Saskatchewan.....	680	1886
Rosthern Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	650	1908
Scott Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	520	1910
Lacombe Station.....	Alberta.....	850	1907
Lethbridge Station.....	Alberta.....	400	1906
Invermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	53	1912
Summerland Station.....	British Columbia.....	550	1914
Agassiz Farm.....	British Columbia.....	1,400	1886
Sidney, Vancouver Island.....	British Columbia.....	125	1912

In addition to the farms and stations included in Table 31 there are seven small substations at Kamloops and Salmon Arm, British Columbia, at Fort Vermilion, in Alberta, and at Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence and Athabasca Landing, in the Northwest Territories.

**Range of the Experiments.**—Ranging over the whole of the wide fields covered by agriculture, arboriculture and horticulture, the work of the farms has included experiments relating to the breeding and feeding of farm live stock, the production of butter and cheese, field crops, natural and artificial fertilizers, cereals, grasses, forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants, trees, plant diseases and injurious insects. The farms are also bureaux of information to which agriculturists resort for the solution of difficulties in farm work. The experiments carried out at the central and branch farms and stations have been fully described in the annual reports of the director and of his staff; but amongst the more striking of the general results due directly to their influence has been the general adoption of the practice of early sowing, the adoption of summer fallowing in the Northwest and the production and annual distribution of improved varieties of cereals and other plants.

**Scientific Organization.**—The more strictly scientific side of the work is carried on at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and is organized in nine divisions as follows: (1) Field Husbandry; (2) Animal Husbandry; (3) Horticulture; (4) Cereals; (5) Chemistry; (6) Forage Plants; (7) Botany; (8) Poultry; (9) Tobacco. What was formerly the Entomological Division became in 1914 a separate Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture.