

*Fourth.* That earlier planting, finishing say June 15th to 20th was necessary for best results.

*Fifth.* That a clover sod, supplemented with a commercial fertilizer containing a large proportion of potash and phosphate, gave excellent results.

*Sixth.* That, according to results obtained from applying sulphate of potash and nitrate of soda, this particular soil, a grey sandy loam, was lacking in plant food particularly potash and nitrogen.

*Seventh.* That the returns from money invested judiciously in fertilizers will realize for the grower a higher rate of interest than if placed in the bank. In one case \$20.98 invested in a complete home mixed fertilizer gave a net return of \$53.77 in 8 months' time.

#### Seed Selection.

A large number of typical Burley plants were selected for seed, which was later distributed to the growers free. A 12 pound paper sack was placed over each, just before the flowers opened. The plants were handled according to methods outlined in previous reports.

The average grower should reserve say 10 to 12 choice plants for seed production. Out of this number he can probably select two or three ideal plants.

#### Curing Barns and Curing.

Judging from personal observation, and veritable statements from growers on this point, the writer considers that a word on the subject is in order. It is an unpardonable mistake for a grower to plant a large acreage in tobacco unless he is certain that ample curing space can be provided. The season of 1911 saw many acres of tobacco actually ruined, or the price of the leaf cut in two through allowing the crop to hang on the scaffold until too late in the fall, through overcrowding in the barn, or curing in poorly constructed sheds. It is folly to grow a crop and then lose probably 30 per cent to 50 per cent of its actual value after harvesting. By all means, provide sufficient curing space.

The prime requisite in an ordinary curing barn is that it shall be thoroughly ventilated. The side ventilation method is most popular, the air is permitted to pass in at rows of horizontal ventilators on one side of the barn, directly through and out at corresponding rows of ventilators on the opposite side. To accomplish the desired ventilation, four rows of horizontal ventilators should be arranged to run the full length of the barn, so that a current of air may pass between the butts and tips of the tobacco in each set of tiers.

Ventilators should be about 16 inches wide and 12 feet long. By bolting or fastening by hinge, a 2½ inch square pole to the four ventilators, they are easily opened and closed. For top ventilation the upright galvanized pipe with a hood attached will give just as good satisfaction as the more expensive rotary type of top ventilator.

Under normal conditions the barn should be kept open all day and closed at night during damp muggy weather. During dry weather, the barn should be kept