

In this neighbourhood there is a great deal of sandy loam, and that is what the tobacco plant enjoys, so the more enterprising farmers are putting more and more of their land under this crop. The plant is set out from about the 10th to the 20th of June; rather later if the spring has been exceptionally backward. The land has to be well manured, but only an ordinary amount of ploughing and harrowing is required, with a couple of hoeings in the season. Nearly every farmer has a bit of his land under tobacco, which gives him a little extra spending money, even if he looks to other branches of his trade for the bulk of his income. Some men, however, make tobacco their chief and almost their "only love."

Here is a man who got 22,000 pounds of the "weed" off 11 acres, and sold it at 12 cents a pound, making a total of \$2,640, or about £530. In the following year, owing to the backward spring, there was a considerable falling off, and yet I found him not merely resigned, but perfectly happy and going on to plant more, knowing well that when he had averaged up the profits of a series of years he would have a very handsome balance on the right side. The price varies

**For
Smoking**

from 10 cents (5d.) to 15 cents (7½d.) a pound. This tobacco is mostly sent down to the Province of Quebec, where it is manufactured on a large scale into "plugs" or cakes for pipe smoking, and into cigars; though this manufacture is also carried on to some extent at Windsor.

The grower generally cures his tobacco by hanging it in a barn. Now, however, southerners from the tobacco districts of the United States have discovered the high capacity of this Canadian county, and have started growing tobacco here for snuff, and curing by artificial heat.

The average yield is now, perhaps, 1,000 or 1,200 pounds an acre; but with proper cultivation from start to finish, on the right soil, a careful man gets from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds an acre, and even, as I have just shown, as much as 2,000 pounds, which in Canadian parlance is a ton. To give the plants a good start, the tobacco is sown in hotbeds, and some of it under glass, though some growers simply cover the beds with cotton. One advantage of tobacco-growing is that a heavy crop of wheat or maize can be got in the season after the tobacco is reaped, under a rotation system.

On the higher ground the farmers are going in more and more for peaches. I found one man with 75 acres of peach orchard, and

there is no lack either in the quantity or the quality of the fruit. The branches were so loaded that some of them rested on the ground. One of my friends in this

Peaches. district used to have 100 acres under peaches, and assures me that they did well, even after a winter from which many of the growers suffered, because he had taken measures to protect the trees. He, however, was turning his attention from peaches and apples, in order to put more of his land under tobacco and other specialties, which he preferred. Every sort of "garden truck" is easily grown here, both for use in its fresh state and for preserving. One of the best known manufacturers of canned and pickled vegetables has put up a big factory in the heart of this district, and is buying large quantities of cucumbers, cauliflowers, onions, cabbages, beans and tomatoes from the farmers around. The melon grows here as well, the people say, as in the neighbourhood of Montreal, which is saying a great deal, as many American hotel-keepers and others habitually depend on Montreal for their melon supplies. One man near Leamington grew 2,000 bushels of melons on his place last year. Strawberries, too, grow well here, and, if the owner does not care to send them to a distance,