

the return for the average grower of the district, but there are some expert growers who manage to get a much heavier yield per acre and who sell their tobacco at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents. In this case, of course, the returns are much above the average.

The cost of production, even with coloured help, is rather high. It may go to \$30 or \$35 an acre, fertilizers included. To this must also be added the interest on the value of the land and of the special buildings required for curing, which the companies refuse to insure against fire.

However, the sum of \$30 to \$35 may be taken as a pretty close estimate of the net average value of the yield per acre.

In some years, the average price of tobacco has gone down as low as 6 cents per pound. How precarious must have been the situation of some Virginia growers in those years may readily be realized.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judging from what we saw at the various growers and packers which we visited in North Carolina, the tobacco grown in this part of the States is, as a rule, coarser than the South Virginia tobacco.

However, our observations were limited to the vicinity of Winston-Salem, and the warehouses of this city. While proceeding by train from Danville to Winston-Salem, we saw a number of tobacco fields, each generally covering a small area, and which were being harvested. We also noticed that the so-called 'red soils' are not so often met with in North Carolina as in the part of Virginia which we had visited.

Near Winston, we visited a grower who was curing a part of his crop, and we observed that he made the 'yellowing' phase last about 12 hours longer than the South Virginian grower on the farm of whom we had made a close study of the process of flue curing.

It would seem that this Carolina grower carries on the latter part of this operation rather slowly, as reddish leaves could be seen in a good many plants, although, judging from the condition of the rest of the crop still standing they were very ripe when harvested. The cause of this red colouration of the leaves was attributed, by a dealer who had kindly accompanied us to the grower in question, to an excess of humidity in the curing shed. Slow curing in an almost saturated atmosphere would cause it, rather than an insufficient ventilation which might have resulted in blooming.

Ohio.—A visit at the Experimental Station of Wooster.—Our return trip had been planned through the State of Ohio so as to give us an opportunity to visit some fields of Zimmer Spanish. We stopped at Wooster, to visit the Experimental Station, and were very courteously received by Professor Shelby, who gave us full particulars as to the work of the station. Unfortunately we learned that the experimental