

By the first column, we find that the labour and manure for an acre of ground to be devoted to the growth of tobacco costs the French peasant \$160. I think we can manage to do our land well at a far less cost than this, and I should set about it in some such way as this, always presuming that an acre is sufficient for a first trial :

Choose a corner of one of the fields, near the house if you like, where the dung cart is not an absolute stranger. You will see presently why I recommend the choice of a corner. If, after harvest, the land is free from root-weeds, couch-grass, &c., all the work needed in the fall will be a deep furrow of from seven to nine inches. If the land is foul, you will of course, immediately after the removal of the crop, grub up the surface, harrow, roll, and burn the weeds, or in some way get rid of them. The deep ploughing follows as before.

Manure.—Either ten bushels of bone-dust and twenty bushels of hardwood ashes, or twenty loads of farmyard dung. The dung you will turn, that it may heat—to destroy the seeds of grasses or weeds—and if your land is not subject to washing in the spring after the thaw, there is no reason why the dung should not be ploughed down in the autumn. The bones and ashes should be harrowed in in the spring after the land has become dry; then, the grubber, lengthways and across, will fit the land to receive the seed: six pounds of rapeseed, sown broadcast, and rolled in. So little spring-work is needed on this plan, that the whole cultivation may be finished by the tenth of May in most years. No spring ploughing!

By about the 20th July the rape should be from 2½ feet to 3 feet high, and fit for feeding off. Now, you see why I recommend the corner of a field for the crop. There will be two sides of fencing already in place, and a temporary fence on the other two sides—enough to keep sheep within bounds—will not cost much trouble to make. An acre of good rape should *fat* eight sheep, if given them by hurdling off a portion every day, but as we have no hurdles in this case, I put the produce as enough to *keep* ten sheep for a month, if additional food, say, a pint apiece of mixed oats and pease, be given them in troughs.

The rape being finished, and the land lightly ploughed, to cover in the droppings of the sheep, a couple of bushels of buckwheat sown and interred when in blossom—if it ever comes into blossom before the frost—will afford considerable vegetable matter for the succeeding crop. The cost of this preparation for tobacco will not be outrageous.

1 deep furrow.....	\$1.75
2 grubblings, harrowing, rolling	1.50
Seed, 6 lbs. at 12½ cents.....	.75
Dung or bones and ashes, say.....	8.00 (1)
Ploughing after rape.....	1.20
2 bushels buckwheat, sowing, &c.....	2.00
Ploughing after buckwheat.....	1.20

\$16 40

It is very difficult to say how much of this sum should be charged to the sheep and how much to the subsequent crop of tobacco. My own opinion, from long experience of the rape-plant, is that an acre of good rape should, with the pint of pease and oats to each sheep, make at least 100 lbs. of mutton, which, at 6 cents a pound, would amount to \$6.00; leaving \$10 40 to be charged to the tobacco-crop, though, in truth, only part of this would be absorbed by the tobacco, as after that crop, with its thorough cultivation, a superb yield

(1) If the dung is to be put on in the spring, another ploughing must of course be charged for: but then the grubbing will be unnecessary.
A. R. J. F.

of barley or oats, sown down with grass-seeds, might be expected.

As to the use of sheep manure, I mentioned lately in this Journal that the price of it for use in the tobacco-fields of Connecticut was \$8 to \$10 a cord, at West Albany, a cord being about 2 tons, and a goodish amount of railroad freight to pay in addition. By our plan, we make mutton, improve the soil by cultivation, and save all expense of carting the sheep dung.

The cost of the tobacco-crop would stand as below :

Half the expense of the previous year...	\$3 20
Hobbed and seed.....	5 30
Grubbing, harrowing, marking out, &c..	3.00
Planting out, say, 8,000 plants.....	4.50
3 horse-hoeings.....	- 75
2 hand-hoeings	1.50
Cutting.....	- 75
Hanging.....	5.00
String and rods.....	1.00
Stripping and packing.....	4.00
Freight &c.....	2.50
Rent, &c.....	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$40.20

I think I have charged at least enough for expenses of cutting, hanging, &c, though it is so long since I grew any large quantity of tobacco that I have almost forgotten what it used to cost me. For me, I should sell the crop without "sweating" it, leaving that in the hands of the manufacturer.

The return of the crop, with this culture, should be :

1200 lbs. of best leaves at 10c.....	\$120.00
500 lbs. of second quality at 7c.....	35.00
300 lbs. of third quality at 4c.....	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$167.00

which leaves a net profit of \$126.80, and the land in far better condition than it was before the crop. Are there any eight acres on the general run of Canadian farms that would pay like one acre treated in this fashion. As for tobacco being an "exhausting" crop, I do not believe a word of it. No doubt, as in the case of Virginia, if you plant successive crops of tobacco without manure on light land, it will not be long before the soil refuses to grow anything. What is it you extract from the land in this plant? It does not ripen its seed; the stems are not sold off the farm; only a few green leaves are exported, and they only occupy the soil for at most 12 weeks! Say a ton goes off: you make nothing of selling a ton and a-half of timothy, full of nearly, if not perfectly ripened seed, from an acre of land, and that must be much harder on the soil than a ton of tobacco. Indeed, I really believe, from experience as well as from theoretical reasoning, that a crop of tobacco, properly treated, is far less scourging to the land than a crop of wheat. Only, do not chuck your tobacco-stems out into the road, as things of no value, but either burn them and use the ashes for the next crop, or chop them in pieces and rot them in the dunghap.

According to the "Agriculture" report, the net profit of tobacco growing in the north-west departments of France is about seventy-five dollars an acre. Thank goodness, we can grow our crop without government interference, but the English farmer is obliged to give bonds in \$500 to pay his tobacco tax before he can plant his land; and in France, the peasant is still more hampered: the cultivation of the plant is entirely under the control of the *Régie*; farmers who wish to grow