

The pasturage should be cleared up early in September, which will give the time necessary for thoroughly ploughing the land before winter; this is very desirable in a country where spring work is sometimes difficult, owing to the rigour of the season, and one should have all the latitude required to prepare, under good conditions, for the plantation of tobacco, which will recur every four years. The introduction of clover in the rotation gives to soils, that are poor in lime, under the form of plaster, the element they do not possess, making this contribution of use by having it followed by a vegetable plant, upon which the good effects of plaster are universally known.

Before adopting a similar system of culture, certain planters should perhaps reduce the extent of the land which they set apart for this plant, and they will benefit by making such a change, as the lands that are free can be used for other crops, they will save their manure, and thanks to a better utilization of this last, they will have less trouble, on small farms, in obtaining possibly better results.

The culture of light varieties of tobacco is not yet quite understood by certain planters. In order to obtain tobaccos that are light in tissue and in taste it is necessary to completely give up the idea of obtaining weight per leaf, but the product obtainable per acre can be maintained and even exceeded by closer planting. Maturity can also be made a little earlier, which is appreciable in a climate that is rather cold, and it is preferable to cultivate a greater number of plants per acre than to allow the plant to carry too large a number of leaves, in the first case the leaves are of about equal size, in the second, the top leaves develop insufficiently.

Experience has proven in Ontario (Zimmer), and in certain parts of Quebec, a tendency to cultivate light tobaccos more closely. The planters are well satisfied and they have the intention to cultivate still closer this year.

As to the varieties with great returns in weight (chewing tobaccos), if they are less sensible to certain bad influences than light smoking tobacco, it is good at least to remove from them the manures containing a basis of chlorine and not to abuse the nitrogenous manures which might give them an inordinate percentage of nicotine.

A matter to which the attention of the tobacco growers should be given, is the utilization of the waste of this plant.

The weight of useful matter is really exported, that of the leaves is very weak relatively to the total weight of the product elaborated (stalks, buds, pruned leaves, roots, &c.), and the tobacco leaves remaining on the ground are about three-fifths of the weight of the plant obtained. This proportion comprises the stalks, which in Canada are removed and dried with the leaves.

The stalks represent 22 per cent of the weight of dried matter and contain about one-fifth of the fertilizing elements: nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, which were taken from the soil during the period of vegetation. It is, therefore, important to return to the soil the principles removed from it that are not fit for sale. The stalks should be buried and not burnt, as in the last mentioned case an important loss in nitrogen would accrue.

Pruned leaves, as well as the buds removed from the plant during the summer, represent 75 pounds of nitrate of soda, 40 of sulphate of potash and 30 of superphosphate per acre, but these wastes have the additional advantage of being very easily nitrified, and it is for this reason that the product obtained from the clearing done previous to the gathering of earth around the foot of the plant must be buried under it when such work is done.

In every case all these wastes, which sometimes constitute $\frac{1}{2}$ of good organic manure, can act very favorably upon the following crop, and it is evident that tobacco well manured as it ought to be, in order to obtain favourable conditions during a vegetation which is as rapid as its own, does not waste the elements which are at its disposal, providing the planter takes care to restore to the soil the elements which are not exportable.

Certain authors have even gone further, and have been able to state that tobacco constituted, due to its wastes, a veritable green manure.

Tobacco planters should not forget that the aftermaths (buds which grow on the stumps after the harvest), are richer in nitrogenous matter than the leaves themselves.