

rieties (carefully selected from 15,000 seedlings) which were highly spoken of as hardy, of superior quality, and capable of resisting the disease better than any sorts in cultivation. The Board, therefore, obtained from Mr. Goodrich's family a selection of ten of the best varieties. The potatoes were distributed among twenty gentlemen throughout the province, and we have now the satisfaction of furnishing the reports of the experiments:—

From Joel Densmore, Esq

CUZCO AND GARNET CHILI.

Novel, Oct. 17, 1865.

The following is a report of the return of the Goodrich Seedlings you sent to me to propagate this season. The 6 lb. of Cuzco Seedlings gave 275 lb. of potatoes, 45 lbs. of which were affected. The Garnet Chili gave 240 lb., two potatoes of which were affected from the same quantity of seed. They were planted the 6th of June and dug the 8th of August. The tops of the Cuzco were apparently universally blighted. The Garnet Chili appeared to remain green till they were killed by the frost. Some of the tubers were much larger and others much smaller than the Seedlings were, this is generally thought to be the effect of too much manure. There were four tubers of each kind boiled, they appeared quite dry and pleasant to the taste.

From Henry Pryor, Esq., D.C.L., M.P.P.

GOODRICH CALICO AND GLEESON KIDNEY.

Halifax, Oct. 19, 1865.

Sir,—In compliance with your request contained in your letter to me of the 1st May last, as to the cultivation of the Goodrich Calico and Gleeson Kidney potatoes, which were so kindly presented by the Board of Agriculture, I now give you the details:—

On the 22nd May I planted a half-peck of the Goodrich in new ground, slightly manured with compost of bone and cow manure well mixed with virgin earth, in drills thirty-two inches apart, each cutting thirteen inches distant, and separate from other potatoes. Yield:—two bushels, which were dug on the 13th of this month.

On the 26th of May I planted the Gleeson Kidneys in new ground, never before cultivated, with the compost above mentioned, only using a small quantity, in drills thirty-five inches apart, each cutting thirteen inches distant, separate from all other potatoes, surrounded by Swedish turnips. Yield:—two bushels and one peck. Those received an extra prize at the Horticultural Exhibition held yesterday at the rink.

About the 20th of August I observed the blight on the potato stalks, but I am happy to say that there was not the slight-

est appearance of disease in the potatoes when dug. The grasshoppers, by hundreds, attacked the potatoes and left nothing but the stalks; they may have imbibed the poison and saved the roots.

From John Morrison, Esq., Secretary of the St. Ann's Agricultural Society.

GOODRICH CALICO AND GLEESON KIDNEY.

South Gut, St. Ann's,
Oct. 13, 1865.

Respecting the specimens of potatoes distributed by the Central Board of Agriculture in the spring, our society received fourteen potatoes of the Goodrich Calicoes and fourteen of the Gleesons. They were given to four of the members for planting them,—seven potatoes to each. The season for planting being far advanced, and the number of the *Journal* containing instructions not received, it was considered advisable to plant them at once. Consequently they were planted pretty much in the general way. The blight did little or no injury to either kind. I planted seven of the Gleeson myself. I put them in strong sod land, without manure, and without being ploughed. The experiment proved far above what I anticipated, the seven potatoes yielded a good full bushel, and not as much as one rotten one to be seen in the lot.

I planted them in the following way: placing the seeds upon the turf, and then digging up the sods with a hoe and placing them round the seeds, taking care that no heavy sods cover the seeds, but covering it with broken up turf and loose earth. They sprouted rapidly and ran largely to top, inclining to lodge. I believe the above to be a superior way of planting any kind of potatoes, as the grass and turf placed around the seed heat, and thus keep the seed warm during the cold bleak days of May. But it requires a strong man with a good hoe.

Mr. John McKay planted seven of the Goodrich Calicoes, in sod land also, and raised about a bushel. No sign of rot.

J. Robertson, Esq., got seven of the Gleesons. They weighed nearly 2 lbs., and yielded 56 lbs.

Mr. D. Fraser had the other seven of the Goodrichs. I did not hear from him.

From H. A. N. Kaulback, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lunenburg.

HARRISON AND NO. 380.

The two varieties of Goodrich Seedlings sent me came too late for our season. However, the late kind, which resembles very much the Jackson Whites in stalk and bulb, entirely escaped the rot, and averaged about fifteen from one. The early kind did not entirely escape the blight, and yielded only about ten from one.

From Hon. John McKinnon, M.E.C.

COPPERMINE AND PINK EYED RUSTYCOAT,
Antigonish, Oct. 10, 1865.

In accordance with a notice in the last *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, that a report of the seeds obtained by members of the Board should be in before the 15th of October, I give you my experience of the portion received.

The potato samples, called the Coppermine and Pink Eyed Rustycoat, I gave equal justice to, planted them in light dry soil, well manured with new stable manure. The Pink Eyed Rustycoats did very well, their tops remained free from blight until the frost took them, while all the rest of my potatoes of different seeds I had, were all destroyed for a long time, except the Jenny Lind, which always stands the blight, and not a sign of rot in the root; whilst the Coppermines took the blight as soon as any other of my potatoes, and I found several of them affected with the rot, their growth was indifferent, and their quality bad, whilst the growth of the others was good, and their quality excellent. The latter, in my opinion, are worthy of care, whilst the others are not so.

The other seeds (wheat, &c.) I cannot give an opinion of, as they were late sown and the season very dry, so they hardly came to proper maturity with me.

From Avar Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Chief
Commissioner of Railways.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES—COPPERMINE AND RUSTYCOAT.

About a peck of these potatoes were confided to my care last spring, and thinking the quantity too small for distribution, I had them planted on my own ground, with a view of distributing them when taken up in the fall. They were planted side by side, and were given fair treatment in every way.

The yield and quality were rather satisfactory, with the exception of mange or scurf, which, to some extent, covered the Coppermines, and from which the Rustycoats were not altogether free. I think, however, that this was more owing to some quality in the soil (ashes, probably) than to any inherent defect in the potatoes. The Rustycoats, I should say, would prove preferable for the table, and they also have slightly the advantage in yield, I think. The season having been exceedingly dry, and the yield of potatoes generally, being light, these potatoes can scarcely be considered sufficiently tested as yet, and I am of the opinion that they may become a valuable addition to the varieties heretofore grown, and are therefore worthy of further trial. These potatoes have been dug up, and there is about a bushel and a half of them, which will