



Irish Cobbler Potatoes, Grown by W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask.

These potatoes show the results of three years of selection under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The formula calls for eight per cent. of phosphoric acid, or eight times twenty or one hundred and sixty pounds for a ton. Dividing one hundred and sixty by fourteen, the per cent. of available phosphoric acid in the phosphate used, we find that 1,143 pounds of phosphate are needed. Two hundred pounds of potash are required. Muriate of potash contains fifty per cent. of actual potash, so it will take four hundred pounds of muriate of potash to supply this. These amounts make a total of a ton and forty-three pounds.

If a low-grade fertilizer were wanted smaller amounts of these ingredients should be used, and the amount made up to a ton by means of a filler such as sand, land plaster or the like. The color of the resulting mass, and the volume of a hundred pounds of the same, de-

pends upon the character of the filler used. It is seldom profitable to buy or use low-grade fertilizers.

Try the following formulae this year:
POTATOES—

Nitrate of Soda 100 lbs.
Dried Blood 200 lbs.
Superphosphates 1,200 lbs.
Muriate of Potash 500 lbs.
Apply at the rate of 2,000 per acre.

SWEET CORN—

Nitrate of Soda 100 lbs.
Dried Blood 200 lbs.
Superphosphate 1,300 lbs.
Muriate of Potash 400 lbs.

Apply at the rate of two thousand lbs. an acre. These amounts are to be used when no stable manure is used. If used in conjunction with stable manure a much less quantity should be used.

Early Potatoes

James Anthony, Agincourt, Ont.

The best soil for early potatoes is a rich, sandy loam, with a porous subsoil. The best crop to precede the potatoes is clover. As soon as the clover is removed the sod is covered with a thick carpet of manure. This is left to leach into the soil, with the result that the early fall finds the field covered with a long and thick after-crop of clover. The field is plowed in the early fall, about six inches deep. In the spring it is disked and re-plowed and the soil thoroughly worked up in order that it may be deep and mellow. It can be readily seen that it is crammed full of humus.

The Early Eurekas give the best of satisfaction. About the middle of March the seed is put, one row deep, into crates. As far as possible the potatoes are stood

seed end up in the crates. The crates are placed in a fairly warm room in order that they may be well sprouted by planting time.

As soon as the danger of frost is believed to be over the potatoes are taken to the field and planted. A potato planter with a fertilizer attachment is used for making the marks for the seed and for depositing a fertilizer rich in potash in the mark for the potatoes. The potash is applied at the rate of about three hundred pounds an acre. The potatoes are then placed in the marks by hand, about twelve or fourteen inches apart, and covered lightly by hand. The smaller sized and the medium sized seed is planted whole in order that a period of slow growth may be the more successfully

resisted. The planting and covering are done by hand in order that the sprouts may not be broken off. It is best to plant the seed quite deep and to cover lightly. The shallow covering encourages quick growth, as the sun's heat is readily admitted to the seed, and, should a frost threaten, the sprouts above ground may be quickly covered either by the hoe or by a light furrow turned over them.

This may look like a good deal of trouble, but it must be remembered that the early potatoes bring the largest profits. A week at the beginning of the season may mean more in profits than a month later on.

Sowing Vegetable Seeds

Mrs. Dell Grattan, Port Arthur, Ont.

Beans grow well and yield abundantly. But beware of the June frost. Dwarf Black Wax is one of the best sort. I have never known this variety to rust or mildew. Beets should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, in light, well manured soil. Early Egyptian or Eclipse will not disappoint you. Plant in rows twelve inches apart and cover the seed to the depth of three-quarters of an inch.

Parsley grows freely, and the housewife will find many uses for it. Peas grow abundantly almost anywhere.

Turnips are grown mostly in the field, but sow some in the garden also. Golden Ball is a fine table turnip but is inclined to become "punky" towards fall. Purple Top Swede is a fine turnip for winter use.

May Vegetable Notes

Rhubarb and asparagus are two perennial vegetables that are early on the market and are easy to raise. Rhubarb should be set in autumn. Strong one-year-old plants of asparagus may be set as late as the middle of June. Prepare the land well and set at least six inches deep, covering but two inches deep at first, gradually filling the trench as the plants grow.—LeRoy Cady, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Make a liberal planting of Golden Bantam sweet corn. Stowell's Evergreen may be planted at the same time for late corn.

Do not set out tomatoes, cannas, coleus, or other tender plants until the end of May, as there is always danger of frost or cold weather until that time.

Keep the cultivator going in the garden. It is easier to get rid of the weeds when they are small than when they are well established.

The main crop of potatoes should go into the ground now. Treat all seed with formalin or corrosive sublimate, for scab, and plant on land that has not been