

injured. The reason was that about the time the early varieties were ripening we had a few weeks of dry weather, while after that there was a super-abundance of rain before the late potatoes. Of the kinds grown the past season for the first time, only one proved itself worthy of the high praises with which all novelties are sent on; and that one was the Rural Blush. It will be seen by the table that it produced 50 bushels per acre more than any one of the 44 varieties grown. It also proved to be the hardiest, suffering less from disease than any other late variety. The vines were vigorous, keeping green after the others were blackened by rust. Outside of the trial plot I planted 82 pounds, the product of which was 90 bushels. This is not remarkable compared with some yields of Blush that I see reported (there are several reports of its yielding at the rate of over 1,000 bushels per acre), but the 90 bushels were grown by common field culture, and with the same care as the other kinds. Not only is it a good grower, but it is also an excellent table potato. It is the one prize among several worthless sorts.

The Snowbank and Mountain Rose were sent out by the same growers last spring, at one dollar per pound, and praised with all the adjectives with which seedsmen are wont to puff any new variety, yet a yield of 39½ and 98 bushels per acre shows that whoever bought them was most emphatically disappointed. The Belle was sent out under the broad claim that it combined more good qualities than any potato grown, and has been praised by high authority, yet, as the table shows, more than half the crop was spoiled by rot. Rocky Mountain Rose was sent out under the aid of a table similar to the above, in which its yield per acre was figured at 998 bushels, while that of Early Rose was given as 365 bushels. Rose's Seedling, also produced by the same grower, was put at 907 bushels per acre. My test (entirely impartial) gives 192 1-3 bushels for Rocky Mountain Rose, 234 bushels for Rose's Seedling and 219 bushels for Early Rose. Rose's Seedling is a very handsome potato, but it does not yield anywhere near three times as much as Early Rose.

One other experiment I will report: Ten hills, planted with pieces cut according to Prof. Sturtevant's theory, produced at the rate of 218 bushels per acre, while the same number of hills planted with pieces of same size, but cut as nearly opposite to theory as possible, produced at the rate of 282 bushels per acre. The result was entirely contrary to expectations, as his theory looks very plausible and reasonable; and I can see no reason why pieces cut opposite to theory should yield better than the other. But there are the figures, though I do not understand them. The above report may be interesting to some of our readers. It has at any rate cost me a good deal of time and labor.—E. W. D. in *Cultivator and C. G.*

THERE was brought before the New Jersey Horticultural Society at Camden, an experiment in the use of a mixture of a ton of bone in twenty-five loads of stable manure, in which a saving of \$20 per acre was effected over the use of the manure alone. We have frequently had occasion to recommend this mixture of

bone meal and manure, as one of the most convenient and effective modes for the use of bone, and it is also recommended by Joseph Harris in his work on manures. The above mentioned report also states that in another experiment with twenty-five bushels of poultry droppings, mixed with 400 pounds each of cottonseed meal, plaster, fine bone meal and sulphate of potash, with ten bushels of muck added, making one and a half tons, at a cost of about \$17 a ton, the mixture gave as good results as some other fertilizers at a saving of \$20 a ton. The yard manure was applied in autumn or winter, the others in spring. By this means the experimenter, a successful market gardener, increased his receipts from \$1,750 a year to \$7,300. High manuring gave larger crops, two weeks earlier, and better in quality, which of course sold at much higher prices.

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