

withstand any disease or fungus better than old beds which have been neglected.

For wire worms at roots, dress the bed with salt and place pieces of carrots and potatoes below ground to attract them.

The asparagus beetle injures the tender shoots and make them useless for market. These insects may be held in check by poultry turned into the beds, or cut down all volunteer growth in early spring so that the beetles will lay their eggs on new shoots which are cut every few days before the eggs are hatched. Another remedy for the larvæ is air-slaked lime, dusted on the plants in the early morning while the dew is on, which will destroy all grubs with which it comes in contact.

After the cutting season is over, burn the tops off the bed as it is the surest way to burn all weed seeds, insects and eggs which may have been deposited during growth.

The Potato Harvest

L. H. Newman, Sec., Canadian Seed Growers' Association

The best time to dig potatoes is as soon as the tops have died, except in cases where disease has gained headway. Where such is the case it is considered advisable to leave the potatoes in the ground in order to give them an opportunity to show any infection before storing. A potato digger should be available where any considerable area of this crop is to be harvested. Several of these machines are now on the market and may be purchased at a comparatively low price. One of the best machines is that known as the "Ellard" digger, made by W. J. Ellard, Ottawa, and costing \$70.00.

STORING

If stored, potatoes should be placed in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. They should be brought from the field in a clean, dry condition, with all "rotten" or "scabby" potatoes removed. Mr. Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recommends that a special bin be constructed in such a way as to facilitate the greatest circulation of air throughout the pile. This may be done by nailing slats a little apart on upright pieces about six inches from the walls. The floor of the bin should also be raised and constructed of narrow boards with one inch space between them.

MARKETING

As a rule it is more profitable to market potatoes as soon as harvested than to hold them. Circumstances and prices alone can determine the best course to follow in connection with this matter. Where a community develops a name as a large producer of high class potatoes of one type or variety buyers are soon attracted to it and offer remunerative prices. Very often, however, the growers are able to dispose of their product themselves to best advantage. The

demand for high class seed every spring opens up an outlet for large quantities of potatoes to be used for seed purposes. This is a trade which requires special development yet is one which presents splendid opportunities for the right men.

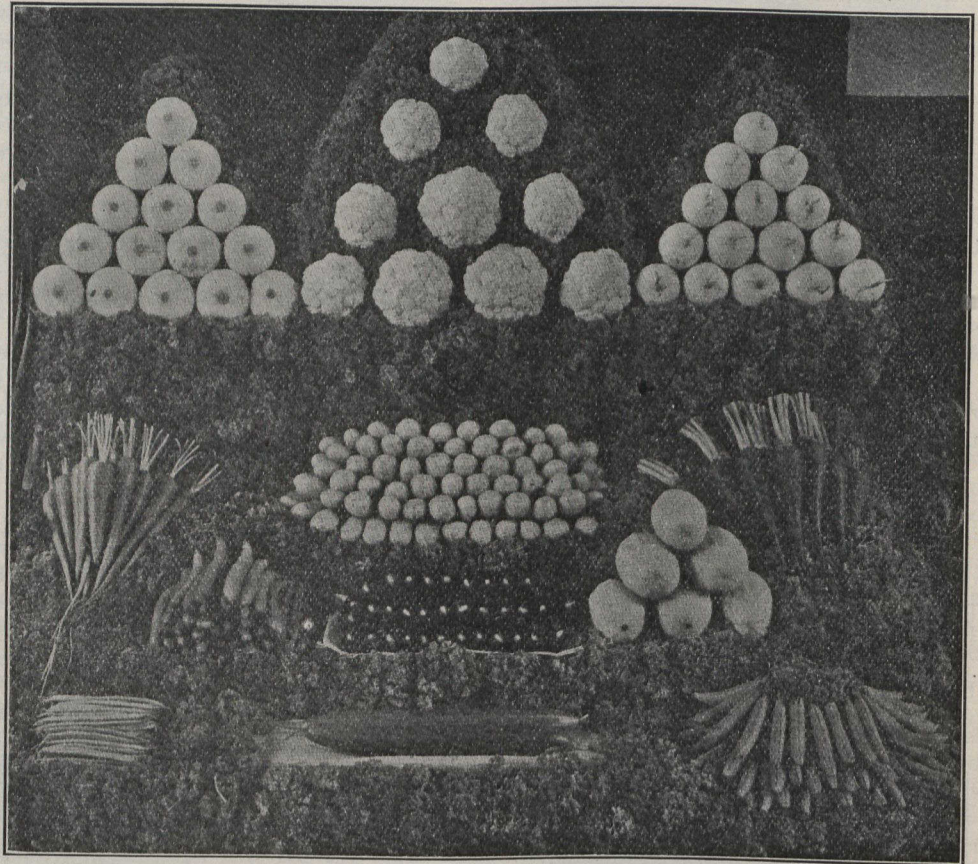
Growing Ginseng from Seed

Wm. Gilgore, Peterboro, Ont.

Ginseng is propagated by seed and these do not germinate for eighteen months after they are ripe. Seeds planted in the autumn of 1908 do not germinate until the spring of 1910. If they are allowed to become dry they lose their vitality. In the early years of ginseng growing, it was the custom to plant the

others will be eaten by insects and grubs. By the use of intelligent methods, we can aid nature whenever possible to prevent this waste. I am convinced that we can obtain a greater number of plants from the same quantity of seed by storing them.

I procure a quantity of sharp sand, which I run through a fine screen to remove any gravel that it may contain. I sow the seeds in flower pots. After separating the seeds from the pulp, I put an inch of sand in the bottom of the pot, and on this spread a layer of seed, then a half inch of sand, then a layer of seed and so on until the pot is full. When the pots are all filled, put them in a box with holes in the bottom for draining. Set



An Excellent Arrangement for Displaying a Collection of Vegetables

At Canadian exhibitions it is seldom that one sees a collection of vegetables well arranged. The various kinds and varieties usually are shown in a haphazard, inartistic manner. The illustration shows the Gold Medal exhibit at a Horticultural show that was held in London, England, in July, by *The Garden*. The arrangement, or a modification of it, could be adopted with advantage in this country.

seeds in the ground as soon as they were ripe and some successful growers follow the custom yet; they say that it is the natural plan. In its wild state, probably not five per cent. of the seeds ever make a plant.

Nature produces an abundance of seed. If the seeds are planted immediately after becoming ripe, they must stay a long time in the ground before sprouting. To retain the moisture and keep the ground cool, we must put on a heavy mulch of leaves. This mulch makes a fine harbor for field mice and moles. In the meantime a large percentage may rot from wetting and drying out, others will lose their vitality by becoming too dry, and

this box in a hole dug in a well-drained spot in the garden. The top of the box should be six inches below the surface. Fill up with sand on top. Above this lay boards and cover all with eight inches of earth. The following September, run the contents of the pots through a fine screen. The seed comes out as fresh and bright as when first put in. Then plant them, and next summer the result will be a fine crop of seedlings.

For ordinary purposes, asparagus roots should be planted about six inches deep. The deeper they are planted the later they will appear above ground in spring.