



Celery as grown by Messrs. Card and Williams, Peterboro, Ont.
(See Adjoning Article.)

crop is planted. The fertilizer which has given the best satisfaction is a mixture of about equal parts of horse, cow, and pig manure, which has been piled together and well rotted before being applied to the field.

The early varieties are planted as soon as the soil can be prepared in the spring. The practice followed is to plant the celery in double rows on the flat, no trenches being dug. The plants are set six inches apart each way, and opposite in the rows, so as to facilitate weeding from either side. The rows are four feet apart. From the time the plants are set out, until they are banked or boarded up for bleaching, the field is given almost daily cultivation.

Boards are used for bleaching the earlier varieties. The later varieties are banked up as this affords a greater protection from frosts. A glance at the illustration on the front cover of this issue of *The Canadian Horticulturist* will show the method of placing the boards alongside the celery. The boards shown on the far side of the row of celery were each ten inches wide. This celery was planted on June 11th, somewhat later than usual, owing to the very wet and backward spring. The photo was taken September 9th, when most of this patch had been harvested.

When the onions are ready for harvesting, run the cultivator along the row, so as to cut off roots and turn onions loose. With a wooden rake put four or six rows into one. Then they are ready for topping as soon as properly dried.

For celery we use White Plume, Paris Golden Yellow and Giant Pascal. The two former kinds can be planted on the flat, the latter in a shallow trench. It can be left in the ground until the tenth of November, when it can be taken up and packed in the cellar for winter use.
—E. G. Cooper, Alberta.

Seed Potatoes

Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, Ont.

When the potatoes are thoroughly ripe, about October fifteenth, in bright, sunshiny weather, I run the digger taking every second row, leaving them a short time on the ground, so that the tubers are dry. I sort out the small potatoes and bag up the seed and remove to the pit. I use a sand bank with a slight incline to the south. This makes an ideal place, it being always dry. The dimensions of the pit are four feet wide, three feet deep, with sufficient length to hold one hundred bags, leaving six inches on top for ventilation. I use strong cross pieces of wood every six feet, a covering of poles lengthways of the pit overlaid with six inches of marsh hay, and covering with a foot of sand, leaving a space for ventilation at each end up to November fifteenth, when all is made secure for the winter. All the material used is found close at hand and costs only the labor.

I have followed this method of storing for twenty-five years, and never have any loss. The potatoes come out dry, no sprouting, and always ensure a full stand of vigorous plants. I stored and sold in the spring of 1911, seven hundred bags. I always find a good market and good prices. My average yield is two hundred and twenty bags per acre, and the land is left in fine condition for the succeeding crop, after which if seeded down in regular rotation several crops of excellent hay are grown.

SELECTING SEED

When the tubers are ripe and just before harvesting the crop, I select the best plants by going up one row and down the next, selecting for producing prolificities and uniformity in shape and size. Long experience and close observation make this an easy matter, even when the stalks are dead, for they still retain their natural form, and there is a best in every

row, just as surely as there is a best in every flock and herd. I believe in planting the best and trying to improve upon it. I plant this selected seed the next season on fresh cleared and burned bush land. I again use the seed taken from the new land to plant the main crop the following spring. I have followed this rotation for many years, growing from the top seed or ball. I have carried on experiments for over twenty years, and have succeeded in getting three good varieties, namely, Rose of the North, Canadian Standard, and a new Empire State not yet sent out, but which may appear in 1912.

JUDGING POTATOES

The first consideration is ability to produce bushels to the acre, coupled with quality and an even surface. Too many points should not be given for appearance, as many of this class are poor producers, and will not repay the farmer for his care. I refer to what are known as fancy varieties. A judge to be able to do his work intelligently must have a practical knowledge of the varieties at present in cultivation, and their adaptability to different latitudes, as some of the most popular varieties grown in the Niagara Peninsula do not adapt themselves to the Nipissing or Algoma Districts.

When growing seed of early varieties of potatoes to get the best returns plant June 1st, so as to avoid any check, as early varieties require to grow rapidly. This gives them June, July and August in which to mature. Better returns are thus obtained than when they are planted earlier.

Sprays for Vegetables

E. M. Straight, Macdonald College, Que.

We have demonstrated that the various leaf spots and blights of the tomato may be controlled by bordeaux mixture, but if early ripe fruit is the thing sought it does not pay to spray tomatoes. If the grower is chiefly concerned with the production of large quantities of ripe fruit for the canning factory the use of insecticides, we believe, would abundantly pay; but if there is no outbreak of beetles we do not recommend spraying them. Tomatoes are subject to the attack of the same beetles as the potato. It is seldom, however, that the outbreak is serious on these plants.

The celery plant is very susceptible to disease. Early and late blight attack it from the seedling stage, until the harvest. At some experiment stations, experimenters have not been able to control the malady. We have, and did last year control these diseases effectually by the use of bordeaux commencing at the seedling stage, and continuing with bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten or twelve days until the end of the season. Plants not sprayed were not taken from the field, while the others were of normal size and quality.