

on both ways thus contributing not only to making the eradication of weeds easier but also to increase the yield. In this case furrows are opened with a marker whose teeth are disposed three feet apart.

This is the best method to obtain heavy yields. The other method consists in planting tubers in rows three feet apart, with sets 12 to 15 inches distant in the row. One should plant in a ridge on heavy soils and level on light soils.

The depth to plant potatoes depends of the nature of the soil. In heavy soils planting should be rather shallow and a little deeper in light soils. As a rule, tubers are planted 3 or 4 inches deep in heavy grounds and 4 to 6 inches in light grounds, according as the season is dry or rainy.

### **Cultivation**

Frequent weedings at least every eight days are imperative where the soil contains a certain quantity of weeds. Hoeings shall be governed by the weather and the dryness of the soil.

On the other hand, the surface of the soil should never be allowed to crust. The machine used in weeding and hoeing is the horse cultivator. As soon as potato vines are seen at the surface; in a sufficient way to distinguish the rows, they should be given weedings and harrowings. For the first time the cultivation shall be fairly deep and shallower as the plants will grow so as not to touch the shoots and break the roots; this is of capital importance. The last weedings should not be more than 2 or 3 inches deep.

Tubers are produced two or three weeks after flowering and this is the time plants should receive the best attention.

### **Digging Potatoes**

As soon as potato vines are dry and the tubers are big enough the latter will be dug.

Whatever may be the way of operation, the most important thing is to dig all tubers without injuring them.

Grading will be made in the field, if the weather permits, taking care to separate all tubers that are best suited