



Vegetable Growers are Rapidly Discarding the Old in Favor of the Modern Styles of Greenhouse Construction
These houses are the Lord & Burnham Construction, Toronto, Ont.

taken about the middle of November. It was a good average crop.

Some people would have you think that the growing of tomatoes under glass was just about like going into a mint and helping yourself to gold coin with no restriction. My opinion is that they will know more about it after they have had a little experience. I know several growers who have been getting some of that experience this past winter. Their gross receipts will not pay for the fuel consumed, let alone any of the other ex-

penses. It has been said by one inexperienced grower that he would be quite safe in saying that it would not cost more than ten cents a plant to produce a crop. Most winters it would cost that for fuel alone. It costs four to five cents a pound after the fruit is ripe, to pick and pack it, and deliver it at the express office, saying nothing of the abundance of work required to bring a crop up to that stage. There is good reason, therefore, for warning the would-be tomato grower under glass not to be misled.

Although the season was not as good as 1912 for high production, this shows an improvement on the 1912 crop. Here again is shown the importance of pedigree. The three best rows were from the most productive row of 1912. I do not expect to make much more improvement but by careful selection each year under the Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules I hope to keep the strain at least as good as it is now. In view of the satisfactory results obtained with the Irish Cobbler, I have commenced to select the Rochester Rose, Wee McGregor and Ashleaf Kidney potatoes on the same plan.

Results Obtained from Potato Seed Selection

W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask.

I COMMENCED during the fall of 1909, when harvesting my Irish cobbler potatoes, to select the best roots for planting the next year by digging carefully and keeping each root separate. I then went over the plot and picked out the most productive roots of uniform quality. These I stored in a large box in the cellar, to be planted in the spring of 1910 as a special seed plot.

I selected again from this special plot in the fall of 1910 in the same manner, but during the summer of 1911 I saw the annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and I found that the Association had a much better system of selection, so I sent for full particulars and rules and when digging in the fall of 1911, selected twenty-two of the most productive roots and stored each root separate in compartments in boxes.

In the spring of 1912 I selected a piece of land that was uniform throughout, using no manure, and planted whole, eight of the best potatoes of each of these roots in a separate row, numbering each row. Of course I expected to find some improvement, but I had no idea the improvement would be so great. When digging in 1912 I kept each row and root separate and then by counting the pota-

atoes found the most productive rows. The best row had an average of twenty-one potatoes per root, the worst row only thirteen per root. This is where the advantage of planting the product of each root in a separate row is found. One can see which row has the best pedigree. In this special seed plot there were eight roots with twenty-five or more potatoes per root, one root having twenty-nine. I selected again twenty-seven of the best roots from the most productive rows, keeping each root separate as before, and the remainder of this plot was put in a special bin for the improved seed plot of 1913.

The special seed plot of twenty-seven rows was planted as before. Eight of the best potatoes were planted whole per row. These were planted on land that had been cropped five times since it had been broken, so I sprinkled a quart of hen manure around each root just as they were coming through the surface. Although the season was too dry for the best results the most productive row averaged twenty-five potatoes per root, and the worst was eighteen per root.

In this special seed plot there were thirty-five roots with twenty-five or more potatoes per root, one root having forty.

Growing Ginseng in Ontario

Dr. H. F. MacKendrick, Salt, Ont.

A few years ago I commenced growing ginseng. The root is the part that brings the money, and at present the grade of roots grown in Canada are bringing the highest price in the open market, being much finer grained and firmer than those grown farther south.

Plant your seeds in September or October, and they will come up in the following spring. Put them in a well drained piece of garden, sandy loam, or any well drained good soil will do, and you will be surprised at the progress of your crop. By raising your own seeds and planting them, each three year old plant will produce about fifty seeds, a four year old about seventy-five seeds and a five year old plant about one hundred seeds, so that quick reproduction may be attained and sufficient seed for sowing purposes may be acquired. This fact is often brought forward as an argument against the growing of ginseng, but to prove the fallacy we have only to consider that it takes ten years to produce a crop of apples, which in past years have also required constant attention and its consequent expense.