

on account of the difficulty of harvesting. The soil need not be quite as rich as for a crop of market onions. In a field of four acres in Ohio, six to eight tons of manure were applied per acre, the land having been plowed in narrow strips in the fall at a cost of about \$10 per acre. In the spring it was harrowed and one thousand pounds per acre of complete fertilizer 2-8-8, costing \$26 per ton, was added. It was again harrowed and planked. Total cost of spring preparation and fertilizer, \$15 per acre. Thirty-two pounds of seed, furnished by the pickling factory and costing \$1.42 per pound, was sown per acre in rows ten inches apart. Cost of seed and seeding was \$46.70. Wheel-hoed four times at an estimated cost of \$8 per acre. Hand weeding was done three times, and part was gone over four times, at an estimated cost of \$15 per acre. Pulled by hand into windrows, piled thin and in such a manner that the tops cover the bulbs as much as possible to prevent sunburn or scald. After drying some days they were crated by hand and hauled promptly to the topping machine at an estimated cost of \$12 per acre.

It is said that twenty cents per bushel has been paid for topping and sorting by hand. Possibly fifteen cents per bushel will pay for topping and sorting by machine. Crop averaged five hundred and four bushels per acre, making cost of topping and sorting \$75.60 per acre. Cost of delivery to salting station, \$6. Total cost of growing, harvesting, and delivery, including value of land, estimated at \$100 per acre, \$198.30.

Total receipts per acre, \$351.93, divided as follows—158 bushels 20 pounds of small, under $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, at \$1.25 per bushel of 50 pounds, \$198; 219 bushels 27 pounds medium, over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and under $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, at 50 cents per bushel, \$109.77; 126 bushels 6 pounds large, over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, at 35 cents per bushel, \$44.16. The cost is figured at what it was estimated it cost to grow the crop; an odd item may be a trifle low.

The growing of Dutch sets requires more skill and experience than the growing of either domestic or pickling onions. The soil and preparation is about the same as for a crop of the latter. The Planet Junior Drill with the set attachment is the machine I have seen used, sowing a row about two inches in width. Should you wish to grow only a small patch, you can open some drills about two inches in width and a foot apart. For sowing the seed a small tin can of a diameter of about two inches can be used. Punch a number of small holes in the bottom, slightly larger than the seed, but not large enough for two seeds to pass through the same hole at once. By filling the can with seed, and lightly shaking it along the open drill, it will sow quickly and evenly. Cover the seed in the drill with fine soil from one-half to one inch in depth, depending on your soil, the light covering for heavy soil and the deep covering for light soil. One ounce will sow about forty feet of a drill.

The varieties used for growing sets are Yellow Flat Danvers, Yellow Dutch or Strasburg, Australian Brown, White Portugal or Silverskin, Extra Early Red, and Red Wethersfield.