

DIGGING.

Potatoes dug just a little before maturity are believed to be better for "seed" than fully matured tubers. But for the marketable potatoes allow the crop to mature. The method of digging will depend upon the area planted, and is not important so long as the tubers are not damaged in the operation. Large areas are more profitably handled by the digger, smaller areas may be ploughed out, but small plots may be dug with a digging-fork or hoe.

A FEW POINTS.

Grade the potatoes at time of digging, if possible. Discard all potatoes that are diseased, damaged, or that are 2 inches or less in diameter.

- (1.) All soil does not contain enough plant-food to grow a paying crop of potatoes.
- (2.) The cost of labour is the same, whether the soil is rich or poor.
- (3.) Potatoes, like animals, must have plenty of food and water.
- (4.) Good tubers from good hills produce better results as seed than tubers chosen at random.
- (5.) Be honest. Get rid of the idea that something may be had for nothing. It takes labour, manure, good seed, and thought to produce a good crop.
- (6.) Don't be above taking advice from others, especially from elderly people. Think matters over, and practise what you believe to be profitable.
- (7.) Put honest goods on the market. Co-operate for the good of your community. Besides being right, it pays in the end.

SCORE-CARD FOR STANDING FIELDS OF POTATOES.

NAME OF VARIETY

	Possible Score.		Judge's Score.	
General appearance considering:—				
1. Method of planting, stand of crop	7	.....	.....	.....
2. Vigour, of growth	8	15	.....	.....
Freedom from blight, scabs, and insects .....	.....	20	.....	.....
Method and thoroughness of cultivation .....	.....	20	.....	.....
Purity of variety .....	.....	10	.....	.....
Apparent yield considering:—				
1. Number and weight of marketable potatoes per hill	15	.....	.....	.....
2. Quality, colour, shape, and smoothness	10	.....	.....	.....
3. State and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn	10	35	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	100	.....	.....

Judge.

Date....., 191...