yield will be obtained by coating the sets with land plaster, gypsum or lime, especially if potatoes are cut a few days before planting. A set should have a large amount of flesh and about three eyes.

The best depth to plant is from four to five inches.

Potatoes should be planted in rows 30 inches apart with a set from 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows.

Potato planters are very satisfactory.

The crop of potatoes will usually increase in proportion to the number of times the potatoes are cultivated during the growing season. There was found to be an increase of 40 bushels per acre in a crop of potatoes cultivated six times over those cultivated three times.

Level cultivation will sometimes give better results than ridging, and vice versa. Where the soil is stiff, ridging is advisable. Where the soil is loose and liable to suffer from drought in a dry time, level culture is recommended. Where the soil is both loose and moist, ridging will usually give best results.

Mulching with straw is too expensive and results do not justify its use.

Potatoes can be forced by some days by sprouting the potatoes before planting.

The crop of marketable potatoes can be almost doubled by having three weeks' growth in September.

Potato tops should be protected from insects and diseases as the yield will be in proportion to the leaves uninjured.

The Colorado Potato Beetle and Cucumber Flea Beetle are the most injurious insects. The former can be killed by using Paris green or arsenate of lead, and the latter can be prevented from doing injury by Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or arsenate of lead.

The principal diseases affecting the potato are Early and Late Blight, and Potato Scab. The two former can be prevented by spraying thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, beginning before the disease appears and keeping the vines covered. From three or four sprayings are sufficient. In a three years' test the increase in yield by spraying with Bordeaux mixture was 94 bushels. The total cost per acre will be from four to six dollars on large areas and about nine dollars on small areas although good results will be obtained in some seasons with less expenditure.

The spores of potato scab may be destroyed on the potato before planting by soaking the tubers for two hours in a solution of formalin or for one and a half hours in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Spraying mixtures should be applied at the proper time and thoroughly if good results are to be expected.

It is important to success to have a good spray pump and pure spraying materials.

Good potato diggers are now on the market by which potatoes can be dug more economically than with the plough or fork. Potatoes should be dug in dry weather so that they will be dry when taken to the cellar.

If potatoes are diseased it is best to leave them in the ground as long as possible.

Tubers should be stored in a dry, cool, well ventilated cellar and kept at a temperature between 33° and 35° F. if possible.

It is usually more profitable to market potatoes in the autumn than to store them.

Good machines for sorting potatoes can now be obtained.

The cost of growing a 300 bushel per acre crop of potatoes is estimated at $61.19, although this will be reduced considerably on large areas where the most modern machinery is used.

The number of varieties of potatoes tested at the Central Experimental Farm from 1887 to 1910 is about 1,000.

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