

Best Varieties of Potatoes

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There were 168,454 acres of potatoes in Ontario in 1910. The average yield of potatoes per acre according to the Bureau of Industries for Ontario was 120 bushels in 1910, 145 bushels in 1909 and 116 bushels is the average of the last 29 years.

Inquiry was made in 1910 of the various experimenters regarding the most extensively grown varieties of potatoes in the various counties of Ontario. In all, 51 varieties were mentioned one or more times as being the most extensively grown in the different localities. The following list gives the names and the order of the varieties which were mentioned the greatest number of times: 1, Rural New Yorker, No. 2; 2, Empire State; 3, Beauty of Hebron; 4, White Elephant; 5, Early Rose; 6, Irish Collier; 7, Delaware; 8, American Wonder; 9, Carman No. 10; 10, Green Mountain; 11, Early Ohio; 12, Gem of Aroostook. Some mentioned Carman No. 1, others Carman No. 3, and others simply Carman so that it was very difficult to make a determination as to the extent to which each of these Carmans were grown in comparison with other varieties. From inquiries made in each of the past four years the Rural New Yorker No. 2 was mentioned first and the Empire State second each year, as being the varieties which are the most extensively grown throughout the province. We wish to urge again the importance of the farmers selecting a few of the very best varieties of potatoes and confining their attention to these almost exclusively as their general crop potatoes so that good results be obtained in regard to yield, quality and prices may be gained.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK

In the spring of 1910 the Experimental Unit distributed two varieties of late, two varieties of medium ripening and four varieties of early potatoes for experimental purposes. Only two varieties were sent to each experimenter but in each group of potatoes one variety was distributed throughout and used as a basis of comparison in summarizing the results. A very large number of applications were received in the spring of the year and many valuable reports of successfully conducted experiments were obtained. The following table gives the average results of the cooperative experiments with the varieties of potatoes conducted on about 300 Ontario farms in 1910.

Varieties	Comparative value	Percent of small tubers	Meatiness of whole when cooked	Bushels per acre
Late Varieties (50 tests)				
Empire State	100	11	100	172.7
Dempsey's Seedling	88	11	86	168.0
Medium Varieties (71 tests)				
Burpee's Extra Early	100	9	100	182.5
House of the North	90	12	85	176.1
Early Varieties (16 tests)				
Extra Early Kuroda	100	8	97	174.0
Early Dawn	89	11	100	168.9
Early Fortune	86	11	97	166.4
Early Andes	75	10	97	150.1

The average results of the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario show that the Empire State surpassed the Dempsey's Seedling by nearly five bushels per acre. The Empire State was pronounced by the experimenters to be excellent in mealiness and was more popular than Dempsey's Seedling when everything was taken into consideration. The Empire State is a large white, smooth, oval shaped potato which yields well and is of good table quality and sells well in our markets.

A GOOD MEDIUM EARLY POTATO

Of the medium ripening varieties of potatoes the Burpee's Extra Early has headed the list in the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past four years. Not only has it given the greatest yield per acre but it has also been the most popular with the experimenters in each of these years.

The Extra Early Eureka has been distributed in connection with the cooperative experiments

in each of the past four years. It stood second in the lists in yield per acre of the early varieties in 1908 and the highest in the list in this respect in 1907, 1909 and again in 1910. It will be seen that in the results of experiments for last year it surpassed the Early Dawn by fully seven bushels per acre. The Early Eureka potatoes were large, white, very smooth, and comparatively round. The Early Fortune variety has occupied third place in yield per acre in the cooperative experiments with four varieties for four years in succession. The Early Ohio variety was used in the cooperative experiments in 1907, but as it came at the bottom of the list in yield, in meal-

iness and in comparative value, it was dropped from the cooperative experiments in 1910.

Taking the results of the cooperative experiments both for this year and for other years into consideration, we wish to draw attention particularly to the most excellent results which have been obtained from the Empire State of the late, the Burpee's Extra Early of the medium, and the Extra Early Eureka of the early varieties. A reference to the report for 1909 will show a similar statement made in that year. Our experience, therefore, during 1910 bears out very closely the experience of the previous years in regard to these three varieties of potatoes.

THE EIGHTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. J. A. Anderson's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farm Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy

MR. J. A. Anderson's farm of 180 acres is perhaps, from a scenic point of view, the most favorably situated of any of the farms that were entered in the competition. A stone's throw from the comfortable residence of Mr. Anderson flows the majestic St. Lawrence, carrying the products of a continent eastward to the great metropolis of our Dominion, there to be distributed and carried to the cities beyond the sea, where many Canadian farm products become the foodstuffs of their peoples. The river at this place narrows down between high banks until its waters tumble and leap over the rocky river bottom, defying the efforts of steam and electric power to stem the strong current of the Long Sault Rapids, which have to be overcome by a canal. Going eastward the vessels glide through its angry foaming waters as majestically as on placid Lake St. Francis a few miles below, but we be to the steamer whose pilot digresses ever so little from the channel or whose rudder fails to respond to the helm. Near Mr. Anderson's place is the scene of the great project of harnessing the water of this majestic river to develop power to use in operating the machinery of mills and factories yet to be built, to operate electric roads, and light villages, towns, and cities yet in embryo.

MR. ANDERSON'S HOME

Mr. Anderson is a young man, and has lately started for himself. He is ably assisted by his amiable wife, who is interested in every department of the farm. The cash book is under her supervision, and is neatly and accurately kept.

Although this young couple have only had possession of this farm a few years, there are evidences of much improvement, in home, steading, and field. The house has been renovated and made up-to-date and attractive. A spacious lawn fronts the residence. On it flowers and shrubbery are tastefully arranged, and go to beautify the home. Inside, the home is quite complete with a good assortment of books and magazines. The sanitation had not been overlooked.

The outbuildings we found in good condition and suitable for the needs of the farm. Nearly all were neatly painted a pale slate color with white trimmings. The pigsty, 30 by 30, is divided into five pens. Here we noticed a steam cooker, and Mr. Anderson considered that it paid to steam roots and heavy foods when fattening hogs. There was also on this farm a good henery and implement shed, and a complete outfit of tools and implements. The barn and stable is under one roof, 120 by 60 feet, and is conveniently arranged.

The cow stable is in a lean-to, 20 feet wide, running the complete length of the barn, and accommodates 40 head in a single row. There are also three box stalls for cattle. The floor is of concrete. The cattle are tied with chains; the cows may drink at will, the water coming

into a trough at their heads supplied from an overhead tank into which the water is pumped by horse power. A one horse tread power is made to pump, operate the separator, pulper, cutter, and grindstone. A manure carrier takes the droppings to the manure shed, where it is loaded directly to a wagon or sleigh and hauled directly to the field. Three ventilators of good size take the foul air from the stable; the fresh air comes in at windows and doors.

25 TO 30 COWS MILKED

The chief production of the farm is milk, which is shipped either to the city or supplied to the cheeseery. Heretofore Mr. Anderson has not raised much young stock, but is now devoting some attention to that line. Ayrshires and their grades predominate. From 25 to 30 cows are milked during the year. In 1909 the cows averaged \$15.50 each, from the cheeseery.

Four to six brood sows are kept and a number of hogs are fed each year. At the time of our visit, we found 36 head of cattle, 13 hogs, and a large lot of poultry, including a fine lot of turkeys.

Milk being the chief production, the silo and corn crop was in evidence, and a fine crop of corn was, but somewhat uneven in places. Seventy-eight acres was in hay, 20 in oats, two in barley, nine in wheat, 14 in corn, two in roots, one in orchard, and the balance in pasture. There is much fine land and of clay loam formation in the front of the farm. The back part, however, contains some rolling land, which is somewhat stony. Mr. Anderson has been making improvements in removing stone piles and so forth, and in all probability we will see a marked improvement in this regard within the next few years. Weeds have been allowed liberty in the past, but Mr. Anderson is waging war on these pests and is meeting with a large measure of success.

Mr. Anderson and his helpmate have a few obstacles to overcome before perfection is reached. We commend them for what they have already accomplished, and we trust their efforts will be observed by others in that community, and be an incentive to the young men to go and do likewise.—W. F. S.

The dairy farms competition that has been conducted during the past two years by Farm and Dairy has done more to promote the dairy interests of the province than any one can realize.—Bert. Bullard, Leeds Co., Ont.

I will not say that alfalfa will not grow if seeded with another crop but I do not like to take chances. Planting without a nurse crop is, in my opinion, the safest way. If you only lose five per cent of your catch from having a nurse crop, the total value of the loss in all the years in which the alfalfa is harvested will be greater than the value of the nurse crop.—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

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* This article is for Farm and Dairy who has had an experience in Ontario and in so The first article is where you would care to series of articles as the supply last and get him to us our profit from contains from we