

this year on much poorer land with one thousand pounds as was made with one ton the past year. The cause of this may be that last year there was not enough rain to dissolve the manure, the season being very dry in the growing and making period, while this year there were good rains.

The above fact suggests that too much fertilizer may be used and as good results with a less quantity may be obtained. The land so heavily fertilized the past year with crushed cotton-seed and cotton-seed meal was planted again this year without fertilizing. The yield was less than land that had never been fertilized in the same field.

The experiments the past year was in favor of cottonseed meal. This year the compost makes the cheapest corn and the cottonseed meal the next.

IRISH POTATO EXPERIMENT.

The object of this experiment was a test of the various kinds of seed sold in Jacksonville, in order to find the best adapted to our soil and climate. Accordingly I bought seed of every variety offered on the market the middle of January.

The land was prepared by bedding out the rows three and one-half feet wide. The fertilizer used was the compost as given on another page. The amount per acre was 2,000 pounds, or thirty-six pounds to the row, allowing seventy yards square to the acre. The fertilizer was evenly distributed in rows by hand, and mixed by running a straight shovel or bull tongue in the row.

The seed was cut thin with one and two eyes and dropped one foot apart in drill on January 30, and covered with two furrows by a New South. They were plowed March 20, and plowed and hoed April 12.

The March freeze cut them back to the ground, but they soon rallied, making a good stand. The seasons were very favorable. The soil was light and sandy, high and dry, and of medium quality. The plot selected had been cultivated for years in vegetables and field crops.

The potatoes were well matured and of good size, having but a very small percentage of culls.

The earliest was the Chili Red, and next The Beauty of Hebron. The Chili Red began to mature about April 10th, and The Beauty of Hebron the 20th. The Scotch Magnum was the latest, maturing about the 15th of May, and the Burbank a week earlier.

The following eight varieties were planted: Jackson White, Eastern Fancy Rose, Chili Red, The Early Beauty of Hebron, Peerless, Russetts, Burbank and Scotch Magnum.

The Scotch Magnum yielded $104\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre.

The Burbank, $160\frac{1}{3}$ bushels.

The Russetts, $74\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

Peerless, $110\frac{1}{3}$ bushels.