Early Beauty of Hebron, 104 bushels.
Chili Red, 74¾ bushels.
Eastern Fancy Rose, 52 bushels.
Jackson White, 22¾ bushels.

They were all white except the Scotch Magnum and Early Beauty of Hebron, which are pink eyed.

It will be observed that the largest yield was made by the Burbank.

There was no experiment made in unfertilized land. Experience has demonstrated that Florida soil will not produce the potato unless well fertilized, except in fresh hammock. When planted in hammock the yield is not large comparatively, and then it is liable to injuty from worms and fungus growths, which causes it to rot sometimes before maturity or soon after being dug. Even in rich garden spots or cow-pens on pine land, when there is much vegetable matter in the soil, the rot assails the potato and renders it almost worthless.

The above crop was free from any disease or enemy, and seed potatoes were saved for fall planting.

The potato after being dug, if housed in a dry dark room or under the house where it is dry, and spread out, not being allowed to bulk, will keep bright through the summer and fall. If housed where the light is not excluded, they become watery and the skin greenish, rendering them unfit to eat.

The Irish potato as a paying crop is rather doubtful in Northern Florida, unless it can be made in larger quantities than the above experiments indicate, and unless it can be marketed earlier than other sections more favorable to its production. The Chili Red and Beauty of Hebron, if they can be produced in sufficient quantity and without too much cost as to fertilizers and transportation, give some promise in this direction.

If in South Florida, where fall and winter plantings can be made without the fear of damaging frosts, and where they can be matured early in the spring, if they can be produced in sufficient quantity and shipped in car-load lots, which is cheaper, it is possible that this section of the State may have a monopoly of the early market.

For the benefit of those who are interested in this crop, both for market and home consumption, I quote largely from Bulletin 4, Second Series of the Louisiana Experimental Station, an elaborate and extensive experiment on two stations:

First, on Sugar Experiment Station, No. 1, Audubon Park, New Orleans, ten varieties, usually sold for seed in New Orleans, were fertilized with cottonseed meal and acid phosphate at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. The yield in merchantable potatoes was from 74.4 to 136.6 barrels.

On the North Louisiana Experiment Station fifty-seven varieties were planted. In regard to soil it says:

"The soil was a loose gray sand, very poor. Previous culture, ensilage corn Broken with two horses. Rows laid off three feet apart, with straight shovel, into these furrows the fertilizer was evenly distributed by hand and covered with two furrows of turn plow. This