adhere to the freshly cut potatoes and keep them solid. If you are going to plant tomorrow or next day, it won't make any difference, but if you are going on and cutting two or three hundred bushels, they need something of that kind. I generally spread mine out upon the barn floor and sprinkle land plaster over them, turning them over two or three times with a shovel so that it may adhere to all sides, and then if they have to stay a week or ten days after they are cut, it won't hurt them. I got this idea from Dr. Kyle, in Tomah, whom I noticed had good results, and I have thought that I had better results since.

Mr. Scott—The experiments at Madison show conclusively that there is no benefit from the use of land plaster. How do you cut your seed?

Mr. Moseley—I would rather have a small potato and plant it whole, because I think that the whole potato will stand either extreme wet or dry weather and germinate all right.

Mr. West—I have used air slacked lime in place of land plaster with good success.

Mr. Scott—Mr. Terry has recommended cutting down to one eye, and Mr. Moseley recommends using whole potatoes; now, why not use the happy medium and cut to one or two strong eyes in a piece?

Mr. Moseley—The biggest crop of potatoes I ever raised was by cutting down to one eye, but the next spring I hadn't a potato in eight acres, and I believe I should have had if I had used whole potatoes.

Mr. Scott—What depth was that seed planted?

Mr. Moseley—About three inches.

Mr. Scott—What has been your experience with deeper planting?

Mr. Moseley—My experience in deeper planting is that you might not have to hill so much.

Mr. Scott—So far as the roughness of the potato is concerned, what was it?

Mr. Moseley—It never cut any figure with me; that is, if I have an irregularly shaped potato I do not save it for seed. Some varieties will give more irregular shapes than others. Such potatoes as the Irontown clad will have more knobs than oblong potatoes.

Mr. Scott—How often have you changed your seed?

Mr. Moseley—Every two or three years it becomes necessary in potato growing, as well as in everything else; though I hate to turn away old friends, I have to do it.

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HARVESTING AND MARKETING POTATOES.

KENNEDY SCOTT, Rio, Wis.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This harvesting of potatoes can only be done on two plans, that is, either with an ordinary potato fork or with a potato digger. It will never pay the farmer who raises only two or five acres to purchase an expensive digger, as the interest on the investment, and the care and housing same, will be too expensive for the returns that can be gotten from the same. Then the best thing for such a farmer to do is to dig with the fork, while the farmer who has a large acreage, can afford to purchase a good potato digger, and will be well paid for his investment.

How We Harvest.

We prefer using a digger and picking up the potatoes in boxes made of
lath and boards, the inside dimensions of which are 16¼ inches in length and 12 inches in depth and 14 inches wide. We usually put the boxes on a stone boat drawn by a gentle horse, sorting them as we pick them up, and when the boxes are full, we set them on the ground in rows, so that they can be picked up by driving along and the boxes loaded onto a truck or wide tire wagon, Peerless, or round kind, and it is a good plan for the general farmer to try to raise a carload, as by this means the local dealer can pay more for the crop than he could otherwise, especially if they are well sorted, and if not, he can ship to the general market himself, getting all there is in them, and sometimes getting a little wholesome experience that will be beneficial, if not profitable.

HOME OF KENNEDY SCOTT.

which has just planks on it, and this saves quite an amount of heavy lifting, which is quite an object. They are then hauled to the cellar, or to market, if that is not too far away, and prices are suitable. By this process time is saved and the potatoes are in the best condition, not being marred from handling.

Varieties.

A word of caution as to varieties, and the keeping of them separately. We prefer to keep two varieties, one of the Burbank family and one of the

When to Market.

As to the time of selling, whether in the fall or keeping until spring, circumstances must govern this, but we should always take into consideration the shrinkage and extra amount of work in handling them over, putting them into the cellar first and then taking them out. There are more potatoes handled during the winter now than ever before by putting them into a refrigerator car, with an extra bottom of boards, making an air space below,
DISCUSSION.

Mr. Moseley—What Peerless varieties do you recommend?
Mr. Scott—I have confined myself to the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and the World’s Fair.

A Member—How deep do you plant?
Mr. Scott—From four to five inches.

A Member—Level cultivation?
Mr. Scott—No, sir, I cultivate with a five tooth cultivator, until I come to the hilling, and I put the sides on this Planet Junior cultivator and just hill them a little. That gives them nearly level cultivation. I put on these little mold boards that come with the Planet Junior, and plant them in rows, two feet eight inches each way.

A Member—What do you do for the scab?
Mr. Scott—The corrosive sublimate treatment is all right. Soak your seed from forty to eighty minutes and let it dry before cutting.

Mr. Kull—Do you store your potatoes in crates in the cellar?
Mr. Scott—No, sir, it takes too much room. I like to keep part of my seed in those crates.

Mr. Moseley—Wouldn’t those crates be better with solid sides. Don’t they ever get what we call “jack-knifed?”
Mr. Scott—No, as they would be too heavy. I have handled them ten years and they were all right. They are light and easily handled. The ends are made of common dimension boards, and lath, tobacco lath, and I prefer not to have them dressed, as they are stronger. When they are empty I put one into the other so that three can be packed in one bunch.

Mr. Chadwick—What do you do with the small potatoes?
Mr. Scott—Boll them and feed them to the hogs, but if you raise Rural New Yorker No. 2, you won’t have many small ones. I plant medium small potatoes.

Mr. Culbertson—Isn’t there danger of those potatoes growing too large?
Mr. Scott—Oh, yes, once in a while, but I have never been troubled with overgrown potatoes. I plant my potatoes two feet eight inches in the row. I have raised them five or six years.

Mr. Culbertson—What time do you plant?
Mr. Scott—I aim to plant them the last week in May or the first week in June.

Mr. Ames—Do you find the Rural New Yorker a strictly good, marketable potato?
Mr. Scott—I find it a good, average, marketable potato, and for spring and summer use, above the average.

Mr. Kellogg—Do you find any complaint on account of lack of quality in that potato?
Mr. Scott—I have sold probably twenty thousand bushels this fall, and I haven’t had any trouble. Where they are raised on sandy loam soil, you will get as good potatoes as the average.

Mr. Kellogg—Do you know anything about what the fellows who eat your potatoes think about them?
Mr. Scott—You just send a carload off to Milwaukee, and if they are not all right, you will find it out. They know me up in Columbia county, and I am responsible for what I recommend.

The Chairman—What kind of a digger do you use?
Mr. Scott—I bought a Hoy potato digger twelve years ago. If I were going to buy another, I would buy a Dowden. The Hoover is a good digger, it does good work, but it has more machinery to it than I like about a tool, and wears out quickly.
Mr. Lawson—Why don’t you use the Aspinwall potato planter?

Mr. Scott—Because I want my potatoes rowed both ways, for the reason that I can get better results than to drill them in.

Mr. Lawson—Do you mean better results in the yield?

Mr. Scott—Yes, for the amount of labor I put on.

Mr. Moseley—What was your yield this last summer?

Mr. Scott—I had about eight acres in Rural New Yorkers that yielded me a little better than 250 bushels to the acre on land that had been run forty years. From a thousand bushels of those that I put in my barn I sorted forty-seven bushels, and that is all.

Mr. Briggs—Have you ever tried raising Carmen No. 1, and how do you like them?

Mr. Scott—Yes, and Carmen No. 1 is a good potato.

Mr. Moseley—Don’t you think if we had such a potato as the Green Mountain, planted one way, that we would get as good results?

Mr. Scott—I know I would not. There wasn’t a man that raised them within ten miles of me, that got anywhere near what I did.

Mr. Everett—Does the market discriminate between the dark skin and the white skin?

Mr. Scott—The market discriminates between the red and the white potato, from two to three cents a bushel, in favor of the white.

Mr. Arnold—There are some markets that give more for the red.

Mr. Scott—I never found it, and I never found any man that had.

Mr. Moseley—I think the gentleman refers to the call for early seed to go south at the present time, in carloads, for the southern market.

A Member—Do you cut your potato seed?

Mr. Scott—Yes, I cut to two eyes as near as I can, and I cut with the Aspinwall seed cutter.

Mr. Whitely—Are there any conditions of the soil that the digger don’t work well in?

Mr. Scott—if the soil is too wet or if it is sort of sticky, it doesn’t work well. Of course, sandy soil never gets sticky.

Mr. Kellogg—Can you tell us what your potatoes cost you a bushel, this year?

Mr. Scott—Yes, there was another fellow got after me about that a while ago, and I kept an actual account of the work put out on that twelve acres of land, and the digging and putting into my barn and cellar cost me $154 for twenty-four hundred bushels. I figured on my own work and every body else’s, figured all the work at a dollar a day.

Mr. Jones—Do you plow in the fall or in the spring, and how deep?

Mr. Scott—I don’t care whether you plow in the fall or in the spring. If you plow in the fall, you must use the disc harrow, and double disc it, pulverize it, put it in thoroughly good shape. I prefer, however, to plow in the spring, from six to eight inches deep.

Mr. Moseley—Have you ever had any great damage from bugs?

Mr. Scott—No, sir, I don’t let them damage my crops. I never had to fight potato bugs so hard in my life as I did this year. I finished planting the 4th day of June. This is the only year I have had any trouble since I planted late.

Mr. Moseley—Are not some varieties more apt to grow out of the ground and get sunburned, than others? Do you allow anything for that?

Mr. Scott—Yes, but I plant them from four to five inches deep, and have but little trouble.

Mr. Moseley—Do you count sunburned potatoes worthless?

Mr. Scott—I do for anything but seed. They are all right for seed,