the variety, and cover as soon as planted. I used a device made for pulling the dirt into ruts in the roads, for covering mine last year; it is made of two pieces of oak plank, eight inches wide, two inches thick, and five feet long made like a V, open a little at the point, and drawn by the open end. It should have a piece of strap iron or steel on the inside lower edges; this covers them very nicely and leaves a little ridge behind, so you can see where the rows are.

Cultivation commences almost as soon as planted. If it should rain the next day, before the ground got dry, and while it was in the best condition to pulverize, I should run the light smoothing harrow over it, and never allow a crust to form. Use the harrow until the sprouts begin to break through the ground. Now, a good plan is to take the sulky corn plow, set all the shovels to throw the dirt in, and cover the rows with a light coat of fine dirt. As soon as I can see the rows I start the cultivator, I use the Planet Junior with a board attached behind, to level the ground, and of such shape as not to pull the dirt away from the rows, as there will be no piling up, more than what we shall be able to work up, whilst cultivating. This board or follower answers also to keep the cultivator from going to deep. What we want now, is a fine mulch two or three inches deep, to hold the moisture in the ground in a dry time, and loose on the surface that the water may evaporate readily in a wet time. Narrow up the cultivator, as the tops grow and the season advances. Adjust the board, so the cultivator will run about two inches deep; it should be rounded on the bottom, and long enough to run lightly, close to the vines. Keep the cultivator running long enough, so there will be very few weeds when you come to dig.

I believe that picking the bugs off the vines by hand is the cheapest and safest. Success depends on picking the old bugs thoroughly. I would go over the patch two or three times, until no more could be found that day, put them in a covered tin pail, to be salted when done picking, pick of the leaves with eggs on, throw them in the middle of the row to be covered with cultivator or dried with the sun; when the eggs hatch, the larva may be knocked of into a pan with a long handle attached to it. If the work of planting, pulverizing, etc., has been thoroughly done, buging business will be materially aided by pushing the crop at a lively rate.

When to dig? It is my opinion that if the above conditions have been complied with, potatoes will keep better in the ground than in any other place, until the cold weather sets in. If the weeds that have escaped the cultivator have been pulled by hand, and the ground left mellow and light, a good hand, with a potato fork, after a little practice, will dig from 60 to 120 bushels a day and take them clean. Potatoes should not be exposed to light and air any longer than necessary to dry them when dug. A very little unnecessary exposure spoils their flavor. Early potatoes, intended for market, whilst the skin will slip, should be carefully picked into boxes holding just a bushel, and covered from the air and sun, carried to market. In this way the consumer can get them in the best possible condition. It may be argued that all this extra trouble will not pay, My answer is, that potatoes grown and handled in this way will be worth to the grower five or ten cents above the market price, and we believe more than that to the consumer.

Before closing this paper I want to say that I am indebted to the gentleman that was here last year, and especially to T. B. Terry of Ohio, on this subject for new ideas and valuable suggestion, and especially for stimulus to extra effort to raise larger and better crops, not only of potatoes but other important farm products.

Farm Management.
[By Mr. Daniel Williams, of Summit.]

A proverb of Solomon puts the case in this way: "I went by the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stonewall thereof was broken down.

Then I saw and considered it well; I looked upon it and received instruction."

Whatever we do receive in some degree the impress of the mind of the operator.

Whether we speak, write, or build houses, or lay out and work farms and gardens, we put our private mark on it
all, and the shrewd observer of the results of our labor will find therein an almost certain clue to our character.
This fact did not escape the keen eye of the wise monarch of Israel whose words we have just quoted, and we today would be acting the part of wise men if we would consider and receive instruction thereby.

Every man who owns a patch of ground under circumstances where he has a fair opportunity to avail himself of its use, is responsible to his fellowmen for the use he makes of his land.
To those who desire to improve their condition as tillers of the soil, we propose to offer a few suggestions as to the manner of managing the farm, which may be of some possible benefit to some one and possibly to all.

First. Deep and thorough tillage of all land cultivated. The depth to which land may be ploughed varies with the soil, so much so that no definite rule can be given. I am satisfied by experiment that all of our land is not tilled as deep as it should be.

When I commenced farming in Wisconsin I was told that from three to four inches was deep enough to plow, and that deeper plowing would be an injury. I commenced to increase the depth with beneficial results until a depth of eight inches was reached, and with the best of success. Beyond that depth in soils which have an underlying strata of gravel, deeper plowing will be an injury.

Our system of tillage in this county has been one which has had a tendency to diminish rather than increase the original fertility of the soil. The object of most farmers has been to spread their work over a given number of acres without considering whether they had sufficient teams and time to do the work in a proper manner.
As a rule teams used on farms are too light for the proper performance of the work required. One of the maxims of Benjamin Franklin in his sayings called Poor Richard was "plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

The thorough destruction of all weeds injurious to the growth of crops should receive the careful and considerate attention of the farmer.
To such an extent had this evil spread that it has been found necessary to enact laws to arrest the evil, and in many cases the operations of the law are producing beneficial results.
The building and repairing of suitable fences to protect cultivated crops and prevent their destruction by the stock on the farm should receive the early attention of the farmer. Our fences are the greatest item of farm expense; hence to build and maintain suitable fences the fields should be so arranged that the least possible amount of fence shall answer the purpose intended; hence, as far as possible, lanes running through fields should be avoided.
To economize travel on the farm, and also to reduce the expense of building fences a central location of the buildings will do much to accomplish this result.
All substances likely to obstruct the successful cultivation of the soil should be removed from the surface of the fields intended for cultivation as soon as possible, it being a saving of time in cultivation and preventing the annoyance of breakage of all implements used.
It is an established principle of agriculture that no crop that is profitable and useful can be grown where surface water is allowed to accumulate and remain for any considerable period of time during the growing season, thus showing the necessity of providing suitable drains for the purpose of getting rid of all accumulation of surface water.
How this may be done cheaply and at the same time thoroughly is a subject in which we are all more or less interested.
The greater part of Waukesha county has an underlying strata of gravel at from two to four feet from the surface, which will allow of small pools being drained through the gravel by digging to the gravel and filling in stones, stumps, or any substance that will allow water to run through to the gravel.
It is a waste of time and labor to attempt to till land that is liable at any time to be covered with water, and the prudent farmer will not be satisfied until his land is in a suitable condition to be successfully worked in all reasonable conditions of weather.
An energetic Scotch farmer drained a piece of land so wet as to be worthless at an expense of one hundred dollars an acre, and afterwards in speaking of the improvement to a friend he was
asked the question if it would pay, he replied, "Aye, it costs a deal more not to do it," pointing to his own field covered with luxurious vegetation, while his neighbor's had nothing of value growing upon it.

The subject of the selection of seed is too much neglected by nearly all farmers. It is a common remark among farmers after grain has commenced growing in the spring that it stands thin on the ground, and almost always accompanied with a statement of the amount of seed used per acre and an expression of doubt as to what should be the cause. The difficulty is usually the result of the farmer's own carelessness in the care of the seed. Grain that has been stacked either to green or wet passes through a stage called sweating, both in the stack or mow and in the bin, and all such grain is unfit for seed on account of the germ being injured, and in many cases the vitality of the seed will be entirely destroyed.

Seed corn is often injured by not being sufficiently dried before freezing weather, and if not dry at that time its vitality is sure to be destroyed.

One of the greatest of mistakes in the selection of seed is in planting small potatoes. It is not possible to raise a crop of merchantable potatoes from the use of small seed. Select for seed good, well-formed potatoes; throw away the seed end, as it is usually called, cut the remainder into pieces, not having more than two eyes each and use but two pieces to each hill, and the result will be, under favorable conditions of weather, that nearly all the crop will be fit for market. Flat culture for corn and potatoes will usually produce the best results.

A three year's rotation of corn, grain and clover is about as good a system for this county as any yet adopted.

Farm building should be sufficient to store all the crops raised. It is poor management to put anything in stacks, especially hay. Hay contains, in the dry as well as in the green state, matter that is soluble in water. For this reason all exposed hay on the exterior of stacks is subject to have washed from it this soluble matter. A large proportion of this food is subject to loss by leaching, rains, by moulding, and by actually rotting in badly constructed stacks.

Farm stock need attention at all times, and to get the best possible results a judicious system of feeding should be pursued. What that system may be is a subject upon which men differ materially. But certain fixed principles underlie all successful efforts. Among these are sufficient and suitable food at all times and an ample supply of pure water; a uniform time of the feeding, and good shelter. Salt should be furnished to stock in some manner so that it will be accessible at all times, thus preventing the unpleasant consequences resulting from the occasional feeding of salt so common on many farms. The regular use of salt for swine will do much to prevent the diseases so common among that class of farm animals.

It is not the purpose of this paper to recommend any particular breed of the different species of farm animals, as each have their peculiar excellence for the purpose for which they were intended; but of its kind keep only the best.

The care and preservation of the land left for timber should receive greater attention than is usually given to that part of the farm. Cut only such timber for fuel as would not be likely to improve if left standing, and use care in removing timber from the woods, so as to do as little injury to the standing timber as possible.

The orchard and garden should receive more attention than is usually given to that department. No farmer does justice to his family that neglects to provide a good garden and orchard for their use.

The slack and careless manner in which many farms are managed, and the neglect of most farmers to surround their home with many of the comforts which people in cities enjoy, lead young men to think there is an easier and more respectable way of making a living than by following farming. The true source of wealth is in the soil. Deeper and more thorough culture will bring it out. The brain must be cultivated as well as the soil. To succeed in farming, do not attempt to cultivate too much land, keep a record of receipts and expenditures, keep posted on progressive agriculture, avoid outside speculation, and, of the science of farming it is especially true, that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.