

Ranking in importance with the cows, comes the family garden, and here everything the family needs should be grown in abundance. Look out not only for a summer but a winter supply, and grow largely of those things which can be kept over, or of such as you can sell the surplus. I have saved a bushel of dry Lima Beans for winter from six square rods of land, besides what the family has eaten. I find that my garden potatoes yield usually twice as much as the same amount of land in the field, and then by planting Hubbard Squashes as soon as I dig the first hills of potatoes, I grow a large crop of them. Every foot of the garden should be kept at work during the entire season; study its capabilities and what your market will use, and plant largely of that. If you can sell an acre of green corn it will bring, at 10 cents per dozen, about \$100, and furnish food for a cow for several months. Next in importance to the garden will be the wheat patch, and I would recommend that not less than one-fourth of the land be devoted to this crop. I know a man with a lot of only four acres, who has excelled all his neighbors in the yield of wheat per acre for many years. With two or three acres of wheat put in and manured, as the owner of a small place ought to be able to do it, he should have bread stuff for his family and wheat to sell every year. The land under wheat should be sown in clover every year to enrich the soil for corn and potatoes, which should follow it in rotation. (1) A fourth of an acre planted in some one of the improved varieties of sugar-cane will give a barrel, more or less, of excellent sirup and furnish in the seed and blades a large amount of food for cow and poultry. If desirable to work at home as much as possible, often an acre or two of broom-corn can be grown and made into brooms during the winter, giving employment for the slack season and additional profit.

It is difficult, however, to lay down rules, for every one must be guided by the circumstances by which he is surrounded, his soil, market, &c. One would find the greatest profit in making dairying the main thing, and by soiling might keep half a dozen cows on the products of his ten acres. Another, differently situated, might grow some special crops, such as sweet corn, Lima Beans, or sweet potatoes, to the greatest profit. Another, with a different soil and surroundings, might grow broom-corn almost exclusively, and still another, corn and wheat. With all these owners of small farms the question should be "How can I do the most work and get paid for it?" Their farming should be intensive, and everything be done in the most thorough manner. Every acre, yes, every rod, of the land must be made to pay. They must also be ever on the watch for material to keep the soil fertile, and, if they cannot afford to buy manure, they should produce it as suggested above. The average laborer does not earn \$300 a year, and must pay a heavy per cent of this for house rent. With no call for latter expense, if he owns his house and little farm and the family supplies are largely produced at home, he will be more independent and happy, and, with good management, will be able to feed and clothe his family much better and to lay by something for a rainy day. The same advice, somewhat modified, I would give to the owners of many poor farms who are growing poor crops and hardly making ends meet from year to year. Intensify your farming. Instead of plowing 30 or 40 acres, plow only 10, or at least only as much as can be means of clover, manure, or both, be made rich enough to produce heavy crops. Over-cropped land and poorly tended crops are the bane of farming. Put only such an amount of land in grain as you can put in well and tend well, if 20 or 40 acres, well; but if not, try ten or

five. Study your business in all its details; there is a way to farm and there are crops which will give a profit on your farm if you will find them out. An old German shop-keeper solemnly affirmed to a customer that he was selling his goods below cost, and when asked how he "made a living at it," answered, "By sure, we sell so many of 'em. There is a very large class of farmers whose business management is much to same as our German friend,—their farming, does not pay, but then they do a vast amount of it."

The New York Potato market

DESIRING to get a few facts regarding potatoes in the market at this time, we called upon several of the largest commission dealers here in New York City, from whom we derived the following information, which is presented for what it is worth.—In response to the question, "What potato do you consider the best and most profitable to handle the year round?" the invariable reply was, "the Burbank," because it is the best keeper, doesn't start in the store like the Early Rose, is not false-hearted and is of fine quality. To-day it brings the highest price in the market. The Early Rose according to the opinion of all, is depreciating very much, and in many localities is running into the Late Rose. Dealers consider the Early Rose, when first dug, superior to the Burbank, but it does not hold its superiority. The Early Vermont and Beauty of Hebron are frequently passed off in the market as Early Rose. The Beauty of Hebron, strange to say, does not seem to be growing in favor, the demand for it having fallen off the pass year or so. The price of it is higher than that of some other varieties, but dealers consider it no better. It takes a long time for a new early potato to make its way.

The general opinion concerning the Snowflake is that it is not a good market potato on account of its small size, as it is hard work to get sizable ones. Otherwise, it is considered a good sort, bringing as much as any other in the market. The Peerless is used more for shipping purposes, for naval stores and by public houses, on account of its cheapness. The Pride of the Valley and Queen of the Valley seem to be growing in demand and favor, and those seen by us were very fine. The Burbank, Early and late Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Snowflake, Peerless, Early Vermont, Pride of the Valley and Queen of the Valley seem to be about the only potatoes handled in this market.

As to the locality from which the best potatoes come, dealers seem divided in opinion. Some claim Western New York as an incomparable potato-growing country, while others think Maine far ahead. The best Early Roses are now brought from Maine and Nova Scotia. Some think the best Burbanks come from Northern New York. Those from New Jersey are of poorer quality. Very few potatoes come from the West for this market. Western potatoes, indeed, are considered inferior to those grown at the East, being coarser, not having so bright and healthy a look, and not cooking as nice and mealy.

It may not be generally known, though we have alluded to it before, that all of the seed for Bermuda potatoes is grown in the Northern part of America. The potatoes grown on the island are almost exclusively Chili Red and Early Rose, mostly the former. The Chili Reds grown there are considered much finer than those grown here, and while a great share of the Bermuda potatoes are of this variety, very few are grown in the United States for this market, as they are of inferior quality. This Winter potatoes have kept pretty well. The best sweet potatoes are grown in Jersey and Delaware. Virginia sweets are not nearly as nice-looking, nor do they cook as well, and accordingly they sell at a lower figure.

(1) Unfortunately the land would soon cease to grow clover if sown so often with it.