

ing wood with an old axe, is the extreme of folly. If you ask such farmers to sign for an agricultural paper, they will tell you that they cannot afford to take one, but they do afford to cut green wood every day, and burn it green, at an extra expense of the cost of a dozen papers. From an experience of fifteen years, I have come to the conclusion that burning dry wood is a saving of one-third, or $33\frac{1}{3}$ over green wood.

Now, brother farmers, is the time to get your wood ready for the ensuing year, and have it seasoning in your wood houses. I believe from experience, that wood seasoned under shelter is worth much more than that which is seasoned out of doors, exposed to the weather. It is an old adage, "that a poor man cannot afford to burn green wood; but in nine cases out of ten they burn green wood from year to year."

I will make a little calculation on the cost of burning green and dry wood, by the poor man who buys his wood. Fifteen cords of green wood we will suppose will last him one year, which, at \$6 per cord, would be \$90. Now, if he buys ten cords of wood extra for the ensuing year, at \$6 per cord, would be \$60. The interest on \$60 would be \$4.20, which, added to \$60, would be \$64.20, which, subtracted from \$90, leaves \$25.80 as the amount saved for the ensuing year, which is worth saving by any man whether rich or poor. In the case of the farmer who supplies his wood from the forest, there is not so much money expended, but it is money's worth in both cases; and the same result in economy. It is well for us to look with our eyes open to our own interest, in this as well as other subjects.—M. R. DUNHAM in *Rural Amer.*

HOW TO GET A GREAT CROP OF POTATOES.

WHEN any of my neighbors raise better crops or get them with less labor than I can, I am apt to want to know how they do it. On the other hand, if they have extravagant theories, do a great deal of extra land, fuss a great deal with composting manures and thoroughly pulverizing the land, and still do not show any better crops than their neighbors, I am not particularly inquisitive to know or practice their theories.

Happening, a few days ago, to be in the cellar of Capt. S. Hayden, of Hollis, I noticed his bins of splendid potatoes, and had the curiosity to enquire how he raised them.

He told me that on ground plowed in the spring he furrowed as deep as he could without turning up the turf. He prepared his manure by putting in the green manure some loam, ashes and brine or salt not very strong. He cut his potatoes so that one as large as a hen's egg would be divided into three or four pieces, and put three pieces in a hill, the skin side up, in a triangle of about five or six inches apart. He then put a shovel full of manure on the top of the potatoes. The result was that his potatoes yielded at the rate of from eight to ten hills to the bushel of good market potatoes. He told me he took good-sized potatoes to plant. The potatoes he raised were large enough—would average as large as turkey's eggs. I shall try it, and if any of your readers would like to do the same, you may give them a chance.—*New England Farmer.*

MAPLE SUGAR.

The season for making maple sugar is near at hand, and at the present prices how to manufacture this article so useful, to the greatest advantage, and how to get the greatest quantity of sugar from our trees, without injuring them, are questions of no little importance to the most of farmers. Every farmer knows how to make maple sugar, yet there are some that make much more in a season, and of much better quality from the same number of trees, than others. The principal reason of success is a strict adherence to the following rules:

1. When tapping the trees a spot is selected to drive the spile that is not above, beneath, or in the immediate vicinity of an old scar.

2. The buckets are large, clean and sound, so that the sap does not leak from them half as fast as it drops in.

3. The kettle or pan is set into an arch, so that it does not require one half of the labor, or quantity of wood to boil the sap; and so that it prevents sparks, burned leaves, coals, &c., from constantly falling into them.

4. If the sap becomes filled with dirt and leaves while standing in the store-troughs, or buckets, it is to be strained before it is boiled.

5. The fifth, and principal reason of success is in saving all of the sap. People in general do not realize the amount of sap that is wasted in a single day by carelessness.

A few years ago I procured a quantity