

THE EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, October 30, 1872.

Keeping Winter Apples.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes that the result of twenty years' experience in keeping apples may all be summed up in a few words, viz.: Keep them dry, cool, and entirely shielded from the external air. After trying numerous experiments, I have finally adopted the following method as being the cheapest and most expeditious:

I begin gathering winter fruit about the first of October, and finish, if possible, by the 20th of the same; leaving those kinds least affected by the frost and which are most tenacious of the parent stem till the last. Hard frosts are injurious to apples for late keeping. After the dew is off, and the apples become dry in the morning, I commence picking with the hand, and put them immediately and carefully into well-made flour barrels, made expressly for the purpose. I then lay them flat, and keep them in, lay them down on their sides, and when done gathering, wheel them to an outhouse or open shed, where I let them remain until severe weather sets in, when they are taken into the cellar, and remain undisturbed till wanted for the market.

It would be better to take them under shelter during the day, as the sun prevents the sun from shining on the barrels; for, as I said before, the whole secret of preserving apples is in keeping them dry and cool as possible without freezing. Apples should be picked only in dry weather. I have a cellar expressly fitted up for keeping apples as will not do for the cellar to be warm enough to keep other vegetables. It must be well ventilated, above my cellar window, open through the winter, unless in very severe weather, and when warm weather approaches, I close them through the day and open them at night. When the air is warmer on the outside than in the cellar, I keep all closed up tight, and vice versa.

I never reapeal or open my apples, for in so doing it loses a new agent of decomposing, and that is fixed in the barrels becomes in a great measure privy of its decomposing properties.

Having a scanty supply of barrels last fall at gathering time, I had a lot of old salt barrels recovered, making them nearly air-tight. Into a part of these I put winesses. On opening them in the spring, I found they had kept longer and better than any other barrels.

That which was lost in other barrels, which I attribute to saline influences.

A very great error of managing apples used to be, and still is, practiced by many fruit-growers; that is, putting apples in bins or on garret floors to go through the "sweating process," leaving them until they become shriveled before putting them away for winter storage. This is the apple losing flavor, as well as vitality for the arch that escapes from the apple by being thus exposed to the warm atmosphere is nothing less than minute particles of the apple itself.

I have observed that late-keeping apples as a general thing, have thicker rinds than those that mature earlier. This is peculiarly the case with the Rambler, round. If I am correct in this observation, it is in the favor of those who like to keep apples in bins in favor of close keeping; for the rind serves as a protection against the escape of the aroma of the apple, and consequently against the effects of the atmosphere. There is no apple with which I am acquainted that emits a greater odor than the Summer Queen, and none more frail.

Breeding Fast-Walking Horses

It is often said, in defence of the heavy premiums given to trotting horses at fairs, that speed is a legitimate part of agricultural improvement. Granting that this is so, we ought to encourage fast-walking horses, as the trotting of the two, a horse which will get over the ground rapidly on a walk is a much more valuable animal on a farm than the one which will go its mile in 240. There is no greater proof of the humbug of the excuse given for the encouragement of fast horses receive at fairs than the utter ignoring of premiums for good walking horses. The value of the horse adjuncts to a fair we have never had the objections to see trial that some have, but beyond this we like to see the true interests of agriculture served as well as to have a few days of frolic, and the encouragement of fast-walking horseflesh will do this.

In connection with this oversight on the part of the agricultural committees, the following remarks of a contemporary on the breeding of good walkers will not be inappropriate:

"The best gait a horse has is the fast walk, a slow walking horse is an abomination. Who has patience with such a horse? If you ride him or drive him he exhausts your patience. He is used to plough, or harrow, or go on the road, he moves along at a snail's pace. He does only about half the work of the rapid walker. If time is money, you make money, because you save time by having a horse that walks fast. Breeders should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from, by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will generally let go slow walking colts, while the stallion that has a long, rapid, pointed stride will be likely to beget colts with a similar action. Then there is a great deal in breeding to a horse with spirit and ambition. These cold-blooded horses will beget cold-blooded colts. The new jockeys appear the thoroughbred, even for obtaining a fast walker, the better. There is gout there, and spirit, and endurance, and stamina, and style. There are the neat, bony heads, and prominent eyes, the small ears, the capacious nostrils, the large lungs and chest, the well developed muscles the bones as dense as ivory. Even for walkers, then, get the most thoroughbred possible, and the same for trotters, and, of course, the same for rompers. You have the horses fit for any company, for any purpose—to haul the plough, or buggy, or carriage, or to carry you upon the backs. Breed large, fine mares to thoroughbred horses, and you will get colts that you will not be ashamed to have your friends see."

Prof's of Selling.

Mr. H. Sedgwick, of Cornwall, Connecticut, stated at the farmers' meeting, at Lowell, Massachusetts, in September, that the New England farmers were engaged in producing milk for the New York market. Referring to the short feed of the fall of 1871, he added:

"Our farmers all declare they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of cleaning the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made that we have a third of our present feed left over. As a sample of what this means, a feeding stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man who a year ago this last spring bought a farm of 80 acres of land for \$11,000. The farm then kept 10 cows, 2 or 5 yearlings, and a bull, and over 100 sheep. The young man took hold of that farm and improved it, and put in 14 acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to twenty-five cows, and kept them on 12 acres, feeding them the sowed corn, also cutting his own green for food. His receipts the first year were over \$3,000. This year he has summered on that same farm 10 cows, and he told me the other day that his 27 cows would average him \$100 each from the profit on milk."

RAILROADS.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD!

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 23, 1872,
MIXED TRAINS
WILL RUN
DAILY.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave S. L. City at 7 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Arrive at Sandy at 8:10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at Lehi at 9:10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
Arrive at Ogden at 10:10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Arrive at Salt Lake City at 11:40 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GOING NORTH:

Leave Lehi at 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
Arrive at Sandy at 10:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.
Arrive at Ogden at 11:40 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FARES:

Salt Lake to Dellowood Station	50cts
Lehi	40cts
Dandy	1.25
Point	1.75
Lehi	2.25

Passengers will please purchase tickets at the office.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

226 W.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, JULY 17th

1872,

Trains will leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Ogden 7 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leave Ogden City at 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; arrive at Salt Lake City 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

In addition to the above

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Salt Lake City at 5:30 p.m. and

Ogden at 6:30 a.m.

Passenger will please purchase their tickets at the office. Fifty cents additional will be charged when the fare is collected on the train.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

H. M. CHASE and Freight Agent, JOHN SHARP, SUPERINTENDENT

411 W.

REDUCTION IN MEAT,

At the

JOHN PAUL'S MARKET,

oppoite

BISHOP JOHN SHARP'S RESIDENCE.

Families supplied with the

CHOICEST MEATS,

cheaper than the Cheapest

as John Paul is back in his old position in the City Meat Market, stall No. 7.

Orders taken and delivered.

1885 W.

HARDWARE

C. H. BASSETT,

Having made extensive additions and alterations to his premises, is now prepared to show the

Largest and Best Assortment

of

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this Territory, and

Cheap as the Cheapest!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Stock, Farm Tools, Plows, Mowers, Outfit, Barber, Bells, Steam Packing, Wagons, Tires, Saws and Turners always on hand.

C. H. BASSETT

1885 W.

BATHS

Private and Plunge.

These are situated on the public

all around. Their medicinal properties are well known, and it is needless to enumerate them.

Besides the Private Baths, the large and ornate PLUNGE BATHTHS, or Ladies and Gentlemen, are open.

1885 W.

10,000 Pounds IRON & STEEL

O. H. BASSETT.

1885 W.

JOE BARBER,

CUTLER, LOOK and GUN SMITH

SHARPEENED.

Stoves Repaired, &c.

Commercial St.

1885 W.

C. BARRETT,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and ASSAYMASTER

1st Street, between 18th and 2nd Streets.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Metals furnished following day.

P. O. Box 510. 1885 W.

NEW YORK TRADE

BENEDICT, HALE & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

209-211 Grand Street, Corner Canal.

NEW YORK.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

Two good Pictures wanted, Augt. 1872.

Moore & Moore, 1872.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.

1885 W.

SHIRLEY'S FINEST OF EASTMAN DRUGGISTS

J. H. SHIRLEY & CO.