The Cutlook.

The quality of a potato depends much upon the land where it is grown. Very heavy clays and low wet soils cannot prosuce a mealy tuber. More care should be taken in this matter, as the potato is the most valuable vegetable we have, and no pains should be spared in its cultivation.

The following is given as the essential slements for successful currant growing: Deep, rich, moist soil; ample top dressing of manure in the fall; mulching applied to the soil about the bushes immediately after the spring rains; regular annual pruning, cutting back old wood about one quarter, trimming out the old and useless wood and keeping the bush open and airy.

A shortage in the onion crop for the season of 1892, is reported. The information has been gained by careful inquiries from many correspondents. This is contrary to the estimate made early in the season, based on the amount of seed soid by the seedsmen to growers. The extremely wet season has very much injured the quality of the crop, and, in consequence, irst-class stock will be scarce, notwithstanding the extensive sowing. the extensive sowing.

The extensive sowing.

The extraordinary benefit of gypsum on certain crops and certain soils has long been a puzzle to scientists as it has to practical men. But some facts well established may help give a clew to the method of its action, and thus indicate when and on what crops it had better be applied. It is generally conceded that it produces uniformly best results on sandy or gravelly soil and on the clover crop. produces uniformly best results on sandy or gravelly soil and on the clover crop. These are the soils that have the least capacity for holding nitrogen deposited by rains or dews. Clover is the crop to which nitrogen is the most necessary and which none furnished helps the plant to form the nodules on its roots which it is now believed aid in decomposing air imprisoned in the soil and using its nitrogen for crowth.

How to Pack Apples.

How to Pack Apples.

Two barrels of apples of the first grade sell quicker and for more money than a three barrel mixture of these two barrels with another barrel of the second grade. It pays better to market only the finest fruit in the best possible shape.

Apples for marketing should be picked from the tree by hand and handled gently; all that fall should be discarded, even if they do not show any bruise at the time. Discard everything specked, or in any way faulty or imperfect. Pack in the best new barrels; don't use poor barrels. Marketable apples will bring higher prices enough in neat, first-class barrels to more than pay the difference in cost. See that the barrels are made of well-seasoned wood, both heads and staves, so that they will not warp and the heads some out in transportation.

Remove one head of the barrel; select uniform, fair average apples (not the largest) and hand pack them, stem down around the edge of the barrel; then another row inside the first, and so on until the head is nicely covered close and tight, so they will not shift then put in about a half bushel more and shake the barrel carefully, so as not to disturb the facing, then add another half bushel and shake as before, and so on until the barrel is filled. It is important to shake the barrel five or six times while being filled to acttle the apples into the closest space, to prevent further etetlling in shipment.

Cultivating the Strawberry.

Cultivating the Strawberry.

Wm. Saunders, superintendent of the gardens and grounds of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has submitted, with some other papers on horticultural subjects, the following to the Secretary of Agriculture:

subjects, the following to the Sceretary of Agriculture:
The principal points involved in the successful culture of the strawberry are:
1. Prepare the ground by deep plowing and subsolling; apply a dressing of rotted manure, equal to twenty cords per acre; spread it over the surface, and mix it with the soil by repeated disintegration with a harrow. The best crops are produced on atrong, loamy soils; if somewhat clayey it will be all the better, provided it is drained.
2. Allow the plants plenty of space; the rows 30 inches apart and the plants about half that distance between each other in the rows.

half that distance between each other we the rows.

3. Remove all runners as they appear, and keep the surface pulverized and clean. If young plants are wanted, keep a portion of the plantation for that purpose.

4. Cover the plants in winter in all localities where the thermometer may run down to ten degrees Fahrenheit; this to be done after the first frost, using straw, leaves or other similar material as a partial protection.

Green or Dry Food.

Bulletin No. 15 of the Agricultural College of Utah relates an experiment by the director, J. W. Sanborn, on the subject of grading versus soiling, or feeding green food at the barn, and on feeding the same kind of food air-dried before feeding. He sums up as follows: It has been a question of doubt whether grazing cattle by treading the grass and by its frequent laceration in knawing does not check its growth, with a consequent decreased annual growth. If this injury occurs to any material extent, then in countries where high farming prevails it is thought soiling should be substituted for grazing. This practice prevails to a large extent in Europe and to some extent among dairymen in the east. But soiling means mowings from the fields to the feeding pens green food with 75 pounds of water for 100 pounds of food that might be dried down to 10 pounds of water, and thus save its bandling.

Removing Honey from Hives.

Removing Honey from Hives.

When about to remove comb honey from the hives, in whatever condition it may be in, have all things ready before disturbing the colony. Scrape and clean out the smoker; don't guess it is all right, but know that it is, and have fuel that emits plenty of smoke. See that the mask or veil is not full of holes, and the tools to be used are not stuck up with propolis.

When all things are ready, uncover the hive with so little jar that the bees are not aware of your presence, and puff a little smoke to put them on their good behavior. Where a break-joint honey-board is used, under a case of sections, they are not glued down, and can be easily loosened; but when a box or case of sections is placed over the combs with no intervening board, it requires work, patience and skill to pry them loose.

near to the entrance, the bees will take up a line of march for it and usually by morn-ing they will be out. If few bees leave it, it shows the presence of a queen, and there is no better way than to return it to the hive for a day or so, when it can be removed tion.

5. Do not disturb the roots by any process of cultivation from the month of September until after the crop has been gathered the following summer.

6. Destroy the plantation after it has produced its second crop, new ones being planted to succeed those that are abandanced.

hive for a day or so, when it can be removed again, and then she may have gone below. These boxes can be placed in the bottom of a barrel, and covered up, leaving only a small hole; the bees will be attracted to the light and pass out. The hole must be small, or robbers will find their way in.

The Dairy.

Do not let the heifers form the habit

The Dairy.
-Do not let the heifers form the habit

of drying up as soon as cold weather begins, but begin now to feed all liberally as the pastures are not as juicy as they are early in the season.

—It is a good time now to begin winter buttermaking, and if your cows are not fresh you can by liberal feeding increase and prolong the butter making period. Cows should not go dry over a month.

Meet formers now believe in special

Cows should not go dry over a month.

—Most farmers now believe in special purpose animals rather than those for which claims are made of adaptation for almost everything. The Jerseys as a race will make more butter on the same amount of food and go dry a shorter period than

weight gain made. 4. They required more local terms of the spin than winter for a pound of gain than winter for a pound of the spin than winter for a pound of gain than winter for a pound of the gain than winter for a pound of gain than winter for a pound of the gain than winter for a pound of gain than winter for the sail.

It is a pound to the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail than winter for the sail than the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain of the gain than winter for the sail the formation of seat the gain than the

# THE HORSEMAN.

James Golden says that with a rubberfeet, to destroy concussion, a mile in 2 min-utes is possible.

When Robert Bonner offered to give \$5,000 to the first horse which should trot a mile in 2:05, the pneumatic-tired, ball-bearing sulky was not in existence. He took improvements into consideration though. There is little doubt but he will be obliged to give his check for the full amount.

down, and can be easily loosened; but when a box or case of sections is placed over the combs with no intervening board, it requires work, patience and skill to pry them loose.

Where a case of sections has a breakjoint honey-board, and are not glued down, the bees can be driven below with a little smcke, the case can be lifted off and set down for a moment, while the hive is being can be driven out, with puffing smoke between the sections, when the case can be carried into the honey-house, and any bees remaining will leave and gather upon the windows. Where the case is glued down tightly, it is well to pry it up the evening before, taking it off in the morning.

There are many persons throughout the country who keep a few colonies of bees to provide their own families with honey (using old-style boxes), and make the inquiry how to get the bees out. If these boxes are removed towards evening, and smoke puffed into them, and placed near to the entrance, the bees will take up a line of march for it and usually by morning they will be out. If few bees leave it.

The theory that is often advanced by some writers on equine subjects that old mares are not valuable for brood-mares, that her vitality has been lessened by age and that the produce of such mares is of little value, received something of a knockdown blow recently, when the three-year-old colt, Bill Lindsay recently scored a fifth heat in 2:184, for his dam was 26 years old when he was foaled. Monbars, 2:16\frac{1}{6}, as a two-year-old, was foaled when his dam, Lady Maud, 2:18\frac{1}{4}, was 22 years old, and Goldmith Maid was 23 years old when she gave birth to that good producing sire Stranger.

What's the matter with handicappin What's the matter with handrapping trotters by putting weights on the sulky? You can stop anything with weight. Then "classes" would be unknown after horses gained records, and there would be a chance for such animals as get a certain mark, and are not able to beat it, to win a mark, and are not able to beat it, to win a race occasionally. Here are the running horse fellows adopting all the ways shown to be beneficial to the horse, and copied by them are the systems of shoeing, booting, etc., discovered by trotting horsemen. But, mind you, the trotting horse pessimist never looks to the turf for an idea. There is that that might be transplanted from the running to the trotting turf with advantage to the interest of the artificial gait.

It is a noticeable fact that the most successful drivers of trotting horses seldom use

—Most farmers now believe in special tigorears and by its frequent laceration in knawing does not check its growth, with a consequent decreased annual growth. If this injury occurs to any material extent, then in countries where high farming over the laceration in knawing does not check its growth. If this injury occurs to any material extent, then in countries where high farming over the laceration in knawing for grazing. This practice prevails to a large extent in Europe and to some existent among dairymen in the cast date solling means mowings for with 75 pounds of water for each of the solling means mowings for with 75 pounds of water for each of the solling means mowings for with 75 pounds of water for war to 10 pounds of water, and thus wave its handling.

Among stockmen a strong, a very strong, bias exists in favor of green foods, the belief having taken deep root that drying foods throw off more tian moisture, or that there is an indefinable something about water in association with plants that gives it food value. This feeling is manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in the sliage craze.

If we have the solution of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in the sliage craze.

If we have the solution of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food and green that the strong of the provided grass of roots over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food, and is especially manifested in exaltation of green grass over dry food and green dry to the new environment.

Fortilizers for Orchards.

The bulletin under review attacks these problems: Three steers were allowed to green and the strong dry to the problems of the problems of the problems

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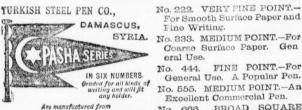
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