Agricultural Department.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR,

To whom all Communications on Agriculture should be addressed.

Grafting Grape Vines.

Correspondence to the *Journal of Agriculture*:

There appeared in the December number of the *American Journal of Horticulture* an article on grafting the grapevine, from the pen of Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., wherein he advocates the grafting of the grapevine above ground when the vine was in full vigor of growth. Now I do not doubt that Mr. Miller is successful by that method, but I do know that it is not a very successful method in other hands, and I can see many objections to his plan, and I think I know of a better, which I shall proceed to give for the benefit of your readers.

My method is to saw or cut off the vine from four to six inches under the surface of the earth, selecting a good and smooth place for the insertion of the scion. The stock I split with a sharp, thin-bladed knife, being careful to cut rather than to split, especially the bark on the side where I intend to insert the scion. I do not cut transversely across the grain of the stock, as Mr. Miller and others recommend, but make the split straight with the grain and as near the center of the stock as possible. The scion I cut wedge shape, as in common cleft grafting, being very careful to have the bark of stock and scion fit nicely. If the stock or scion is three-fourths of an inch or more in diameter, and the job has been done in a workmanlike manner, the scion will be firm enough without any tie; if, however, the stock is not strong enough to hold the scion firmly, I wind a string two or three times about the stock, near the top, and tie, using no wax on the string or union of stock and scion. The earth is then firmly pressed about the scion up to the top bud; a little saw dust put on the top to protect the bud and keep the earth from baking; a small twig should be stuck in close by the scion, so as to mark the exact spot so it may not be injured in hoeing or weeding.

The best time is early in spring, as soon as severe freezing weather is over. Some do it in the fall, which has the advantage that the stock and scion will callus sooner than that done in spring, and will consequently make a greater growth, and there is usually not so great a hurry then as in spring; but the disadvantage is that unless specially protected the scion is apt to get drawn out of the stock by the action of the frost.

I have grafted in this manner for three years past with uniform success, so that I would just as lieve undertake to graft a vineyard and insure success as to do so with an apple orchard.

Last spring I grafted some Concord with wood of Rogers' Hybrids, and although the season was very bad at least ninety per cent. grew, so that I have some five hundred strong vines of those varieties, some of which made over one hundred feet of wood.

E. A. RIEHL.

The Rise in Sugar.

The late rise in sugar ought to suggest a lesson to us as a people. It shows us how wholly we are dependent upon other countries for a supply of this great staple.

We use in the United States upwards of *four hundred thousand tons* of sugar yearly; three hundred and fifty thousand tons of which are imported. There is at present no lessening of the supply, but the bare possibility of next season's supply of sugar from Cuba being cut off on account of the troubles in that island, is sufficient to send up the price 25 per cent. in a single week. If the prospect of continued war in Cuba should be realized, the price of sugars is likely to be still more largely increased, and in case of the cessation of our foreign commerce, should we become involved in war with any foreign power, nearly our whole supply would be cut off, and prices must advance wholly beyond the reach of all but the wealthy classes. This would be *a National calamity greater than the loss of any other single article of importation.* It would affect every citizen.

We know of but one way to insure ourselves against such a possibility, and that is to raise our own sugars. This we are abundantly able to do. We do not refer now to our capacity for the production of cane sugar, but to our far greater capacity for the production of sugar from the Sugar Beet.

In a recent complete and valuable work on Farm management, farm crops, &c., (entitled—"How to make the Farm Pay"—and published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., of Philadelphia and Chicago,) is a most excellent chapter on the cultivation and management of Beets for sugar, from which we make the following extract:

"The production of beet sugar, throughout the world, is now about six hundred and fifty thousand tons, or one-fourth of the whole production of sugar. We have millions of acres adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. We have the best labor saving machinery of any country on the globe, and there is no good reason why we should not produce a million tons of sugar annually, within ten years. In accordance with the practical aim of this work, we shall endeavor to show that it is to our pecuniary, and especially to our agricultural interests, to do so.

The cost of raising the beet cannot, under judicious cultivation, exceed three dollars per ton, and we think that they can be raised for two dollars per ton. But taking the highest estimate, of three dollars a ton, there is left a wide margin for profit, as one ton of beets will yield from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty pounds of refined sugar; about fifty pounds of molasses suitable for distillation; five hundred pounds of leaves, an excellent green fodder; and five hundred pounds of pulp, worth one-third as much as good hay. But this is not all; the beet crop cleans and prepares the soil; and, in rotation, is one of the best preceders of any grain crop. The yield of beets, per acre, varies from seventeen to forty-two tons. We think that, with our improved methods, an average yield of thirty tons per acre can readily be secured, but taking the low average yield of twenty tons per acre, at five dollars per ton, is one hundred dollars; deducting the highest estimate of the cost of production, three dollars per ton, leaves forty dollars per acre clear profit to the farmer. Considering the probability of a yield of thirty tons per acre, costing two dollars per ton, we have the possibility of a profit of ninety dollars per acre.

"There are, at present, but few manufactories of beet sugar in this country, but they would spring up on every side, if farmers once determined to raise the crops, and make that determination known. Communities settling on the rich soils of the west and south, have this matter in their own hands, as have also the farmers in the older states. Let a dozen farmers, in any section of the country, agree with some capitalist to supply him with beets, and a market will be at once created. It is for farmers to agitate this matter, in their daily conversation, in their visits to the city markets, in farmers' clubs, and through the columns of their chosen agricultural journals. The manufacture must be exceedingly profitable. It is carried on from September to March, a period when labor is easily commanded. It will employ the ex-farm laborers, at a season when their services are not required on the farm; thus incidentally conferring a permanent benefit upon every community, where such an industry is established." The author of the work from which we quote the above, estimates the cost of working one thousand tons of beets as follows:

1000 tons of beets at $5.00	$5,000
Labor	2,000
Other expenses	1,200
Total	$8,500
RECEIPTS.	
160,000 lbs sugar at 10 cents	$16,000
7200 gallons molasses at 25 cents	1,800
200 tons pulp at $4	800
Total	$18,600

leaving a profit of over one hundred per cent. on the manufacture, reckoning the sugar to be worth only ten cents per pound. But supposing such a quantity could be raised as to bring the price of raw sugar down to eight cents per pound, there would still be a profit of over fifty per cent. on the investment of the manufacturer. Certainly this branch of industry cannot remain long unoccupied."

Fruit-Grafting.

As the time will soon be here when grafting will be in order, we will repeat our farmer advice that every farmer should do his own grafting. It is a very easy operation when once understood, and this is readily done by seeing it done. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stalk so that the bark shall not be bruised—and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving the bark also uninjured—and placing the *rim of the wood* of both stock and scion together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is no danger of failure if properly waxed. We make a shoulder to the graft and think it adds to the certainty of success, though probably it weakens it. We prefer also two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should be always used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigoronsly.

We wish to remind those preparing grafting wax, that we have found *four* parts of rosin, *one* part of beeswax, and *one* part of beef tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tincup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel, and be used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed without heating the cup. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations for making grafting wax, and we believe we have tried them all, but prefer our own. Applying it warm or hot does no injury to the graft. The object to attain in the proportion is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If, however, upon trial, different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after trying them in several ways, we have come back to these.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Adam was quite an unfortunate newspaper man. Cain sent a club for his second issue, and the form was pied.

Seeing a cellar nearly finished, a waggish author remarked that it was an excellent foundation for a story.

Michigan City is in Indiana, Kansas City is in Missouri, and Virginia City is in Nevada, and also in Montana.

A Georgia minister thinks he has discovered that the forbidden fruit was tobacco. Eve, accordingly, took a whiff instead of a bite.

A Berlin newspaper has one editor whose sole charge it is to serve out the terms of imprisonment decreed against the paper for its libelious articles.

The Walter Grape.

PRICE LIST.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 25.	Per 50.	Per 75.	Per 100.
No. 3—one year	$ 3	$33	$65	$125	$185	$240
No. 2— do	4	43	88	170	248	320
No. 1— do	5	54	110	212	310	400
Two years—best	10	108	220	425	620	800

IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT MUCH REDUCED RATES.

Saccharine Tests for Wine.

At the National Saccharine Test for Wine, at Hammondsport, N. Y., Oct. 28th, 1868, the *Catawba* stood in saccharine matter 24—*Walter* 26—*June* 101—*Delaware* 105. This test was made with 17 ounces of the Walter, somewhat frozen, to 24 ounces of each of the other varieties.

Next morning the Superintendent, Clerk, and one of the Directors of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. (the parties who conducted the test the day before,) to satisfy themselves of the merits of the "Walter" by an equal trial, tested 17 ounces of frost from the same lot that were used the day before, and the saccharometer stood at 31—the Walter beating it 8.

Had the juice of the Delaware and Catawba been pressed equally hard with the *Walter*, their skins and centres being acid, the Delaware would have stood lower and the Catawba proportionably below the Delaware. All the other varieties ranged much lower than those enumerated above.

There had been constant rains and damp weather in the section where the *Walter* grew—its competitors growing at Hammondsport and along the lakes, where there had been but little rain during the season—dry soil and weather being necessary for the perfect sweetening of grapes.

A committee of the American Institute Farmer's Club, in a report of Sept. 22, 1868, printed in the New York Semi-Weekly Tribune of Sept. 25th, after speaking of the qualities of the *Walter*, say: "We conclude the *Walter* will be a valuable grape in the grape regions of the upper Mississippi, on the shores of Lake Erie, in western New York, on the slate soils of western Pennsylvania, and wherever else native grapes are successfully grown."

Letter from Charles Woolley, one of the oldest vinerists in the State.

VINEYARD POINT, Ulster Co., N. Y., May 19, 1868.

Messrs. Ferris & Caywood.

DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 18th I am in receipt of, in which you ask it I have any objections to sending you, for publication, the facts I am acquainted with, in relation to the character of the *Walter Grape.* I have never indorsed the character or usefulness of vines, or other articles of any description, and would not at my present stage of life were it not for two reasons which seem sufficient. First, I know the *Walter Grape* will meet the prejudices widespread throughout the country, caused by the worthlessness in most localities of many of its predecessors. Second, because I can say from personal observation that the *Walter* is the best variety I have had any knowledge of, and I think I have cultivated nearly all that have been recommended, discarding them all and falling back upon the Concord and Hartford Prolific as vineyard varieties. I am interested in knowing that the fruit of the *Walter* grows larger each year as the vine grows older, being last year fully one-third larger than it was two years ago. It grows well; sets fruit well. I have seen it ripe several times before Hartford, and I have never seen any mildew on its fruit or on its large and thick, but Delaware shaped foliage. The flavor of the fruit I think superior to any other variety. You say in your circular it is a seedling of the Delaware and Diana; I think the character of each of these varieties is quite distinguishable in the *Walter*, particularly that of the Delaware. I slad think it would make a wine of high character. I have visited it annually since it first bore, six years ago, three times in Ulster Co., N. Y., in a low valley, where the Isabella seldom ripens, and each time it was fully ripe in August. I have seen it each of the three past seasons in Poughkeepsie, ripening at the same time, excepting last year, when the constant rains prevented all varieties from maturing at their usual time, but it perfected its fruit by the middle of September. The raisins of the last mentioned crop I have seen and eaten, which were good. From its succeeding in the low valley and tenacious clay of Modena, and also in the dry slatey position in Poughkeepsie, I think it will be well adapted to the varied sections of our country. You may make whatever use of these opinions you deem proper.

Yours truly, CHARLES WOOLLEY.

FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
21-y

Plant Choice Fruits.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

I will send fine SALEM GRAPES by mail for $1 each. Rogers 4, 15, 19, at 50c each. Kittatinny and Wilson's Early Blackberries at $1 per dozen, by mail. Clark Raspberry, $2.50 per doz. Philadelphia do, $2.00 per dozen, all by mail.

I will deliver the following at Express office, properly packed, at the following prices: Concord Grapes $3 and $10 per hundred. Delaware, Diana, Creveling and Ive's Seedling, $15 per hundred. Salem Grapes at $75, $50 and $40 per hundred. Rogers 4, 15, and 19 at $25 per hundred. Fine Roses at $4.50 per dozen. Marshal Neil Rose (by mail) 75c each.

Address JOHN CHARLTON,
23-1y Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDS, ROOT GRAFTS.—Osage Orange Seed, prime, new, $15 per bushel. Apple Seeds, Peach Pits, frozen. Root Grafts, Apple, packed, 10,000, $60. Osage Hedge plants, 1st cl., 1,000, $3; 10,000, $25. Peach—Hale's Early and other best sorts. Stocks—Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c. Roses, Evergreens, Grapes, Downing Gooseberry, Charles downing Strawberry, Blackberries, Raspberries, Green House Bedding Plants, Dahlias, Lilies, &c. Send 10c. for Three Catalogues.

F. K. PHOENIX,
Bloomington Nursery,
feb25-6m McLean Co., Illinois.

PEACH TREES.—Crawfords, Hale, and others, five feet.....$10 per 100
Pear and Cherry Trees, 1 yr., 1st class.....15 " "
Apple Trees in variety, 1 yr., 2 feet.....5 " "
Apple Grafts, at low rates.

Also, a full assortment of Nursery stock, of all ages. *Samples sent at wholesale price.*

***Specimen Orchard contains over 3,000 bearing trees of *Apple Pear and Cherry.*

Send for Price List. *HOFF & COOPER,*
feb11-6m Watsaga, Knox County, Ill.

300,000

EVERGREENS!

100,000

GRAPE VINES!!

Evergreens only $10 to $20 per 100

GRAPE VINES—
CONCORDS ONLY $8 PER HUNDRED.

The Concord is the Great Grape for the Million, and we put the Price at only $40 to $50 1,000.

EVERY WESTERN FARMER should have 1,000 Evergreens, and 100 Grape Vines, and these he can have FREE.

Improve and Beautify your Farms and homes.

1,000 EVERGREENS FREE!
100 GRAPE VINES FREE!
1,000 EVERGREENS FREE!
100 GRAPE VINES FREE!

FREE! FREE! FREE! FREE!

Who would be without them, when they can be had so cheap? Now is the time for *go-ahead* Farmers to supply their neighbors at low rates, and themselves *FREE.*

Improve and beautify your Farms, your Homes, and your neighborhood. Eastern Tree dealers travel through your State, and charge you as much for ONE DOZEN Vines as we charge you for 100 Vines.

Now, what is the use of paying such enormous prices, when you can get a better article at the west for one-quarter the price?

THINK OF THESE THINGS.

100,000 Grape Vines.
300,000 Evergreens.

Add to the value of your Land, and to the comfort and pleasure of your Family and

Home! Home! Home!
Free! Free! Free!

People will appreciate the reduction from the extravagant prices usually charged for

Evergreens and Grape Vines!

LIVE MEN will learn all particulars, by sending *for CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.*

EVERGREENS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

We are prepared to furnish the people of the North West with Native Evergreens at exceedingly low prices, by the thousand—so cheap that all can afford to purchase. They increase in value rapidly, and as ornamental trees, are surpassed by none. We can show you trees near the City of Chicago, of the same varieties, planted five or six years ago, that are *now* at from $3 to $5 each.

Parties who attended the sale of real estate at Egandale, in Chicago, last season, can fully appreciate the value and beauty of these trees when properly cared for. Every owner of real estate should have from 1,000 to 10,000 of them. They are needed all over the Northwest for

Hedges, Windbreaks and Ornament.

GRAPE VINES!

CHEPP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Our Vines are grown on the open prairie, consequently are hardy, acclimated, and adapted to Western Soil and Climate.

At the above prices we warrant Good Stock, delivered in good condition at the Express office in Chicago, Free of Charge for boxing, packing and drayage.

Send Stamp for Circular giving full particulars.

Address

D. P. HOLMAN & CO.,
23-10 115 Madison St., Room 1, Chicago.

A BEAUTIFUL SEWING MACHINE

FREE!

A NOVEL IDEA!

We Help Those Who Help Us!

To Ladies, attention!
To Ministers, attention!
To Sewing Societies, attention!
To Church Societies, attention!
To Good Templars, attention!
To Odd Fellows and Masons, attention!
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A $60 Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Free!

We want two or three Ladies or Gentlemen in every town or village in the State, to help us carry forward a very laudable undertaking. We want every Church Society to give their Minister's wife a beautiful Sewing Machine, and at the same time benefit themselves.

One good *live* man or woman in a *live* congregation can do the business in one day. We want all Societies to present some worthy sister with a Sewing Machine. You all know of some kind-hearted, hard working, good Christian woman in your neighborhood, who is toiling with her needle, trying to support herself and little ones. The most of us know a minister's wife in our community, who has a family to care for, and who, being weak for his labor work donut is wearing out her life in arduous labor, trying to keep father and children in suitable condition.

Now, do you want to send a perpetual sunbeam right into the homes of these families? Do you want to set that mother's heart in a flutter of joy? Do you want to be blessed every day that that nautical machine runs? If so, send at once for Circular giving full particulars, and then propose the subject at the first meeting of your Society, or go to work at once on your own account. This is no cheat, catch-penny or humbug arrangement, but is bona *fide* and "honor-bright," and will confer a favor on all concerned. Ladies can attend to it in some cases better than gentlemen. Send stamp at once for particulars. Address

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Dreer's Garden Seeds!

ALWAYS RELIABLE.
BEING AS REPRESENTED.
Fresh and Genuine.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and all others in want of Seeds, will find it to their advantage to send their orders direct to the Seed Grower.

The following are a few of the leading varieties:

	Oz.	℔.
Beet, Simon's Extra Early	$0 10	$1 25
" Early Blood Turnip	10	1 25
" Fine Long Blood	10	1 25
Cabbage, Large Early York	30	3 00
" Early Winningstadt	50	5 00
" " Wakefield	50	5 00
" Fildes' Flat Dutch	50	5 00
" " Large Drumhead	50	5 00
" Drumhead Savoy	30	3 00
Carrot, Long Dark Orange	15	1 50
" Early Scarlet Horn	20	1 50
Cucumber, Early White Spine	25	1 50
" Long Green	20	1 00
Cauliflower, Early Paris	1 50	
" Early Erfurt	2 50	
Celery, Dreer's White, Solid	40	4 00
" Turner's Incomparable Dwarf	30	4 00
Lettuce, Early Curled	25	2 50
" Early Cabbage	40	4 00
" Royal Cabbage	40	4 00
Melons, Netted Citron	10	1 00
" Jenny Lind	10	1 00
" Mount Sweet Water	10	1 00
Onion, Large Red Wethersfield	40	5 00
" Yellow Strasburg	40	5 00
" Yellow Danvers	50	6 00
" White or Silver Skin	50	6 00
" Imported Red, ½ above prices.		
Parsnip, Large Sugar	10	1 00
Radish, Long Scarlet Short Top	15	1 25
" Red and White Turnip	15	1 25
" Early Olive Shape	15	1 25
Salsify, or Oyster Plant	25	3 00
Squash, Early Bush	25	1 50
Tomato, Extra Early	50	4 00
" Cook's Favorite	50	4 00
" Tilden	50	4 00
Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch	10	67
" Purple Top, Strasburg	10	75
" Carter's Imperial, Purple Top, Ruta Baga	10	1 00

	By the bus.	By the qt.
Beans, Early Dwarf Wax	$12 00	$0 60
" " Mohawk	10 00	50
" " Valentine	10 00	50
" " Giant Wax		1 00
" " Large Lima	14 00	60
Peas, Dreer's Extra Early	14 00	60
" " Tom Thumb	14 00	60
" " McLean's Little Gem	20 00	1 00
" " Champion of England	10 00	50
" " Eugene	10 00	50
" " Black Eye Marrowfat	5 00	30
Corn, Adam's Extra Early	5 00	30
" Large Sweet or Sugar	5 00	30
" Stowell's Evergreen	5 00	30

***15 cts. additional for each quart by mail

Potatoes, Early Rose...℔ 8 qt...℔ peck $5...℔ bus. $15. (60 ℔ to the bushel.)
" Early Goodrich, Harrison, and other varieties at market price.

***For a full list of varieties see *Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1869*, which contains descriptive lists of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, New Varieties Plants, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Books, Implements, &c.

***Mailed to all who enclose a postage stamp.

Address
HENRY A. DREER,
Nurseryman and Seed Grower,
21-8 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TITUSVILLE NURSERY.

MERCER COUNTY,

NEW JERSEY.

20,000 PEACH TREES

5 to 6 feet high.....$100 per 1000
4 to 5 feet high.....60 per 1000
2½ to 4 feet high.....40 per 1000

All the leading varieties in good assortment. Packed and delivered at Railroad station without

EXTRA CHARGE.

20,000 Peach Trees in dormant bud. $50 per 1000 Packed.

3,000 Dahlias. A fine collection, embracing Show, Fancy and Pompone varieties; 20 cents each; $3 per dozen, sent by mail, postage paid; $15 per hundred by express or freight.

Small Norway Spruce, and Other *EVERGREENS, LOW.*

ALSO GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

$1 per ℔; $2 per 3 ℔s.

HARRISON POTATOES,

$1 per 4 ℔s by Mail.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

BLACKWELL BROTHERS,
feb25-3m *Titusville, Mercer Co., N. J.*

WEST AVENUE

NURSERIES.

GRAPES VINES.

I invite the attention of Dealers and Planters to my large stock of

GRAPE VINES,

mostly two years old, having been root pruned and planted out last Spring. They have made a very large growth.

I offer great inducements to those wanting vines.

Likewise I have on hand a good stock of Wilson and Kittatinny

BLACKBERRY,

DAVIDSON'S THORNLESS, AND DOO-LITTLE BLACK CAP

RASPBERRY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

A. S. HALL,
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RIVERSIDE NURSERY

Davenport, Iowa.

If you want a good article of Nursery Stock, such as

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Cherry Trees, Peach Trees, Evergreens, and Disciduous Trees,

Send your orders to
J. W. PEARMAN,
Davenport, Iowa.
or R. W. FURNAS, Brownville.
Catalogue free. 13-8-y

OAKLAND NURSERY.

ST. LOUIS CO., MO.

100,000 Box Elder Seedling, from 6 inches to 1 foot in height, $8 per M.
50,000 Sugar Maples.....$ 4 00 per M
30,000 Miami Black Cap Raspberry.....12 00 per M
100,000 Asparagus Roots.....2 50 per M

Grape Vines of all the leading varieties.

RICH'D BERRY & CO., Mo.
16-3m Ellisardsville P. O., St. Louis Co.,

PEACH TREES.—Crawford's, Hale and others, 5 feet.....$10 per 100
Same varieties, stocky trees, 4 to 5 feet.....8 " "
Pear and Cherry Trees, 1 yr., 1st class.....15 " "
" " " " 2 & 3 yr., extra.....35 " "
Apple Trees, 1 yr., selected, 3 ft.....5 " "
" " " " 5 to 7 ft.....80 " "
Apple Grafts, mostly winter varieties.....6 " M
Clinton Grapes, 2 years, well rooted.....4 " 100
Concord Grapes, 2 years, extra.....10 " 100
Delaware Grapes, 2 years, extra.....20 " 100
Delaware Raspberry, tips.....10 " M
Philadelphia.....8 " 100
Kittinny Blackberry, well rooted.....6 " 100
Wilson Blackberry, well rooted.....8 " 100

Also Rvergreen Roses,

and a general assortment of Nursery Stock, including Plums, Golden Dwarf Peach, Quinces, Grapes in variety, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, *ALL AT LOW RATES.* Samples sent at wholesale price.

***Send for price list.

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23-6m Watsaga, Knox County, Ill.

EVERGREEN & FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, for the Prairies of Nebraska. We are offering *White Pine, Hemlock, Arbor Vitae, Sugar Maple and Birch Seedlings*, in lots of 50,000 or more, at $2 $1.50 per Thousand. We have the largest stock of Evergreens and Forest Trees in the west. Send stamp for circular. Pamphlets containing full, practical and scientific instructions for propogating, handling, planting and management of Forest Trees and Evergreens, mailed for 50 cents. PINNEY & WEAD,
21-8t Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.

I have over sixty acres in Seed on my Shree Seed Farms, in Marblehead, Mass., where I have raised over one hundred varieties the past season, *all perfectly tested.* I import many choice seeds from the best European growers. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and many new and rare vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. *Seeds warranted to be as represented. Catalogues gratis to all.* JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
feb25-8m Marblehead, Mass.

Early Field Corn.

The Corn for the Million.

I INTRODUCE to the Corn Growers of America a new variety of Field Corn, grown some three years by Joseph F. Blood, two miles north of Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, marked to him from the Patent Office "Early Field Corn." The habits of this new variety are as follows: First, it matures at least two weeks earlier than our ordinary varieties. There will as many Stalks grow in a hill, consequently it will produce at least 33 per cent more to the acre. This great increase per acre yearly in the Crop, will increase the real wealth of our nation to the amount of Millions annually.

This variety is bright yellow, generally 16 rowed, the cob usually covered closely at both ends with kernels; the ears break very readily from the stem; the husk is very light and silky, making it very easy on the hands in husking. Mr. Blood says that he can husk at least 25 per cent. more bushels per day than of the old varieties. Mr. Blood last fall husked, shelled and sold some 600 bushels of this variety along with his old crop of Corn. The grain merchants were unable to distinguish the new from the old. His old varieties, owing to the unfavorable Fall, was not fit to shell or sell at all.

This variety can be planted with safety from the 1st to the 10th of June. In one hundred days from planting it will be completely out of the way of the early frosts that we sometimes have in this latitude from the 10th to the 20th of September. This variety is as early as our little eight rowed York State or Yankee flint Corn. The stock is rather short, but very thick round, with generally a very large ear. Mr. Blood says he dare not tell the plain truth about this new variety of Corn for fear that his statement will be set down as a "fish story," or as a humbug.

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