AGRICULTURAL.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

☞ All Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to the Editor.

Herd Law and Fence Question.

We have always thought Nebraska made a mistake by not having a rigid Herd Law, extended over every inch of the domain, from its first settlement. If she does not bestir herself, the old and timbered States, even, will set her an example in this respect. The fences in this or any other county in Nebraska, costs ten times as much as all the cattle and live stock in it is worth. Let the farmer make his own figures, and see if this is not true. We do not mean to advocate the abandonment of stock raising; not by any means. But that it should be herded and taken care of; not permitted to roam at pleasure. This question is now being agitated all over the country—North, East, South and West. Sound reasoners and calculators agree that if fences must be used, they should be used to keep stock *in*, not *out*.

We copy the following excellent article from the *Southern Cultivator*, to show how people in that section of country are regarding the fence question.

FENCING STOCK OUT OR IN.

The Livingston Agricultural Club has rendered the public a valuable service by its clear and able report on the question of "Abandoning the use of fences and the enactment of a stock law," which appeared in the September number of your Journal. I regard the fences, that may besaved by proper legislation, without detrement to any interest, as equal to one-half of a fair rent of some farms, taking them as a whole. In other words, relieve Southern farmers of the present expense of fencing out intruding stock that would have no moral right to consume, or damage in any way, the crops grown by any person on his own land, and you will double the value, of all productive soil. It is obvious that the higher the tax imposed to keep stock out of a wheat, corn or cotton field to make a crop, the less inducement there is to cultivate the same; consequently, there is less demand for labor than there would be if this were removed. The poor, who now keep a few hogs, loose far more by the depreciation of their wages, whether they work by the month or crop on shares, than they gain by this untimely free stock range. Stock raised in this way in well settled counties, costs the community at large full ten times more than it is worth to the owners. This remark is based on my own experience, this summer. I have kept a number of young hogs for a neighbor all summer, in a good clover field, well fenced, for nothing, because it is far more cheaper for me to fence them *in* one small field, than *out* of several large corn fields. Indeed, to fence many fields against so many small, shad-bellied swine, jumping sheep, and unruly cattle, taxes on common land more than the use of it is worth. Hence, many million acres lie out as a common waste, that would be cultivated, to the incalculable advantages of all classes and interests, if this fence burthen were taken off. Then a poor farmer, who is barely able to pay for fifty acres and a mule, could plow, plant, sow, and gather in his crops, without the expense of working one pannel of fence beyond what encloses any little stock he may choose to keep. Give this encouragement to buy land in the South, and defend honest agricultural industry from all invasion by man or his beast, and you will soon change squatters and bad renters into independent land-holders and conservative freemen.

It is a mistake, to suppose a poor laboring man in the South can never lay up enough money to pay for a few—far more than the great Cincinnatus had when he was called from the plow to save his country from the greatest peril. Fence, taxes and all others, on land, are now so heavy in the aggregate that poor men can hardly afford to own any.

In New York State this onerous fence tax does not exist; laboring men receive a dollar a day as farm wages. Here. I hire good men at fifty cents a day. There, a farmer makes fifty tons of hay with less labor than I can fence a meadow for such a crop. So long as the poor, unwittingly compel farmers to throw away somuch labor in maulting fence rails, their wages must be *low*. D. LEE.

Another correspondent in the same says:

I [illegible] Livingst[illegible] to some of the p[illegible] on the subject o[illegible] of the largest planters in the country, present, said he would pay five hundred dollars to have the law pass—but the estimated cost of fencing was too small. Here it seems to be almost impossible to hire freedmen to cut and split rails. The labor is to heavy for Cuffy, now that he is his own master. Again many of our planters are compelled to adopt the "patch system" of planting. And to get twenty acres of land worth cultivating they are forced to keep up the fencing around one hundred acres of land. Hence, we see at once, that the estimated expense of fencing will not approximate the actual cost in many instances. This planter says the cost of keeping up his fencing exceeds his tax annually. Some tenants, the squatters and inhabitants of our towns and villages, who have no means of pasturing their stock, but depend through the summer on their grazing upon broom sedge, on the old field and commons, would certainly oppose such a law—most landlords could provide a pasture for the few cows of their tenants. But those who have no land of their own, such as the mechanics of the country, and other business and professional men of the country, and towns, would be seriously injured by it, for a short time only; for we do honestly believe that the great increase in the production of forage would so diminish the price of cattle feed that in the end they would be benefitted, to say nothing of interest they would take in the improvement of their stock, besides, the thrown-out land of the farmers would be enhanced greatly in value by the dense growth of grass which would soon cover it, and the land pikes would cease to ruin it by hunting for the bramble roots, by throwing up the clay and making the old field look like a grave-yard or a battle field.

STEAMING FOOD FOR COWS.—Mr. F. C. Eastman, a New York cattle-broker, who has a farm in Dutchess county, where he frequently feeds a large number of cattle, says: "There is no doubt as to the advantage of steaming food for cows that are milking, and for fattening any kind of stock—horses fatten very quick on it, and are healthy.

TO STOP VOMITING.—A cloth wet in essence of peppermint, laid across the stomach is good. A plaster made of pulverized cloves, ginger and Indian meal, and applied to the stomach, is also good. A small pill of cayenne pepper will sometimes stop it very soon.

We are indebted for special favors the past week:

To STICKNER & BAUMBACH, of the Dodge County Nurseries, Waupun, Wisconsin, for a couple dozen Hyslop Crab Apples; the finest we have seen. We have taken pains to show them around among our friends, who also greatly admire them. No garden or farm should be without this fine variety of Crab Apple.

To J. W. HARKNESS of Fairbault, Minnesota, we are indebted for a few very fine, Hyslop and Transcendant Crab Apple trees. If Mr. Harkness sends out all his trees of such quality—taken up, and packed in such admirable style—no one will complain of him, we are sure.

We purchased a small bill of several varieties of Crab Apples of J. C. PLUMB, Milton, Wisconsin. We find put up extra, as a present, a couple each of "Winooski," "Belle," "Silver," "Montreal Beauty," and "Bullion," new and rare varieties of Siberian Apples. Mr. Plumb is a leading and devoted Pomologist, and has given much attention to obtaining and desiminating new and valuable varieties of apples.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1869.

R. W. Furnas, Pres. St. Bd. Ag.

SIR:—This department is making an effort to collect specimens for the formation of a General Cabinet, and it will afford me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of any articles from your section which you may deem interesting and worthy of contribution.

I particularly solicit seeds and grains samples of economic products, prepared animal and vegetable substances, fibers, &c. Samples of wool from the various breeds of sheep, should be attached to a slip of paper, stating the breed, age and sex of the sheep from which they were taken, and the character of the soil on which they were grown.

Also, skins of animals and birds, and specimens of destructive and rare insects. Collections of beetles, grasshoppers, plant bugs, and all hard-bodied insects, should be transported in alcohol. Butterflies, moths, &c., may be placed in triangular slips of papers, or old envelope corners, dried, and sent in tin boxes, in which a hundred or more papers may be packed.

I trust that the law of Congress allowing packages for this department—weighing not exceeding *two pounds*—to come free of postage, will induce frequent contributions of rare specimens, from the various departments, of nature—mineral, vegetable, and animal—for the benefit of a national museum of agriculture.

Any correspondent can send as many parcels as he may desire, provided each does not exceed two pounds in weight.

HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner.

"Who Planted This Old Apple Tree?"

We make the following beautiful extract from the address of Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, delivered at the Twelfth Session of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, in September last:

What greater temporal comforts can we leave to our heirs than the fruits of the orchard and garden! What more valuable testimonials of a philanthropic life than the trees we plant for future generations! Trees are the best landmarks of a noble civilization. Trees are a rich legacy to our heirs. Trees are living monuments to our memories. Fruits are perpetual mementoes to our praise. The man who plants a fruit tree is a benefactor of his race, and when we shall have gone to our rest, when the fragrance of vernal bloom shall no longer delight the senses, when the verdure of leafy summer shall no longer inspire the soul, when the golden harvest of mellow autumn shall no longer gladden the sight, the tree shall live to bless those who shall follow us. And when, in after ages, posterity shall recline under the shade of the trees planted by our hands, and gather from their bending branches the luscious fruit, will not some grateful heart remember the giver, and ask, "*Who planted that old apple tree?*" How beautiful is this sentiment portrayed by our poet Bryant:—

What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard row, it pours
Its fragrance through our open doors."

"What plant we in this apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky,
While children come, with cries of glee,
And seek them where the fragrant grass
Betrays their bed to those who pass,
At the foot of the apple tree"

And when the thousands who have enjoyed its fruits and shared its blessings, are buried, like its own roots, deep in the bosom of mother earth—

"The children of some distant day,
Thus to some aged man shall say:
'Who planted this old apple tree?'"

The Proper Season to Cut Timber.

A letter from Dr. B. A. Wright, of Maumee City, Ohio, appears in the *North Western Farmer*, for November, in which the Doctor states that after several years of experiments and observation, together with what he has learned from others, he has arrived at the following conclusions:

To have timber last well, in all circumstances, and to secure the most heat material in fire-wood, the best time to cut in his locality is during September and October. Timber cut in these months will be solid and firm; the sap will mostly dry in the timber, filling the interstics between the fibres and growths, rendering the timber or lumber heavy, shrinking or checking very little, with a very tenacious fibre. The sap is in so high a state of concentration that the heat effects it very little.

To have timber decay most rapidly cut it in April, May, and June. This is the best time to deaden, or cut off shrubs to have the stumps rot out soon.

November, in some seasons and places, would do well, and even December and January, would be better than March, etc.

MILK SOURED BY THUNDER.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* expresses the opinion that the cause of milk becoming soar during thunder storms is not any mechanical contusion produced by the noise of the thunder, but the presence of ozone, a peculiar modification of oxygen, which is produced in large quantity by the action of electricity in the air.

A Delewarean has a peach orchard covering 300 acres. From the peaches raised upon this vast orchard he contrives to save 50,000 bushels for the New York market.

What Lands Need Draining.

We often hear farmers and others in this country, say our land is so rolling, we need not talk of draining lands. This is a mistake. We have thousands of acres of our best lands that will never be worth anything until they are drained. One-half of our bottom lands must be ditch drained before they can be made really useful. Then again, we have lands that require under-draining. The following we clip from an exchange:

In numerous instances, Nature has made all necessary provisions for conveying away surplus water at all seasons of the year. On the contrary, where the subsoil is so compact that the pores of the surface soil will continue filled with water for several days after a heavy rain, the evidence will be conclusive that a regular system of under-draining would be a valuable improvement in the management of that land. When cultivated fields seem to be a long time in becoming sufficiently dry to plow, or be worked, it is a certain evidence that the soil can never be cultivated with satisfactory profit, until all the surplus water can be readily collected and conveyed away in under-drains.

There need be no apprehension that any injury will ever arise in consequence of making a drain where one was not needed, as no drain can draw away any water from the surface soil that is really required to promote the growth of plants. The soil will retain, by capillary attraction, all the moisture that the roots of the plants require were under-drains made ten feet apart over the entire field. When water will stand in depressions so long that it drowns the soil by saturating every particle so thoroughly that the parts flow together like mortar, underdrains will be found of great advantage.

Tree Seeds.

Believing the free distribution of seeds, cuttings, &c., should be encouraged, and that it might and will be done to the mutual benefit of the readers of the *Rural World* and wishing to be included in the list of those engaged in this commendable work, I will send on application, seeds of the Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Honey Locust, Hackberry, and last but not least, the Red Bud, (*Cercis Canadesis*), the most beautiful of our early flowering ornamental trees.

The seeds of this tree should be mixed with moderately moist sand or soil, and kept in a cellar or cool place, free from severe frosts—and planted in spring in goood rich soil, will make a good growth the first year.

Thousands of trees have been planted the present year, by our prairie residents and land owners, for fuel, shelter, groves, ornaments, etc., and we hope the coming year will find them still more fully awake to their interests in this matter. Persons wishing any of the above seeds should enclose a stamp or two to prepay postage, packing etc. Would be pleased to receive from others tree seeds or cuttings of varieties other than the above.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Pevely, Mo.

The above we find in the *Rural World*, and commend the spirit. Our farmers want to be most obliging to each other. Such kind acts as the above will soon result in good. Let us follow the example of Mr. Clark.

How to Carve and Help at the Table.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at her own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls, (which should always be laid with the breast uppermost,) place the fork on the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the merry thought, cut slices from breast, take out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcase in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slice next to you, (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath,) then turn it and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle of the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle part.

Carve a forequarter of a lamb by separating the shoulder from the rib, and then divide the ribs.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Help each one to a piece of the kidney and its fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top, and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then, cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

In carving venison, make a deep incision down to the bone to let out the juices, and turn the broad end toward you, cutting deep in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail toward the other end, on each side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.—*National Agridulturist.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE!

Pure Bred Hogs and Fowls; Winter Seed Wheat, and other FARM SEEDS, from **Deitz Experimental Farm**, Chambersburg, Pa. Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardless, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. Price $5 per bushel. Four pounds of any kind by mail, post paid, for $1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent post paid, for $1. Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats, of last years importation. See Deitz's Experimental Farm Journal; send and subscribe for it; only $1,50 per year; the most useful Journal printed.
Address GEO. A. DEITZ,
6-5t Chambersburg, Pa.

Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

Parties intending to purchase, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., which shall be reliable in every respect, are requested to send to the subscribers, who offer a superior lot of

Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees,

together with APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH and PLUM TREES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBBERY, ETC., at low rates.

SPECIAL RATES to large planters and dealers. For further information please address
A. CLEMENT & Co.,
2-1m Lowell, Mass.

Arnold's Hybrid Grapes.

A few strong two-year old plants of these valuable Grapes for sale this Fall, at $2 each; one plant each of the five varieties for $8.

Arnold's Hybrid Raspberries.—Yellow Canada and Arnold's Red, $5 per dozen.

"The only valuable true hybrid Raspberries ever raised in America." On receipt of $12 for the five Grapes and twelve of the Raspberries, I will send one plant extra of my new hybrid, **Orange King**, "the highest flavored, perfectly hardy, and most productive Raspberry ever offered to the American public."

Descriptive Catalogues sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address CHARLES ARNOLD,
2-4m Paris, Ontario, Canada.

Peach Trees!

A large stock of the best varieties for market or the Private Garden; handsomely grown and healthy. Prices low.
Address,
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New Brunswick Nurseries,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Robert Douglas & Son,

IMPORTERS OF

PEAR AND EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

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Evergreen and Ornamental Tree Seedlings one, two and three years old, suitable for Ornamental Planting and for Timber. We have the largest stock ever grown in this country, all raised from seeds in our own grounds. Consisting mostly of Norway Spruce, Austrian, Scotch and White Pines, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, European Larch, European and American Mountain Ash, &c. Transplanted Evergreens, one to two feet high. Duchess of Oldenburg Apple, Transcendent and Hyslop Crabs, Apple Seedlings, Pear and Evergreen Tree Seeds, &c. The above are all perfectly hardy in Nebraska. Send for Catalogues.

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WE Planted this spring over five hundred bushels of Osage Orange Seed, and shall have for sale, this fall and spring,

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splendid No. 1 plants. Our facilities for raising plants at a small cost, cannot be excelled. We do not employ

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TO

everybody w ho wants a fine lot of Apple Ro Grafts to set out next spring, we would say that we shall put up full five million next winter—both the roots and clons are from our own grounds. We will sell them very cheap. We want all the men and women in

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or anywhere else, who want to buy Plants, Trees or Grafts, and who want to get a first-class article, and at the *LOWEST RATES*, to write to us and get our terms.

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STANDARD APPLE— 1 year from bud	10 00	per 100
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Davison's Thornless Black Cap Raspberry. $3 per 100; $20 per 1000; $60 per 4000.

Mammoth Cluster Black Cap Raspberry. $5 per 100; $40 per 1000; $120 per 4000.

Seneca Black Cap Raspberry. $5 00 per 100; $40 00 per 1000; $120 per 4000.

Wilson, T. de Gand, Agriculturist. Green Prolific, French Seedling, Early May, and Boston Pine Strawberry, $3 00 per 1000.

Concord Grapes	2 years	$ 40 per	1000
Delaware "	2 "	120 per	1000
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Any of the above articles will be securely packed and delivered at the railroad, free of cost, except the bare cost of boxes.

Orders should be accompanied with the cash, or good reference.
Address,
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We have a fine Stock of the following articles, with many others, which we offer at low prices for cash.

Every Plant Warranted True to Name and Right in Every Respect.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Dwarf Peaches, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants and Gooseberries.

Also a Fine Stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs; a Full Assortment of Bulbs, Dahlias, Poenas, Dialetras, Aquilegias, &c., &c., CONIVERS' COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS, NEW VARIETIES of POTATOES, &c., &c.

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THE GRAPE OF AMERICA.

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For table grape we recommend the *Salem* and *Rumelan*, as equal to the celebrated European Grapes.

200 Varieties of Strawberry Plants, including all the old and new varieties of note, as
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Raspberries.—Clarke, Philadelphia, Naomi, Franconia, Miami, Sware de Metz, etc.

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Currants, Gooseberries, Figs, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plumb and Peach Trees, &c.

Asparagus Plants—the Conover and other varieties, and Rheubarb Roots, &c.

Early Rose Potatoes.—$5 per barrel; $45 for ten barrels; $65 for 20 barrels; $100 for 25 barrels.

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93 *Bushels Osage Seed Planted in* 1869.

I will ship, Freight pre paid, to Phelps, or any other Railroad Station in North Missouri,

Good Hedge Plants,

At **$2,50 per 1000** next Fall, or **$3** next Spring.

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WE solicit early orders for Apple Root Grafts of all leading kinds, to be on Four Inch Roots, put up the coming winter by experienced hands, in the most careful manner, each kind properly labeled and packed in damp sawdust, so as to reach at any distance in good condition. 1000 to 5000 $8 per 1000; 10,000 for $75; and 25,000 for $150. More at cheaper rates. These prices include packing and boxing. A fine lot of one year old Apple Trees, from 2 to 3 feet, will sell cheap; also Grape Vines, Currants, Strawberries, Hedge Plants and Apple Stocks. Send for Price List, free to all applicants. Address
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We would call the attention of those who wish to purchase Nursery Stock, either to plant or to sell again, to the fact that we have for sale, at wholesale and retail, such articles as are usually to be found in all first class Nurseries, and at low prices. Our stock consists of Dwarf and Standard

Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, and other Fruit **Trees; Quince Bushes, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Etc.,**

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We have made a specialty of the "Versailles," and now offer an unequalled stock of 1 and 2 year old plants. Purchasers can rely on receiving first class plants from us, at the following rates:

2 years old	$10 per 100	$80 per 1000
1 " "	8 "	70 "

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Every Man Should have a Patch.

"It is the most toothsome species of this delicious berry."—Chicago Republican.

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"The best table berry cultivated."—W. H. Mann.

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A copy of the *Fruit Grower*, giving a full description and engraving of the berry, sent to any address FREE.

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PLANTS,

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OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS.

HARGIS & SOMMER,

Of the STAR NURSERIES, Quincy, Illinois, offer to the trade a large quantity of Osage Plants, grown on rolling land and therefore very superior to those grown on flat land this wet summer. They will be sold very cheap for cash. Those desiring plants by the 1000, 100,000 or 1,000,000 will do well to correspond with them. New Trade List now ready. 47-4m

Dutch Flower Bulbs.

Our Descriptive Catalogue of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Lillies, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Shrubs, &c., &c., is now ready, and will be mailed on application.
Address,
H. MICHEL & BRO.,
49-3m 411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Grape Vines.

150,000 one and two year old grape vines, of the leading varieties only—all grown in the open ground.

Dealers, and those wishing to plant largely, will do well to send for our ☞ *Price List* ☜ before engaging elsewhere.
Address
H. MICHEL & BRO.,
49-3m 411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HARDY FRUITS

BY

J. C. PLUMB,

MILTON, WISCONSIN.

SPECIAL ITEMS for Fall of 1869, embracing a general assortment of well PROVED, HARDY VARIETY of

Apples one and two years old, $60@$100 per 1000.

Siberian one and two years old, Transcendant, $80@$100 per 1000.

Siberian one and two years old, Hislop, $100@$200 per 1000.

All of splendid growth, on high, dry prairie and Northern aspect.

Also a rare collection of

NEW APPLES AND SIBERIANS

One year old 50c. each, or $4 per dozen.

Two years old 75c each, or $6 per dozen.

This list includes twenty new Siberians of merit for beauty and utility, and a collection of the finest Apples, mostly entirely new which we have been carefully testing for the past five to ten years in the North-west.

Also a complete stock of other fruits in their varieties, Evergreens and Ornamental trees and shrubs.

Having been bery successful in sending to New Mexico and other distant points, we can guarantee successful packing for Mail or Express.

☞ Send for Trade List, and state correctly what you desire. ☜

N. B. Orders for Root Grafts should be sent in soon as possible, with ten per cent of bill with order, at $10 per 1000, or $90 for 10,000.

1-3m *ADDRESS AS ABOVE.*

APPLES, GRAPES &C.,

Grown at the Milton Nursery,

MILTON, - - - - - - WIS.

GRAPE VINES.	SINGLE.	12	100	1000
Concord one year, strong	15c	$1.00	$8.00	$40
" two years transplanted	25	2.00	12.00	80
Delaware two years transplanted	40	3.00	20.00	150
APPLE TREES, Consisting of Fameus, Tallman Sweet, Red Astrican, Red June, Sweet June, Perry Russett, English Golden Russett, Sops of wine. Order per M must contain not less than 1000 of any variety.				
Two years old, 3 to 4 ft	25	2,50	15.00	100
One year old, 1 to 3 feet			10.00	60
TRANSCENDANT CRAB.				
One year, 1 to 3 ft			10.00	80
Two years 4 to 4 ft	25	3.00	18.00	125
Hislop, two years, 3 to 4 ft	35	4.00	25.00	
PEARS.				
Flemish Beauty, 1 year, 2 to 3 ft		3.00	18.00	150
Kittatinny Blackberries		2.00	10.00	80
Doolittle and Golden Cap Raspberries		50	2.00	12
Wilson and Green's Prolific Strawberries			2.50	8
Red and White Dutch, White Grape and Black Naples Currants		2.00	10.00	80

Your attention is called to the above stock, and correspondence solicited.

C. H. GREENMAN.

MILTON, WIS., Sept. 1, 1869. 1-3m

To Beautify Your Homes

PLANT ROSES!

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are perfectly hardy, need no protection, are strong growers and magnificent bloomers. We offer our immense stock—embracing over one hundred of the very finest varieties. Price, including packing,

$13 per 100!

Also a full line of Nursery Stock.
☞ Catalogues gratis.
Address,
Dingee & Conard,
WEST GROVE,
2-6m Chester County, Pen.

The Walter Grape.

PRICE LIST.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 25.	Per 50.	Per 75.	Per 100.
No. 3—one year	$ 3	$32	$66	$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 91—*Walter* 99—*Iona* 101—*Delaware* 103. 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 Iona from the same lot that had been used the day before, and the saccharometer stood at 91—the Walter beating it 8.

Had 17 ounces 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 vineyardists 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 if 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 said 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 labella 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 WOOLEY.

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

JOB WORK, Neatly and Plainly Executed, at the Advertiser Job Rooms.

Fruit Trees

—FOR—

FALL 1869 and SPRING 1870.

All Grafted or Budded,

And Every Tree Warranted True to Name.

1,500,000 *Apple, Cherry, Plum, Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, at*

VERY LOW RATES.

Farmers can grow this stock to Orchard Size at a small expense.

Nurserymen can make from **300 to 500 per cent.** to grow it two years.

For a man starting in the Nursery business, this is the best kind of Stock he can buy.

PRICES:

Pear and Cherry Trees,

4 to 12 Cents.

Apple Trees,

2 to 6 Cents.

We offer also a full assortment of all kinds of

NURSERY STOCK.

For all description of Stock and prices, enclose stamp.

Established 1839. } E. MOODY & SONS, NIAGARA NURSERIES,
47-3m *Lockport, N. Y.*

St. Clair Nurseries,

SUMMERFIELD, - - - - - ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

I offer to planters and dealers a large and well grown stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Native Grape Vines, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, &c. The stock offered for sale the coming Fall, owing to a favorable season, has made a fine growth and will, I think, give satisfaction to all.

The attention of Dealers is especially invited to my unusually fine stock of Standard Apples, consisting of all the leading Western and Southwestern varieties.

Wholesale and Retail Catalogues now out and forwarded to all applicants. E. F. BABCOCK.

Branch Offices, 13 and 15 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tenn., and corner of Main and Osage Sts., Sedalia, Mo. 47-3m

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Established in 1858.

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