Nebraska Advertiser.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

Not being in the office to read proof last week, some vexatious typographical errors escaped notice. For instance the types made us say we received but a single seed of different varieties from Col. Irish. It should have read a *good supply*. The Beech Nut Seed from Mrs. Smith were *for* planting, not *from*.

We were pleased to meet and make the acquaintance of THOS. J. CROWDER, President of the Illinois State Swine Breeders' Association of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Crowder is himself an extensive breeder of Berkshire and other varieties of fine swine. He is in our place and county with an eye to locating with us and engaging in sheep raising. We welcome such class of men among us.

Our New Potatoes.

Through the kindness of Col. O. H. IRISH, U. S. Consul at Dresden, Saxony, and LUTHER KOUNTZE, Esq., of New York City, we have received ninety-five varieties of potatoes from "across the waters." The following are the names in their "native tongue." Will some of our German friends please furnish us with a translation. So far as appearance and good preservation would indicate, the varieties are excellent. We have them all planted with care, and look forward with anxiety for the results of cultivation in Nebraska soil.

Fruhe Maccrone, Rothe Biscuit, Fruhe Rumburger, Violette Jaune, Spate rothe Aschersleb-ener, Goldkartoffel, Fruhe Carly Oxford, Fruhe Consolation, Wolf's beste lange rothe, Kruger's Samling, Rothe Riesen von den Mormonen, Maltesische fruhe gelbe, Violetti rose, Alberts May, Preis von Holland, Pesca, Politische Niere, Fruhe mehlrieche aus England, Rothe Nieren von Monbadt, Deliciosus, Rothe Lausitzer, Gelbe grosse aus Klein-Rohrheim, Samling von 1868, Grosse orange, Biscuit von Degen, Grogs Deckleman, Fruhe von der Hudsonbay, Amerikanische Festags, Non plus ultra, Grosse hollandische rothe, Petersons Albert, Tannenzapfen, Schwedische weisse Monsur, Rothe 8-Wochen, Grosse gelbe von Charilan, Peterson's rothe, Preis von Paris, Incompanable, Fruhe blaue Jacobi, Canarische, Fruhe weisse Elsasser, Gloria de Baltimor, Nardy, Rothe sachsische Zwiebel, Trufel, Weisse Jacobi, Lange 6-Wochen, Fruhe weisse Lieberosa, Schwarze Sago, Fruhe 6-Wochen, Corne long rosa, Petrella ronge, Eger Pudding, Carly Palwinkop, Le Rierfaton, Leemer's 6-Wochen, Von den Cordileren, Farinosa, Fruhe rothe friandische, Amerikanische gesprenkelte, Fruhe feichtragende buate, Spate weisse yolltragende, Berliner rosa, Weisse runde von Algier, Grune Hetligenstadter, Alnurer gewohnliche, Wellington, Fredrich Wilhelm, Batrische Jacobi, Peterson's blaue, Victoria, Aus dem Intermedios, Fruhe blaue runde mehlreiche, Nova Scocia, Marjolin, Neveda, Great Castern, Okels berubmte Rio Frio, Lima, Pfarrer schwarz, Biscuit, Asse Tose Finke, Paterson's Alexander, Agatts Imperoved Asseland Kidney, St. Jean, Yam Kartoffel, Des Elias, Weisse Swiebal, Fruhe dolirte Biscuit, Aechte Lerchen, Fruhe Amerikanische, Lange Aiglerer.

Broom Corn.

J. K. Briston, of Atlanta, Missouri, makes the following twelve enquiries of the *Journal of Agriculture*, and the Editor answers. As similar enquiries are made of us, and this is directly to the point, we copy the entire article.

Mr. Crowder, to whom we refer in another column, informed us in conversation the other day, when on a visit to this place, that he had found the broom corn a most profitable crop in Illinois, and believes this soil of ours most admirably adapted to its growth.

As I am aiming to raise a crop of broom corn, I would like for you, or some of your readers, to answer a few queries on that subject.

1st—What kind is most profitable for marketing?

2d—What kind will pay best for home manufacturing?

3d—What kind of soil is best for broom corn?

4th—How should it be prepared?

5th—When is the best time for planting?

6th—How thick should it be planted?

7th—Should it be planted in hills or drilled?

8th—When is the time for cutting, to make the best brooms?

9th—Will it pay to let the corn get ripe for the profit on the seed?

10th—Should it be broken down to keep the straw from bending?

11th—How is the best way so cure it?

12th—How should it be sorted for marketing?

Please answer immediately through the *Journal of Agriculture*, or otherwise, as you may think best.

1—3—That called the Missouri Evergreen, (though not a distinct variety,) is probably the best for this State. Seed from two to three degrees South will not mature quite as quick as that raised in the latitude in which you wish to plant, hence, broom corn in Northern Illinois and Michigan from seed raised in Missouri, will be green when frost comes. It was probably from this fact that the name originated. But if seed be saved from this and planted in the same lattitude, it will, in a year or two, be undistinguishable from the common Mohawk.

The quality of brush for market, or for home manufacture depends more upon the cultivation, and manner of handling than upon any supposed variety of seed.

3—4—As a rule we may say that the best soil for Indian corn is also best for broom corn. It should be loose, rich and most thoroughly pulverized before receiving the seed.

5—The time for planting depends upon the season. We would say, as soon as the danger of frost is passed, and the ground sufficiently dry to work.

6—7—If planted in hills, they should be three feet apart, or a little less, each way, and five or six stalks left in each, but a better crop will probably be obtained by planting in drills, three and a half feet apart, leaving the stalks five or six inches apart in the row. If the seed is properly cleaned—the stems all removed—it may be planted by a seed planter, and should be covered about an inch deep.

8—We think the best brooms are made of brush on which the seed had not entirely ripened out.

9—If the corn is tabled (broken down) the brush will retain its shape till the seed is ripe enough to grow, though it may not preserve the bright green appearance which it would have if cut when the seed is in the milk.

We have not had experience in the different methods of covering broom corn, or of sorting it for different markets, and we would thank any of our readers to reply to the querries on these points.

IS IT A PROFITABLE CROP?

Wheat, wool and some other leading farm products, command so small prices at present, that farmers are quite generally enquiring for some crop that will be more renumerative, and there is danger that some one crop will be extensively cultivated as to overstock the market. Broom corn has, for the last few years, been a very profitable crop, for those who had the right kind of soil, and were skillful in handling and selling. This fact is generally known, and a great many farmers think of raising large crops of it this year.

So much inquiry in regard to this crop, reminds us of the hop fever two years ago.

Our impression is that there will be a larger amount of broom corn raised the coming season than was ever raised any previous year, and that the price will be unfavorably affected by the largeness of the crop, for no class of persons will take up the business of sweeping, just for the purpose of making a market for broom corn and keeping up the price.

Those who have gained an experience in raising the article can no doubt afford to sell it at lower prices than they have hitherto received, and still make a fair profit. But those who never cultivated this crop will be more liable to make some missteps in the process, and find themselves loosers by the operation.

HOW MUCH TO PLANT.

We would therefore say to beginners in the cultivation of broom corn, *Touch it lightly the first year.* It is seldom good policy for the farmer to change suddenly the leading crop of his farm, unless the new crop be one with which he has had experience; nor, as a rule, is it wise to devote all the forces of the farm to the cultivation of a single crop, but a variety of crops should be produced, some of which will be likely to sell well every year. With this principle in mind, we would advise those who have never planted broom corn, to plant comparatively a small patch if they have the proper soil, and expect only their experience as the proceeds of the crop—then, if they get any money, they will be agreeably disappointed. We knew a man in Lee Co., Ill., who raised a large crop of broom corn for the size of his farm—it was his first and last crop—he concluded it would not pay. But others in that region, who had learned to manage it, continued to raise it profitably.—EDS.

A Model Farmer's Wife.

Mrs. Alfred Barton, of Dexter, Maine, has been married twenty-five years; has reared a family of nine children, mostly boys, and done her own work with the help of members of the family. She has made 11½ tons of butter, and 35½ tons of cheese. Her husband has most successfully managed a large farm—so what man could not be successful with the help of such a "guid wife."—*Ex.*

Complimentary to the "guid wife," but far from being so to the husband. Any man who would require, or *permit*, his wife to perform that much *man's labor*, in addition to rearing him "a family of nine children, mostly boys," don't deserve a wife.—[ED.

WHAT A BOY DONE.—W. D. SNOW of McLean Co., Ill., a lad of thirteen years, writes as follows to the *Prairie Farmer*:

I sometimes read the *Prairie Farmer*, and occasionally read about large pigs and calves, so I thought I would give you the weight of a calf I have, that I have fed on skimmed milk since he was one week old. He was 6 months old the 28th inst., and weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. His average gain has been two and one-half pounds per day. If any of the boys have a calf raised in the same manner, that will beat mine in weight or have one as trackable I should like to know it, mine obeying instantly at the word "whoa Haw" and "Gee."

The Government Garden.

One of the Editors of the New York *Tribune*, visiting Washington, thus writes:

"Among the attractions of the Capital, is the Government Garden, under the charge of Wm. Saunders; and his management of pear trees is worthy of note. It is simply to plant on good ground, give fair and clean culture, and let them grow. Pinching, pruning, and all those scientific and complicated directions derived from the French, and adopted by our orchardists, he considers worse than useless, for he attributes blight and other diseases to this treatment. Whether right or wrong, he has an argument in his favor, which ought to weigh—the trees grow as "unconfined as Nora's tresses," blight is unknown, and all varieties are loaded with fruit. It may be said that his plan suits such a lattitude as Washington; if so, let it be adopted there, and let pears be grown to supply the country. The fine varieties of grapes are also grown here without any disease, by placing two boards like a roof, along the top of the trellis.

I was surprised to see the China teaplant growing vigorously in this garden. Mr. Saunders said it had stood without protection several years and now it would seem that the growing of tea in this country is not to be considered with referrence to the climate of Tennessee, or any other Southern State; but as to whether the people desire to grow it. I can see no difficulty in any family, at least south of Philadelphia, and perhaps even north of it, growing their own tea, and, if they are real lovers of tea, they ought to take the little care and trouble required, for, if they do, they can have an article only equalled by such as is obtained in China, itself, free from adulteration and unaffected by the long sea voyage.

It is customary for some agricultural writers to disparge of this garden, but I think that they are unwise, and that they ought to be glad, that among the appropriations for so many objects horticultural and like interests obtain a small share, and I am certain that the country ought to receive great benefit therefrom."

Fruit Prospects.

At a meeting of the Fruit Grower's Association, at Centralia, Ill., on the 13th inst.—after the cold snap—it was stated: "A kind Providence seems on the eve of blessing us the coming season with a bounteous crop of fruit. In few years, perhaps, in the memory of our oldest growers, has the confidence of all kinds of fruit buds, with the single exception of strawberries, been so favorable at this season of the year, as at this time."

The Jonesboro (Ill) *Gazette* says: "We are informed by some of our most reliable fruit growers that the prospect for a good crop of fruit is very encouraging. In some orchards early budded peaches are injured; in others they promise good crop. Strawbery plants, and small fruits have wintered well, and give evidence of an abundant crop. Notwithstanding the dismal notes of croakers, which are only the first indications of Spring, but the fruit crop of Southern Illinois promises to be larger than that of last year."

The Baton Rouge *Courier* says: "It is now generally considered that the late frosts will almost totally destroy the fruit crop in this section of the country. Other crops have suffered considerably. Corn has been three times cut down to the ground, and the market gardens have been put back several weeks."

The Ohio State *Journal* says: "The fruit buds in this section, it is stated, have not been injured except in the case of peaches. These have been damaged considerably. The prospects for grapes is considered only fair."

The Monitean, (Mo.) *Chronicle* says: "The peach crop of this country is still promising a good yield. But few of the buds have been killed."

A correspondent from Macoupin county, Ill., states:

"Some varieties of peaches are nearly all killed while others are yet safe. Strawberries, badly thrown out by the frost, and acres are dead. All varieties of Red Raspberrice, except Philadelphia and St Louis, are badly injured. All others promise a heavy crop for 1870."

A gentleman from Alton, Ill., informs us that the fruit growers there estimate that about 20 per cent. of their peach buds are unharmed, and if such be the fact, they may reasonably expect a fair crop.

The fruit prospect in Nebraska, with the exception of Peaches—and that was fair—was exceedingly good up to the cold snap and freeze up of April 15th. We have doubts now as to the results.

Introducing Italian Queens to Colonies of Native Bees.

Take away the queen of the colony to which the Italian queen is to be given. To find her most easily, open the stand in the middle of a fine day, when many bees are absent from the hive. Disturb the bees as little as possible, and have an assistant to look on one side of the frame while you examine the other. Look on the frames near the center of the cluster first, as the queen is apt to be there. As soon as you have found and killed her, put the Italian quees, with two or three of her own bees, into the wire cage which accompanies her, and lay it over the frames near the cluster; or if the weather be cool, the cage may be laid between two frames. Leave her there forty-eight hours and then, without moving the cage or disturbing the bees, pull out the stopper and allow the queen to go into the hive at her pleasure. I have never lost a queen that I introduced in this way.

Another Mothod.—Move the hive to which you wish to introduce the queen to a new position some distance away. Then take from it two or three frames of comb containing brood and honey, shake all the bees from them, put them in an empty hive and place this hive where the other stood—close all the entrances except one hole in the top, and through this gently put the new queen on to the frames and shut her in; then open entrance for one bee at a time in front, and allow the bees that are out in the fields to come in. Being full of honey, and disturbed also at the new appearance of their home, they will not harm the strange queen.

If it is the right season of the year for making new colonies, you may, towards night, add a frame or two more of brood from some other colony and as a majority of the worker bees from the removed colony will return to their new location you will have a good, new, prosperous colony. The one you have moved will also do well and soon be as strong as ever, for it retains the fertile queen. If you do not care thus to divide, look over the removed hive at once and kill its queen. Leave it an hour or two and then take all the remaining frames, shake the bees from them and place them in the hive where your Italian queen is, and just at dusk put all the remaining bees in the old hive in front of the new, which they will gladly enter. In this way you remove by degrees, all parts of a colony to a new hive, except its queen which you replace by the Italian. This is my favorite way of exchanging queens.

Coutions.—Open the box in which the queen is sent, in a tight room, that if the queen chance to fly, she will go to the window and be easily caught.

Never handle the queen by the abdomen, always take hold of her by the wings or upper part of the body. It is well, after introducing a queen by the first method described, to look over the combs a few days after—and destroy all queen cells that are started. I never knew them to start any when a queen was introduced in the second was. ELLEN S. TUPPER.

Experience with Oats.

Adam Rankin, of Warren county, thus writes to the *Prairie Farmer*:—Of oats I sowed last year the Surprise, Potato, White Sweedish, Black Sweedish, Russian, White Shonen and Ramsdell's Norway. I sowed them all from the 8th to the 15th of April. All varieties were about the same time in maturing except the Black Sweedish, which was an entire failure. The Surprise, Potato and White Sweedish are all the same variety, and were down badly; took the second growth and had to be mowed with a scythe. The Russian oats were also down and were very poor. The White Shonen and Ramsdell Norway stood up well until ripe, and made a fine yield. The straw of the Ramsdell oats is much better than that of any of the other varieties, as it retains its green color until after the grain is fully ripe. Horses and cattle are very fond of it. The grain of the Norway oats does not waste as bad in handling as does that of the other varieties.

Winter and Summer Pruning.

Under this head Wm. Tanner, of Leavenworth, Kansas, in writing to the *Western Pomologist*, says: After ten years experience and close observation as to the effects of winter and summer pruning, I have fully come to the conclusion, taking all things into consideration, that winter or early spring pruning is much less injurious to the tree. The last season I had occasion to move some buildings and to make room for them, had to move some large apple and maple trees which were cut up and split into stove wood.

In these I saw convincing proof in favor of winter pruning; the roots of those that were cut off in winter were universally sound, whether healed over or not, to the centre of the tree, while those that were cut off in summer, were generally sound on the outside for about half an inch, but from thence to the heart rotten. Since seeing that effect I have given more thought to the subject and carefully compared notes, and although the winter pruned trees presented black, unsightly and generally slow healing wounds, the trees are less injured than those with clean, quick healing wounds made in summer pruning. I have had a great deal of summer pruning done; one vineyard nearly ruined by having the ends of the vines twisted off to stop rapid growth. It is true that very light summer pruning or pinching will do but little harm, but if done in early spring before the sap starts, it will do less harm. In fact I cannot say that I have ever seen any ill effects from even thorough prunning, if done while the trees are not frozen and before the sap starts. After that until the leaves are fully grown no pruning should be done on any kind of fruit trees.

Plant a Strawberry Bed.

By all means plant a strawberry bed this spring, if you have not got one on the place already. They are the first and best things that suggest themselves to every one who loves fruit; who is preparing a new place that has no fruit; and no garden, large or small, however rich in other fruits it may be, is complete without a good strawberry bed. Besides being the most lucious and indispensable of all small fruits, it is the most certain to bear, the most productive, seldomest fails, and bears a full crop the first season after planting, which no other fruit does.

The first half of April is perhaps the best time of all the year to set out strawberry plants, though they may be planted earlier if the gound is in good working order; and may continue to be planted till they are in full bloom, with perfect success. They may indeed be planted all through the summer and fall—but spring is the best time by all odds, to insure success; with ordinary care and judgment, failure is almost an immossibility in the spring.

The ground should be well prepared by plowing or spading deeply, and if it is in good heart it will not hurt to mix some good rotten manure with the soil, making it moderately rich. Prepare it at least equal to the best garden tilth, and if possible select ground free of weed seed—as the keeping weeds out of the bed is the most formidable part about their culture.

If a bed is required to supply the family only—we would advise planting close, and keep the bed clean entirely with the hoe. A much less quantity of ground will suffice—a rod or two in fact—which is but a small job to clean if attended to in time, while horse culture is slovenly work among strawberries, and not to be recommended except for field culture.

Plant in rows two feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows, and either keep the runners cut off entirely, or, after they have filled up a little space each side and along the row, cut out the balance with the hoe, same as weeds, leaving the plants to stand moderately thick all over the ground, except a narrow path between each row. Each year, immediately after fruiting, dig up a space between the rows, and burry plants, weeds and all, and allow the old plants to refill the ground—and by adding fertilizing material, a bed may thus be kept in good bearing for many years—though the strawberry is easily renewed and may be planted afresh every year or two, at the option or conviction of the cultivator.—*Colman's Rural World.*

CASHMERE GOATS.—M. C. Tully, near New Albany, Ind., has engaged in the breeding of Cashmere goats on an extensive scale. He has seventy bucks, for which he paid from $300 to $600 per head, and by crossing the Cashmere with our domestic goats, he has succeeded in raising many fine animals, all of them producing wonderful fleeces of the finest, silkiest wool.

Good Farming Implements are the basis of success in making the farm pay. Without these, though the soil and climate are favorable, farming in the nineteenth century cannot be made profitable, as the basis of all prices is upon that which can be produced most successfully, with the least labor, in the greatest quantity, on a given amount of land. The first requisite to farming is a good Plow, one that will scour readily in all soils, and is made of the best material upon scientific principles based upon the experience of centuries. The Canton Clipper Plow will be found the plow combining these qualities in the greatest degree. As Corn is the staple crop of this section, a good Corn Planter is a desideratum to profitable farming not to be got along without. Such an one is Selby's Union Corn Planter. The next implement is a good Cultivator; such is Parlin's Walking Cultivator. It is easily managed, does its work well, with ease to the horses, and is durable. In small grain an implement is needed that does its work well in all kinds of grain, in all conditions and positions; one that works as well in grass as grain, and is of light, uniform draft on the horses. This means the John P. Manny Reaper and Mower. A Stalk Cutter is also necessary, and no better can be found than Cole's. All of these, together with all the lesser implements, such as Hand Corn Planters, Hay Knives, Forks, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, etc., can be examined and purchased at SHELLENBERGER BRO'S, No. 74, McPherson Block, Brownville.

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WEIR PLOW COMPANY

MONMOUTH, ILL.

Weir's Cultivator has not only stood the past eight years, but is growing more and more popular. It received the FIRST HONORS at the Illinois State Fair in 1867, and the *MEDAL PREMIUM* at the St. Louis Fair in 1868, where were over twenty-five different Walking Cultivators in competition; the *FIRST PREMIUM* at the Great Field Trial at St. Louis Fair, 1869, ordered by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture; *FIRST PREMIUM* at 61 District and County Fairs in 1869.

During the eight years our Plow has been in the market it has *PROVED ITSELF RELIABLE* at all times, and where others fail it gives universal satisfaction. *THERE ARE OVER* **25,000** *IN USE!*

It Cultivates the ground deeper than any other Machine of the kind, and by an arrangement of the joint it can be made to work as well after six year's usage as when first put into the field. We have letters from more than a thousand farmers, informing us of its durability and general good qualities, and recommend it as the *BEST CULTIVATOR IN USE!*

IT POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER CORN PLOWS:

1. It is so simple that it can be operated by a boy.
2. By means of a peculiar twist in the Diamond Shovels, (a late improvement,) we avoid *all side pressure*, whether the shovels are set to throw dirt to or from the corn.
3. By means of the evener, and the draft being on a direct line from the gangs to the horses' shoulders, the horses' necks, as well as the wheels, are relieved of all downward pressure.
4. By means of a patent square frame, the knuckles are held in an exact vertical position, thereby keeping the gangs in the same position, and preventing that rocking motion so common with other plows.
5. One man will do the work of two, with greater ease to himself and horses, and thus save the wages and board of a hired man, which is equal per month to the price of the machine.
6. It is strong, durable, and with proper care will last many years.

EVERY PLOW WARRANTED

after three days' fair trial, to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

SHOP PRICE, $35.

The Agent can now supply the Seed Sower Attachment to the Weir Corn Plow, at $10 Extra, freight added. Will sow from one-half to four bushels per acre, and without raking or burning stalks.

For sale by

J. I. TERRILL,

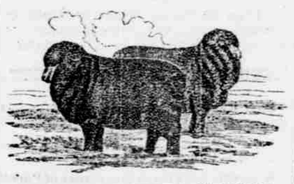
LONDON,

Evan Worthing and J. H. Beason, Brownville; E. C. Prouty, Peru; J. S. Minick, Aspinwall; Wm. Bagley, Farm; D. C. Sanders, Sanders Mills, in Nemaha County;

and can also be had at Pawnee City and Tecumseh.

It is earnestly desired that farmers give this *PLOW* a trial, as we are sure all who do, will be well pleased with it. 20-2m

PURE INFANTADOES.



IMPROVE YOUR STOCK!

The success that has attended my efforts in Sheep Breeding, and the satisfaction given for the past 20 years, induces me to continue the business, although at reduced prices, owing to the general temporary depression in wool and sheep. I now offer for sale about 100, embracing lambs, yearlings and older sheep, both Bucks and Ewes. These sheep combody the best blood and pedigree of Vt., and of pure Infantado Stock, the most promising family of Merinoes ever imported, and bred direct from imported stock. Those now offered for sale are from my stock Rams "HAMMOND" and "YOUNG GOLD DROP." "Hammond" has heavy neck and tail, "Young Gold Drop" is a smooth sheep; both of which are heavy and dense shearers. I can accommodate the fancy of all wishing to purchase sheep. Full pedigrees and sufficient guarantees will accompany every sheep, nicely caged and sent by Express, at my risk, at reasonable and stated rates, or otherwise if desirable, with sufficient forage to any part of the United States or Canada.

All orders will be filled with the utmost care under my own personal supervision, and all reasonable satisfaction given in all cases.

For further particulars and Illustrated Circulars apply with stamp to

F. L. UPHAM,

Perkinsville, Vt., late of Springfield, Vt.

14-6m

APPLE STOCKS AND ROOT GRAFTS.

C. ANDREWS,

MARENGO,

McHenry County, Illinois,

Grower of Apple Seedlings, Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c. Root Grafts of best kind put up to order. Orders solicited. Specimens of Marengo, Siberian Winter Apples, sent on application, with stamps for prepayment. A Circular on the Siberian species, 16 pages, sent for 10cts.....Correspondence Solicited.....Letters answered promptly, with or without stamps. 16-tf

4,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS,

VERY LOW,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

CHAS. PATTERSON,

Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri.

16-4m

FRESH EGGS for HATCHING and FOWLS FOR SALE

White F. Black Spanish, per dozen	$3 00
White Hamburghs, per dozen	3 00
Light Brahmas, per dozen	4 00
English Pheasants	5 00

Also, a few pair of English Pheasants for sale, at $10 per pair, or $15 per trio; and a few pair of Light Orleans, at $6 per pair, or $8 per trio.

New Eggs or Fowls shipped C. O. D. Terms Cash or Post Office order. Please send in your orders early.

GEO. W. BALLARD,

24-3m Marengo, Illinois.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

40,000 CONCORD GRAPE ROOTS, one and two years, mostly layers of the finest quality. I will pack in moss, and deliver on railroad, any of the above stock, at $35 and $50 per thousand.

ISAAC ATWOOD,

23-tf ROCK LAKE VINEYARD, Lake Mills, Jefferson Co., Wis.

SEND Stamp to Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, Brighton, Iowa, for valuable information respecting Hives, Italian Bees, and the means of keeping them pure where other bees abound.

19-8m

GRAPE VINES

FOR WESTERN FRUIT GROWERS.

30,000 No. 1, one year Concord Vines, at **$10 per 1000.**

No. 2, one year old, at **$25 per 1000.**

No. 1, two years old, at **$50 per 1000.**

No. 1, two year old Delaware, at **$20 per 1000.**

No. 1, two year old Hartford, at **$15 per 100.**

50,000 Concord Cuttings, at **$3 per 1000.**

Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, at **$15 per 100.**

Mexican Everbearing Strawberry, at **$5 per 100.**

Other leading Varieties, at **$3 per 1000.**

Early Rose Potatoes—the best known—at **$3 per Bushel, or $6 per Barrel.**

H. A. TITUS,

YEAGER CREEK NURSERY,

Des Moines, Iowa. 12-1m

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine

PURE BRED POULTRY.

FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

SEND STAMP FOR

Beautifully Illustrated Price

AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

THOS. B. SMITH, & CO.,

12-1y PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

WILLOW DALE

NURSERIES AND FRUIT FARM:

WILLOW DALE, CHESTER CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

50,000 Peach Trees,

One year old from bud, 3½ to 4 feet high.

50,000 Apple Trees,

From one to three years old, embracing the most profitable varieties for family use and Market Orchards, including the Celebrated Grime's Golden. Also a general line of Nursery Stock, viz:

Pears, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Cherry Trees, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, and Small Fruits.

Address,

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

19-3m Willow Dale, Chester Co., Pa.

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE LEAST MONEY!!

CHOICE TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, PLANTS, **SEEDS AND BULBS,** at wholesale or retail.

Our Lists represent the best Nurseries in nearly every State in the Union, hence you are almost sure to get what you want, if it can be found anywhere, and at the lowest Market Rates.

COLORED FRUIT AND **FLOWER PLATES.**

BEST STYLE.—Four samples by mail for $1. Bound for Nurserymen and Dealers at a liberal discount.

SHELDON'S *IMPROVED COMPOUND*

A sure remedy for Grubs, Slugs, Borers, and all Insect Pests, and a valuable Fertilizer for Trees, Plants, Vines, &c. Two pound cans, with full testimonials and directions, $1.

Send for Circular, Send for Circular.

EDWARD A. WOOD,

GENEVA, N. Y.,

Geneva Nursery Exchange. 17-3m

A. C. MOORE,

Producer and Breeder of the

POLAND & CHINA HOGS

Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.

For purity of blood, and being well bred, these hogs are not surpassed by any other breed. They are large and fine, of superior style, and may be relied on; and any one wanting Pigs or Hogs of these breeds should address me above.

Orders promptly filled to all points, by Express or Freight.

Mr. Moore took the $500 Pork Packers Premium at the St. Louis Fair in 1868, and also has just taken the $700 Premium at the St. Louis Fair, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The question is frequently asked: "What makes or constitutes the Poland or China Hog." They were produced from three pure and distinct breeds of Hogs—all of which were imported, namely: Poland, Big Spotted China, and Byfield. They are of fine bone, but large size combining, more eminently than any other, the excellencies of both large and small breeds, being docile, very good feeders, breeders and sucklers, fattening readily at any age, and yet attaining great weight at maturity. They sometimes dress 350 lbs. at from ten to twelve month old; from eighteen to twenty months old, 500 to 600 lbs; at full growth they frequently dress 800 to 900 lbs. They have long bodies, short legs, broad, straight backs, deep sides, with square, heavy hams and shoulders, drooping ears, and are of fine style generally. 21-3m

PRIZE FOWLS.

Send for the *Experimental Farm, Stock and Poultry Journal*, containing list of Fancy Fowls, Stock, &c., with prices, of all the known valuable Fowls, bred from pure imported varieties on the most improved plans.

The list comprises Brahmas, White and Dark Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, Horedans, La Fleche Buff Cockins, Spanish Black and White, Seabright Bantam, Game, &c.; also, all the best varieties of wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, &c.

GEO. A. DEITZ,

21-tf Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

GRAPE VINES!

A splendid stock of all valuable varieties, offered this fall and coming spring, of superior quality and at very reasonable prices.

OUR NEW

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

containing valuable information on Grape Culture, will be mailed to all applicants enclosing 25 cents. Price List gratis; orders solicited.

Address ISI