Nebraska Advertiser.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

Last week we made a visit to the sheep farm of S. Cochran, eight miles west of this place, where we found him and eight or ten other men busy shearing his sheep. He has on his place fifteen hundred fine grade sheep and one hundred and sixty Cashmere Goats. They are all healthy and in good order. The clip of his sheep is an excellent average. We brought in with us one fleece, weighing eight pounds. To show the excellent condition of the flock, we mention that Mr. C. offered $1 per tick, or per case of serious diseases. One tick was found in shearing two hundred sheep. Mr. Cochran has the reputation of being a successful wool grower, and his efforts, thus far, in this county warrants the conclusion.

Mr. Cochran has a fine lot of wool, and put up in No. 1 style, each fleece being tied up separately and neatly.

We are pleased to welcome in our midst Dr. G. E. KIMBALL, of the Rose Hill Orchard and Nursery, Iowa City, Iowa, and T. T. SOUTHWICK, of the Commercial Nurseries, New York, who are on a tour of observation in our State. We have long known these gentlemen intimately by correspondence, and consequently feel when we meet them that they are old friends. They are both delighted with our country, especially Mr. Southwick, who is on his first visit west. After taking a look along the river they went into the interior of the State. There will be some money invested in Nebraska lands before they return.

Early Rose Potatoe.

We commenced using Early Rose Potatoes this year, on the last day of May. They were planted early, but with no particular pains, and were cut down to the ground once by frost. Our faith in the Early Rose, as an *early* and *valuable* variety, in all respects, is strengthened by experience. It is an extra good keeper, and a first rate winter eating potatoe.

Major Pearman's Nursery.

We made a flying trip to Nebraska City last week, when we took a very hasty look at Maj. Pearman's Nursery, near that place. He has a very nice assortment of everything in his line, and all doing well. He has some very fine specimens of imported Evergreens. We intend to spend more time with the Major, and write more in detail of his operations.

We are indebted to PARLIN & ORENDORF, of Canton, Ill., for a copy of the Premium list of the Fulton county Agricultural Society, for the year 1870. The premiums are very liberal. $500 for the best display of cattle, not less than ten head; $500 for the best boar and sow with five pigs, of any breed. Fair to be held October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

Utah Pomologist.—We are in receipt of the second number of the Utah *Pomologist*, edited and published by our "friend of old," JOS. E. JOHNSON, St. George, Utah. We welcome this new periodical to our exchange list, and congratulate our friend Johnson in his effort to advance tree-growing in Utah.

Buckthorn for Hedges.

The buckthorn, a small indigenous tree growing to the height of twelve feet, posses more of the requisites needed for forming a satisfactory hedge in this climate, than any other plant with which we are acquainted. It is hard beyond question. Its foliage is abundant and ample, and remains long upon the plant. It bears any amount of cutting kindly. Its roots are mostly fibrous, and do not extend from the plant. It does not throw up suckers from about its roots. It is not liable to be destroyed by mice or insects, and is not subject to injury by animals. It grows closely and has a strong spine or thorn—and after a few years, when well cared for, it becomes a strong, formable defense that cattle will not pass.

This plant is so hardy and so little subject to injury, that in miles of hedges with which we are acquainted, we have scarcely known a plant to die, except in cases where they have been wholly neglected. Mr. A. J. Downing had a large experience in growing hedges, and used many different plants for this purpose. He also made a careful observation of the hedges in this country, and in Europe. In one of his letters from England he says: "The chief differedce between an English rural landscape, and the harsh and ricketty aspect of a farm at home, is in the universality of verdant hedges, and the total absence of all other fences." The hedges, for the most part of hawthorn, divide all the farms, fields, and line all the roadsides, and even the borders of the railways. The majority of these are only trimmed once a year. Hence, for a farm hedge, a plant should be chosen that will grow thick of itself, and with this only single annual clipping, and which will adapt itself to all soils. I am therefore confirmed in my belief that buckthorn is the farmer's hedge for America, and I am also satisfied that it will make a better and far more durable hedge, than the hawthorn does, even here." Any one familiar with Mr. Downing's writings, or who are at all acquainted with his habit of close observation, and his mature judgement of forming his opinion, should at least give his opinion, when so decidedly expressed as much considered as they do the statements of those interested and irresponsible men who are trying to sell their favorite plants, and who scarcely know, and care little, what a good hedge plant should be.—*M. Hastings, in Utica Herald.*

Vineyards of the Rhine.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The vineyards of the Rhine are on the hill-slopes at their bases. So steep are many of these declivities that it is necessary to employ basket work to maintain the little soil that remains on the oft-washed ancient rocks. Fresh soil, to cover the places that have been washed bars, is often brought from a distance. Baskets of earth are in many instances appropriated to one vine. The terraces, where the slope is not too steep, are made in the soil, but are more usually stages or huge steps in the hill-side, supported by walls of masonry, four to twelve feet high. These are filled in with earth, and the space on which the tiers of vines grow are thus made level or slightly inclined plane. The walls are furnished with rough stairs. Vine dressers, both male and female, have often to carry manure packed in baskets, on their backs, up these stairs, to a height of 900 and 1,000 feet and plant, prune, cultivate and strip the grape vines at this attitude, is very dangerous occupation, but one which the Rhine peasantry are well accustomed to. Some of the wine at Rudesheim is cultivated at a height of 1,050 feet above the level of the sea, Three and a half feet is the usual distance between the vines. The stem or trunk of each vine in the ridge is two feet from its neighbor. For old and well grown vines it is the usual custom to drive in an extra stake. When this is done the space between them is seldom more than a foot. Great precesion is observed in construction of many vineyards. The height of the stakes is generally four feet. A trellis fence is frequently constructed for the last rows of the vines to trail over. Every precaution is taken for the rays of the sun to fall directly upon them. The direction of ridges generally is from southwest to north-east, with a southern aspect.

A spot sheltered from the wind and exposed to the sun is more desirable, Light fogs are considered detrimental. The vines of the Rhine after fifty or a hundred years growth, are taken up, as they lose vigor after that time, and the soil is exposed for two or three years. The roots of such vines, especially of the orleans variety, have been found to be eighteen and twenty feet long. Slate rock of a peculiar kind is used as a manure in certain parts of the Rhine districts, and is found beneficial in generating them about the roots of the vine. The vintage time is the month of November. In planting young vineyards the cuttings of the vines are placed in holes about an inch and a half wide and three feet deep, drilled in soil that has lain fallow for two or three years, and are manured with loam, and what we would call much. The allowance to a single hole is about three cuttings. These cuttings are severed from mature vines in the autumn, and for about six weeks in the spring the extremeties at which the cut has been made are steeped in water of a moderately high temperature.

Meeting of Horticulturists.

The meeting of the Horticultrists on last Saturday for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the State Society on June 15th, although not as largely attended as it should have been yet evinced considerable enthusiasm and determination among those present. Several committies were appointed with power to enlarge their numbers as they saw proper. Quite a number were placed on the committies who were not present, but for their well known horticultural tastes and the interest they will feel in an affair of this kind, as well as the assent of at least a portion of them, it was thought they would be pleased to help in so good a work. The committies appointed were as follws:

Finance committee—L. A. Walker, Herman Kountze and A. D. Jones.

Room committee—J. Evans, J. H. Lacy and J. H. Pickens.

Committee of Arrangements—J. T. Allen, C. Y. Ryan, C. M. Aumack, Mrs. J. McCormick, Mrs. A. D. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Towsley, Mrs. J. H. Lacey, Mrs. A. P. Saunders, Mrs. Hawver, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. O. F. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Lawton, Miss Hults, Miss Peihmer, Miss Kellom, Miss Abby Shaw, Miss Frost.

Committee of Entertainment—J. W. Towsley, Dr. G. B. Graff, A. D. Jones, Dr. G. L. Miller.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday afternoon (June 4), in the office of the *Central Union Agriculturalist*, at 4 o'clock. Everybody is expected to attend, and the committies are expected to be on hand to report. Come friends, a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether. The expense is small. The pleasure and satisfaction will be great. The finest specimens of Nebraska flowers and Nebraska fruits will be on exhibition. Gardeners will be prepared to bring specimens of vegetables in all their varieties. Who will be able to show a head of Nebraska grown Cauliflower? I know of at least one who is trying.

JAMES PINE, Sec.

—*Omaha Republican.*

Sex in Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR.—In *Rural World*, April 30th, I find Perry, of Saratoga, contends that in every variety of the vegetable, as in the animal world, there is male and female. This we are fully prepared to believe, so far as the *bloom* is concerned. Again, he says: "of the potatoe one end is male and the other female, the female end producing more and of better quality than the male end, and the potatoes not so liable to rot when the female end alone is planted." I guess Mr. Perry cut his potatoes to single eyes and planted the stem end, and it did'nt come up well—hence he suddenly arrived at the conclusion that it was a masculine chap; then, meeting such good results from planting the other end, he sets that down female. After a few moments thought on the subject, I contend that the true philosophy of the subject is, that the same principle is developed in the potato that we see in trees and vines—the tendency to the better development of top buds. We know that the higher buds on the vine always push first, because they are stronger or better developed. Just so, precisely with the potato. The buds at the base, or around the stem end of the potato, are not, as a rule, so well developed as the blossom end buds; sometimes they are in round potatoes—but in long potatoes the blossom end or upper buds or eyes are much the strongest, and as a matter of certainty would produce better fruit. Just upon the same principle that the highest apple upon the tree is the best.

Springfield, Mo. POTATO.

Instinct in Vegetables.

The root constitutes the plant's mouth. It terminates in a little sponge. The sponge drinks up the moisture from the surrounding earth. A simple experiment proves that whatever an amputated branch may do for an hour, the mouth of the plant is necessary to its permanent vitality, Two plants are placed for this purpose side by side, in contiguous vessels. The roots of the one are in water or moist and fruitful earth, while a layer of dry sand surrounds the stem above. It flourishes. The roots of the second are in dry sand, while the water or fruitful earth surrounds the stem. It dies. Indeed one need not try such experiments. Nature has demonstrations quite as striking. Every boy has seen in the woods, the roots of some tree, planted by some birds or the winds, in a crevice of a rock, wandering down the sides of the great boulder in search of nourishment. Dr. Davy tells of a case in which a horse chestnut, growing on a flat stone, sent out its roots to forage for food. They passed up a contiguous wall of seven feet, turned at the top, and passing down on the other side, found the needed nourishment there, which their own barren home denied them. Thus closely does the instinct of vegetation imitate the wisdom of animate creation. In another instance, narrated by Malherbe, an acacia threw its roots across a hollow of sixty feet, to find its labors rewarded by the discovery of a well of water, in which they plunged, and from which they drew the food it so much needed. What strange sense draw them toward the water rather than toward the rock or sand?

A yet more singular instance of this search for food is narrated by Wallace in his "Malay Archipelago."

A seed had been dropped by one of Nature's husbandmen, a bird, in the decaying trunk of an old tree. It sprouted, put forth roots, branches, a little stem. But its roots in vain sought nourishment at the breasts of its dying foster-mother. At length, abandoning all hope of support from her, they pushed out from home to seek a living. They dropped to the ground, a distance of sixty or seventy feet, and fastening there succeeded in securing an independent livelihood. As time passed on the old trunk died, decayed and disappeared. The new tree remained suspended, as it were, in mid-air the roots proceeding downward, and the branches upward from a point about equi-distant between the two.

It is not thus alone that the root exhibits its intelligence. It displays equal sagacity in selecting from the soil only those elements which its plant requires. Sometimes it errs, and drinks in deadly poison. But its native instinct is more rarely at fault than the supposed superior wisdom of man. Trees rarely eat unwisely. They are never guilty of gluttony.

Yet if the root be the principle feeder of the plant, the chief source of supply for its marvelous circulation, it does not alone fulfill this office. The leaves also absorb moisture from the air. "In burning days of summer," says M. Pouchet, "I have found carpets of ice plants on the most arid rocks of Greece. Althoug it had not rained for a month these plants displayed a remarkable freshness, and their leaves were none the less covered with icicles."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Nebraska for Wheat.

Everybody knows that twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre in Nebraska is the ordinary yield in good seasons. Everybody knows too that in the St. Louis market Nebraska wheat brings the highest and fanciest prices. Almost everybody knows also that it is quite a common thing for farmers to raise enough during the first year to pay for their land and pay for plowing and for fencing it.

Upon their wheat crops Nebraska farmers brag. A few of them were bantering each other on the subject recently, when one of them, having heard the others first, declared that in 1857 he raised eight acres of wheat, which stood so thick and heavy on the ground that he was compelled to rent a quartersection of land adjoining, to shock it up on, there wasn't room in the field where it grew. Probably some Minnesota farmer can overgo that.—*Little Blue.*

Nebraska is second to no State in the Union in an agricultural point of view. We can raise, on an average, more corn, wheat or potatoes, than any other portion of our domain. In this way we defy competition. We have less failures, surer crops and better farmers. Intelligent farmers of the worn out eastern States, who are wasting their capital on almost barren lands, would do well to hasten to Nebraska, and secure some of our lands with garden soil, while there is yet room.—*Nebraska City Times.*

MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The transactions of this society are now published and can be obtained from the President, Dr. H. Clagget, at Gray's Summit, or of the Secretary, Wm. Muir, 612 N. 5th St. Those not members may become so, and will thus be entitled to the transactions by remitting the annual fee of two dollars. Members may obtain their copies personally, or per express, or by sending thirty-four cents to prepay postage; they can be sent per mail.

An exchange says: It is said by travelers in Virginia that one of the singular sights growing out of the war is a continuous line of peach trees of nearly fifty miles in length, around Petersburg, and extending toward Richmond. They are growing from the breast works thrown up by the rebel army, and are the only legacy left by the poor fellows, who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of our forces. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continues line of forty-five miles of beautiful trees, which yielded an abundant croplast year.

The Nebraska City *Chronicle* says: There have been more forest and fruit trees planted in Otoe county this spring, than ever before in one year. The profit of growing such a crop on either farm or town lot, is so easily estimated that every owner of land is planting.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FOWLS IN THE WORLD! — SUMATRA *Pheasant Game* Unequalled for valor and celebrated as egg producers. Very hardy. Address, with stamp, W. H. TUCKER & CO., Importers and Breeders, Plymouth, Ohio. 25-1y

BEDDING PLANTS CHEAP by the QUANTITY!

The undersigned, having an unusually large stock of Roses, Verbenas, Dahlias, Fuchias, Heliotropes, Pentsemons, Salvias Daisies, Coleus, &c., which we will sell at very low rates to dealers and the trade in large quantities.

Gladiolus of the following sorts:

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At $1 per dozen; $6 per 100; $45 per 1000.

Also,

Ornamental Evergreen and Shade TREES,

Shrubs, Small Fruits, Border Plants, etc., in quantity.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

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As often heretofore said, we now repeat, we will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding orders to any of our advertising patrons.

AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISEMENTS only, will be inserted on this page.

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Every Plow Warranted to GIVE SATISFACTION.

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FIRST—Because they are made expressly for the soil of Nebraska and Missouri.

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FOURTH—Because one man can cultivate fifty acres, and save the expense of one hand, which is $75 in one year.

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

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2,000,000 Grape Vines & Currant Cuttings,

Of all the leading varieties, CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

Also, Stawberry, Currants, Gooseberry, Blackberry, Pie Plant, Roses, and other Nursery Stock.

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To make short, applicants must give a plain description and price of lands.

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CHERRY.—Standard and dwarf, very fine.
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FILBERT.—Most varieties.
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Choice and rare Evergreens; Rhododendrons; Flowering Shrubbery; Ornamental Foliaged Plants; Drooping and Fancy Shade Trees, gracefully trained, well suited to mounds and borders; and Cemetery Evergreens.

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50,000 Peach Trees, One year old from bud, 3½ to 5 feet high.

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Address, RAKESTRAW & PYLE, 16-6m Willow Dale, Chester Co., Pa.

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, and Early King Potatoes.

EUMELAN, WALTER, ASSAWAMPSETT, MARTHA, SALEM, IONA, DELAWARE,

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Patent Approved Jan. 27, 1863.

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AUTUMN 1870!

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One, Two, Three and Four Years of Age, and of Quality Inferior to none grown by any Nurserymen in the country.

PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, QUINCES, RASPBERIES, STRAWBERRIES, and all Nursery Stock wanted by either Dealers or Planters.

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An extensive stock of the finest ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS ROSES, &c. We also have all the New and Beautiful Weepers, such as the KILMARNOCK WILLOW, CAT LEAVED WEEPING BIRD, WEEPING LARCH, &c., &c., &c.

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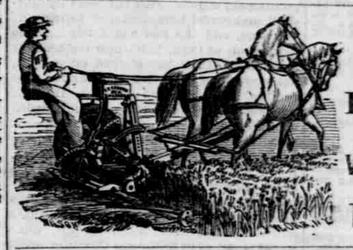

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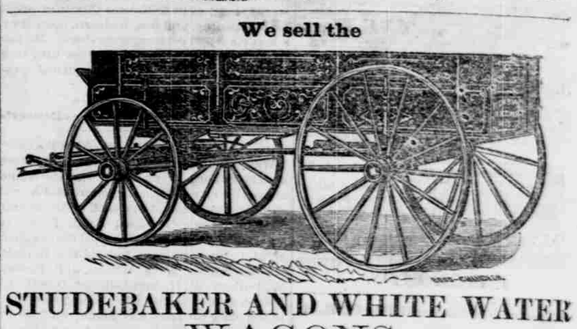

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