

Horticultural.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

SUMMER MEETING.

[Concluded from page 223, last No.]

THE BEST RECENTLY INTRODUCED APPLE. Question.—Which is the best recently introduced Apple that has been tested and can be recommended for family and marketing?

Mr. LAY.—I recommend the Tompkins Co. King.

FROST.—I vote for it.

MOODY.—And I, too.

LANGWORTHY.—I can recommend it. It is long in eating in winter, and it keeps well. There is a specimen on the table perfectly preserved.

FISH.—As a market apple it is excellent, for it is very showy. I do not consider it an apple of high flavor, but it is good.

MOORE.—The chief objection to it is that it drops early.

HOAG.—I have that fault to find with it.

HERENDEEN.—It should be packed earlier by a week than other apples belonging to the same class. A friend who has produced it some time, said cultivators would learn that fact after a little.

LANGWORTHY.—I grow it on high trees. Have no trouble with it because of premature dropping—not any more liable to drop with me than other varieties.

Another gentleman testified to the importance of picking the fruit early. No other variety of apple was named in response to the above question. The writer hereof has seen this apple in market the past winter, and has formed a very favorable opinion of it as a market fruit.

HOGS IN THE ORCHARD.

Question.—Do hogs in an apple orchard benefit the fruit by way of destroying the apple insect?

H. E. HOOKER.—I would like to have the gentleman who proposed this question define what apple insect he refers to.

DR. BEADLE.—I was a member of the Committee, and supposed the gentleman referred to the Codling Moth (Carpocapsa Pomonella) and its larvæ—whose work he has just described.

H. N. LANGWORTHY.—I regard hogs in an apple or pear orchard as a nuisance. I supposed them a benefit some years ago, because I thought that they would destroy these worms or caterpillars which prey upon the fruit—as soon as the apple fell to the ground, its destruction by the hog would insure the destruction of the larvæ which produces this insect. I refer to the insects which are about this time laying their eggs in the blossom end of the young fruit, and whose larvæ burrow into the apples, making their way from the eye to the core. And I hoped by keeping hogs in my orchard, eventually to secure perfect fruit. But I do not find that the proportion of injured fruit diminishes; and I am satisfied that the insect leaves the apple before it falls, and enters the ground, and the hogs rarely get hold of it. The Curculio does not propagate in apples. They do in plums. I have examined often, but could never find one in the apple, although they sting the fruit.

J. J. THOMAS.—The Curculio has been very troublesome with my apples. The larvæ do not perfect in the apple, however; they do in plums and peaches. I think swine are an advantage in the orchard, where they take the early falling apples. They destroy some insects.

HERENDEEN.—A friend of mine has two orchards; in one he keeps hogs, and in the other he does not. In the orchard in which the hogs run he gets double the quantity of perfect fruit that the other yields him.

DR. BEADLE.—This discussion suggests the importance of orchardists understanding more thoroughly the habits of insects which prey upon fruit. Mr. LANGWORTHY is correct in his description of the habits of the Codling Moth, with this exception—that it does not go into the ground at all. It leaves the fruit after it falls and creeps into the crevices of the bark and twigs, where they spin their cocoons. The Curculio worm does not mature in the apple. Mr. L. is correct in that statement. But when it leaves the plum it burrows in the ground.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is very important that especial attention should be paid at this season to these insects which sting fruit. Plums and cherries should be carefully swept up from under the trees and fed to the hogs. I would not have hogs in the orchard, but I would see that they got the fruit worms and all so far as practicable. The insects which infest fruit are increasing annually, and the fruit grower must give increasing attention to their destruction. Vigilance is the price of fruit.

PROTECTION.

Question.—What is the best protection against cold winds for an Amateur Garden of one acre or more, to include all kinds of Tree Fruits, on Dwarf Stocks, and especially Grapes, and other small fruits?

H. N. LANGWORTHY.—My experience has taught me some of the advantages of protection. I should protect by a barricade—say a fence six feet high. For grapes, especially, is such a protection advisable. If I could not wait to grow a protection, inclosing an acre, I would build a fence and divide the acre every two or three rods with similar fences, on which to grow grapes. These fences are the places on which to grow fine grapes. Meantime, I would plant, of some suitable kind, around the outside for permanent protection. I would have the dividing fences or barricades run east and west.

BENJ. FISH.—I think these fences would shade the balance of the ground badly—too much to be profitable.



SMITH'S BUFFALO STRAWBERRY.

J. J. THOMAS.—In New Jersey, recently, I saw belts of evergreens twenty feet high, and within a certain distance of these belts—the distance being the range of their protection—the crop of grain, grass and fruits was fifty per cent. greater than beyond that range. I think the Norway Spruce is the best tree perhaps for protection. I believe that twenty years hence it will be wondered that fruit-growers of the present day did not know more about protection.

MOODY.—We can get Norway Spruce, plenty of them, six feet high; and they are easily transplanted. Should prefer them to the board fence. And I think we have got to protect if we may hope to grow peaches. The protected orchards bear. Early in the history of the country, when there was protection, we grew peaches. I agree with Mr. THOMAS, that twenty years hence people will wonder that we knew so little about protection.

H. E. HOOKER.—I suppose we can obtain good results, practically, by planting screens. But just how far it is best to go—how much protection is desirable and profitable—I have not determined to my own satisfaction. Failures sometimes occur with complete protection.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is demonstrated that protection is needed. We need it in spring, when vegetation is just starting. The shelter a town affords insures crops of fruit in our town yards when the farmer's crop fails utterly. Evergreens are a better protection than deciduous trees.

FROST.—I wish to ask if the interior of an orchard produces better than the outside rows—If the protection the outer rows afford insures a crop on the inner trees.

HOOKER.—In the case of peaches, we know it to be a fact that the trees on the sides of the orchard opposite to that from which the prevailing winds strike it, produce better.

JAMES VICK.—In the West, on the prairies, I was often told that the outside rows of orchards exposed to the winds, were of little value except as affording protection to the balance of the orchard—especially those on the sides exposed to the prevailing winds. There is no doubt that deciduous trees are a winter protection. All who have traveled beside or through a forest of deciduous trees in winter know them to be so.

MOODY.—The south and east sides of my orchard bear most fruit. Indeed, the north and west sides only bear because the varieties planted there are hardy, and will bear anywhere.

LANGWORTHY.—The north and west sides of

my peach orchards do not bear fruit. Protection is necessary; and there is no doubt that the orchard is a protection to itself.

THE BUFFALO STRAWBERRY.

It is natural and proper that we should regard anything in the shape of a new fruit with a certain degree of distrust until its reputation has been established beyond a peradventure. We are not disposed to go into raptures over a new berry. But a fruit that combines the largest number of commendable qualities deserves attention and merits distinction. From what we have seen of this fruit, and from what we learn of it from others who have watched it during the past six years, we regard it worthy of notice. It is a seedling produced by Rev. N. S. SMITH and now owned by A. H. BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y. It was one of two hundred seedlings which were produced seven years ago. It has not been offered to the public before this year. The proprietor has been testing and propagating it, determined not to offer it until he was satisfied it was a superior berry for general cultivation to all others. The tests given it has resulted in convincing those best acquainted with it, that it combines more good qualities than are to be found in any other strawberry in this country. We are not prepared to say that it does, because we have not had opportunity to watch and test it. We went to Buffalo the other day, however, to see it in the field and on the vines, and we give our impressions of it.

1. The Plant.—We found it growing in a field of tolerably stiff clay, which had received no water from any source for weeks, and which did not contain moisture enough within ten inches of the surface to pack it—baked, and cracked, gaping seams intersecting in all directions. Here this plant was making a remarkable growth. It is true the soil was good, but it had not been manured. The plant is evidently a strong grower, hardy, and has vitality enough to perfect all its fruit, for we failed to find a blossom during more than an hour's examination, that did not promise to develop into fruit. It is a bushy plant, with broad, dark green foliage; the fruit stalks are large and high, carrying the fruit free from the ground. It is productive—quite as productive as the Wilson, we should think. We could not have seen it under more unfavorable circumstances. And yet, while it was not overbearing, it was bearing as well as any variety, with which we are acquainted, could have done under similar circumstances. It is hermaphro-

dite—fertilizes itself. We are satisfied there is no doubt about this, although the flowers are small, and might be taken for a pistillate at first sight.

2. The Fruit is large, regular, uniform in size and shape, dark crimson color, glossy, red flesh, solid, juicy, sweet, with but little acid, aromatic in a high degree, and with a pleasant flavor. Its flavor is not of the positive character which we like best—that is, it has not acid enough for our taste; but we think the majority of people will be suited with it in this respect. It is more acid than the Triomphe and less so than the Russell. It is both firm and solid. It is a firmer fruit than the Russell. It is remarkably solid. We cut open a hundred berries and failed to find one that was not perfect in this respect. And this is important to consumers. We speak of firmness as distinct from solidity. We should think it would carry quite as well as Triomphe, and better than Russell. But of this we are not satisfied, fully. It is a very attractive berry—far more so than the Wilson and not inferior to the Triomphe. In beauty and regularity of form, and brilliancy of color, it excels the Russell as we have seen the latter. Whether it is more productive we are not prepared to say. Of one thing we are perfectly satisfied—that it merits the attention of cultivators of this fruit for market. We propose to plant it, not basing our action, however, upon what we have seen of it altogether, although we think we should be safe in doing so, but upon the testimony of such men as BENJAMIN HODGE, Esq., and Hon. T. C. PETERS who have seen it under different circumstances, different years. We happened to meet the last named gentleman in Buffalo at the time of our visit, and he accompanied us to see the fruit. He assured us he would indorse anything we might say of it, in its praise. We do not think he is reputed to be a man of immature judgment, and we know he has no personal interest whatever in it.

WINES OF LOS ANGELES.

IN and around Los Angeles there are many vineyards. Some of them were planted by the early Catholic Missions, more than fifty years ago, and are still thrifty. Large additions have been made to the wine crop during the last ten years. The town of Los Angeles has now under cultivation near one million of Mission vines. The south-eastern part of Los Angeles county will comprise about half a million more of the Mission grape. These grapes seek San Francisco market, and on comparison, they are

of larger size than those grown in any other portion of the State. The vineyards are slightly cultivated, but no attention is paid to manuring them,—the soil seems inexhaustible.

Heretofore the growers and manufacturers have employed French and German manufacturers of wine, who have come highly recommended, at a great expense. The result was, it nearly ruined the trade, the wine and the wine merchant. Now they work the grape under a new process. In lieu of putting them into the mill direct from the vine, they are spread and partially dried before fermentation, which decreases the volume of water in the wine. The more saccharine matter gives the wine more body. Now they claim to be manufacturing very good wines, but I fear still further improvements must be introduced and entered into before they can ship across the water, or compete in San Francisco with the best foreign wines.

S. W. JEWETT. Rio Bravo Ranch, Kern River, Cal., 1864.

Notes and Queries.

BUGS ON VINES.—(H. B. Elkhorn, Wis.) It is a good plan to top-dress with plaster, or ashes, or both. Scatter plaster all over the vines. By doing so, we have saved them. We may say, in this connection, to our readers, there is a great demand for effectual bug preventives.

TO PREVENT FROST LIFTING TREES OUT OF THE GROUND.—What is the best method of saving large trees from being killed with frost, by the roots being lifted on top of the earth by freezing?—WM. B. BRAXMAN, Ohio.

There is no remedy that we know of except thorough under-drainage. And we will warrant it to cure.

GROWING YOUNG CEDARS.—Please give me the method of growing young cedars, say from seed last year—whether they need protection from the cold in our climate (lat. 41½, Iowa).—E. H.

They should have a light covering of leaves or pine boughs. If neither can be had straw will answer.—R.

WHITE ROSES ON APPLE TREES.—The Windham Co. (Mass.) Transcript states that "a luscious nature in the shape of a full-blown white rose appeared on an apple tree in Putnam." My attention was called by a neighbor to something of the kind that appeared on one of his trees, and a few days afterwards I discovered a similar phenomenon in my own orchard. The flower was about the size of a Baltimore Belle, almost as double, with a stem one and a half inches in length. Will some of your Pomological correspondents inform us whether they have witnessed similar appearances, and if so, give us their theory in regard to them?—F., Hartstown, Pennsylvania.

WARTS OR SESSILE ON APPLE ROOTS.—I received one hundred Northern Spy apple trees, from a Syracuse Nursery this spring. I find that one-half of the said trees have got warts or sessiles on the roots. Can you inform a subscriber what is the cause of the said warts or sessile? Will they ever injure the trees hereafter?—D. G. SAMPSON.

The roots of young apple trees (especially root-grafted,) in the nursery are frequently affected with the excrescences described by Mr. SAMPSON, but if the roots be otherwise healthy and sufficient they do no material injury. Various causes are assigned for their development. The most plausible, as it appears to us, is an unfavorable soil for root growth. In cold, springy soils they are more prevalent, we believe, than in dry, warm, genial soils. The trees affected with them have usually a small supply of roots in proportion to the top, and this leads to the conclusion that the matter forming these warts should have been developed into roots, and would have been under favorable circumstances.—R.

WASHING DAY IN THE DARK AGES!



TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE

If you don't want your clothes twisted and wringed, and pulled to pieces by the above old-fashioned BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING and CLOTHS-DESTROYING process of washing and wringing, go before next washing-day and buy one of the best LABOR-SAVING, CLOTHS-SAVING, HEALTH-SAVING, TIME-SAVING, and MONEY-SAVING inventions of the age.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

— WITH —

COG WHEELS

53,818 SOLD IN 1863!

46,814

SOLD IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1864!

They are for sale in nearly every town in the country. Wherever they are not already introduced we want a

GOOD CANVASSER.

The EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF SALE will be guaranteed to the first responsible applicant for the territory. Liberal inducements offered and Descriptive Circulars furnished by

JULIUS IVES & CO., 78-B-1 347 Broadway, New York. For full description and testimonials of the UNIVERSAL WRINGER, please refer to pages 108, 116, 124 and 145 of the Rural.

THE SHIP OF STATE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

SAIL ON, sail on, Oh ship of State; Sail on, Oh Union, strong and great!

The Story-Teller.

MRS. JONES' TRIALS.

MR. JONES was married. He had been married a long time, ever since he could remember, almost.

We have said that Mr. Jones had a habit of being married, and it had so grown upon him that, had Providence opened the way, he would in all probability have followed up a series of bereavements with a succession of consolations.

They were at boarding for a time, and the wife said submissively to all her friends, "Oh, yes, it is very comfortable for the present, until we feel able to keep house."

"What a pleasant situation," said Dame Grundy, as she called on a tour of inspection.

"Why, yes," returned Mrs. Jones, "it is all we can expect in a house we hire. If we were to build, we should plan very differently, of course; and then you know one could have the heart to make improvements in shrubbery and fruit trees."

"I am afraid you can not afford to build such a house as I would like."

"I can and I will. You shall make the plan yourself, or draw a new one if you prefer."

Mrs. Jones sighed, "it will take so long in building;" and from that hour every rational enjoyment was deferred until they should get into their new dwelling.

At length the house was built and furnished, the grounds laid out and planted, and the wheels of the new establishment fairly in motion.

"I hope, my dear," said Mr. Jones, benevolently, "that we are in a condition to take comfort."

"If ever we get settled," assented Mrs. Jones, with a sigh.

Well, years rolled on, and they were settled. The flowers bloomed and the fruits ripened. The turf thickened into a velvet, and the trees grew tall and cast a welcome shade.

and are just putting up improvements for strangers to pull down." Was ever woman so favored of an indulgent fortune? Within a year from the utterance of this remark, Mrs. Jones was the happy--no, the patient mother of a real, genuine, glorious baby.

And the mother? Alas, her's were all a mother's cares, anxieties and forebodings. Until the child was weaned she scarcely left the house, or indulged in the simplest luxuries of diet.

"I am glad he is doing well," she said, in reply to a remark from her husband, "but I miss him more than I can tell you. Since we have only one we could but wish he could have stayed with us."

"And never will be, my dear," replied Mr. Jones, as he shook the ashes from his cigar. "It is positively your strongest point, and I have quite an admiration for your skill in it."

Mrs. Jones raised her eyes to her husband's face in meek surprise. She forgave him, and was silent.

A SCOTTISH CUSTOM.—Lord Cockburn mentions an old lady who kept up the custom of salting an ox the beginning of winter, and eating it up systematically from nose to tail.

SCALE-Y JOKES.—The Burlington Free Press says that some one asked Judge R— for a motto for the scales presented by Mr. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., to the Sanitary Fair, when he suggested what is said by Job of the Leviathan:—"His scales are his pride."

IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT

IN MAKING THIS MAGNIFICENT AND UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, TO GAIN FOR THIS BOOK A CIRCULATION NEVER YET REACHED BY THE MOST FAMOUS BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Weekly, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, \$2.50 a Year—Six Months for \$1.25.

To Clubs and Agents.—Three Copies for \$7.00; Six Copies for \$13; Ten Copies (and one free to Club Agent,) for \$20, and any additional number at the same rate—only \$2 per copy.

Agents will please note that the LOWEST PRICE OF THE RURAL is \$2 per year and remit accordingly. Persons sending less will only receive the paper for the length of time the money pays for at above rate.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure complete remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GRANT'S DARING SPY!!

THE MOST THRILLING, REAL NARRATIVE PUBLISHED.

NEW AND SPLENDID OFFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Premiums!

READ THE FOLLOWING AND THEN SUBSCRIBE AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1864.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dear Sir.—We hereby pledge ourselves to all the readers of your "Rural New-Yorker" to faithfully and fully carry out and execute the promises we herein make, and to promptly forward to you, for publication, the names and addresses of all parties to whom will be awarded the premiums we offer.

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Premiums! No Bogus Jewelry will be admitted, however!

Nine Thousand of this Twenty Thousand Dollars will be laid out in the purchase of THREE Farms, or Houses, each worth Three Thousand Dollars, and each to be located at the desire of the party to whom the awards may be made.

Yours respectfully,

C. W. ALEXANDER & CO., 128 South-Third Street.



Miss Maud Melville, better known as Miss Pauline D'Estrange, bidding General Grant farewell previous to her departure for Vicksburg.

THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT. THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT. THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT.

Single Copies Twenty-Five Cents, Five Copies One Dollar!

Our Premium List is numbered from one upwards, and all letters received will be entered thereon impartially, as they arrive, whether containing 25 cts., \$1.00, or \$5.00, each book representing one number.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864. I have at last been enabled to accomplish the desired object, and I herewith send you a collection of papers from which you can elicit all the facts you need.

IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT

IN MAKING THIS MAGNIFICENT AND UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, TO GAIN FOR THIS BOOK A CIRCULATION NEVER YET REACHED BY THE MOST FAMOUS BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Weekly, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, \$2.50 a Year—Six Months for \$1.25.

To Clubs and Agents.—Three Copies for \$7.00; Six Copies for \$13; Ten Copies (and one free to Club Agent,) for \$20, and any additional number at the same rate—only \$2 per copy.

Agents will please note that the LOWEST PRICE OF THE RURAL is \$2 per year and remit accordingly. Persons sending less will only receive the paper for the length of time the money pays for at above rate.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure complete remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage.

THE GREATEST BOOK OUT. THE GREATEST BOOK OUT. THE GREATEST BOOK OUT.

Single Copies Twenty-Five Cents, Five Copies One Dollar!

Our Premium List is numbered from one upwards, and all letters received will be entered thereon impartially, as they arrive, whether containing 25 cts., \$1.00, or \$5.00, each book representing one number.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864. I have at last been enabled to accomplish the desired object, and I herewith send you a collection of papers from which you can elicit all the facts you need.

IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT

IN MAKING THIS MAGNIFICENT AND UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, TO GAIN FOR THIS BOOK A CIRCULATION NEVER YET REACHED BY THE MOST FAMOUS BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Weekly, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, \$2.50 a Year—Six Months for \$1.25.

To Clubs and Agents.—Three Copies for \$7.00; Six Copies for \$13; Ten Copies (and one free to Club Agent,) for \$20, and any additional number at the same rate—only \$2 per copy.

Agents will please note that the LOWEST PRICE OF THE RURAL is \$2 per year and remit accordingly. Persons sending less will only receive the paper for the length of time the money pays for at above rate.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure complete remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage.

THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT. THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT. THE MOST THRILLING BOOK OUT.

Single Copies Twenty-Five Cents, Five Copies One Dollar!

Our Premium List is numbered from one upwards, and all letters received will be entered thereon impartially, as they arrive, whether containing 25 cts., \$1.00, or \$5.00, each book representing one number.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864. I have at last been enabled to accomplish the desired object, and I herewith send you a collection of papers from which you can elicit all the facts you need.

IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT IT IS OUR OBJECT

IN MAKING THIS MAGNIFICENT AND UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, TO GAIN FOR THIS BOOK A CIRCULATION NEVER YET REACHED BY THE MOST FAMOUS BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Weekly, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, \$2.50 a Year—Six Months for \$1.25.

To Clubs and Agents.—Three Copies for \$7.00; Six Copies for \$13; Ten Copies (and one free to Club Agent,) for \$20, and any additional number at the same rate—only \$2 per copy.

Agents will please note that the LOWEST PRICE OF THE RURAL is \$2 per year and remit accordingly. Persons sending less will only receive the paper for the length of time the money pays for at above rate.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure complete remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage.