# FARM COLUMN.

PLANT YOUNG TREES IN ORCHARD.

Prof. Budd, replying to a correspondent who wanted four year old trees for orchard setting, writes as follows in the Iowa State *Register*:

"Experienced growers of fruit and forest trees know that the tree that pushes down its water feeding roots where the seed was planted makes the cleanest and best growth, and that it endures all our trying summer and winter changes much better than the transplanted tree of the same variety or species. In thousands of cases in the west, original seeding apple trees standing where there tap roots first went down from the seed, stand perfectly our test summer and winters, when the transplanted nursery trees grown from it are not harder than Rambo. But in practice we cannot grow our fruit trees from seed where they are to stand, but beyond all reasonable doubt the next best thing is to put them in orchar when young and small. In practice we have often demonstrated that thrifty one year old trees, carefully taken up, set and cultivated, will in five years make handsomer, cleaner, healthier and usually larger trees than with the four year old trees, as usually taken up and handled, planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and receiving the same care. The principle is beyond all doubt true that our trees should be so handled that they will throw out a system of deep reaching roots and the idea of root pruning, or repeated transplanting, to make more fibrous surface roots, is ill advised and dangerous with everything unless it may be our hardiest conifers. Hence the plan of setting young fruit trees in nursery row with a view to again cutting the far reaching roots in two years to set in orchard, is favorable to the development of fibrous surface roots, but it is usually fatal to the health and longevity of trees as hardy even as the Duchess.

To impress still further the importance of this idea of strong, far reaching roots, we will state that many experienced planters of the west will not take a nursery tree that has not at least one long strong root. In setting they make a deep hole with an iron bar in the bottom of the excavation, and carefully insert in it the one long root, firming it with the bar as we plant a long pear graft. The placing of the other roots and filling in does not vary from the usual method. Those who may feel like making sport of this deep extending root should remember the much sport that was once made of our idea of deep planting of the grape to bridge over the critical period when the vine was setting up for business in a rough, trying climate.

Plant the young trees in orchard and give them honest care. But if you want to cripple them for life, set them in nursery row and two years later, when they are just getting hold of mother earth again with a system of long and deep roots, cut them out with a sharp spade and let them struggle for a new lease on life in the orchard."

LET US RAISE OATS.

There is no dispute about oats being the grain for horse, cow and hog feed. Neither is there any valid excuse why we should not raise twice as much of it as we do raise. Our practice of making oats a robbing crop is all wrong, and the idea among many farmers that it is an exhausting crop on the land, more so than corn or wheat, is not borne out by general facts where the land is treated as for other crops with good and sufficient fertilizers.

A writer in the *Grange Bulletin*, writing from Mississippi, has made experiments to test the question of special exhaustion by sowing oats on the same land every year for four years in succession with no other fertilizer than cottonseed, making so good crops as to convince himself and his neighbors that no exhaustion has taken place, but that in the succeeding year he made "a bale of cotton per acre," and the yield afterward produced "the best corn that ever grew on it since it was cleared." Of course this description is not as satisfying as if the annual yield in bushels had been given, yet it is a proof of our position that oats is not specially exhausting to land above other crops, worthy of notice.

The writer in speaking of a yield of 1861 lbs, says: "There has been [illegible] awarded for more crops [illegible] and [illegible] acre than [illegible] 1861 lbs [illegible] use [illegible] the [illegible]

that as a muscle-forming food for stock of all kinds it is far superior for stock animals to corn, which at least is still more than a fat producer, and when fed in two large proportions to muscle-forming foods is actually weakening to the muscles and productive of constitutional deterioration in breeding stock.—*S. F. Larkin, in Germantown Telegraph.*

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

The experienced orchardist seldom orders more than two or three sorts of pears, apples, grapes or rasberries to be planted largely for field culture. The novice feels as though he must plant almost everything he ever heard of. This course is disastrous to the best financial results. Take for instance a list of twenty or thirty pears and you will find few of them desirable for market. Many are to small, though of fine quality. Others are large and desirable for family, but not attractive in appearance and not appreciated in market. Others are feeble growers, requiring the highest cultivation and soil peculiarly adapted to them. It is usually the same with apples, grapes, and other fruits. My advice is, for the uninformed, not to plant until he can find some person in whom he has confidence, and who can advise wisely. Experimental orchards and vineyards are often conducted at considerable expense instead of profit, and yet the novice would make his commercial orchard an experimental orchard, embracing many varieties that the experienced would not think of planting.—[Charles A. Green in *N. Y. Tribune.*

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED.

The man who is detered from planting a home orchard because an exceptionally hard winter has killed or injured his trees, commits a serious mistake. In the best orchard countries disease or other disability is apt to overtake fruit trees. The regular orchardist is not therefore deterred from planting. On the contrary, it is done at once, and even trees thought not to be sufficiently fruitful to repay the care they must have, are grubbed up for fuel. This is wise from a business point of view. It is equally wise for the farmer to have a select orchard of fruits for home use. The reason is, he always has fruits in variety during their season, except in years not prolific in fruit. It may be stated as true that the farmer who has no orchard seldom has a proper supply of fruit for his family, and it is equally true that there are few situations where an orchard, given the same care and attention that is accorded to general farm crops, will not, one year with another, give a fair supply of fruit.—*Ex.*

FRUIT TREES NEAR STREAMS.

Correspondence of the Rural New Yorker: Apple and pear trees will bear annually fine crops of fruit if standing close to the banks of a living stream. A Flemish beauty pear tree stands in a little swale, where a clear stream of water runs, fed by a spring a few rods distant, and at all times, spring and summer, the roots on one side of this tree are submerged in the water. Last year we picked from this tree a bushel and a half of as fine pears as one need to look at. They were large, of high color, and good flavor, and were indeed beauties. The tree is healthy and vigorous, and is yet young. On the bank beside a larger stream stand two Baldwin apple trees. They were some chance seedlings, and they were grafted a few years ago. The roots of these extend down the banks into the running water. They bear annual crops of fine, large, high colored apples, free from worms or specks. The trees are remarkably vigorous and productive. Such a thing as an insect is not seen on either of these trees. Can we not utilize the streams in our country by planting trees on the banks, thus getting a profit from otherwise waste ground.

STAY ON THE FARM.

Mr. Joseph Russell, the editor of the agricultural department of the Dunlap *Reporter*, says people who have the best opinion of farm life are those who get a living otherwise, and yet there is much truth in the way ex-Senator Chandler puts it. He declares that farming was not only the oldest but the most respectable occupation known to man. "If I had a boy today," he exclaimed, "I would rather put him on an eighty-acre lot that had never had a plough or an axe upon it than place him in the best government office in the land!" Agricultural papers will please copy that remark, and farmer lads who are growing up dissatisfied with country life, and who cannot overcome restless desire to go to a city and [illegible] ession, will do well to remember [illegible] "home is pleasant," [illegible] say, "make them [illegible] and daughters [illegible] better than any [illegible] Make this [illegible] able that [illegible] the most [illegible] tion in [illegible] good

in a good range. In fact, have every convenience you can, so that your wives and daughters will deem it a pleasure to perform your household work. In this way you can bring up your sons and daughters on the farm; but when you make the home repulsive you drive them into clerkships and other menial positions when they ought to be God's annointed lords of creation."—These are plain words, but they are crammed with hard sense.—*Council Bluffs Nonpariel.*

## Weeping Water Items

From the Republican of April 28th.

T. M. Howard will have an elevator put in his house.

Parties that have the measles in this vicinity are all improving.

Chas. Ogden has built a new house on the south side and is living in it.

J. M. Beardsly left Monday for Plattsmouth, from there he went to Lincoln.

A number of Weeping Water singers are practicing up and will give a concert some time in June.

T. J. Clark returned on Monday from Pennsylvania where he has been for the past two weeks.

Mrs. C. R. Ralston left yesterday morning for Iowa to visit a few weeks with relatives.

Wesely Walker will build two houses on the south side. He has the lumber on the ground for one of them now.

U. S. Upton went into the Commercial bank last Thursday as assistant cashier to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of E. Smith who returned to his home in Denver, Colorado.

## Greenwood.

From the Hawkeye.

J. L. Phillips was out on the street Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ryder were up from Ashland Monday.

Mrs. J. M. Lytle is over from Red Oak making an extended visit.

Football is a more fascinating game than base ball in this vicinity.

Miss Addie Toland is now employed in Mrs. J. S. Green's millinery store.

One lonesome bicycle and a more lonesome looking rider, are the only curiosities in south Greenwood.

Mrs. G. Hildebrand was taken with a fainting spell in the postoffice Tuesday morning but soon recovered.

The Plattsmouth HERALD is advancing in great shape now. The new management has already made itself felt.

## Wabash Items.

Miss Cora Wells of South Bend is very ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Cowell is painting his house which adds much to its appearance.

Alois Zoa has had a new wind pump put up on his farm.

Pete Eveland hitched up a three year old colt to his sulky one day last week. The line broke and Pete saw that the colt would get away from him so he rolled out backward and let it go. The result was a demolised vehicle.

Next week the Island Park will be cleaned up and improved, and we predict the people will find it a pleasant and popular resort during the approaching hot weather. If found desirable the band will give concerts every Sunday afternoon. Mr. Manion has kindly donated the use of the ground and will also assist in preparing it.

## Endorsement of a Leading Physican.

"I have used Darbys Prophylatic Fluid extensively as a disinfectant deodorizer, and find it an admirable preparation. Whenever there are offensive discharges from wounds, abscesses, etc., it is wonderful in its action. I consider it the best preparation I know of as a gargle in diphtheria or scarlet fever."

J. CRESWELL MEWIS, M. D., Phila.

THE Bald Knobbers should be sent to join the Mollie Maguires. Then the anarchists should be sent to join the two.

SAFE, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermitten diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body. 7-m1

## Notice.

The Plattsmouth Water Comp[illegible] now ready to receive applies[illegible] water, and, as a special indu[illegible] the citizens of Plattsmouth, [illegible] to furnish and lay all service[illegible] to the lot line on all streets [illegible] service pipes are laid for all [illegible] for water received befo[illegible] Should enough applications [illegible] within that time to warrant [illegible] all plumbing for these cus[illegible] cost.

Kindly give [illegible]

THE PLATT[illegible]
Plattsmouth

## Beware of Ointments for aCtarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure that you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. 7-m1

The capability of sea water as a preservative is shown by the fact that among the articles recovered from vessels sunk in the harbor of Vigo, Spain, in 1702, there have been recovered specimens of logwood and mahogany that, notwithstanding thier one hundred and eighty-four years, submersion, are in the most perfect state of preservation. Dyers who have experimented with the logwood state that it is even better for dying purposes than wood now imported. The mahogany, too, is very fine and solid, one log 12 feet long and 22x32 inches square being subsequently worked up in the shape of furniture and walking sticks as momentoes. *Ex.*

## The Verdict Unanimous

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing". Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters". Th usands of other have added their testimony, so that the verdic' is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. One half dollar a bottle at F. G. Fricke & Co., drug store. (2)

GOLD has been discovered in Tennessee. It was in the attic of an old house, and the pocket soon punched out.

WINTER flannels may be packed in camphor now. Of such comes the business of the doctor and the undertaker.

## Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower* will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cents. Try it. (1)

NONE of the fat places on the interstate commission has been offered to the West. And yet there is a West.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN A. DAVIES, Attorney at Law. Office with R. B. Windham, over Bank of Cass Co. PLATTSMOUTH, [Jan 7]y] NEBRASKA.

BERSON & SULLIVAN, Attorneys at Law. Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to them. Office in Union Block, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

JAS. S. MATHE S, Attorney at Law. Office over M. B. Murphy Co's store, south side of Main between 5th and 6th streets. 21tf

ROBERT B. WINDHAM, Notary Public and Attorney at Law. Office over Bank of Cass County, Plattsmouth, Neb. Office telephone No. 7; residence, No 6.

M. A. HARTIGAN, Lawyer, Fitzgerald's Block, Plattsmouth, Neb. Prompt and careful attention to a general law practice.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

E. W. COOK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Fisher's Drug Store, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.