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Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lushbaugh & Carson at Brownville, Nebraska, was, on the first day of November, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of B. F. Lushbaugh. John L. Carson will settle the unfinished business of the old firm and continue the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.

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Live Fences for the Prairie. OSIER WILLOW. In some localities in Illinois we have seen some beautiful fencing, or hedging, done with the Osier Willow. When first introduced into the United States a few years ago from France, it was for its cultivation as a basket willow. Yet, after being tested in many places in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States, it has been found to answer remarkably well for a live fence. And upon the prairies of Illinois, it has made a growth of five or six feet in a single season. Its rapid growth, adaptation to a deep rich prairie soil, and perfect hardiness, with the very little care required to form a barrier to cattle or hogs, must soon bring it into general use by the farmers of Nebraska and the prairie States, where the timber is scarce and becoming more so every year.

The many different varieties of the osier willow grow in any well cultivated, rich upland, and as readily and more vigorously on a wet bottom. Its cultivation is simple: Take cuttings ten or twelve inches long, and set them in a well ploughed, straight row, as soon as the frost is out of the ground; leaving but about two inches of the top out of the ground, and set six inches apart. Should the season be a dry one, mulch with partially decayed straw or litter of any kind. The cuttings treated in this way will grow about five feet the same season; and the next spring should be cut off about six inches above the earth. These again the next season will stand, and throw up thousand of shoots, making a larger growth than those of the previous year; to be again partially cut back, and the next season woven together, which makes a fence that a rabbit can scarcely penetrate. The cuttings will each year well pay the trouble of pruning; while the only actual cost is for the first cuttings, preparing ground and setting out. This, we will say, costs twenty-five cents per rod—certainly not more—and you have a fence impenetrable, durable and beautiful.

Those who come here and complain of the scarcity of timber, should set themselves at once about securing the Osier for their future fencing. The cuttings may be had for from \$2 to \$3 per thousand; and a single thousand or even five hundred would be all that would be necessary to start with; and in five years he might have a quarter section all fenced in ten acre lots with a beautiful live wall, turning all unruly members of society.

Its hardness over the Osage Orange or Maclura will give it a great advantage here on our bleak prairies. I have now growing in fence the Osier, Osage Orange, and Honey Locust, giving each one its proper care, and will report progress of each another season.

Deep Plowing. Mr. Editor: As the object of the Farmer is to afford tillers of the soil an opportunity by, or medium through which they may give each other the benefit of experience in farming in the West, I propose briefly to give the result of an accidental experiment in plowing:

Last year I put two of my boys at work breaking up my corn ground. One a good stout boy able to do a man's work; to him I gave a strong heavy team, and he put the plow in deep, turning up the soil from below. The other boy, being small and not able to do heavy work, I gave a light plow and team that he might the more easily manage them. The result, of course, was that his plowing was shallow, compared with that of the elder boy, and latter therefore they will be able to please the public both in work and price.

All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. **We Ask But a Trial.** T. E. & J. B. BERKLEY. Brownville, May 3, 1860.

Domestic Editor. Everybody will laugh at the following. It is one of the good things that Mr. Chandler, of the Adams county (Wis.) Independent, occasionally "gives off."

Our Shanghai editor is a married man—a very married man, keeps two or three cats, lens, hen's "bushy head," no dog, gay sleigh, and such like quadrupeds. He believes in having milk in the family; and verily 'twould please thee to witness the farinartorial airs he puts on, and the editorial airs he puts off, as he goeth forth like a flower and runneth among the hens and milketh the bovines. Unlike his dignity went rapidly down 'tother night. Now nich-cow taketh to herself a certain pleasant habit of extending hinder hoof with a yank.

Editor sat beside lactal glands, pail clasp'd 'twixt his knees, and thus engaged in text squeezing, he was heard to utter, in a very solemn tone: "Kick not that ye be not kicked, for with what violence ye kick, ye shall be kicked; with what measure ye eat meat from, and it shall be swatted over your countenance." Anon the bossy kicked like forked lightning, laying out Shanghai Chandler flat on his stable floor, completely painting him with foamy cow-juice, flipping his hat far to the leeward, jamming up the tin milk-pail like a stepped-on stove-pipe, and causing a white editor to spout milk from his nose like a porpoise.

And then the wail that was heard was this: "She bath'tain my confidence waste and barked my shin; she bath made the milk-pail clean-nasty and cast the milk away; the front of Shanghai is made white! How, all ye little families! for this 'kettle' o' milk is cut off from your mouths! Bellow, call, crack your cheeks! Had I your tongue and voice, I'd use them so that heaven's vault should crack! 'O, 'tis gone forever, 'twill come no more; never, never, never, never! Break heart! I prythee break. I'm very much disgusted; I'm a body—a demiticoon cold, wet, kicked, unclean, unpleasant body!"

Can we Raise Fruit in Nebraska? Such is the question asked by many, and it is one of vast importance to the settlers of our Territory.

Unless we can raise fruit, we will be deprived of many, very many, of the luxuries of life. We, most of us, have been used to fruit all our life until we came here, and to be deprived of the same, for even a few years, is very inconvenient, and hard to be borne; but to live here with no prospect of fruit, I, for one, would never do. But, can we raise fruit? that is the question.

I am fully persuaded we can. To be sure, we have a cold climate, with sudden freezing and thawing in winter, which is trying to the trees, but not more so than in Iowa, Northern Illinois, and Wisconsin, &c., where experience has proven that fruit will do well. Here the subject has not been fully demonstrated, for want of time that our Territory has been settled. We might conclude that we can not raise wheat here, because in '59 it was ruined with rust; or corn, because three years ago it was nearly ruined by early frost, and the little raised this year on account of the drought. But we have had no such mishaps befalling our orchards. There has been fruit trees growing in this county for four or five years, and are still doing well. I have heard of none being killed by our winters.

"But," says one, "we have not had one of our severe winters since they were of any size."

True, and we may never have again; if we do, we will not, I think, fare worse than others, as trees were killed, or greatly injured, four and five years ago, all over the West, and to a great extent all over the Union; and this calamity will, if heeded, be of lasting benefit to us as it is to them, being a guide where to steer hereafter, to enable us to keep clear of such mishaps, by setting out only such kinds as then proved to be hardy and able to endure our most severe winters. If we sit down, and fold our arms, and cry: "Oh, we never can raise fruit here like they can in the 'Jerseys' and other places noted for their extensive orchards and fine fruit," I admit we will have no fruit.

We must be up and doing. We must think, read, and labor; must battle with all difficulties; what nature has apparently withheld from us, we must make up, by assisting her, not work against, but with her.

To succeed in raising fruit as in every thing else; we must understand it; must take lessons of nature. If we look around we can see the grape and different kinds of small fruits growing wild in abundance. Follow out her teachings, and we may succeed in adding to the list most of the larger fruits. But we should know how to plant, where, and what kinds to plants, &c. In another number, I may give my ideas on the manner of cultivating fruit successfully in Nebraska.

Success of Fruit Growing in Nebraska. As pomology is yet in its infancy in our Territory, it may not be amiss to lay before the readers of your journal a few facts relative to its treatment and culture:

The location in planting out an orchard is the first requisite, and should be looked after closely in a prairie country. A north or northeastern slope would always be my choice. The reasons therefore, I will willingly give to any one who wish to know, in another article.

Let the land be well plowed, certainly twice; and a good quantity of well decomposed manure turned under the last time, before setting out your trees. And if your land has not a natural drainage, let it be done at once; for, the roots of an apple tree will not be healthy in a soil that is stiff and filled with an undue moisture.

The size of the tree to be selected from the nursery row, is the next material point. An apple tree two years from graft—a dwarf pear one year from bud—a plum one year—a cherry the same, I would recommend to the planter in every instance; and run no risk by getting larger trees. When of this age, there is but about one chance in a hundred to lose a tree; while in transplanting those five and six years old, the roots are so mutilated that scarcely ten in a hundred will survive.

When your trees are received, keep them as little time out of the ground as possible; and if they cannot be set out immediately, keep them in a shaded location until you are ready for them. When ready to plant out, dig your holes large enough to admit without cramping the roots. Set them as deep, and no deeper, than when in the nursery. Let all broken roots, or limbs, be carefully pruned off at this time; and if the ground should be dry, wet the roots of each tree as it is set out, being careful to have the earth touch every root and fiber. For standard trees, set them 30 feet apart each way, which will be fifty trees to the acre. The apple, as a dwarf, on the Doucin or Paradise, we will not treat of here, as they are more adapted to garden culture.

But we must not omit the dwarf pear, which is destined to meet with success in the West, when properly cultivated. This fruit, more than any other, requires a deep, rich, and dry soil, and will prosper in no other. Set in the earth even with, or just covering the junction of the pear with the quince-stock. And if set out in the spring, cut off about eighteen inches from the ground, the middle or main shoot. Set them eight feet apart each way, which would be 650 to the acre; and give the very best of culture, applying rotten manure every spring, and ploughing it in. Raise no crop but low hedges—such as potatoes, beets, onions, or cabbages, among your fruit trees. Prune every spring, so as to give a round, well-balanced head.

Let the apple tree be yearly shortened in, so as to give the wind no chance for a leverage on a tall body; and train the standard in form of a dwarf with low and compact head.

The plum, grafted or budded on our wild varieties here, will, no doubt, do best, and be less liable to the devastation of the curculio.

The peach, too, we are inclined to believe, will be more hardy, less liable to winter-kill, and more stocky, when budded on the wild plum.

Of cherries, the Dukes and Morellos will for a time take the lead on our prairies, being more hardy than the Heart or Bigarreau varieties. But when they can be had budded on the Mahaleb or Mazzard, they may succeed here. I have a few hundred of these stocks, to test their adaptation to our soil and climate.

Of grapes, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and strawberries, we will not here treat; but leave them for a future article, in which we shall urge the fruits of Nebraska before those who send away for varieties not half as good as we have at home, if only cultivated.

Disease Among Cattle.—A disease known as "Black Tongue" is prevailing in almost every portion of Nebraska.

The following recipes have been communicated to us. We have known these remedies used repeatedly and have never failed if used as soon as the disease is discovered.

Mr. Editor: I have found the following a certain cure for "Black Tongue," and give it you for the benefit of your readers:

2 ounces Borax.
2 " Copera.
2 " Alum.
1 " Murr.
1-2 " Red Pepper.

To be dissolved in whisky or vinegar. 2 table spoonfuls of the mixture to a pint of whisky or vinegar.

Make a swab and swab out the animal's mouth daily for 2 or 3 days and it will be well. My horses and cattle have had it and are well.

Horse's bit wound with cloth and sea fetida is a preventative, and also good. Yours, &c., H. P. Downes. Nebraska City, Feb. 11, '61.

Mr. Editor: I have found the following a cure for the "Black Tongue," a disease that is so prevalent among the cattle in our Territory this winter.

2 ounces Copera.
2 " Saltpetre.
2 " Burnt Alum.
1 " Blue Vitrol.

Pulverized and dissolved in one pint of vinegar. Use a swab and wash the animal's mouth thoroughly.

Cattle treated with this medicine will not spread the disease. A. A. Ezoraz. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5, '61.

How to Raise Tomatoes. For many years we have been extremely fortunate in cultivating tomatoes; always having early, large, fine-flavored ones. We don't know that our plan of cultivating is different from that of any body else who gives attention to raising this delicious and healthy fruit. Some of our friends who have eaten tomatoes grown by us, want to know "how in the world we succeed so well" and we propose very briefly to give our plan:

In the first place we are particular about the seed; they should be saved from the very first perfect tomato that ripens. Then they should be started early, in a hot bed, or box kept in a warm stove room with plenty of light. When the frost is out of the ground and sufficiently warm to transplant, put out the plants, being careful to protect of nights and cold days as long as there is any danger of frost; this can be done by placing empty nail kegs, boxes, or two boards thus A over the plants. By the time it will do to turn them completely out-of-doors, they are beginning to bloom. As soon as 8 or 12 healthy blossoms appear, commence "pinching;" don't allow another shoot or blossom to grow until the fruit commences to ripen; then you may allow about as many more blossoms, but no more vine to grow. Keep the vine off the ground by allowing it to run over lattice, or brush placed close around it.

This is our plan, and by the practice of which, as before said, we never fail to have early, large and fine-flavored tomatoes. If any body has a better mode, let us hear from them, and we'll adopt it.

The Way I Farm. Mr. Editor: By your permission I will give some of my experience in farming.

In the first place I practice the old saying "Plow deep while sluggards sleep. And you'll have corn to sell and keep." I believe in, and practice, deep plowing. I also believe in, and practice, making good fences. Better less and good. Poor fences breed breachy stock. What I undertake to do, I try to do well. To insure good corn it must be tilled; not slighted.

For the last ten years I have practiced fall plowing for wheat and oats. I have sowed on fall plowing and harrowed in; but that sowed on corn stubble and plowed in with a two-horse plow was much the best. I have found rolling the ground after seeding of great advantage. The ground is much smoother and in better condition to harvest.

I am in favor of hand corn planters. Can any of our farmers give their experience in regard to planters through the columns of the Farmer?

Hungarian grass I do not think much of. In the Spring of 1858 I sowed three acres and raised a good crop. The next season I sowed again but without success. Since that time I have been trying to get rid of it; but cannot do it. The seed will not winter-kill but keeps on increasing. My neighbors have pretty much quit raising it.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the above is printable, all right; if not, no harm done. G. W. JEFFERS. Eight Mile Grove, Cass Co., Neb.

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