

For the Farmer.



Girdled Trees.

Mice often produce sad havoc in young orchards and nurseries by gnawing the trunks near the surface of the ground, and not unfrequently for a considerable distance above it. This may often be prevented by compressing the first snows that fall about them by stamping and keeping them as hard as possible until spring. If, however, from neglect or any other cause, trees do get injured in this way, watch the opportunity, and as soon as the frost leaves the surface, bank them up with soil to the extent of the injury, and allow the same to remain till the subsequent year. A new deposition of granulated matter will thus be induced, and this becoming in due time liquid, the surface will appear nearly as smooth as before it was injured. It will be well, however, before banking up to dig the soil thoroughly, if the frost will admit, and to the extent of the lateral limbs, and work in a liberal quantity of old, fine manure, mixed with a little ground bone, ashes, or plaster to each tree. This will stimulate action, and cause a more rapid and abundant deposition of granular substance to heal and conceal the wound, and be otherwise beneficial to the tree. Those who have gum shellac dissolved will do well to brush the gnawed places over with that before banking up.

Many valuable trees may be saved by this process—but perhaps not all. If gnawed places are found in the winter, or early spring, they should be kept covered with snow or wrapped up at once to prevent their becoming dry and hard; very much will depend upon this. If girdled entirely around the tree, scions must be inserted in order to keep up the circulation.—N. E. Farmer.

No farm tool or implement, any part should be put away without first thoroughly cleaning. It will not only last longer when kept clean and bright, but will be more convenient and efficient in using. A hoe or a spade cast aside covered with earth will become rusted, and be scarcely fit to use. The mould-board of a plough should be always bright.—To leave one in the furrow, exposed to the weather, and where it will inevitably become covered with a thick coat of rust is a miserable practice. But in damp climates or damp seasons of the year bright tools will become rusted after housing. In such cases a coating of some suitable substance should be rubbed over them, if laid aside for any length of time. A good and cheap coating for this purpose is grafting wax, softened by an admixture of an equal part or more of lard. Beeswax is good, but rather too hard and too expensive. Add to it four times as much lard and twice as much rosin, and the mixture will be a good one. Or, three parts of lard and one of rosin will answer a good purpose. The lard should of course be fresh, any portion of salt attracting moisture. The mixture should be melted; and if the tool could be heated as hot as boiling water all the better. Much hotter than this they might be injured if of steel.—Put on as thin a coat as practicable to prevent waste, and rub with a cloth. All polished metal, when examined with a microscope, is found to be covered with scratches and furrows, and it is these furrows that retain the mixture and preserve the coating securely until used again.

How to Stow Potatoes and Preserve them from Rot.—Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches more of potatoes, and lime again; repeating the operation till all are stowed in that way. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.—Scientific American.

Krenex Ovens.—A skillful house-keeper says that the unpleasant odor arising from boiling ham, cabbages, etc., is completely corrected by throwing whole red peppers into the pot at the same time the flavor of the food is improved. It is said that pieces of charcoal will produce the same effect.

The Gardner's Monthly, an excellent journal, published in Philadelphia, Thomas Meehan, editor, contained an article a few weeks since, the leading idea of which was "that orchards are more successful through a series of years laid down in grass and annually top-dressed, than when cultivated and cropped."—The country Gentleman and some other papers dissent from the doctrine, and urge cultivation. The true course, it seems to us, lies between the two extremes. We have never known an orchard to flourish that was continually in grass, no matter what the other circumstances were. Perhaps excessive top-dressing might make it thrive—we have never tried it—but it would certainly greatly promote the growth of grass.—On the other hand, orchard land continually cultivated for many years, and annually manured, will so force the trees as to make them tender and liable to disease, and produce such a surplus of wood as to prevent their fruiting.—[New England Farmer.

Presence of Mind.—The following hints from Dr. Hall, editor of the Journal of Health, if remembered and practiced, may prove of great value:

If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.

If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach, but for fear some of the poison remains, swallow the white of one or two eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these being antidotes for a great number of poisons than any dozen articles known, with the advantage of their being on hand; if not a half pint of sweet oil, or droppings, especially if they vomit quickly.

The best thing to stop bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with a cobweb, or flour and salt, about half and half.

If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

If action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do act, at least for thirty six hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water or hot tea, and exercise in open air, keep this up until things are corrected. This suggestion, if practiced would save myriads of lives every year, both in the city and country.

The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.

Pork Packing in Springfield Illinois. The favorable change in the weather has caused our Pork and Beef packers to prepare their establishments for active work. A few lots have already been slaughtered. We are not definitely advised at what figures the market has opened for Hogs, but we believe at \$3 to \$3 25.—Journal.

IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The packing season opened yesterday, at I. McFaggert & Dunn's establishment. This concern killed three hundred hogs yesterday, and, if the weather justifies, they will keep right on killing every day until next January. They have a finely arranged house, and cars from every railroad entering here, load and unload right into their pens and buildings.—Journal.

"Are you not afraid your wife will get married again when you die?" "I hope she may, as there will be one man in the world who will know how to pity me."

The fact that green and blue are the most attractive colors is no reason why men should always be green, or always be getting blue.

Through there are fifty hospitals in and near Washington, the Government is erecting ten new ones in the city, and others near it.

A representative from the Cherokee Nation has been admitted to a seat in the rebel House of Representatives.

To all men the best friend is virtue; the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

Gen. Buell telegraphed to Surgeon General Hammond that the whole number of wounded in the late battle of Perryville was about 2,300.

The War department, it is announced, has decided to allow drafted men a period of twenty days in which to procure substitutes.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis who killed Gen. Nelson in Louisville has been released from arrest and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

To bear evil speaking and illiterate judgment with equanimity is the highest bravery. It is in fact, the repose of mental courage.

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CLASSIFICATION OF THE JUSTICES OF PUTNAM COUNTY, FOR HOLDING THE TERMS OF SAID COURT, TO-WIT:

CAPT. JOHN BOWYER, Pro. Justice, Quarterly Terms.

July Term, 1862.—A. N. Curry, and Jas. M. Nash.

November Term, 1862.—P. Elkins, and Jas. W. Mines.

July Term, 1863.—Isaac R. Shank, and Jos. Henderson.

November Term, 1863.—Z. Priddy, and Jos. Hutton.

July Term, 1864.—J. C. Harrison, D. S. Montague.

January Term, 1862.—Joseph Savine, and Joseph Hutton.

April Term, 1862.—A. J. Nicholas, and Pleasant Lanham.

May Term, 1862.—Richard Foster and Joseph Henderson.

June Term, 1862.—Jas. W. Mines and Allen Sebrell.

August Term 1862.—H. T. Caruthers, and A. N. Curry.

September Term, 1862.—L. Chapman and James M. Nash.

October Term, 1862.—D. S. Montague, Z. Priddy.

December Term, 1862.—Joseph Henderson and W. T. Vintoux.

January Term, 1863.—J. C. Harrison, and A. J. Nicholas.

February Term, 1863.—P. Elkins, and Isaac Hutton.

April Term, 1863.—Allen Sebrell and Isaac R. Shank.

May Term, 1863.—D. S. Montague, and P. Elkins.

June Term, 1863.—Henry T. Caruthers, P. and Foster.

August Term, 1863.—Wm. T. Vintoux and P. Lanham.

September Term, 1863.—A. N. Curry, and Z. Priddy.

October Term, 1863.—Joseph Savine, and H. T. Caruthers.

December Term, 1863.—J. C. Harrison, and James W. Mines.

January Term, 1864.—James M. Nash, and A. N. Curry.

March Term, 1864.—L. Chapman, and Joseph Hutton.

April Term, 1864.—R. Foster and Z. Priddy.

May Term, 1864.—Joseph Savine and Joseph Henderson.

June Term, 1864.—J. C. Harrison, and Wm. Cash.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

For 1862.

THE January number will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation, is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forthcoming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to-day.

The life of the Republic, the best interests of the nation, demand of literature a manly and generous action, and the conductors of this journal will not rest until they have enlisted the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which hence the great public heart to stand firm on the side of Freedom and Right.

An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in these pages. The Atlantic Monthly will never give other than the best literature, and its attractions better each month than the last.

Among the contributions already in hand for 1862, the following will command themselves as sufficient inducements for every family to provide the forthcoming numbers for household reading:

Professor Agassiz will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, and other kindred topics, to be continued from month throughout the year. The series of no distinguished man of science in connection with this announcement, is a sufficient guarantee of the great benefit to be derived from his monthly contributions.

A new Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly early in the year.

A New Story by late Theodore Winthrop, author of "Cecil Devereux," will be commenced in the January number.

Dr. Geo. B. Winship, well known for his remarkable experiments in Gymnastic, has written for the Atlantic "The Antibiography of a strength Seeker," giving an account of his method of training for feats of strength, with advice on matters of health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Store of Tales," will contribute a series of Tales during the year.

Articles by Prof. James Russell Lowell, on topics of national interest, will appear frequently.

Bayard Taylor has written a story which will be printed in the February number.

The Staff of Writers, in Prose and Poetry, contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly comprises, among its popular names, the following:

James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hillard, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Giles, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, Nicholas B. C. Hazard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, P. W. Higginson, Harriet Martineau, Author of "Life in the Glass," "Ragged Iron Mills," and "Story of the Country Parson," of "To-day," Isaac Terry, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet F. Prescott, John G. Whittier (rev.), Robt. T. S. Lowell, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Trowbridge, Bayard Taylor.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, or Twenty-Five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid, subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number. The paper of the Atlantic is stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

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TERMS: The Waterloo Magazine is published weekly by Moses A. Dow, 5 Third Street, Boston, Mass. Two dollars are printed on one thick paper for Periodical Dealers at 6 cents a copy, and in addition for mail and other expenses a little extra paper, 72 cents a copy within the low postage law of 23-100 year, or \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents a volume. Clubs, by mail, six papers six months, \$5.00. Paper stored when the last number paid for is sent, a new volume commences every July and January. But if a person commences at any number in any volume, and pays six months, he will have a complete book, with a title page, as every paper is complete in itself.

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