Atamnesburg Messenner,

A CHeekly Family Yournal--- Beboted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Pomestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

NEW SERIES .-- VOL. 6, NO. 3.

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

R. W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

OPOFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. (2)

EZMZZ

Subscription.—\$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 at the expiration of six months; \$2.50 after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inspited at \$1.25 per square for three insertions, and \$7 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square.)

The liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The partitude of all kinds, executed in the best style, and on reasonable terms, at the "Messenger' Job Office.

Maynesburg Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

GEO. L. WYLY. WYLY & BUCHANAN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, WAYNESBURG, PA. of ill practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining ninties. Collections and other legal business will re-

counties. Collections and other re-seive prompt attention. Office in the old Bank Building. Jan. 28, 1863.—13.

A. A. PURNAN.

A.A. PURNAY.

PURMAN & RITCHIE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Waynesburg, Pa.

OFFUE—Main Street, one door east of
the old Bink Building.

UTAIL Jusiness in Greene, Washington, and Fay
ette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp
attention.

attention.

N. B — Particular attention will be given to the collection of Pensions. Bounty Money Back Pay, and other claims against the Government.

Sept. 11, 1861—19. J. J. HUFFMAN.

M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN, ATTORNETS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the "Wright House," East Door.
Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 23, 1862—ly.

DAVID CRAWFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Court House. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Waynesburg, Pa., July 30, 1863.—ly.

BLACK & PHELAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office in the Court House, Waynesburg. Sept. 11, 1861-1v.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS! D. R. P. HUSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

As received from the War Department at Washington city, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphanchildren, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, [upon due notice] will be attended to promptly and accurately if entrusted to his care, Office, No. 2, Campbells Row.—April 8, 1863.

G. W. G. WADDELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE in the REGISTER'S OFFICE, Court
Mouse, Waynesburg, Penna. Business of all
kinds solicited. Has received official copies of all the
laws passed by Gongress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of tions for the collection of PENSIONS, POUNTIES, BACK PAY, pge discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, Orphan children, &c., which business if intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

May 13, '63.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. Ross, Physician & Surgeon, Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET,
east, and nearly opposite the Wright house.
Waynesburg, Sept. 22, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS OULD very respectfully tender in services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a dua appresiation of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Waynesburg, January 6, 1862.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealst in Foreign and Domes. (Bry Goods, Graceries, Notions, &c., Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—19.

MINOR & CO., Pealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Grucaries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House. Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861—19,

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COSGRAY, Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, mearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Sant." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

GROSERIES & VARIETIES.

JOHN MUNNELL, Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety 100th Egnerally, Wilson's New Building, Main street. Sept. 71. 1861—17.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY 8. M. BAILY,

Main street, opposite the Wright House keeps aways on band a large and elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry.

AP Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will raceive prompt attention (Dec. 15, 1861—ly

BOOKS, &c. LEWIS DAY

Bosler in School and Miscelleneous Books, Station ery, Ink, Magazines and Papers: One doer sest of Poster's Store, Main Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. SAMUEL M'ALLISTER. Sandle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank Build-ng, Main street. Sopt. 11, 1861-1r.

BANK famers' & drovers' bank, Waynesburg, Pa.
BLACK, Prep't. J. LAZEAR, Cashier.

Administrator's Notice.

Family Gircle.

Female Physicians.

From the Address of Ann Preston, M. D., to the Graduating Class of the F male Medical College of Pennsylvania, delivered March, 1864, we select the following paragraphs:

Allow us, before we part, to urge upon you the necessity of guarding your own, health, by all prudent and right precautions. This is a part of your capital, and an instrument essential to full success. Medical practitioners, as a class, have not been 'noted for attention to hygienic rules in their awn persons. That esprit de corps which has despised personal danger, may have contributed to this neglect. It is true, there are objects more sacred even than health and life. There are occasionsthey will come, probably, to you, when no personal consequences-be they death or long disease-can deter the true physician, or the true woman, from standing at the post of danger; but nothing save duty, should keep you from cultivating religiously those healthful habits in regard to rest and exercise, sleep, food, dress, ventilation, &c., upon which the power of sustained and effective exertion is made to depend.

Abounding as is the vitality that some of you possess, it has, nevertheless, its stern limits. The expenditure of nervous energy that your duties will involve. will require seasons of relaxtion, of rest and quiet for its renewal. By systematically guarding these from unnecessary interruption, and by adopting some general method in the employment of your time, you may do much to render it more available for improvement, as well as to lesson the wear of

daily duties. Ladies, in view of the possibilities of tion, nor that hard things, and dark not have had it." days may not be encountered. You, also, must combat difficulties, temptations, sorrows, and disappointments,— But these are the tests of life; and those only who meet them, and overcome, become clothed with the garments of strength, and hear in their inmost souls the pæans of victory.

God grant that no mistake on your part, no lack of proper knowledge, care or caution, may overwhelm you with the awful consciousness of being responsible for the fatal termination of a case confided to your fidelity and skill.

the needs of yearning humanity, we questions with a view to connect them thar that you may prove equal to the to reply off-hand; and sometimes, in our he could not go. glorious opportunities "to do good and eagerness to carry one point, we leave

or of fortune, none are really strong, ored children, the orator was desirous of save as they ally themselves to truth impressing upon his hearers the very and right—to the everlasting and un- limited knowledge of the wisest of men. ing in my heart a teeling of respect for Grant does the same. McClellan's first life their sweet, childlike faith in virtue but that is very little, and what do I and in humanity, who practise the one, and strive to bless the other.

Keeping the Divine ideal of the per- Nothing sir! fect physician before you, may you be of the ignorant, safe depositories of con fidence, faithful and wise counsellors. perpetual sweetness in the world.

Walking onward with serene and Faithful, knowing that "duties are them, do they not? ours and consequences are God's," you may lay your burdens upon the arm of Divine strength, and realize in twenty years from now?" your own blessed experience the joy of those who "walk on earth, yet breathe empyreal air."

Looking out for "Slights."

There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair-triggers, If they meet anacquaintance in the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbarge accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in everbody they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken

How to Keep Children Healthy.

for insult.

The mortality among the children in our cities, as well as in the country, is sad to contemplate. Is there any necessity for this? strength renewed, we must not only Are all of these children sent into the world to be thus early cut down? Are not nine out of ten of these early deaths the result of ignorance? What parents ever lost a child, except by accident, without thinking: "If I had treated it differently, it would not have died?" The loss of our own three first-born hes led us to think much upon this topic, es Coleridge: "It is not enough that but three almost always builthy living ones

Liquor in the Army. Gen. Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army, in a late

speech: "I did not drink at college, I did not drink at West Point; but, when I got into the army, I found it was all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters, the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit. I drank whisky, and offered it to others.— When I was stationed at Florida, I once of fered whisky to an officer, and he declined. time after, I attended him in the horrors of make up.

While the boys were still apprentices was wicked, and that I would never do it again; and I have not. I do not keep it in my quarters or my tent. I do not offer it to any officer or to any man, and I will not .-I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officer; but I can say, from my own experience, that it will pay."

> From the Child's Paper. In the Beginning.

"Where did you get your nice new warm sack?" asked a lady of a little girl. "From God, ma'sm," said the little girl modestly.

"Why, did not your mother make it?"-

asked the lady. "Yes, mother sewed it," said the child. "And did she not buy the cloth of the shop

keeper?" asked the lady. "Yes," said the little girl, "but the shopkeeper bought it from the factory where it was spun and wove, and the factory man bought the wool from the farmer, and the farmer took it from the Lamb's back, and the lamb got it from God, who clothes the little lambs with their soft wool to keep them your future, our farewell is mingled ves, nor could their mothers dress them.with deep congratulation. Not that God dresses them. So God is in 'the beginsuccess will come without patient exer- ning, mother says, and without God I should

That is the very first thing the Bible says: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," And so of everything in the world since, every thing we eat, drink, wear, or use, if we follow them up to the beginning, we shal find God, It is God, God, God

Oratorical Generalship among Children.

way of question and answer, it requires friend of the "splendid time" to communicate" which are opening be- another unguarded, and are out-gener- fun."

Whatever may be the gifts of nature In addressing a Sabbath school of colknow? he exclaimed with considerable emphasis, when a score of voices replied:

In a recent magazine, it was related healers of the sick, sympathizers with of a temperance orator, in one of our or, truthfulness, regard for parents, Court House, the Pamunkey, and the the poor and the suffering, enlighteners western towns, that in addressing an assembly of boys, he said:

Now, boys, when I ask you a ques-Even the silent effluence from a pure fion you must'nt be afraid to speak right that such and such a thing displeases Grant, however, has an advantage inward life is a power for good, and a out and answer me. When you look his heavenly Father, he will not by any which McClellan had not. He controls around and see all these fine houses, human power be induced to do it; he the military operations throughout the farms and cattle, do you ever think who is truly brave. full trust in the Invisible, and the All- owns them all now? Your fathers own

> ·Yes, sir!' shouted a hundred voices. 'Well, where will your fathers be in 'Dead!' shouted the boys,

That's right. And who will own all

this property then?'
'Us boys!' shouted the urchins. 'Right. Now, tell me-did you ever, in going slong the streets, notice the

drunkards lounging around the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them? 'Yes, sir; lots of them.'

Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?" 'Dead!' exclaimed the boys.

'And who will be the drunkards

'Us boys!' This was the most natural reply in the world, as it followed right on in the order of the questions. The orator proved himself to be a bad general by not sending a skirmisher forward before he put his last question, to see what the reply might possibly be.

Meditation.

In order to have the body invigorated, food must not only be eaten but digested. And if we would have our souls nourished and our spiritual listen to discourses in the Sanctuary, but likewise meditate upon them when we retire to our dwellings. The latter duty however is too much neglected. Phillip Henry says: "It is easier to go six miles to beer a sermon than to spend

From the Child's Paper. The Two Apprentices.

Two boys were in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other 'didn't care.' One read and studied, and got books that would help him understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home, reading. The other liked fun best. He went off with other boys to have good times. Come, he often said to his shop-mate, leave your old books; go with us. What's the use of all this reading? If I waste these golden moments was the answer. I urged him to drink, and he drank. A short I shall lose what I can never, never

an offer of two thousand dollars appeared through the newspapers for the best plan for a state-house, to be built in one of the eastern states. The studious boy saw the advertisement, and determined to try for it. After careful study he drew his plans, and sent them to the committee. I suppose he did not really expect to gain the prize; still there is nothing like trying.

It was not long before a committee of

gentlemen arrived at the carpenter's shop, and asked if an architect by the name-mentioning the boy's namelived there. No, said the carpenter, no architect. I've got an apprentice by that name. Let's see him said the committee. The young man was called, and sure enough his plan had been accepted,

and the two thousand dollars were his. The committee then said he must put But the starry flag of Freedom's land up the building; and the employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time and let him go.

This studious carpenter's boy became one of the first architects of our country. He made a fortune, and stands high in the esteem of everybody; while his fellow-apprentice can hardly earn by his warm. The lambs could not dress themsel- daily labor daily bread for himself and

Who loses a youth of improvement, loses the best beginning which a boy can make in life.

> From the Child's Paper. The Brave Boy.

I was a going down one of the avenues when I came to the corner of a street where an intelligent looking lad, thirteen or fourteen years oll, was sweeping the sidewalk. As I waited for the cars, two other boys came up to him, and a very animated conversation followed. The new-comers had skates begun. General Grant has adopted In skirmishing with boys and girls by in their hands, and began telling their McClellan's plan of 1862, and has so considerable skill to avoid a surprise. - would have on the ice. It was Satur- his operations will be in almost every Entering the sanctuaries of families, In their unsophisticated minds, thoughts day, the weather was cold and clear, essential part a copy of the former ministering at the sacred altars of life, lie in a much more natural order than in and they asked him to join them that siege. McClellan approached Richknowing the secrets of sad hearts, and ours. While we deliberately plot our afternoon on the pond. He replied moud from the east. Grant approaches that his employer had some work for it from the northeast. McClellan's can ask for you no deeper blessing, with certain answers, they are expected him to do, and he was very sorry, but northern flank was at Meadow Bridge,

changing, and those alone retain through Some of you know more than the rest, one who had stood firm for his conmaneuver, after reaching the Chickascience. He had the courage to give hominy, was to cut the Gordonsville up his own inclination for what he felt railroad between Hanover Court House to be his duty.

one who, having fixed principles of hon- and held the country between Hanover conscientiousness in the fulfilment of Chickahominy. Grant is also doing it. his duties, respect for his Maker's will, In almost every particular the present adheres to them. If that child knows siege is a copy of the former one.-ALPA.

Select Poetry.

The Song of the Summer Wind.

I come from the Southern shores of balm. From the spice-fields far away; come with the breath of orange-blooms, And the light of the Summer day; I kiss the cheek of the fevered child, And play with her sunny hair; I soothe the woes of the sorrowing ones, And release their hearts of care.

I bear aloft, to the white, white clouds, The wondering school boy's kite, And he gazes up till his eyes grow dim, With a look of fond delight; While o'er the brow of the laughing one, I toss the auburn curl, As by the throng, in the lingering eve, My pathless way I whirl.

I open the cups of the dainty flowers, By wildwood, field and dell, And I rock the fairies fast asleep Who hide in the lilly's bell, The tall grass nods as I wander by, And the brook up-murmurs with glee, And joy and gladness spring up in my path,

Oh, what would the warrior's banner be, Were it not for my gentle power-Ave, dark would be the patriot's hopes, And darker Liberty's hour,

Wherever my pathway be.

Floats gaily along the way, And the freeman shouts with joyous pride, As he views my force to-day. I come with the voice of Hope and Truth-I come with the good God's love,

And I bring earth's weary ones a taste Of the joys of that land above, I wisper to them of that inner light-The love that never dies-

How the Soldier of the Cross may rest

On the fields of Paradise.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Philadelphia Age.] General Grant's Operations Compared with those of McClellan.

The siege of Richmond has at length they far developed himself as to show that and in the early part of his operations, "Well then, to-morrow we will have his southern flank was near New Bridge six miles below, on the Chibkahominy. "Oh, not on Sunday," exclaimed the Grant's northern flank is near Meadow brave boy in a firm voice, but with a Bridge, and his southern flank is moving towards New Bridge. McClellan I took the car, but not without earry- drew his supplies from White House; and Richmond. Grant will do it as A child who is morally brave, is the soon as possible. McClellan picketed

eutire country, and has now in has army every available soldier. At this moment there is not an idle company anywhere. Every man has been sent him. His future operations bid fair to be similar to McClellau's. The enemy will confront him on the Chickahominy. His camps will be on the borders of the swamps and his pickets in them.— He will find, as McClellan did, that from Meadow bridge to New bridge is the very strongest portion of the confederate defenses. Like McClellan he will avoid them, and must of necessity go further down the Chickahominy, cross over and advance against Richmond from the southeast. He cannot go up the Chickahomiuy and approach the town from the north or northwest. White House is east of Richmond, and if Grant thus exposed it the confederates could easily come out of the south side of the capital and cut off his supplies. Grant has other advantages over McClellan. He has the benefit of McClellan's experience. He can avoid veyed the ground, and left him socurate of nearly all the confederate defenses. Three of McClellan's best officers—Hancock, Meade and Smith-are aiding Grant. He and his troops have had two years longer experience of war. - he loves and who loves him. If he am sure of it. One great mistake made in 1862—the have that he need not seek elsewhere. distribution of the federal army all over But, supposing a man to be without he country, and the failure to reinforce such a helpmate, female friendship he McClellan—has been rectified. But must still have, or his intellect will be from necessity General Grant will find without a garden, and there will be

How Gen. Grant set out on his Campaign

When he went away from here the last time he fully understood the nature and magnitude of the work before him. He was perfectly satisfied with all things and modestly claimed that in his plans, God would grant him victory. He also remarked to his friends that, between two such armies as Meade's and Lee's, success depended upon steady, persistent pounding on the enemy, saving as many of his own men as possible. He believed he had the larger number of soldiers, and a corresponding excess of physical strength and endurance; and by adopting his course he would be able to wear out the enemy. Says Grant:-"I will narrow this matter down to a point. Suppose the enemy has two

thousand and I have three thousand men; can there, need there be any doubt as to the result? The Army of the Potomac is raised to destroy Lee's army, and for that grand object I am going to use it. With determination and patience, by my plan, I can and I will whip the enemy." Now, when one recalls and considers the conversations of Washburne with his friends since he left Grant's immediate presence, and the remarkable and characteristic dispatch by Grant to the government, saying. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and, withal, his few announcements of fighting, resting, or manoeuvering before the strongholds of the desperate foe, is it not easy to see how everything accords with what Grant said when he left Washington? Verily the American people have need of patience and hopefulness in these times that try men's souls. Clouds and sunshine, calms and storms follow each

"I Don't Like My Business."

othea now-a-lays with wonderful rapid-

There is no greater fallacy in the opher's stone can never be discovered, during the past year, destroying at and every one who makes his life a least one third of their crop, or about search for it, will be ruined. Much 8,000,000 bushels. truth is contained in the Irishman's remark: "It is never also to work hard." can do so only by hard, persevering of- by a small black-winged bug, and yet fort, while beset with difficulties of the people there shoot the red-headed

the work, success is certain. Good, the means of guarding against their inhard, honest, effort, steadily persevered juries. in, will make your love for your business or profession grow; since no one should expect to reach a period when he can feel that his life-work is just the one he could have done best, and would have liked best. We are allowed to see and feel the roughnesses in our own pathway, but none in others; yet all have them -Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

Female Friends. From Caxtoniana we take the following: "It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In a woman there is at once a subtile delicacy, of tact and a plain teundness of judgment which are rarely combined before and during the autumn raines to an equal degree in man. A woman, manure the surface while the snow is on if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, Manure your grass, instead of your corn honor, reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more than fill your soil with manure before you the mistakes of 1862. McClellan sur- your male friend. She therefore seldom counsels you to do an imprudent maps. The signal corps of 1862 have thing. By temale friendships, I mean out on record the position and extent pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love except in the married state.

A mu's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom imself following McClellan's footsteps. many an unbouded gap even in its is necessary for immediate use. He will not six miles to hear a sermon than to spend one quarter of an hour in mediating on it when I come home. And observes Coloridge: "It is not enough that we available insects do: cathe least till a gold washer of fiberia of the fiberia of the siege began, and the public and old age have. We may have first the siege began, and the public and old age have. We may have first the siege began, and the public and old age have the siege began, and the public and old age have the siege began, and the public and old age have. We may have first thouse much younger than consider and those much younger than consider and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and those much younger than consider and the public and the

THE FARMER,

Progress of Agricultural Knowledge. Mr. John H, Klippart says, in a lecture delivered before the Teachers' In-

stitute, at Deleware, Ohio: The little knowledge which we have of the modes by which insects may be impeded in their destruction of much that is valuable to us, has probably proceeded from our contempt of their individual significance. The security of property has ceased to be endangered by wolves, bears, raccoons, opossums, and even squirrels of late, and vet our wheat fields are subject to the ravages of the midge, and our gardens are destroyed by aphides and caterpillars. If the wheat cultivators of Ohio had thoroughly understood the natural history of the midge, a loss of nearly ten milion bushels in 1854 could have been avoided. Owing to the depredations of the midge and other insects, the farmers of Ohio have lost nearly twenty million bushels of wheat during the five years last past. From 1850 to 1853, both inclusive, the crops averaged 146 hushels per acre; the crops of 1854 then should have been 21,548.651 bushels: instead of which it was 11,819,100 bushels only, being a decrease, from the average aggregate of 9,729,541. The crop of 1856 was less than the average from 1850 to 1853 by 6,247,357; the losses attributable to distructive insects may be stated as follows:

3,640,348 bushels. 1853, 1854, 6,729,531

6,247,357 19,617,246 Or about 14 per cent. of the entire amount produced from 1850 to 1856.

both inclusive, or 30 per cent. of the amount produced during the four years from 1853 to 1855. There is no industrial pursuit in the State, other than that of agriculture, which could sustain such extensive losses without seriously world than that entertained by many embarrassing not only those immediateyoung men that some pursuit in life ly concerned, but the entire industrial can be found wholly suited to their community. In the Province of Canatastes, whims and fancies. This philos- da this scourge was terribly destructive,

Again, there are beetles which deposit their larvæ in trees in such formid-Let, therefore, the fact be always re-able numbers that whole forest perish membered by the young, that no life beyond the power of remedy. At one work can be found, entirely agreeable place in South Carolina, at least ninety to man. Success always lies at the top trees in every hundred, upon a tract of of the hill; if we would reach it, we two thousand acres, were swept sway every kind. Genius counts nothing in wood-chuck, the great enemy of these the battle of life; determined, obstinate insects, because he occasionally eats a perseverance in one single channel is cherry or spoils an apple. Almost all everything.

Our forest trees are infested with insects
Hence, should any of our young which are destroying them. Since the readers be debating in his mind a change removal of forests insect forms appear of business, imagining he has a genius to be multiplying, and we now hear for some other, let him at once dismiss complaints of insects destroying apple, the thought as he would a temptation peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees as to do evil. If you think you made a well as their fruit; fifty years ago there mistake in choosing the pursuit or pro- were large orchards in Ohio, but they ession you did, don't make another by escaped the ravages of insects for leaving it. Spend all your energies in more than a quarter of a century. working for and cling to it, as you The enormous injuries which insects would to the life-boat that sustained cause to man may thus be held as one vou in the midst of the ocean If you reason for ceasing to consider the study leave it, it is almost certain that you will of them as an insignificant pursuit, for go down; but if you cling to it, inform- knowledge of their structure, their ng yourself about it until you are its food, their enemies, and their general master, bending your every energy to habits, may lead, as it often has led, to

Surface Manuring.

Mr. Bright of Philadelphia, in a letter to the Gardener's Monthly, puts forth the following: Manure, then, I say, chiefly upon the

surface. Do not waste your manures by mixing them deeply with the soil.-Plant shallow. Keep roots of all trees. plants and vines, as near the surface as possible. There are weighty reasons for the position assumed in the last sentence, which I have not space now to enumerate. I say again, plant shallow .-Let your soil be deep and dry, but plant near the surface. To farmers I would say, manure the surface as much as possible. Top-dress your grass, after mowing in July or August, under a burning summer sun; top-dress in the fall the ground, while the March winds blow, and while the April rains fall. and wheat, broadcast, at any time when you have manure and leisure, and I will guarantee that you will be abundantly satisfied with the result.

To fruit-growers I would say, do not plant trees, grape vines, &c. Plant in good natural soil, and manure from the surface, spring and fall, liberally and properly, and I will guarantee you suecess far greater than if you plant in holes and trenches filled with magure, as the custom is. Surface manuring and mulching are the true doctrines.

HINTS FOR FARMERS .- A good farmer will never keep more than ten dogs to every fire sheep. He will cleap out his stables at least once every month. He will keep five or sticks of wood cut up ahead, more than what