Rural Economy.

THE TULIP.

The tulip is a great favorite with almost all lovers of flowers. It has held its place in public esteem for more than a century. The tulip is dashing and showy, and yet varied and delicate in coloring. It is fine even when grown as single specimens in the garden or in pots, but it is when grown in beds or masses that the most brilliant effect is produced. We know of nothing in the floral world that can equal the gorgeousness of a bed of good tulips. Our main purpose is to introduce the double varieties and say a few words of their merits.

The Duc Van Thols are the earliest tulips, growing only about six inches in during the winter, if they come in contact height. They flower often the latter part with water. Sometimes they start to grow of March, and continue nearly a month. Colors brilliant; excellent for pots. Three or four may be planted in quite a small

large, double flowers, some twelve or fifteen | ral World. inches in height. One variety is yellow and red, and the other pure yellow.

Single Early follow the Tournesoles, and

embrace a large collection of the most brilliant colors. This class is superb in all re-

The Double Tulips commence to flower with the Single Early, and continue in flower, by a proper selection, a long time, as some sorts are quite late. This class is becoming more popular every year, and this popularity is well deserved. Some are beautifully formed, with delicate shades and

The Parrot Tulips are not in much favor with professional florists, but they are exceedingly brilliant, most varieties having three colors. A bed of parrots is a grand

The Late Tulips are the florists' pets. There are many varieties. They have fine, large, well-formed cups on stately, strong stems, usually eigheen inches in height .--Moore's Rural.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN FARMERS.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says: -It has always been a matter of wonder to me that so little sympathy exists between duced and successfully used here as elsefarmers as a class. Their interests all lie in one direction, and they might be a great help to each other in many ways. They ought to meet often and talk over topics that interest all in common—such as improvement in culture, in implements, stock, &c, prospective prices of farm produce, and the best time to sell. There should also be an understanding in regard to prices to be paid for labor. This last is an important item in a farmer's expenses and while labor is entitled to a fair compensation, it would be far better to have more uniformity in prices. Faithful, honest, and skilful laborers in many occor do not get what they ought to, while a great many of the opposite class, by false representat for the best reason in the world-a lack of to. In any business except farming a man the farmers—very little advance has been must serve an apprenticeship, and learn his made. There is no reason in the world business, before he can demand and receive why, in certain parts of the country, steam, full wages. But in our business Faddy, outivation should not be employed. We are not in favor of the English system for the "Faderland," thinks he can earn as this country, for it seems to us that it would much as the heat man that's going At take so long to get the apparatus ready it much as the best man that's going. At take so long to get the apparatus ready—it harvest time, some man having ten or fifties so cumbrous and unwieldy—without a teen acres of wheat to cut, often obliges his great force of laborers, as to render it unneighbor, who has four times as much, to pay from two to four shillings per day more than he ought, just because it will make but little difference with him what he pays, take up anchors, and similar duties. having but a single day's cutting. So he hires the first men that offer, and pays them whatever they ask—without spending impediment. Roper has shown us how a a thought about its effect upon his neigh- light traction engine can be built, if that is

A CONVENIENT DISINFECTANT.

The most convenient and, I believe, the most effective disinfectant, is chloric ether. It should be burnt in a glass spirit lamp, which is liable to the same mishaps as other spirit lamps. Any place of the size of an ordinary room, that can be closed, can be completely dedorized and disinfected by five minutes use of one of these lamps. For sick rooms they are invaluable, if care be taken not to use them any longer than to accomplish this purpose, as otherwise it might become disagreeable from the smell of chlorine. A convenient and sufficiently accurate way to obtain this ether is to mix one part chloroform and six of alcohol. It hydrogen in some combination is the medium of most "smells" and infections, as is frequently declared, the reaction which takes place readily explains and verifies the advantage of using this ether.

Great care should be taken not to burn this substance too long. - Scientific Ame-

FALL PLANTING OF GRAPES.

Select your ground on some southern or southeastern slope, or any other dry land sibility. I answer: They are almost as that you may have; plow it from fifteen to different as light and darkness. Chloroform twenty inches deep, with a plow so conwhich can be done at a very little cost; it. Chloroform nearly stops the circulation; the gas increases it. Chloroform by 4 to 4 by 10, according to the kind of often produces nausea and sickness, linger-Rebecca, Diana, perhaps 4 by 5 is a very sickness, does not linger in the system three good distance. If Norton's Virginia Seed minutes, and leaves it invigorated. (This ling, Herbemont, Concord, Taylor Bullitt, 8 by 10 is not far apart. Plant your vines as soon as you can take them up in the fall or procure them from the nursery; and air—has a strong, pungent odor, and is when done, hill the rows up as you would quite suffocating to the lungs. The gas corn, covering your vines entirely. If you contains more oxygen than the air, has no fail to do this, the ground will settle odor at all, and is perfectly agreeable to the around your vines, form a basin, and hold too much water, which will injure, if not with safety to the point of insensibility to entirely kill, your vines. That is the whole secret. Now, when spring comes—and sometimes wet and cold, like last spring—your work is done; and you can week afterward as the result. I speak from with a second stratum of mud and herbage patiently wait till dry and warm weather sets in. Then take your plow—plow your ground back to within three or four inches patient toward the point of death. The generally from one to two hundred eggs in

Y., and he deserves a great deal of credit heavens." It certainly produces very hap- her eggs until they are all hatched by the for it. Then, as the season advances and py sensations. A clergyman for whom we the vines grow, level your ground, which extracted eight teeth expressed the unanithe horse cultivator will do In the coming fall you will find it to your advantage to opposite his name on our certificate roll:

dover up your vines. At least have the "When I entered the room and saw the one of he nests, with the eggs, in a

Among the many reasons for fall plantmonth of October and a part of November, we have the finest and most uniform weather in the world; the ground is generally loose and warm, and plants then removed hardly experience a change; while, on the other hand, plants suffer frequently by spring shipments in cold spells. Moreover, the fine fibrous roots get nearly all destroyed, and sometimes the entire roots rot off before they can be planted—and then the main and the best buds are knocked off. Besides, you can never have your ground in as fine a condition in April and May as The Tournesols come next. They have it is in October and November .- Cor. Ru-

Scientific.

STEAM PLOWING.

It takes a long time to effect some reforms It is difficult to make mankind believe that there are ways better than they now walk in-methods more economical, and processes more speedy, than those now used. Some farmers still laugh to scorn agricultural machinery; and we know of one place where stripes: others are large and brilliant, and might easily be mistaken for the old red peony, while others of equal size are brilliant yellow.

The Property Wellow and the proprietor of a shirt store displays the led into boldness; if I have sought my own announcement, "no machines used," as it by so doing he could make the public believe that machine work was inferior. So pardon me in kindness and charity, and by it is with steam plowing in this country.

There are those who are sceptical of its utility as well as economy, and who assert ye the Lord, ye heavenly harmonies; and that while the machinery is being rigged | ye that understand the new harmonies, up, the engine made ready, and the system. in successful operation, a man could do as much with a team and a plough. By a parity of reasoning, we might say that while the spiritual; all that we know, and all that the team and plow were getting ready a man could spade up just as much, for it is in the increased amount of work that ma-chines can accomplish over hand labor that the economy of it lies. There may be some force in the views

quoted, but it seems impossible to doubt but that steam cultivators can be introduced and successfully used here as elsewhere. In England they are standard
been claiming 1,200,000 population, the
machines; not merely to plow level turf
and break up green sward, but to surmount
while the newspapers are claiming nearly reasonable acclivities; in short, on general a million and a quarter of inhabitants, the rolling ground. Indeed we are told by enrolment for last year, when troops were witnesses that in Fowler's system, (English,) where the plows are drawn over the field by a stationary engine, that they are frequently used when they are out of sight behind a hill top. In fact, the greatest lation is over a million, when troops are competition exists in England for superi wanted it is not much over half a million. ority in steam plows. There are now in operation no less than six different styles and plans; probably more, but of this number we are assured from the business circulars of the proprietors. In this country,

Our ideal of a steam plow is one that will march into the bowels of the land without light traction engine can be built, if that is a desideratum, and it only remains to adapt honor, to interrupt the usual business of Whether it is best to draw the plows after the engine or to have them drawn over the field is an open question. In England, however, the latter is the general plan. Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., of sewing machine celebrity, has a steam plow which drives a row of cultivators similar in appearance to the arms of a pully widened at the end. These cultivators are placed beneath the engine and are driven by it as it progresses There are several other systems which, for want of space, we cannot describe; but we suggest that the present fall, when the agricultural fairs take place, the pre-siding officers consider the subject thoroughly. At that time a multitude of farmers—capitalists, and others interested in agricultural machines—are gathered together and concerted action, favorable to the scheme, might be had, if ever.—Scientific American.

LAUGHING GAS IN DENTAL OPERA-

TIONS. The question is often asked wherein the effects of laughing gas differ from chloro-form when breathed to the point of insen-(and the same can be said of ether) depresstructed as to run in the same furrow, ses the nervous system; the gas exhibitantes grapes you aim to cultivate. If you cultivate ing in the system for days, and leaves it debilitated; the gas produces no nausea or sickness, does not linger in the system three last is not apparent except on delicate or feeble persons.) Chloroform contains no oxygen—the only life-giving element of the

ground high enough around them to keep advertisement, Teeth extracted absolutely box, for the Iuseum in St. Petersburg, but the water off without pain, I thought it a very bold was recommeded before he closed it to see statement. I now know it to be entirely that there is no danger of the eggs being ing, let me tell you the main ones. In the true." Another wrote: "Far greater and better than ever." A physician wrote:
"Without pain, and a funny dream." Another-" A great blessing to children." The fact that we have given the gas to over five thousand patients without one single case of injurious effects, or even unpleasant symptoms, is ample proof of its safety -Dr. Colton,

AN ASTRONOMER'S PRAYER.

These are the last words in Kepler's Harmony of the World :"-

"Thou who, by the light of nature, hast kindled in us the longing after the light of of thy glory, thanks to Thee, Creator and works. Lo! I have done the work of my comprehend their infinite majesty. My no guest mes unawares to him who keeps senses were awake to search, as far as I a constantable." could, with purity and faithfulness. If I, worm before thine eyes, and born in the that is unworthy of thy counsels, inspire me with thy Spirit that I may correct it. If, by the wonderful beauty of thy works, I have been praise ye the Lord: Praise God, O my soul, as long as I live. From him, through him and in him is all; the material as well as we know not yet, for there is much to do that is undone."

REMARKABLE FACTS.

The census controversy in New York is showing some truths not very flattering to the fairness in which things are managed wanted, showed only 138,000 men between the required ages, which the Tribune says indicates a population of only 630,000. When representation is to be had the popu-These are not our facts, but those of the New York journals.—Philad. Ledger

THE RIGHT KIND OF AN INVENTION.

Drulep, an inventor in France, has designed a new umbrella, which is a simple walking stick without any covering, from which the rain spreads out in the form of au umbrella. The principle is as yet a secret, but it is supposed to be a new application of electricity.

Miscellaneous.

HOLIDAYS.

The late President Felton, in his "Familiar Letters from Europe," has the following sensible observations:-

"It is a great, misfortune to the Greeks," he says, "and to the Athenians in particular, that they have so many saints in their calendar, and so many festivals in their life. They lose a quarter or a third of the time in putting on their best clothes, gadding about the streets, gossipping in the coffee houses, getting tipsy on execrable wine, and singing noisy songs in the streets in honor of the blessed saints and martyrs who swarm in their ecclesiastical history. The sensible men here are gradually diminishing the number of their idle days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and men of business find their advantage in attending to their affairs, while the rest are dissipating time and drachmas, to the impoverishment of their purses and the damage of their health, in bacchanalian orgies. I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe—east and westhas given me a strong distaste for them. and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and physical well-being of the people. In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor, and make them poorer. And finally, the frivolity, dissipation, and low habits everywhere encouraged by these feetingles. everywhere encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which I think must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eves open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of the American people. The weekly rest of the Sabbath, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays for the interchange of friendly salutations and the reunion of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries."

ALLIGATORS' NESTS.

These nests resemble hay cocks four feet high, and five in diameter at their basis, being constructed with grass and herbage. First they deposit one layer of eggs on a floor of mortar, and having covered this of the roots, so as to give them a chance with the rays of the warm spring sun, and the invigorating dews at night. This last dea originated with Dr. Grant, of Iona, N.

hatched up the voyage. On opening one, a your alligator walked out, and was soon follows by the rest, about a hundred of which heed in the house, where they went up id down stairs, whining and barking lie young puppies.—Harper's Monthly.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Quaint d Thomas Fuller recorded this prayer agnst sudden death: "Lord, be pleased to hake my clay cottage before thou threat it down. May it totter awhile befe it doth tumble. Let me be summonepefore I am surprised. Deliver thy grace, in order to raise us to the light me from siden death. Not from sudden death in spect to itself, for I care not how Lord, that thou lettest me rejoice in thy short my ssage be, so it be safe. Never any weat traveller complained that he came too on to his journey's end. But life with that power of intellect which thou hast given. I have recorded to men the let it note sudden in respect to me. Make glory of thy works, as far as my mind could me alwayready to receive death. Thus

The verable Professor Silliman used a worm before thine eyes, and born in the to tell s students. "Sudden death is bonds of sin, have brought forth anything never toe dreaded. If it be God's will, let the gel of death come in a flash; only let him id me at my post of duty. He

cannot me too quickly. Earlfast Thanksgiving day Professor Sillima who had nearly recovered from a short iess, was repeating Hymns appro-priate the day, when there was a sudden changen his countenance, and in a mo-

ment hwas gone, as he preferred to go.

The key. Dr. Belknap, author of the
Histor of New Hampshire, and other works, ed of apoplexy on the 29th of June, 798. The following lines were found long his papers :-

Wheaith and patience, hope and love, Havnade me meet for heaven above, Howest the privilege to rise, Snaed in a moment to the skies, Unoscious to resign our breath, Norste the bitterness of death! Succe my lot, Lord, if it please, To in allence and at ease,
Whithou dost find that I'm prepared,
O se me quick to thy reward!
But thy wisdom sees it best. But thy wisdom sees it best.
To in my ear from this request;
If since be the appointed way.
To stethis frame of human clay;
If, it with grief and racked with pain,
Therefore the angels round me stand—
Subrt ne by thy powerful hand.
Lefot my faith or patience move,
Naught abate my hope or love,
Borighter may my graces shine. Borighter may my graces shine, They're absorbed in light divine!

CHOLERA.

"Asiatic cholera," as first known in niountry in 1832 and 1833, is chiefly a dise prevailing in warm weather, or, rair, in a warm atmosphere, for it can eated at any season, and in the coldest laddes, by combining the proper degrees office three essential requisites, namely:
modes vegetable decay, and a regular heatceeding eighty degrees. The great audstinguishing feature of cholera is a cops, frequent and painless discharge frome bowels of a substance almost as thin water, with a whitish tinge, as if rice had en washed in it, or as if a little milk FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, had en dropped in it. When this occurs the lient soon begins to perspire profuseskin assumes a leaden hue and ly, shrip up, the nails become blue, insufferal cramps come on, and the victim's deat ccurs in a few hours with the most perfe calmness, in the fullest possession of athe faculties, and absolute freedom

from ery pain.
The things ought to be known in referencto cholera by every human being:
Fig. The writer has never known a case which it was not preceded, for one, two, more days, by the bowels acting twice or oftener, in every twenty-four hours iniversally styled "the premonitory

Send. A cure is impossible under any conceable circumstances, without absolute lietude of body, on a bed, for days togeth; the time of confinement being shorted in proportion to the promptitude with wich the quietude is secured after the fit action of the bowels has taken place, hich gives a feeling of tiredness, and, o sitting down, a sensation of rest and salfaction.

Thin When the patient ceases to urinate hebegins to die, and its resumption is a ctain index of recovering health,

always nd infallible. Ope if the usual attendants of an attack of cholra is an unconquerable tendency to vomit) The very instant anything reaches the stonich; over if it is but cold water, it is ejected; the mildest rood meets the same fate in 1ch cases; much less will medicine find a digment, except one, and that it is impossible to vomit up if it once reaches its defination. That medicine has no taste; it is small in bulk; will retain its virtue for a quarter of a century, as the writer knows by personal experience and repeatd observation. Unless it is in the very let stages, it is believed capable of very l arresting the disease in nine cases out of pill made up of ten grains of calotenh a little gum-water. If the symptoms p not abate in two hours, double the dose, and let it work itself off. Do nothing ele, but let the patient be quiet, and eat all the ice he can possibly want.—

Hall's Journal of Health.

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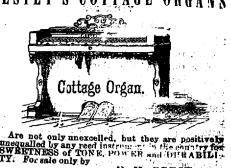
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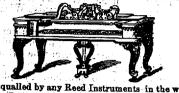
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