Rural Economy.

AMERICAN ECONOMY-ITS FUTURE. Horace Greeley, on taking the chair, as President of the American Institute, on and, in many respects, well considered ad- prentices, which could not fail to prove indress upon this subject. He commenced with an earnest advocacy of the Protective System, as shaped by the statesmen and political economists of the last generation, such as Henry Clay, Hezekiah Niles, and Walter Forward. "I hold," he said, "that the world is this day at least One Billion of Pollars richer for American inventions and discoveries which owe their existence to the partial, grudging, capricious Protection which Congress has accorded to our manufacturing industry. Who can estimate the value to mankind of the yet incomplete century of American Inventions commencing with the cotton gin? The reaper and mower, the telegraph, the railroad, the sewing-machine, the power press-what would the world be without them? Which of them owes its origin to any country which has systematically refused or neglected to protect its own manufactures? Let Egypt and Arabia, let India and China, produce the contributions which they, during the last century, have made to human efficiency in the field of industrial production, and we will see whether our policy or its oppoprosperity. Had the policy which looks to systematic effort. They now breed but creating any fear about the prevalence of making ours a purely agricultural nationto exporting its timber, its cotton, its food, and importing its wares and fabrics-been uniformly ascendant here, we might have shown as beggarly an account of contributions to human efficiency as they do. And, had our workshops remained in Europe, we

"Yet we are still at the beginning of our course. I hail the steam plow as a beneficent and not distant contribution of Mechanics to the progress and efficiency of agriculture. Say, if you will, that all steam plows, as yet, have been failures-I will not dispute you-I only insist that they are such failures as herald and prepare for a grand, benignant success."

iron, instead of the steel plow of the present

Of the agricultural capabilities of the country, Mr. Greeley said :- "Our agriculture is yet rudimental-I might say, semibarbarous. Hitherto, its progress has been rather in machinery than in processes or in average results. Whoever has observantly traversed Europe must know that her average tillage is far superior to ours, and her crops larger than ours. Lombardy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain, produce far larger average crops per acre than this country does. It is established by statistics that, whereas the average wheat crop of the British Isles is twice as large per acre as it was in 1800, the wheat crop of so much of our country as was then under cultivation is but half as much as it was sixty years ago. New England formerly produced all the wheat she required; now, she produces less than a tithe of her consumption, and nine-tenths of her farmers do not grow wheat at all. The rents on the manor of Rensselaerwyck, skirting our own Hudson river, were formerly payable mainly in wheat; now, but few of the farms grow any wheat, and many if not most of them refuse to produce it. I know no other country that once grew wheat luxuriantly, and now fails to produce it; and the differnce must be a result of our heedless and exhausting cultivation, which calls loudly for reform. Any farm that ever produced wheat should stand ready to produce it still; and he is a poor farmer who, having produced a good crop of this staple one year, cannot produce a better crop of wheat next year. If the last crop has exhausted the land of some element or property required to perfect wheat, science should tell us how most readily and cheaply to replace that element, and this is what we mean by scien-

"Framers, like other men-more than most other men-need a knowledge of nature and her unchanging laws. It is the glory of our age that such men as Liebig devote their talents and acquirements to teaching them. London was for many years the home of an Italian named Mechi, who made and sold cheap razor-strops. Having grown rich in this calling, M. Mechi removed to the country and bought or hired a large farm, where he resolved to give a fair trial to the most advanced theories of chemists and geologists who essayed to shed light on agriculture. He has done so for some twenty years, and with signal success. His crops are the largest in all England, and his profits correspond with them. As a sample of his methods—all his abundant fertilizers, whether purchased or made on the farm, are converted into liquids and diffused over his fields by means of pumps and pipes. In this way, they are not only far more effective, but they are applied just when the growing plants need either sustenance or moisture; and yet, I am assured, the composting and distribution of his fertilizers costs M. Mechi but a penny healthy air, but will whither and die out for per load. And this is one result, like many others, of his fidelity to the conviction that the best way of doing anything is, in the long run, the most profitable. Whoever has journeyed through Upper Italythe valley of the Po-must have had his attention arrested by the general preva-lence of irrigation. Most of the land you see is irrigated; and nearly all of this produces immensely. Probably, the water systematically applied to the surface more than doubles the natual crop. Who ever saw extensive and systematic irrigation on the Atlantic slope of this continent? Yet we have millions of acres far more easily irrigated than Lombardy, and whose irrigation could be quite as profitably resorted to. When will it be?"

Mr. Greeley proceeded to speak of the mineral resources of the country as a vast and exceedingly important field for the labors of the Institute. He spoke also of the importance that the Institute should erect for itself an edifice, werthy of its character and history, and there possess and preserve a complete collection of agricultural implements—past as well as present showing the progress made from age to age and from year to year. It would be instructive to compare the plows and scythes of the last two centuries with those of our

ments of the future. He would also have own, it rides on the contagion of fear. For died, except the relator himself. Suspicion there maintained, not an annual, but a per- fear diminishes the nervous power, de- fell upon the inn-keeper. A judicial invesof implements, machines, inventions, &c. | heart, detracts the blood from extreme ves-Such an exhibition would afford a place of sels, and deranges the secretions. evening resort for our mechanics and ap-

structive and profitable. needs the general diffusion of useful, prac- poses a person to be affected by a contagitical knowledge—such knowledge as it is ous disease, but actually produces a disease, knowledge science had furnished many our aim to dispense. When we consider and symptoms similar to the premonitory years after that fatal meat was eaten. Simi what such knowledge has already achieved symptoms of cholera." He calls attention —how localities like that whereon Salt Lake to the fact, that a person whose mind is after, to an understanding of the causes of City now stands, which, a few years since, | constantly on the alert to detect some sympwould not grow a peck of grain to the acre, toms of the stomach or bowels, who anxido now, by the aid of irrigation, produce ously watches the effect of everything he are hundreds of such places still lying morbid sensibility, which will be followed waste and useless, and that all our national industry is equally infantile or chaotic, we ment; and suggests that there is great reamust feel that the dissemination of useful son to apprehend that many, very many knowledge is among the noblest achieve- cases of cholera, if not produced by fear ments of man.

"Within one hundred miles there lie hundreds of thousands of acres of deep, rich soil that have contributed very little fear, into the malignant and fatal. "At as yet to the comfort of man. Sea-side the present alarming time, no duty of medimarshes, inland swamps and bogs, the sandy plains of New Jersey and Long Island-all or most of these may be profitably wrested subsistence and enjoyment by scientific and lic alarm, and constantly abstain from served. They occurred at Plauen, Calbe pestilence and noisome insects; they will yet afford employment and sustenance to many thousands of men.

"Recent events have opened the Southern States to settlement and cultivation by free labor. A vast, genial, naturally fertile region, proffers rare opportunities for the cultivation of the grape, the production of silk, effective implement, composed of word and and many other industries hitherto confined to the Old World. Doubtless a few years a far more dangerous contagion than that will witness vast improvement in that quar-

> "We are an agricultural people, yet we import immensely of the products of foreign agriculture-of the products of climates and soils essentially like our own. We are to-day buying extensively of Europe silks which we might produce at home for less than we give for them in Europe; wines which we might make for half their foreign organs. cost; while we send to China and Japan for teas that the growers produce for a sixth, and we might for a third of the prices we now pay for them. If we naturalize the killing 2000 people in Smyrna," replied that the flesh has been thoroughly cooked tea plant only, we shall save thereby to our the Pestilence. "That's a lie," said the by heat. The investigations which have country many millions per annum. Let us at least resolutely attempt it.

"I would like to say more of the prospective development of our mineral wealth. Having traversed the great mountain chains and high plains and valleys of our continent, I feel sure that their treasures of gold and silver exceed all estimate, all calculation. I quite understand that gold and silver, like iron or coal, must be paid forthat he that digs them from the earth pays usually quite as much as though he obtained them by farming or trade; and yet I feel that our country is richer for her mines, precisely as she is for her soil. They furnish employment for labor, and create markets for every other department of in to them. In children, fear, like other pasdustry. As yet, I presume, all the gold sions, is soon effaced; but it is also more and silver dug from the Rocky Mountains sudden and powerful in them, and far more have cost all they are worth; but the Pa- likely to operate dangerously upon their cific Railroad will reduce the cost of their older States."

Scientific.

CHOLERA.

valuable series in the New York Tribune

Cholera is strictly an epidemic, existing by force of a mysterious poison diffused through the atmosphere. Whether the influences which produce this poison are "telluric," "electro-magnetic," or "animalcular," we know no better now than we did fifty years ago.

Cholera moves in the form of a volume, or field (of greater or less extent) of such poisoned air. Its rate of progress is com-paratively uniform, and its track not more eccentric than may be accounted for by the influence of prevailing winds.

As soon as it reaches any given place, all the persons residing in, arriving at, or passing through that place, who may be predisposed by certain conditions hereinbefore stated, become the select objects of But so, emphatically, is fasting or abstinits attack, however widely they may be scattered, and without regard to their possibilities of communicating with each other; it is sufficient that they are included in the choleratic atmosphere.

Cholera is never brought-it comes. If passengers sailing from a port of France, where the epidemic prevails, arrive in an American port, whither it has not yet come, bringing with them the germs of the disease alive in their own systems, those germs will not grow and spread in the new and want of their natural pabulum-the choleratic atmostphere.

But if that atmosphere accompanies them, then the germs will flourish and be propagated. This is why the cholera did not extend to London in 1831, or in New York in 1848, "although it had been introduced, and persons had been exposed to its infection." The cases had been brought, but the epidemic had not arrived. On the other hand, "it spread like wildfire in Paris, in 1832," because the epidemic brought its own cases along with it. But the presence of the choleratic atmosphere is an essential condition of the spread of cholera Without it, a few isolated cases of aggravated cholera morbus, in individuals rendered peculiarly susceptible and sympathetic by their local and personal accidents, are the worst that need be feared, and we believe that such examples of cholera morbus, occurring during the prevalence of an actual epidemic, constitute a large proportion of the whole number of cases counted as true cholera. Upon a prepared neverous system, it is most natural that the fiercer disease should beget its kind, even though the progeny may be of weaker powers.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEAB.

"The tendency of fear," says Dr. Brig-"Our country," he added, "eminently great public calamities. It not only diseats or drinks upon the organs of digestion, will be very certain to create in them a by indigestion, diarrhœa, or other derangealone, are aggravated by it to a dangerous degree; and cases of "common cholera" are transformed through the influence of cal men, and of all those who have influence over the faith of others as regards the epidemic, seems more imperative than that trom chaos and made subservient to man's they should steadily endeavor to quiet pub-Hundreds will die of common cholera if they are not assured, and made to believe, that the disease which effects them is not the cholera which their fears suggest. In such cases every look, and question, and action of a physician is very important. He has it in his power, not only to endanger the lives of the sufferers, but to spread around of cholera—the contagion of fear; to drive from the bed of sickness the anxious relatives and useful attendants, palsy the hand of charity, and create in those who are obliged to attend upon the sick a disposition to a disease closely allied to, if not disease, and attacks and paralyzes the same

A man was once journey in the interior of Turkey, when he met the Pestilence. Where are you from?" he asked. "Form man, "I know that you have killed 6000 there." "No," said the Pestilence, "I killed 2000, and Fear killed 4000."

Adults exhibit a much more lively susceptibility to cholera than children, the apprehensions of the latter not being so easily excited. It has been observed that the little ones enjoy a remarkable exemption from the disease; and its attacks are to be looked for, for the most part, among the more intelligent children of five or six years and upward, who have derived from what they have heard or read a depressing anxiety respecting it—as of some invisible, mysterious, and fearful calamity, which is stealing upon them and those who are dear delicate and susceptible nervous organizaproduction one-half, while opening vast tions when, by their intelligence and immarkets for the food and fabrics of our agination, they are in a condition to enter-

HINTS TO THE SANITARY BOARDS Dr. Lefevre observes that the epidemi cholera, on its first invasion, taffles all at tempts to conquer it; but that it gradually loses its intensity, and "towards its decline becomes as tractable as other disorders of From the concluding article of a very the alimentary canal." Many other obser-aluable series in the New York Tribune vers have particularly noted that the deaths on this topic, we make the following ex- are everywhere most numerous, in proportion to the whole number attacked at the commencement of an invasion.

In crowded, filthy, and ill-ventilated places, where the exciting causes are actively combined against the health of all who are exposed to the influence, the disease takes an apparently infectious character, tending still further to propagate it, and aggravate the alarm.

The following remarks of a late writer are especially worthy of attention :-" Excesses and extremes of all kinds pre-

dispose to cholera. Excessive filth does so. So does excessive bathing, with a view to extreme cleanliness; for it reduces the heat of the body, and debilitates the system. The inordinate use of either animal or vegetable food is a predisposing cause. ence, especially as regards animal food The fearful mortality from cholera in Paris, in 1832, occurred during the fasting in Lent. Nothing like it occurred at any other period. In a part of Louisiana where nearly all the people are Roman Catholic, the mortality in a cholera epidemic was quadrupled during and after a three days'

THE TRICHINÆ DISEASE.

What is the danger of the Trichinæ to the human body? More than two deceni-ums have elapsed since their discovery. The first cases of disease and death by them of which we have proof, occurred in the year 1815. The survivor himself related the story, and it is one curiously interesting to the least curious of readers. It exemplified also how, even though the infestation may have been so serious as to nearly prove fatal, and to have proved fatal to others who ate of the same meat with the surviving or | SEVENTH. cured case, yet it may end by the Trichinæ becoming so closely confined by an adventitious shell they are powerless to do further injury to the patient, except what consequence survives in chronic form.

This process, however, does not occur in less than three months, and in such instances the disease is called "cured." In this case, in the summer of 1863, a person was being operated on for a tumor of the neck by a German surgeon. During the operation the bared muscles were observed to be abundantly supplied with the characteristic shells or cysts of Trichinæ. The patient related, in reply to a question whether he had ever been very sick, that in the year 1815, with the other six members of a commission for the inspection of If anything could render cholera contaging solves, he ate a meal of ham, sausage,

fathers and with our own; the mere com- ous it would be the enervating influence of cheese, etc., at an inn. All who ate of parison might suggest some of the improve panic—as when, wanting a contagion of its these provisions soon after fell sick and petual fair—that is a continuous exhibition presses and enfeebles the action of the tigation was held, but without result—precisely as it would be now if we had not that knowledge of the Trichinæ we possess. And in this case the survivor might have gone tation by Trichinæ, which had proved fatal to his six associates, had it not been for the lar instances of our coming, many years death of like character, and which otherwise were with more or less confidence attributed to superstitious causes, might be cited, but another will suffice.

In June, 1851, in the neighborhood of Hamburg, several well persons having eaten ham, fell sick. Three of them died, and others were long in a critical state. A judicial investigation was held without satisfaction. Ham poisoning was supposed, but long afterward it was shown that the symptoms and other circumstances pertaining to the sickness and death of these people, were precisely similar with those subsequently ascertained to be Trichinæ infestation.

In the district of Madgeburg the cases of this disease spread over a period of four years. Since the year 1859, a whole series of epidemics of this disease have been obon Salle, Quedlenburg, Burg near Madgeburg, Weimar, and Hetdstadt near Eisleben, and other places.

If we come to inquire why it is that these epidemics have not occurred in other countries as in Germany, we learn that it is because the flesh of the pig is so much more largely used as food in Germany than elsewhere. This animal is slaughtered in immense numbers. In Berlin the yearly consumption is 100,000. There exists in Germany, moreover, a habit of eating bits of uncooked lean pig's flesh, and in some of the epidemics, as well as in single cases, where butchers were infected, it was ascertained that they are not merely of the sausages, but that most of them were in the identical with, malignant cholera; for the habit of eating a little of the uncooked passion of fear falls in and unites with the | meat at the time of cutting it, as well as that which adheres to the knife in cutting. Again, the only security against infesta-

tion if pork is eaten, is either to find, by a careful examination with the microscope that the flesh is free from Trichinæ, or been made on this point disclose that the meat is almost never cooked sufficiently to kill the Trichinæ If we wish to avoid infestation we must never eat raw pork; for in Burg a great number of cases of disease and death were occasioned by people eating raw meat on bread for breakfast. In boil ing, roasting, frying, or smoking, more or less of the meat may remain nearly raw. The greatest danger is from ham, and if used it should be thoroughly boiled. It is certain that a Trichinæ exposed to the boiling point invariably dies. But it is equally certain that frequently this temperature is not reached in boiling and roasting, or, if it is, not the whole of the meat is exposed to

it. This is certainly the case when large pieces are boiled or roasted, and even cut in slices not unfrequently the inner parts are half or wholly raw. The parts are yet, when exposed, found to be soft and reddish. There can be no doubt that in such cases the inner part of the meat has not been reached by a killing temperature. Hence, it is obvious that by such boiling, roasting or frying, the danger is not prevented .-

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Gentlemen,

I am a resident of Curacoa, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Doctor Cabialis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your RFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT she began to improve at once and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I teel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicineso valuable should be widely known.

Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my earnest gratitude and thanks.

I am very respectfully yours.

S, D.C. HENRIQUER,

Merchant, Curacoa, S. A.

New York, June 22th, 1865.

WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; conviced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &c.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 287 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.