Catligle Geralo.

## farmers Mepurtment: <br> Wheat and its Enemies.

When the eneinies of the whent crop e so prevalent, with a prospect of in-
euse; let our friends take a few timely euse, let our friends tase a few timely
ants. There is no known remedy for to depredations of fly, chinch, joint
orm, \&c., but we think experience ill bear witness that there is a grand eventive in good cultivation. A A vigoris and thrifty growth successfully re$?$ powerless before, their ravages. And tonly, so, but throughout nature it
It be foond that where there is least Wer of resistance, the subtle enemy ik
ost likely to make his attacks. It is ost likely to make his attacks. .in .
t the sound and healthy, those who 've enjoyed wholesome attiosphere and
wd food, who are swept off by epidem. , but those whose constitutions enfeeed by any cause, predieppose them, in A aptly say, to disease. The sleek an cll kept animal is not troubled with "e, when they swaru upon the ill-fed,
ill-conditioned" beast. And the ene ill-conditioned" beast. And the ene-
ies of planti, seek their food upon the ies of planty, seek their food upon the
oor and sickly," where they find as it ere the least resistance against their ncroachivents. The prineiple is uniersal, that "from him that hath not, hall, be takein a way that which he huth.! But, however, this reasoning may be uestioned, the philosophy of sound,
forous, healthy constitution for mann, gorous, healthy constitution for man,
least, or plant, as a sufeguard -agninst all least, or plant, as a sufeguard agninst all
fatural eivenies no one will quêtion. Bor the wheat plant then, begin in time, and-male-the-most thorough preparation
or its reception. So get ready the round, that it ming do the vory best of which it is eapable. To those who plough deep; gind aim to deepen their urface-sail at every-ploughing; we sugvould plough deep-generally, think-it not advisable for the wheat crop W adopt the opinion to this extent, that we do not think a portion of fresh subsoil
should be now brought the-sturface. Nhe should be now brought the staffuce. The
natural range of the roots of wheat, is natural range of the roots of wheat, is or that reason it is denirable to "As to manures, he who properly" uses All other means of success, should put on
nourg to secure him thirty bushels to enough to secure him thirty bushels to
che acre. The nearer he approximates the acre. The nearer he approximates
that point, the less liable is his crup to Eurly seeding is a point
Early seeding is a point of great ini-
portance. A good growth of root in the portance. A good groved of is prepared.
fall preserves from winter, is fran anearly; vigorous startius the Spring.
This enables it to resist and outgrow the attack of fly and other insects. And the early ripening is alnost an insurance against rust. Where it is prycticable, The only objection to early sowing is that the crop is more liable to the Fall attacks of the fly: This objection seems in practice, to be far outweighed by the advantages on the other side:
Another impontunt point is that of good, plump, well ripened seed, of a
hardy and early ripening variety:-American Farmer.

## The Inventive Faculty

The groatest lion in Waghington, thi
por patent office, is said to be the censt visi ted of all the numereus attractions pre--
sented by the Federal capital. - And of those who do visit this great repository of curiosities, perhaps niuc-tenthe depart with the idea that the inventive talent of the country is exhausted, and that it would be atterly impossible not only -to discover_any ner miechanical prinoiple, but to make a new application of those
whith have already been disclored. I would seen that work nust be superfu would seem that work must be superfu--
ous to future generations, and thint no. thing need be done by our grand chit dren but to take thingss ensy, and let ma ohinery perforin every office that may re quire to te performed. That such no a glance at the report of the Commission ers of Patents will soun satisfy any onic According to the last Report the num ber of patents in 1854 wis twenty pe cent.ggreater than in 1853, and in 1855 the increase was thirty-three per cent in patents grauted, over that of the pre
ceeding yoar. In 1854 there were is guied, among thousands of otherg, no less than nine patents for churns, eight for con in shellers, eleven for cultivators, nine
for reaping or gathering grain, fifty-six


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 Mat Pesel

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