

Cholera.—Review of the Opinions on the Subject.

What is the Cholera? This is a question on which no two persons seem to agree. One esteems it to be infectious, and another considers it to be epidemic. Last year the papers both at home and abroad gave noted instances of it being caused by an absence of electricity in the atmosphere, and if I am not much mistaken, galvanic belts, and small portable batteries were allowed to be the only antidote for the evil. But how stupid and ignorant those electric Choleric theorists must have been, for lo and behold it has just been proven to a demonstration (of a nonentity) that the disease is caused by something that is called *ozone*, in the atmosphere. What this ozone is the writer of this article cannot tell although he tries to keep up with the changes in chemical nomenclature. But surely there must be such a thing, when so much learning has been displayed upon the subject, describing its nature, and the way to neutralize its deadly effects. Ah, well what is ozone? Somehow or other we have not been able to discover. All the *learned* seem to agree that it must be a greater quantity of azote in the atmosphere here than there should be, viz. 79 parts by measure. The proper name for *azote* is nitrogen, and whether the wise ones meant to say *ozena*, from the Greek to smell, *fitula* of a putrid nature in the nose, or not, is somewhat difficult to tell, but it is very certain that some of them smelt a rat at any rate, for no sooner was it announced "with plaudits loud," in our city, that Dr. Bird, of Chicago, Illinois, had discovered that sulphur was a perfect cure for cholera, by destroying the *ozone*, then up went the price of sulphur like the mercury after a storm.

The cures for cholera are legion. Tobacco, Brandy, Opium, Camphor, Sulphur, Charcoal, Brandreth's Pills, Gunpowder and a host of other things. We believe that the Cholera which is at present in our city, is nothing but a sympathetic disease, and in my letter last week to the Scientific American I recommended a simple mode of treatment, as I consider it to be as good as any other.

We have instances of sympathetic affection influencing families, institutions and whole districts of country. The Hospital at Harlaem in which the children were seized with sympathetic fits, and cured by the famous Borhaeve, is an illustrious example. So are the religious fits of various sects, so eminently portrayed in Mr. Davidson's work on the subject. If there was any argument more strong than another to prove that the disease called Cholera said to be in our city at present, is nothing more than sympathetic affection, it is this, that adults alone have been the sufferers. A slight attack of diarrhoea being the basis of the disease, imagination did the rest. In such cases confidence in the prescription is the best certainty of cure. Bathing, regular exercise in the open air, calmness of mind, (the best point of all in the Mayor's proclamation) and an attention to domestic cleanliness, are sure preventatives of disease. It is indeed true, that people of the most regular habits, are sometimes affected with sickness. No one can doubt this. But it is as positively true that fear and excitement are grand elements in creating and in spreading contagious diseases.

New York. J. W., M. D.

[Ozone according to the experiments of Professor Schonbein, is a distinct peroxyd of hydrogen, and at the ordinary temperature forms a peculiar compound with olefiant gas without apparently oxidising in the least, either the hydrogen or carbon of this gas.—Ed.]

The stock for the construction of the Electric Telegraph from Quebec to Halifax has been subscribed for, and the line from Halifax to Farther point, on the St. Lawrence, is commenced.

Improved Method of Tempering Edge Tools.

For heating axes or other similar articles, a heating furnace is constructed in the form of a vertical cylinder, the exterior made of sheet iron lined with fire brick 4 ft. 8 in. diameter, or of such outside diameter as to give it an inside one of 4 ft. and 3 ft. high. In the interior of this cylinder, several fire chambers are formed, usually four; the inner wall of each fire chamber is 18 in. long, 4 in. from front to back, and about 4 in. in depth, forming, in the whole, a circle of 3 ft 4 in. diameter: under each there are grate bars, and air is supplied through a pipe, connected with a blowing apparatus. A circular table of cast iron, 3 ft. 4 in. diameter, is made to revolve slowly on the level with the upper part of the said chambers; this chamber is sustained on a central shaft, which passes down through the furnace, and has its bearing in a step below it; a pulley keyed on to it serves to communicate rotary motion to the table. When the axes or other articles are to be heated, they are placed upon the table with their bits or steeled parts projecting so far over its edge as to bring them directly over the centre of the fire, and the table is kept slowly revolving during the whole time of heating. When duly heated, they are ready for the process of hardening. The hardening bath consists of a circular vat of salt water; within the tub or vat, a little above the surface of the liquid, is a wheel mounted horizontally, with a number of hooks around the periphery, upon which the axes or other articles are suspended; the height of the hooks from the surface of the liquid is such as to allow the steeled part only to be immersed; as soon as the hardening is effected, the articles are removed from the hooks, and cooled by dipping in cold water. With the best cast steel, a temperature of 510° Fahr. has been found to produce a good result in hardening in about 45 minutes.

Supply of Coal.

Last February, at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, a paper was read "On the Coal Field of South Wales," by Mr. J. Richardson. Reference was made as to the probable duration of the supply of coal in Great Britain, from the several mineral districts of which the extent is already known. This was variously stated by eminent authorities at between two hundred years and seventeen hundred years.

Great Britain has about 12,000 square miles of coal;—Now, if that quantity is sufficient to last for from two hundred to seventeen hundred years—with an increasing demand for home consumption and an augmenting export trade, amounting, at present, to upwards of 6,000,000 of tons annually—how long may we safely estimate the supply of the Great Central Coal Field of the West, comprising, as it does, an area of at least 70,000 square miles.

Wheeling (Va.) Silk Manufactory.

The editor of the Wheeling Gazette has been examining the stock of silk goods manufactured from the cocoons, at the Wheeling Silk Manufactory of John W. Gill, Esq., and is really surprised to find that goods so beautiful in texture and color are produced in Wheeling, or, indeed anywhere in the United States. In the texture, particularly, it thinks them superior to most imported articles of the same sort, certainly so far as durability is concerned. Mr. Gill is first, if not the very first, to establish the manufacture of the finer silk fabrics in the United States.

To Editors and Publishers in the U. S.

Mr. Vattmare wishes to place in the "American Library," which is now being formed in the City Hall, Paris—"A Collection of American Newspapers, presented to the City of Paris, by the Journalists of the United States, July 4th, 1849." He will thank all editors and publishers to send to the "Boston Daily Bee," (the editor of which has undertaken to form the collection,) a copy of their paper published on the Fourth of July, 1849, with a copy of each semi-weekly and weekly which they may issue during the first week in July. Papers published in other American nations, and old or rare newspapers, will be thankfully received. Acknowledgments will be made through the Boston Bee of all donations received.

Coolidge said not to be Dead.

A paper published in Maine, entitled Mann's Physician, states there is reason to believe that the body found in the cell were Coolidge should have been, may have been the corpse of some stranger resembling Coolidge, and that Coolidge has been restored to liberty. We do not assert it with the fullest confidence but we have many very strong reasons to believe that Valour P. Coolidge is not dead—which we could give to the public, where we called upon. On the other hand, the 'Hallowell Cultivator' says the body of Coolidge was given up to his relatives by the State Prison officers on Monday, and was taken to North Livermore by his brother on Tuesday.

[The above first report will find many believers, those who were not satisfied with the report of Coolidge's death. The name and examination of the prisoner who was the alleged cause of detection has not publicly been known.]

Influence of the Press.

In Montreal the newspapers have always been Tory for the most part. The popular papers at Toronto have ever been Liberal—for progress. Mark a result. The St. Andrews' Society of Montreal expelled Lord Elgin almost unanimously, though he is a Scotchman, and lineal representative of 'the Bruce of Bannockburn,' for exercising a royal prerogative on his oath to the best of his judgement. The St. Andrews' Society of Toronto, sixty members being present, voted to His Excellency an address of thanks for his conduct, with but one dissenting voice.

All the St. Andrews' Societies in the United States, go with the one in Toronto in sentiment. The Vandals who sacked the Parliament House of Montreal, cannot be trusted in any country.

Law of Patents in Prussia.

Every invention is submitted to the examination of the Patent Commission, in order to ascertain whether it is quite new, or an improvement. The specification must have good and correct drawings, [nothing said about a model,] with a clear description, which should be "sealed or packed up in a convenient way, and sent with some lines to the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Berlin, by which the latter is informed of the application for a patent" for the thing described. Patents not being granted to foreigners, it is necessary to name some citizens of Prussia to whom the grant may be made. Foreigners usually employ an agent to obtain their patents. Cost of Prussian patent two and a half Prussian thalers—[about two dollars.] "The examination is a very thorough one," and if the invented object has a likeness with an existing one, or the improvement is not a real one, or if published the delivery of a patent is refused.

Cockroaches.

We have often heard it asked, what end those disgusting creatures serve in the economy of Nature—or in other words, what they are good for. We have just learned. It will hardly be believed—but we assert it as a fact that the manufacturers of Sherry Madeira wine communicate to the liquors their peculiar flavor, by an infusion of baked cockroaches, which interesting insects or "big bugs," are roasted in an oven set apart for this most odorous and peculiar use. We hope our veracity will not be impeached, as we have for authority one of the most extensive and respectable wine merchants in this city; who in confirmation of the above fact, related to us that a friend of his, not content with the delicate flavor thus imparted by the manufacturer had every day brought to him for dinner, a live cockroach, with which he amused himself, pampering his appetite by dipping it up and down in his Madeira.

[We clip the above from an exchange.—We have seen it in a number of papers. Who can believe it to be true? Surely no person of common sense.]

It is said of Burke that he always read a book as if he were never to see it again.

Most men look through new books as if they contained nothing new. The consequence is—

Mr. Foskit, the inventor of the New Boiler Feeder, noticed in our last, resides at Meriden, Ct. not Windsor.

Coal in Massachusetts.

The Boston Times says that it has been ascertained by geological examinations, heretofore made by Prof. Hitchcock and Dr. C. T. Jackson, and more recently by Thomas S. Ridgeway, Jr. Esq., Geologist and Mining Engineer, Philadelphia, that there is good Anthracite Coal in the town of Marshfield in this State, and we learn that the Marshfield Coal and Mining Company, incorporated at the last session of our Legislature, have contracted with some experienced English miners to bore to the depth of 200 feet, are progressing rapidly, (now at the depth of 40 feet,) under the superintendance of Thos. S. Ridgeway, Jr. Esq.

Turkish Education.

The Turkish government is interesting itself in having men thoroughly educated in every branch of agriculture, for the purpose of introducing among the subjects of the government the best practical information in farming. In all the Turkish houses you will see one side on which the blinds are always closed. These are the apartments of the women: who live entirely separate from the male portions of the family. At the age of twelve, boys are removed from the society of their mothers and sisters.

Land Speculation.

We see it asserted in a number of papers that Mr. Maclay, recently a democratic member of Congress from this city, has purchased in connection with his three brothers, very nearly, if not altogether, a whole county in the State of Illinois, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River. The tract was mostly purchased by soldiers' land warrants which were purchased at a cost of not over sixty cents an acre. The land is said to be unsurpassed in America.

Sub-Rosa.

This compound word is often used in writing and conversation, as significant of secrecy. It is said that its derivation is as follows: anciently, the Greeks consecrated the rose to Hippocrates, the genius of Silence. And either the rose or its representation was placed upon the ceiling of their dining-rooms, implying that whatever was done therein should be kept from public knowledge. It was done sub-rosa, or under the rose.

An English Clock in Constantinople.

A large clock showing the time upon two faces and striking the hours and quarters has been placed upon a tower built for the purpose in the Arsenal at Constantinople. The clock was built in London and is the first public clock put up in a Mahomedan country.

The Masons employed on the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, have struck for higher wages—\$2 per day. They claim this on the ground that it is a customary price for good workmen, and that the same was paid to the Masons in constructing the Patent Office, and other public buildings at Washington and Georgetown. We are not advocates of strikes of this kind, unless there are good reasons, but in this case we should think the laborer worth of the hire he asks.

The mine at Gold Hill, in Rowan County, N. C. has been yielding \$360,000 per annum, during the last five years. It is now worked by eight different mining companies, who have invested capital to the amount of \$300,000. It was discovered 18 or 20 years ago.

Ninety thousand land-warrants have been issued to soldiers who served in the Mexican War, giving away to them as a bounty 13,800,000 acres. So that, estimating the value of this land at \$1.25 an acre, we must add \$17,230,000 to the aggregate cost of the Mexican War.

If the robbin and other small birds are encouraged to build near the habitations of man they will prefer such locations to extensive forests and swamps, where hawks and crows and snakes are more apt to be their neighbors.

Arrangements, it is stated, have already been made for printing the Scriptures in five of the principal cities in Italy, and colporteurs appointed for distribution.

The Mineralogist.—The description and locality of every important Mineral in the United States.

(Continued.)

SULPHURET OF MOLYBDENUM. (MOLYBDE-NITE.)

Occurs in masses and crystals, of a lead gray color; brilliant lustre; lamellated structure; specific gravity of 4.5; infusible; unctuous; plates flexible; dissolves in carbonate of soda. Found at Brunswick, Blue Hill Bay, Camdage farm, Bowdoinham, Me.; Landaff, Westmoreland, Franconia, N. H.; Shutesbury, Brimfield, Shaftsbury, Mass.; Brookfield, East Haddam, Saybrook, Ct.; Warwick, Island of N. Y., in the Highlands, N. Y.; Franklin furnace, N. J.; Chester and Delaware Cos., Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Crown Point, Westchester and Putnam Cos., N. Y.

NACRITE.

Resembles a whitish soft earthy talc, with a greasy feel, occurring in minute scales; friable; swells when wetted or heated. Found at Brunswick, Me.; Smithfield, R. I.; Farmington, Ct.

ARSENICAL NICKEL.

Occurs usually massive, of a pale copper red color; metallic lustre; specific gravity of 7.35; brittle; when heated emits the odor of garlic; dissolves in aqua regia; forms green solution in aqua fortis. Found at Chatham, Ct.; Frederic Co. Md.

NOVACULITE. (WHETSTONE.)

Is a finely grained slate, of light and dark shades of color; compact texture; translucent on the edges; fissile; fragments sharp edged; specific gravity of 2.74; fusible; Localities: Kennebec River, Me.; Thetford, Vt.; Malden, Dorchester and Charlestown, Mass.; Berks Co. Pa.; 7 miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Lincoln and Oglethorpe Cos., Geo.; Unionville, Bush Creek, Md.; the Cove of Wachita, As.

COMMON OR SEMI-OPAL.

Compact and amorphous; colors, white, gray, yellow, bluish, greenish to dark grayish green; translucent and nearly opaque; brittle; scratched by quartz and scratches glass; infusible; insoluble. Found at Litchfield, Ct.; Corlar's Hook, N. Y.; Falls of the Delaware and Easton, Pa.; Bare Hills, Md.

PARCASITE.

Occurs in rounded grains of a grayish or bluish green color; much lustre and specific gravity of 3.11. Scratches glass; fusible; translucent. It is found at Chester, Mass.

FICROLITE.

Is a fibrous variety of serpentine, occurring massive, of a greenish color, splintery fracture, glimmering lustre and specific gravity of 2.60; fusible with borax; translucent on the edges. Found at Kelly Vale and Weatherfield, Vt.; Milford and West Haven, Ct.

PIMELITE.

Is a green clay or earth, occurring in crusts or little indurated masses, dull or glimmering in lustre; soft, unctuous and infusible, but turns dark gray. Found at New Fane, N. H.

PINITE. (MICAREL.)

Occurs massive, also in prismatic crystals of a greenish white color, brown or deep red; glistening lustre; argillaceous odor; and specific gravity of 2.9; yields to the knife; powder, unctuous; infusible. Found at Bellows Falls, N. H.; Lancaster, Mass.; Haddam, Ct.

PITCHSTONE.

Is an unstratified and volcanic rock, of a gray, green, blue, yellow, brown, red or black color; slaty structure; resinous vitreous lustre; specific gravity of 2.3 to 2.6; scratches glass; generally fusible. Found at Bare Hills, near Baltimore, Md.

NITRATE OF POTASH. (NITER.)

Is a white crystalline salt, having an acrid, bitterish taste; deflagrates. Occurs in Madison Co. Ky., and Rackoon Mountain, Geo.

POTTER'S CLAY.

Occurs in masses, of a grayish white, reddish or bluish color; specific gravity of 1.08 to 2. Soft and unctuous; when dry, receives a polish from the nail; becomes tenacious and ductile when wet and worked; infusible. Found at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; Borden-town and Burlington, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., Maryland and Missouri.

Several cannon balls found in the Vatican Gallery at Rome, have been placed in the collection of coins, with the inscription, "Gift of Pio Nono."

Lightning Conductors.

No building can be considered secure without a good conductor, and nine-tenths of those now having them are not much better off, owing to the fact of their faulty construction, their inadequate height and termination, and the very negligent manner of their application. As the conducting powers of the rod is greatly influenced by extraneous circumstances, it should be made, not only with great care, but in strict accordance with those principles which experience has proved necessary, in order to attain the highest possible degree of this essential requisite.

The Conductor should be made either of copper or iron,—the first is by far the best, as it is not liable to rust, and possesses eight times the conducting power of the latter; but its very high price operates to exclude it from general use, and causes iron to be preferred, as its moderate cost, brings it within the means of every citizen and farmer throughout our city and country.

The Conductor should be of a rounded form three quarters of an inch in diameter—the larger the better security, as the conducting power is in proportion to the solid mass, it should be continuous, the bars of which it is composed being well screwed into each other, or nicely adapted by means of a mortice and tenon jointed and pinned firmly together, by which the surfaces are brought into the most intimate contact.

The Conductor should be terminated at its superior or upper end, by a stem of copper, capped either with one or more points of gold platina, or silver; but of these, the first is the best, as its conducting power is much greater than either of the other metals, and if made solid, or well galvanized, is less liable to rust, a common result in a climate so moist and variable as that of ours. In addition to this, the rod should be well painted with several coats of black paint, which not only protects it from the moisture, but also tends to increase its conducting power.

As to the application. The efficacy of a conductor is greatly increased by its height above the building, and in this particular the greatest possible ignorance prevails, not only in the community at large, but in those who profess to understand the subject, and to furnish the necessary means for protection to others.

It is a common occurrence, all over the land, to see large barns and public buildings of great dimensions, say of thirty, forty-five or sixty feet in extent, protected with a small rod, elevated two or three feet above the chimney or ridge of the roof, an experiment not only dangerous in itself considered, but a useless expense, without securing in any way, the object for which it was applied.

The established rule is, that a conductor will protect a space every way only twice the length of its height above the building, and this rule should never be violated in the adaptation of the conductor, for if it is placed only three feet above the ridge of the roof of a house or barn say thirty feet in length, it follows of course, that only six feet in every direction from its point receives protection, whilst the rest of the building is left exposed to almost certain destruction, if struck by lightning under these circumstances, and in this way it can be readily understood why houses having a rod of the ordinary means of protection have fallen in many parts of our land.

One conductor is sufficient for almost any sized building, provided its elevation is equally great, but when this is not desirable, two or more placed in different situations should be employed—particular if there be several high points of chimneys.

It should be secured to the building by means of iron or wooden stays, embracing necks of glass bottles, rings of horn or dried wood, through which the rod should be passed—thereby removing all danger of the lateral discharge, which however, is not great, if the rod be perfect, and due attention be paid to facilitate the discharge at its termination into the earth's surface.

The termination of the rod should be into earth permanently moist, which is found ordinarily at five or eight feet in sandy or gravelly soil. This is of vast importance, and, if

overlooked, will endanger the building and its inmates, however perfect the conductor may be in its construction and application; much, almost every thing depends upon this principle being carried out, that the rod must be inserted into earth permanently moist.

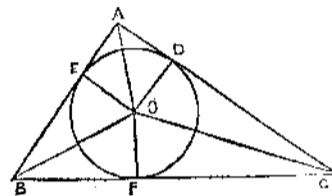
In order to guard the rod from rust, when passed into the ground, it will be necessary to paint it a number of times with good black paint, and the hole, in which it is inserted, should be partially filled up with fine charcoal, and this not only retains moisture when wet, but likewise counteracts that tendency to rust which proves so destructive to iron with a few years' exposure to our climate.

With due attention to these directions, buildings may be considered safe, but galvanized rods are better than painted ones, that is, the iron coated with zinc by scouring it bright and dipping it into a bath of molten zinc and sal-amoniac.

Solution of Problems on Page 288, No. 36.

The solution of Problem 1, in your journal of last week, seems to depend on the property of right angled triangles, embodied in the following Proposition:—

In a right angled triangle, as the sum of the three sides is to either of the legs, so is the remaining leg to the radius of an inscribed circle.



Let A B C be the triangle right angled at A, and E D F the circle inscribed in it, of which the radii O D, O E and O F, are drawn to the point of contact D E F. Now it is evident, that

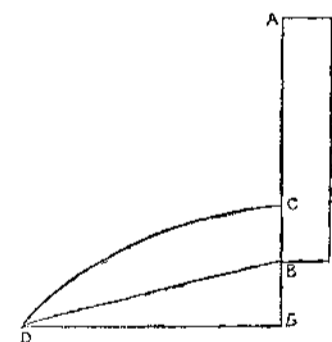
$$2. \text{Area } ABC = BA \cdot AC. \text{ And also } 2. \text{Area } ABC = 2. \text{AOB} + 2. \text{BOC} + 2. \text{COA} = AB \times OE + BC \times OF + AC \times OD = (\text{as } OE = OF = OD) AB + BC + AC \cdot OD.$$

$$\text{Hence } AB + BC + AC \cdot OD = BA \cdot AC. \text{ And } AB + BC + AC : BA :: AC : OD. \text{ which was to be proved.}$$

To apply this to the case in question. If AC be 16 and AB be 9, BC must be $\sqrt{16 \times 16 + 9 \times 9} = 18.357$. We have then this proportion, $16 + 9 + 18.357 : 16 :: 9 : 3.321 =$ the radius of the circle. Double this, or 6.642, is the diameter. JOSIAH T. TUBBY.

New York, May 30, 1849.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 2.



Let A B denote the height or sides of the vessel. C the hole from which the water spouts in the parabolic curve D B. Draw the line D c and join B c so that the angles B c D shall be a right angle. Then B D is a maximum, and since the angle c B D is constant B c is a maximum, also c D. But when D c is a maximum D c = c B or 2 A C. tan. B D c = 2 A C = AB or 2 A C (tan. B D c - 1) = AB or 2 A C (1 - tan. B D c) = AB :: AC = AB

$$2(1 - \tan. B D c)$$

Taking the positive value I find A C = 9,433 feet, which was required.

RICHARD HINCHCLIFFE.

Ballard Vale, Mass.

[Mr. Hinchcliffe sent a solution of Problem 1 also. It was the same as Mr. Tubby's. We have received so many new problems, and solutions to those already proposed, that we have concluded to publish no more, as it requires too much attention to examine them.

An invention is announced to protect banks from robbery. The moment they touch the locks, a galvanic battery knocks them down and rings a bell.

The Crank.

BY JOHN BOURNE.

Many persons had supposed that there was a loss of power by the use of the crank, because it is not capable of exerting much power at the dead centres, (top and bottom,) but at those particular periods, there is little or no steam consumed, so that there can be no waste of power, for the steam used constitutes the power expended. Those who imagine that there is a loss of power by the crank, confuse themselves by confounding the vertical with the circumferential velocity. If the circle of the crank be divided by any number of equidistant horizontal lines, it will be obvious that there must be the same steam consumed and the same power expended where the crank pin passes from the level of one line to the level of the other in whatever part of the circle it may be, those lines being indicative of equal ascents or descents of the piston. But it will be seen that the circumferential velocity is greater with the same expenditure of steam when the crank pin approaches top and bottom centres, and this increased velocity exactly compensates for the diminished leverage, so that there is the same power given out by the crank in each of the divisions.

Many plans have been projected as substitutes for the crank and for gaining lever power, but they all display an ignorance of first principles,—no power, speaking critically scientific, can be gained by a multiplication of levers and wheels, and those who have substituted other mechanical contrivances for the simple crank, have generally found out what the greatest of mechanics, James Watt, found out long ago viz: that the crank was the best substitute for all other contrivances to accomplish the same object.

He tried the Sun and Planet wheels, contrivances which have no superior in their line, but them he wisely laid aside for the crank, and we venture to predict that the crank will hold its own for 100 years to come, with all other contrivances to convert a reciprocating into a rotary motion.

Source of Electricity.

The earth is the great reservoir of electricity, from which the atmosphere and clouds receive their portion of this fluid. It is during the process of evaporation that it is principally excited, and silently conveyed to the regions above; and also during the condensation of this same vapor the grand and terrific phenomena of thunder and lightning are made manifest to our senses.

In order to form a correct estimate of the immense power of this agent in the production of electricity, we must bring to our view the quantity of water evaporated from the surface of the earth, and also the amount of electricity that may be developed from a single grain of this liquid. According to the calculations of Cavallo, about five thousand two hundred and eight millions tons of water are probably evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea, in a single summer's day. To obtain some idea of the vast volume of water thus daily taken up by the thirsty heavens, let us compare it with something rendered more apparent than this invisible process. President Dwight and Professor Darby, have both estimated the quantity of water precipitated over the Falls of Niagara, at more than eleven millions tons per hour. Yet all the water passing over the cataract in twenty days, would amount only to that ascending from the Mediterranean in one day. More recent estimates make the mean evaporation from the whole earth as equal to a column of thirty-five inches from every inch of its surface in a year, which gives ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty cubic miles, as the quantity continually circulating through the atmosphere.

To Treat Peach Trees.

The peach trees are only of a few years duration now, after which they wither and die. It has been suggested that grubs are the cause of this early decay and that they can be destroyed by removing the ground around the root of the tree and adding wood ashes or newly burnt lime which should be left till fall and then be removed so that the frost can get to them. If this is properly managed, the latter will effect the destruction of the worms without injuring the tree.