

We have now arrived at the apex of the Pyramid, that is—Sociability. We are created social beings, and endowed by our Creator with certain propensities which instinctively impel us to association. It is one of nature's laws that participation enhances our enjoyment, and also alleviates our sorrows, and cold, hard-hearted, insensible indeed, must be that being who lives only for self, whose whole being is wound up in the gratification of his own selfish desires. He is a stranger to those higher and more ennobling sentiments and emotions that swell the breast of him, the chords of whose heart vibrate in unison with, and sympathy for others. This then is another distinguishing feature of our Order. Here we throw aside all petty animosities, all political differences, all sectarian prejudices, and meet on the broad platform of Temperance, without distinction of country, politics or religion, and extend to each other a "Brother's hand and a Brother's welcome." Here then we have the pyramid completed, though somewhat roughly put together, owing to the unskilfulness of the artist; yet with a copious supply of love, fidelity, forbearance and brotherly kindness as cement; we have an edifice symbolical of our Order, in point of beauty, symmetry, design and durability diametrically surpassing the world renowned Pyramids of Egypt—for while the latter are already yielding to time's destructive influence, and are crumbling to dust, our glorious Order will flourish in unending luxuriance as long as there remains a worshipper of the god, Bacchus to be redeemed from his infatuation.

ONONDAGA CO. N. Y. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A report of a delegated Convention of the Sons of Temperance held at Syracuse, Oct. 25, has been sent us for insertion. Representatives were present from eight divisions. A committee was appointed from each to report resolutions. A series was presented, discussed and voted. Among them were the following:

Whereas the vice of Intemperance, resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks, prevails around us to an alarming and increasing extent, and the means employed to suppress this deadly evil, having hitherto, either from partial use or other inappropriateness, proved insufficient to cope with the many phases of this evil: Therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon the various Divisions of this County, the duty of assuming and using all their rights as citizens, whereby the strongholds of the vice of Intemperance may be successfully attacked.

Resolved, That every citizen should attend the primary meetings of his own political party, to secure the nomination of such men as will exert their whole influence towards the entire suppression of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we will not support any candidates for office, unless they will faithfully carry out our principles as temperance men.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with temperance principles and harmful to our cause, that temperance men should patronize in any form those persons who are in any way engaged in the liquor traffic, and we pledge ourselves to sustain temperance traders as far as practicable.

Resolved, That as a means of presenting the principles of our common cause prominently before the attention of our fellow citizens, it is desirable that lectures and addresses should be delivered throughout the county.

Resolved, That there is, within the organization of the Sons of Temperance, a large fund of talent available for this purpose, and we appoint a committee to correspond with the Divisions, to receive their nominations for this service, and appoint the circuit to be followed by such lecturers, and we do pledge ourselves and our respective Divisions, to provide accommodation for such lecturers, and exert our influence to bring together an audience on each occasion.—*Journal Am. Temp. Union.*

Agriculture.

EXPERIMENTS ON POTATOES.

We have been familiar with this valuable root from our childhood, but the disease that has destroyed it to so great an extent, for a few years past, has induced us to collect many varieties, and cultivate them on the same land, managing them all in the same manner, to learn their comparative hardiness against the disease, as well as their quality, productiveness, &c.

In a trial of fifty varieties we learn some important facts; but further experience is necessary to come to satisfactory conclusions on some points, for results vary from year to year. Last year the Peach Blows yielded more than the Long Reds: this year the latter were the most productive. In some cases we had the same potato from different sources, and the product, side by side, varied twenty-five per cent, showing a modification, by culture, soil, or other circumstances, that seem to produce a permanent effect on the seed, or planted tubers.

Some varieties rot much, others not any. Yet some of those that have not rotted with us, have been affected with others. We think no kind is perfectly exempt from disease, under predisposing causes, such as wet land, warm, wet weather, &c., though some are proof against it under favorable circumstances.

To have a wider range for selection and experiment, we have raised, the present season, new varieties from seed, which was collected from different sections, and was the product of potatoes from various parts of the world. So great was the variety, that in raising from about two hundred plants, nearly every one was distinct in appearance. This shows the effects of mixing many kinds together, and that potatoes will not generally produce the same from seed. In some cases we raised a quart from a single seed, planted the last of April, and some of the tubers were medial size, showing the great facility with which new kinds may be produced. More on the subject by and by.—*N. E. Farmer.*

EVERGREENS FOR ORNAMENT.

In setting ornamental trees, evergreens are generally too much neglected, so that where we see beautiful scenery in summer, after the season of the "scar and yellow leaf," nothing remains but the monotonous scene of leafless trees, and the hoarse winds perform a dance among the naked branches.

By interspersing evergreens among other trees for ornament, there is a greater variety and a more pleasing landscape in summer, and in the cold season, the scene is checkered, with something fresh and lively, with darkgreen foliage, beautifully contrasted with the white mantle that wraps the earth, breaking the sameness often seen in white snow, white houses, and white fences.

Boston Common, for want of evergreens, is robbed of all its beauty and splendor, when stern Winter lays his icy hand upon it. As some trees are decaying on that beautiful summer spot, we advise the trial of evergreens in their place; and the change of crops, by species so various, will give the advantage of rotation in favor of success.

One of the most beautiful of all evergreens is too much neglected. It is the hemlock, of a rich, dark green; and when its young shoots, of a lighter shade, start late in spring, they form a most pleasing contrast with the darker hue of a previous growth; and then it is the most beautiful of all evergreens. The hemlock flourishes on various soils, from wet swamps to the dry mountain top.

MANURE FOR YOUNG TREES.

The best manure for young trees is a mixture of peat mud and stable manure. This mud retains moisture better than any kind of manure we use, and is particularly useful when trees are first transplanted. It is not too late yet to dig peat mud and haul it out to freeze and thaw. In some meadows it is easier to dig it when the frost is in than at any time, on account of the mire.

It is well to prepare peat mud a whole year before it is used in the holes where trees are set, but when it is to be placed on the surface around the trees to deepen the soil, it needs not to be very mature, and it may be dug at any time when most convenient.

STRAWBERRIES,

Instead of being suffered to "run wild," in the beds, should be planted in drills, and kept so. This arrangement greatly facilitates the cultivation, and secures an appearance of system and neatness not attainable in any other way. Frequent hoeing is as beneficial to this crop, as it is to corn. On both strawberries and tomatoes, lime produces a most excellent effect. When systematically applied, it tends to restrict or diminish the development of haulm and prinoate that of the fruit. This fact is well understood by most practical gardeners.