

at his disposal in the elastic fluids, and of their adaptation to impart motion to every species of mechanism. How few persons are aware that the grand invention of imparting motion to a piston, by steam and other elastic fluids, is the pivot on which the chief affairs of the world are destined hereafter to turn? And the time is not distant when, by means of it, the latent energy of the gasses, or other properties of inert matter, will supersede, in a great degree, the drudgery of man—will perform nearly all the labour which the bones of our species have hitherto been doomed to accomplish. There are persons, however, with minds debased by the eternal bondage in which the mass of our race has always been held, who will startle at the idea of the whole becoming an intelligent and highly intellectual body. They cannot conceive how the affairs of life are to be continued—the execution of innumerable works which the continuation of society requires should be performed, if these helots should become free. But can they, can any one, seriously believe that the all-wise and benevolent Creator could possibly have intended that the highest class of beings whom He has placed on this planet—the only one capable of appreciating His works, and realizing correct ideas of His attributes—that the great portion of these should pass through life incessantly toiling for mere food, and undergoing privations and sufferings to obtain it, from which the lowest animals are exempt? Assuredly not. Had such being His design, He would not have created them with faculties expressly adapted for other pursuits.

It is the glory of modern science that it calls into legitimate use both the physical and mental powers of man. It rewards him with numerous forces derived from inanimate nature, and instructs him in the application of them to all, or nearly all, the purposes of life; and eventually it will require from him no greater amount of physical toil than what conduces to the full development of all the energies of his compound nature. It is destined to awaken that mass of intellect which has hitherto lain dormant, and been all but buried in the labouring classes; and to bring it into active exercise for the benefit of the whole. And, for ought we know, the "new earth," spoken of in the Scriptures, may refer to that state of society, when science has thus relieved man from all injurious labour—when he will walk erect upon the earth, and subdue it, rather by his intellect than by the sweat of his brow—when the curse of ignorance will be removed, and with it the tremendous punishment that has ever attended it.—[New York Farmer and Mechanic.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take a bushel of ripe tomatoes, gathered when dry, and boil them three or four hours over a slow fire. Then add half a teacupful of salt, and of ground cloves

and pepper each six ounces, and three quarts of vinegar. Then strain the whole through a fine sieve. Then boil one hour—cool and bottle. It must be boiled in a tinned vessel. No other will do. Remember that.

Apple Jelly.

Take good winter apples, not too mealy, pare and cut them in slices, put them into a deep stew-pan, with as much water as will cover them; boil them gently till they will mash, and then strain them through a jelly-bag; to every pint of liquor add one pint of loaf sugar; boil it till it comes to the top, for ten minutes, then pour it into a mould with or without sliced lemon peel. A quart only should be done at a time. This jelly will keep, and make a delicious dish at any time.

Agricultural Products of the United States and France.

A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette makes an interesting comparison of the products of the United States, compared with those of France. The population of the United States is set down at twenty millions, and that of France at thirty-five millions. The proportion of the agricultural population in America is given as 80.4 per cent.; commercial 2.5; and manufacturing 17.1. The writer observes that the agricultural productions of the United States, compared with its inhabitants, is enormous, namely:—

	United States.	France.
Horned Cattle,	14,971,583	9,936,538
Sheep,	19,311,374	32,151,430
Horses and Mules,	4,335,669	3,192,337
Pigs,	36,301,293	4,940,721

He also contrasts the grain crops of the two countries, showing the comparative amounts produced of each kind, in hectolitres, as follows:—

	United States.	France.
Wheat,	30,000,000	69,000,000
Barley,	1,500,000	16,000,000
Rye,	6,000,000	27,000,000
Oats,	44,000,000	48,000,000
Indian Corn,	155,000,000	7,000,000
Buckwheat,	2,500,000	8,000,000

"The United States," says the writer, "produce annually 70,000 tons of wool, 600 tons of hops, 300 tons of beeswax, 10,000,000 tons of hay, 95,000 tons of hemp and flax, 100,000 tons of tobacco, 40,000 tons of rice, 395,000 tons of cotton, 60,000 pounds of cocoons of silk worms, 77,000 tons of sugar, and 5,000 hectolitres of wine. The produce of the farm-yard or cow-house is estimated at £7,000,000 (\$35,000,000); that of orchards £1,660,000; forests £2,720,000." The total amount of agricultural produce amounts to the enormous sum