

REVIEW OF THE WOOL MARKET.

What was foretold last spring has come to pass this—that the high prices would react, and that wool would be as much below its real value now as it was above then. Still the depression cannot be permanent, though the grower may not be enabled to realize as high a price as he ought.

There is now in the hands of the manufacturers a fair supply; and, if the dealers carry out their plan of combination, there will be no active competition in the country. It is proposed by the large dealers in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, not to send out any agents to purchase wool, but to leave it to the wool dealers and to the speculators to send it forward, and we think they will be able to carry out their plan. In that case it is to be seen how well the farmers will be able to combine. They might do it to a very large extent, and thus save thousands of dollars, but judging from the past, there is little prospect of their doing it. The Wool Depot system has been very successful when properly patronized,—and it may be again.

The prices should range about as follows.—

Common to $\frac{1}{2}$ blood,.....	26c to 30c
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	28c to 34c
Full blood Merino,.....	34c to 38c
Full blood Saxon,.....	38c to 45c
Saxon and Merino, heavy,.....	36c to 42c
" " light,.....	38c to 45c

These are prices that will be realized in Buffalo. There will not be much if any advance on these prices before fall, and then we shall look for an advance of from three to five cents per lb. The wool should not sell below these figures, and there is no good reason why it should go higher at present.—*Wool Grower.*

A CURIOUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A Paris correspondence of the N. Y. Express, relates the following case of Hydrophobia, which is remarkable from the fact of the victim retaining his consciousness to the last, and having made no attempt to communicate his dreadful malady to those around him. He was himself a physician and when he was bitten in the thumb by a puppy that he was bringing up, immediately applied caustic to the wound. The puppy soon after died, and he burnt out the scar with a red hot iron and no ill effects were for some time produced. He however, grew melancholy, and always maintained that hydrophobia would be the ultimate consequence. On the night of the 9th of April a month after he was bitten, his predictions were verified as he was seized with violent agitation and fever, accompanied with convulsive symptoms. Four hours after the attack, he said to his physicians: "My limbs are one chaos of agony, but my mind remains intact. No one need be afraid of me I shall bite no one, for I have never been of a cruel disposition; and I have no inclination to do any damage. Every effort he made to drink produced convulsion, and he finally expired in great suffering, but without an instant flickering of his intelligence. The more violent symptoms of the scourge had been doubtless allayed, and milder forms introduced by the prompt application of caustic and the red hot iron.

THE GAMBOGE TREE.

The yorka, or gamboge-tree, grows to a great height in Ceylon, and has a very lately appearance, its small dark-green leaves presenting a beautiful contrast to the light green of other trees. The gamboge is taken from the tree by incisions made in the bark. When thus cut, a yellow liquid, as thick as oil, runs down, and being exposed to the air, soon becomes solid. The fruit is as big as an apple, and deeply ribbed. In some trees it is yellow, in others red. When broken there are two seeds which to the teeth feel like leather, and are surrounded by a scarlet colored, soft, and frothy pulp, of a pleasant flavor, but seldom eaten, as in eating it the teeth become covered with a substance resembling bees wax. An excellent jelly is made from it. The outside of this plant is dried in the sun and used by the natives in their canoes. The wood is of little service, being white and coarse. The fruit is ripe in July.—*Farmer & Mechanic.*

ORCHARD and clover grass are best to be sown together for the making of good hay, for the reason that they ripen at the same time.

GROWTH OF EVERGREENS.

We were visiting "Evergreens" Place the residence of Gov. Wood, a few days since, when our attention was called to some evergreens which Mrs. Wood and the Governor had gathered and brought home in a pocket handkerchief only eleven years since. They are now perfect pyramids in form, and about thirty feet high, and are growing at the rate of twenty inches to two and a half feet in a season.

How many there are who, riding along past such residences, speak of the beauty and attractiveness added to a place from the mere addition of a few evergreens or other ornamental trees, and yet neglect from year to year the small labor and expense required to make their own homes equally as pleasant to the eye. Reader, go now and plant a few evergreens. This is just the time they succeed best in transplanting, and if you wish us to tell you how to do it, why, we will tell you in one word—transplant them just as you would any other tree, only be very careful not to let the roots get dry. One half hour of open exposure of the roots to the sun will kill an evergreen.—*Ohio Farmer.*

GRAVELING WALKS.—How few graveled walks do we find on which a lady with a thin shoe can walk.—The gravel is loose and coarse and gives at the pressure of the foot. If those who are putting on gravel would mix one-twelfth of water lime, and wet it up as for mortar, loosen the dirt slightly in the walk, and then spread on the mixture about two or three inches deep, round in the centre, beat it lightly with the back of the spade, and then leave it for two days without stepping on it, they would find a walk firm and sord to the foot and pleasant to walk upon.—*Ohio Farmer.*

QUINCES LOVE SALT.—The quince tree seems to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen such superb specimens of this fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees, as at Newport, R. I., on the sea coast. A gentleman who noticed this fact, several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top-dressing of two quarts of coarse salt every Spring. By scattering the salt over the surface it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.—*Downing's Horticulturist.*

PASTURE FOR COWS.—See that your cows are provided with good pasture and a sufficiency of pure water. Cows that have to labor hard all day in a hot sun to provide a scanty supply of food, and take their drink from a mud puddle, will not give so much or so good milk, as those that are provided with an abundant supply of succulent grass and water from a spring or brook, so that they can fill themselves in a short time and then lay down to rest. There is no animal on the farm that is so much benefited by rest and quiet indulgence as a cow that gives milk.—*Farmer & Artisan.*

THE HEN FEVER.—We saw yesterday, says the Boston Times, a draft for one thousand dollars, which had just been received by Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., from one of his New Orleans correspondents, in payment for a splendid lot of "Cochin China" Red Shanghai" and "White Shang" fowls, sent out by the Crescent City, by Mr. R., from his imported stock. This is getting up steam to some purpose. Mr. Burnham informs us that his sales for large samples from his imported Chinese fowls had reached over \$4000 since the last November show in Boston—averaging upwards of \$200 a week. He has received as high as \$50 for a single pair of his "Cochin Chinas," and the demand for these birds still continues throughout the whole South and West. The stock of Mr. B. is said by those who are judges to be very superior.

BATHING.—It is well known that the Russians have, for many centuries practiced a great deal of bathing. At all seasons of the year, the old and young, from the infant up, frequently bathe themselves or are bathed. Consequently rheumatism is almost entirely unknown among them. We must attribute this principally to their habits of bathing, for the climate is even more variable than our own. Their diet, too, is very simple, consisting almost entirely of brown bread, garlics, and water.—*Journal of Health.*

two years old, that weighed but one hundred and twenty pounds. The Editor, however, goes on to lay down a method of feeding hogs which we think would be an economical one for us to follow. His advice is to get all your pigs by littered in March—feed the sows till the pigs are weaned—feed these well, but not overly, until clover comes. If you have no clover feed, have at least a clover lot for your hogs. Cut off the ends of their noses, if you can't get rid of the roots any other way, and turn them in.

After this, fence off part of an oat field, and remove from the clover lot into it as soon as the oats are in the milk state. They will eat them up clean. By doing so they will be ready to glean your wheat fields. This plan will not work well with us at the north, as we generally stock down our lands to clover and wheat, and should not want the hogs to eat it. As soon as the corn is in a right state, begin to get up green corn for them, and feed with that, stalk and all, just as much as they will eat. It is a good idea to have a lot planted in corn for this very purpose, and also a lot planted later, to keep them in green corn all frost. When this food is exhausted, then put them in a pen with good shelter and troughs, and feed them with the best you have, and kill them when you think they are fat enough to suit you.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOW TO LIVE A LONG LIFE.

Notwithstanding all our miseries here man and woman desire to live a long life. One seeks one support and another something else. Yet how little their efforts tend to prolong life. The most careful are frequently the shortest lived, while those who literally court death, seem to bear charmed lives. Yet skill and care must be something, as statistics show that want and poverty kill short thousands of lives. The following is the latest theory of the matter, as every one can understand it—

Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased but may be husbanded. With this stock he may live fast or slow, may live extensively or intensively—may draw his little amount of life over a large space, or narrow it into a contracted one—when this stock is exhausted, he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, drinks pure water, avoids inflammatory diseases, exercises sufficiently, but not excessively, indulges no exhausting passions, feeds on exciting material, pursues no debilitating pleasures, avoids all laborious and protracted study, preserves his mind, and thus husbans his quantum of vitality, will live considerably longer than he otherwise would, because he lives intensively, who beverages himself on beer and wines, exposes himself to inflammatory diseases, causes that produce them, labors beyond his strength, visits exciting scenes, and indulges in exhausting pleasures, lives on stimulating and highly seasoned food, thereby debilitates by his pleasures and must exhaust his vitality which keeps him alive."

It seems to us that the great object should be not so long we may live, but how shall we live the most fully, for it is not time that constitutes human existence, but rather the objects that fill up life. One who employs life is really older than many who have lived twice their years.

We would therefore say, live usefully and honorably, do you do live, for thus you may live a really long life, for the good which you have done, if not in the mere number of years that may have passed over you—

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end and way,
But to act, that each to-morrow,
Finds us further than to-day."

CORN SEED AS A FOOD FOR STOCK.—Mr. Wm. Turner in a report to the Essex County (Mass.) Society, in speaking of broom corn, states that he raised 3,300 lbs. of broom, and 330 bushels of seed. He says, it is worth as much for cattle and swine as corn. Mr. P. keeps a large dairy, and, of course, has from practical knowledge of its virtues as food for stock.—The staple crop of Massachusetts is excellent this year. The exports of ice from this port, in the month of April, were 15,911 tons, and the total amount for the year is 45,370 tons, against 35,963 last year. The exports last month, 19,239 tons was to New Orleans, 1291 to Mobile, 925 to Savannah, 600 to Charleston, 300 to Havana, and 400 to the East India.