FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7 .- It is a common belief among Frenchmen that if Germany had been fully aware of the wealth of France a heavier Indemnity would have been exacted. Germans cover the charges of the war, including com- refuse from their homes and wall up the doors have been most welcome to them. That the Czar pensations, pensions, &c. Whether or no this and windows. be true, it is probable the conquerors thought the enormous Indemnity, in conjunction with the war cost the French on their own side, said to be in danger. must, in fact, cripple this country financially much more than it has done. Such, indeed, was the general impression throughout Europe at the time. The world did not know what stores there were hidden in frugal France. Some of the invaders might be vexed to learn how near they often were to rich deposits they never suspected to exist. A well-known memthat he was residing during the war on his agine that the 97 priests were turbulent estates, just outside the limits of Prussian occupation. After a time he had expended all his ready money, and no more came in. Rents were paid in kind, Paris was shut; he was able to live, but his purse was empty. The elections came, he was returned and had to go to Bordeaux; but he lacked money for expenses of travelling and living. He went to the need of 10,000 francs. "Hundreds of thousands, if you want them," was the reply .-There was no difficulty about the matter. The country was full of gold. The people had hidden it away, but they were very glad to produce it in exchange for the bond of a man who they knew would be able and willing to faithful everywhere under oppression, fix their repay them. Sober and sparing, the French have had no difficulty in meeting this urgent need and heavy pressure; and when the last dollar of Indemnity shall have been disbursed, and the last German shall have crossed the frontier, they will still have something left "to buy new clocks."

Any foreigner who passed in France the twelve months which followed the rash and wicked declaration of war on the 15th of July, 1870, and who witnessed all that the country suffered, the general dejection, the despair of some, the seeming helplessness of others, the disappearance of the regular Army, the utter discomfiture of the raw levies, the grief and tears of that short but eventful Session at Bordeaux, the horrors of the Commune and of the capture of Paris-any one, I say, who saw all assist. This arrangement, inaugurated twentythis and how profound seemed the ruin and depression, has a difficulty in realizing the change that so short a time has made and must marvel at the resources of the country, the elasticity of the nation, and, it must also be said, at the industry and ability of the Government to whose exertions the transformation is mainly due .- Times' Cor.

Already the worst social strata of Paris are showing symptoms that they mean mischief, and in an article entitled the "Froth on the Surface," the Figaro narrates several instances in which Sisters of Charity have been insulted in the streets and threatened with assassination, and observes that since the recent election the amiable manners in fashion under the Commune are reappearing for the first time since the entry of the Versailles troops into Paris. - Tablet.

Paris, May 26th.—The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers resignation, and voted in the affirma-

President McMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says, "I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasks, liberation of territory, and restoration of order, the first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience of the country, and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor; I wish for peace and reorganization of the army desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely Conservative; the administration must be imbued with a Conservative spirit. I will appoint to office, respecters of the law; I will defend the country against factions, and stand as sentinel to see that your Sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

PARIS, May 26.—The new ministry is announced in the Journal Official as follows:-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Broglie; Justice M. Ernoal; Interior, M. Beule; Finance, M. Magne; War, Genl. du Bauroil; Marine, Admiral D. Hoe Ney; Public Instruction and Worship, M. Batbe; Public Works, M. Desilligny, and Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bonillerie.

May 27.—A special from Paris gives the following account of President McMahon's address to to the Perfects:

"I have been called through the confidence of the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in the existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon material order, I count upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance."

If the French can be more complimentary than any other people they can also be very much the reverse. A Paris journal is our authority for saying that, recently, at the Closrie des Lilas, a lady in a very bad humor said. savagely, to a gentleman who had fixed his eyes on her for some time: "Why have you gaped at me for an hour, fool?" "Ah! Madame," replied the gentleman, bowing very respectfully, " if you only knew how much you re-Bemble my poor monkey which I loved so much The sequel is left to conjecture.

in the manufactories of the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power. .

REFRACTORY TAX-PAYERS .- The tax-payers of Nubin, Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting fortifications in the State's defense. The auwill tell you that this belief is unfounded; that | thorities have taken energetic measures to comall Prince Bismarck desired to do was fully to | pel them to pay, and threaten to expel all who

Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists and carried to the head-quarters their other exactions and with the vast sums of the insurgent chieftain Saballe. His life is

SWITZERLAND.

REFRACTORY PRIESTS .- The telegraphic agencies, which in Switzerland are entirely in the Court of Appeal and Cassation to discuss the dismissal of 97 refractory priests." Any one who knows but little of the facts would imfanatics; but what is is that constitutes their "refractoriness"? A simple refusal to acknowledge the right of the Civil Power of its own arbitrary will to depose their Bishop and deprive him of his spiritual jurisdiction.

ITALY.

ROME, May 27. — The Pope in his speech yesterday declared that he had ever prayed for Mayor and told him the circumstances and his | France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence since the election of Marshal Mac-Mahon to the head of that country; it was a guarantee of order and justice and a safeguard to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

THE HOLY FATHER'S MASS.—" Amid the darkness pervading Europe, and whilst the eyes uneasily upon the heights of the Vatican, lards in an opposite direction is to keep dinning in still bathed in light, we trust to prove agreeable to our readers in relating to them some of the actions whereby our venerated and dearly be loved Pontiff King sanctifies his life.

"We have been furnished with some details, as authentic as edifying, regarding the manner in which the Holy Father celebrates the sacrifice of the Mass.

"From the first day of his Pontificate Pius ants, assisted by two private chaplains, and by a private server, in the chapel which opens from one of the halls of the court, and that one of the two private chaplains should then say Mass of Thanksgiving, at which the Pontiff would six years since, is still observed.

"Pius IX. makes a double preparation for Mass-one previously in his private oratory, where he makes a long meditation; the second immediately before celebrating, in the chapel, where his chaplains await his entrance.

"His Mass is neither long nor short, but grave and fervent, especially at the two Mementoes, during which the recollection of the Pope clearly indicates his solicitude for the entire Church.

"To the daily prayers of the Ritual he adds. through private devotion, a collect, which

varies thus:-"On Sunday-pro universa Ecclesia-this collect is selected from the prayers for Good

the common prayers of the Missal, and for as far back as Chase's time. John Covode and others so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet, foul floor, and his the benefit of all those who aid and defend him and love him through affection or from duty.

"On Tuesday — contra persecutores—a col-lect which is likewise from the Missal, and wherein, as in so many others, breathes the charity of the Church and of the Pontiff. Ah! let the persecutors of Pius IX, be assured that this prayer, weekly renewed, may bring about ever, and on one occasion he appeared before the

"On Wednesday he prays for himself-pro seipso Sacerdote.

"On Thursday he recites the collect-pro tempore belli-ordained to be said by all priests' in Rome, and continued since 1859.

"On Friday-pro vivis et defunctis. "On Saturday-ad poscenda suffragia.

" After the Mass of Thanksgiving, he recites the three Ave Marias and the Salve Regina, likewise prescribed to all priests in Rome since fourteen years, and which they recite kneeling at the foot of the altar, the people responding. He then piously unites in the other prayers said by the family (famiglia-this denomination refers to the attendants). Then he recites the Little Hours, and reads some spiritual

"Every menth he distributes the Bread of Angels to the members of his household. When all these things are accomplished he repairs to his study, and forthwith busies himself with the various affairs concerning the government of the Church.

"Such is, in the holiest of his actions. the man whom Italian sectaries have so long persecuted, and to whom he makes answer but in the words of his divine Master. "Dimitte " E." illis!"—Journal de France.

GERMANY. A despatch from Berlin says the prevalent opinion in the German capital was that President Mac-Mahon will prove a counterpart of General Monk, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds Legitimist re-

storation in France. IMPERIAL CIVILITIES .- No indications of national policy can really be gathered from the fact that one Sovereign is very civil to another, and lights up his capital for him and has dinners and reviews for him. On the occasion of the last French Exhibition the Emperor of the French made a special point of the attendance of the King of Prussia, and seemed as if he could not enjoy the Exhibition unless his pleasure was shared by the conqueror of Sadowa. Subsequent revelations have informed us that this brotherly visit was paid immediately after the host had deferred war, simply because all his best generals had told him his army was not ready, and after the guests had disappointed the calculations of French diplomacy by declaring that the French could not have an inch of German soil conceded to them. The Carlists are blockading Manresa in the Both host and guest knew that their meeting had Prevince of Barcelona. Work is suspended no tendency whatever to avert the coming struggle the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He pieks the country would produce more than all do now if now is, truly invaluable.—Lewiston (Me) Hourands

hand, when a Sovereign who is possessed of great children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. personal power, and whose position is such in his This time, when coming back with the needle, he country that what he wishes is really attended to keeps both the thread and button from slipping by simply because he wishes it, cultivates honestly and covering them with his thumb, and it is out of recordially an alliance, his sympathies may have a gard for that part of him that he feels around for the real influence on the history of nations. There was time when the personal sympathics of the late tually losing his philosophy as the search becomes Emperor Napoleon for England kept France, or at more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in least the military and predominant party in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the France, from a war with England, which would needle finds the opening and comes up through the honestly loves and reveres his uncle, and thinks that Germany is the best ally he can have, is a fact | Then he lays down the things, with a few familiar which very largely contributes to preserve the peace of Europe, and the Germans have already reaped considerable benefit from it. But, as usual, inspired panegyrists try to make too much of their case, and both in Russia and in Germany critics have found that they cannot go quite as far as official enthusiasm would wish them, to go. In Germany, for example, a semi-official journal has recorded all the occasions on which the present king of the hands of the persecutors, inform us that Prussia has in his long life been brought into conthe Government of Berne has demanded of tact with Russia, and, to read the tale as told in this way, any one would think that Russia had been consulting the convenience of Prussia and promoting its interest without intermission from the date of the battle of Leipsic. It will be only a very young generation of Germans who can believe this, and their elders cannot forget the sad days of humiliation when the nascent aspirations of Prussia towards German unity were rudely crushed by Russia, and a yoke of Russian supremacy was imposed on Prussia which was broken finally, not by the efforts of Germans, but by the victories of the Allies in the Crimean War. In the same way the courtly eulogist of Berlin cannot express his happiness at the stable condition and peaceful proclivities of Russia and Germany without having his fling at the unfortunate States of Western Europe. France and Spain uudoubtedly present examples of States going through times of difficulty; but it is neither wise nor generous for the politicians of one country to be always pointing out how much better they manage things than the politicians of another country. If a Berlin official writer is sincere in his wish that France and Spain should again enjoy what he would consider to be a good Government, he must be aware that the surest method of driving Frenchmen and Spantheir ears that their goings on are looked on with great disfavour at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The German Emperor was prudent enough to abstain at St. Petersburg from using any language that could bear such a construction. He was anxious to avoid giving offence to any one. That he might give offence somewhat easily was probably brought home to him by the many symptoms which must occasionally have forced themselves on his notice that the friendship of Russia for Germany is a friendship of the Court rather than of the people. The Czar IX. decided that he would say Mass daily at likes the Germans, but his subjects do not. Directly half-past seven A.M., in presence of his attend- the pressure of official inspiration is removed and the Russian papers are free to speak, they begin with remarkable heartiness and unanimity to abuse Germans and Germany .- Saturday Review.

WHAT AN OLD ENGRAVER TOLD GEO. ALTRED TOWNS END .- " Mr. Gath, you newspaper men know nothing whatever about the duplication of United States bonds, and about the quantity of counterfeit scrip afloat. If you, as a newspaper man, were to go to Gen. Spinner and to the heads of the Treasury and ask how much counterfeit currency was in circulation, they would probably tell you ten per cent. : but I tell you, as an engraver, that they have admitted to me that there is twenty-five per cent. or one-quarter of the whole amount of the stamps current in this country which are fraudulent. Do you know, sir, that the postal currency is renewed six times every year? That is the case, and see the possibilities for its increased duplication and counterfeiting. We could better afford to pay fifty per cent premium and use gold than have to deal as we do with a lot of paper which is beyond the control, to a great extent, of the Government officials. The extravagantly high prices and the corruption in our politics and life ninge upon the currency. The duplication of the United States bonds will some day be found such riday.

On Monday—pro devotis amicis—as found country to its feet. The crime began in the Treasury but they were gagged by the gavel and a party majority...

An official, who at that time was connected with the printing had in some way got a grip upon the Secretary, and could not be budged from his place by any power in the country. His accounts were short one year \$63,000, and he could not tell where the money had gone. They kept after him howtheir conversion, or do they prove obstinate examiners with his arms full of bends, and, threw-their eternal humiliation.

"There are your \$63,000!" Now there was a press used for printing at that time, and it ran repeatedly in the night. The official himself was seen to emerge after dark on two occasions with a great tin box in his hand, which he put into his buggy and carried away. Now, how much duplication of bonds do you suppose it required to make \$63,000 worth of coupons so as to

equalize that account?" Several hundred thousand, I suppose." "No, sir; it took between \$18,000,000 and \$19,-000,000 of bonds; and about that time happened

the first duplication." I looked suddenly into the old gentleman's eyes and was in great doubt whether I was speaking to an intelligent lunatic or a great reformer .- Chicago Tribune.

A Sacramento lawyer remarked to the Court :-"Itis my candid opinion, judge, you are an old fool." The judge allowed his mildly beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment, then, in a voice husky with suppressed tobacco juice-and emotion-said :- "It is my candid opinion that you

SEWING OR A BUTTON.—The Danbury News is the best digestive pill that has yet been discovered. Here is an item concerning buttons that should be read immediately atter a hearty dinner or a late supper, and is warranted to make the reader proof a-

gainst dyspepsia:
"It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a but ton, but he is the embodiment of grace alongside of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and, fortunately for the sake of society, it is seldom that he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Some times the patient wife scalds her right hand, or runs a silver under the nail of the index-finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and, forgetting to tie a knot in the thread, commences to put on the batton. It is al-ways in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its predecessor, and pushes the needle through one eye, and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for lee way. He says to himself: "Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way, and gets the needle through the cloth well enough and lays himself to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient jabbing, the needle-point persists in bucking against the solid part of the button; and finally, when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread and that three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkling and

to which they both looked forward. On the other it up without a single remark, out of respect for his eye in a very careful and judicious manner; but evenbutton and part way through the thumb, with a celerity that no human ingenuity can guard against. quotations, presses the injured hand between his knees, then holds it under the other hand, and finally jams it into his mouth; and all the while he prances about the floor and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been any thing like it since the world was created, and howls and whistles, and means, and sobs. After awhile he calms down, puts on his pants and fastens them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man."

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE,-There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which 360,000,000 are of the Cancasian race, 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race, 176,000,000 are of the Malay race, and 1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race. There are 3642 languages spoken, and 1000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,332 persons.—This is at the rate of 91,554 per day 3720 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the discease of some human creature.—The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of seven years; one half at or before seventeen years. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years; one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60. Married men live longer than single ones. In 1000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year. One-eight of the whole population is military. Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are priests, orators or public speakers, 30 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 are soldiers, or military employees 29 are advocates or engineers, 27 are professors, and 24 are doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die soonest.

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES .- To grow flowers well, fresh soil is very important. Have a care that the roots of neighboring trees do not get into the bed; they rob it and dry it, and the flowers wither and die. If beds are near trees, go around the bed once a year with a spade, and cut off all the roots that may have strayed into the bed. In planting out flowers, don't take them at once from the hot house to open ground; set the pots out a few days in a cold frame, with plenty of air, or under a tree in a sheltered place. Before turning them out of pots, water; and when set in the earth, press the soil very hard about the flower roots. If the ground be dry, the earth cannot be pressed too hard. In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be kept continually at work. Weeds should be taken in hand before they are barely out of the seed-leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case. Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundant while young, and the first season after planting. There can be no objection to the ripening of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity if the tree be otherwise growing freely. If little growth is making, no fruit at all should be permitted. It is a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait to fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to shorten a branch into where several branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next sea son .- Gardener's Monthly,

CLEAN AND DRY STABLES .- A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, require him to stand on a wet, foul floor, and his health will soon begin to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs, as many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to their feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. The feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire herse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. The feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix: and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless the buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down or roll over, they are not half so healthy or comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

TREATMENT OF THE HAIR .- " What shall I do for my hair?" is a question that comes to our sanctum from various quarters every month; and were it as convenient to engraft artificial hair as to insert artificial teeth, hair doctors would be as plenty as dentists. No one is to be reprimanded for desiring a brilliant and vigorous growth of the hair, for it indicates a good vital condition; nor for envying a wavy or curling disposition of the natural head covering, for it is useful as well as ornamental. But the health of the bodily integument and appendages are developed from the organs within; all vital structures are developed from the centre to the circumference, hence the normal condition and integrity of the hair, as well as that of the skin and nails, depend on the general health. Stimulating viands and irritating condiments, the excessive use of salt, pickles, saleratus, etc., predispose to disease of the scalp and baldness.—Many young persons injure and finally destroy the roots of the hair by frequent washes or oily preparations. These may produce a soft, glossy appearance fer a time, but premature decay is the sure and not very remote result of their employ-

ment.—Science of Health. In the reign of James I., of tobacco-hating noto-riety, the boys of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master; till one luckless evening, when the imps were huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creating. Lol in burst the master, and stood in awful dignity before them. "How now," quoth the dominie to the first lad, "how dare you be smoking tobacco?" "Sir," said the boy, "I am sub-ject to headaches, and the pipe takes off the pain." And you? and you? and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn. One had a raging tooth, another colic, the third a cough; in short, they all had something. "Now, sirrah," bellowed the doctor to the last boy, "what disorder do you smoke for?" Alas! all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe; after a farewell whiff, and looking up in

FREDING CAPPLE .- Two-thirds of the cows kept in and grey heads, it would surely be, as they says

they only had what they ought to have to eat. It is not so much improved breeds of stock that are wanted as it is improved care of what we have got There is no economy in letting an animal get poor but some people seem to think it is all gain if the only save a little hay by the operation. Some people argu that they could make it up on grass, not thinking that every pound lost is lost, and has gotto be replaced. Whereas, if the animal has such feet as it ought to have, it would not have been lost. On thing that cattle need and do not get, is plenty of salt; they ought to have some every day; but many do not get it once a month. The heat plan of feeding is to give from four to five quarts of corn meal, or corn and oats ground together (the finer the better well salted, the first thing in the morning; the roots, after which the cattle are turned into the yard. where they have a feed of straw and stalks to wor at, and plenty of water to drink. At night gire them what good hay they will eat. They keep in first-rate order on this. Feed four quarts of com meal right through the summer to cows, each morn ing, and they will look well right through the season b it will be none too fat.

GRAFTING .- A correspondent of the Horticulturali speaking of the practice of grafting or budding the pear on bearing apple trees says it is the quickest surest and cheapest way he ever grew pears. H never picked better pears from standards, or ar other undergrowth for the pear, than he has picker from old apple trees, topped and budded or grafter with pears; and they always bore early and pro fusely. In large apple orchards, sometimes, and more, too, are found worthless, scraggy trees; on such he has practiced changing to pears, and never failed in two years to get a good crop. To inser but one or three grafts in a large apple tree top ther will soon smother and die and some grafted appl tops (varieties) will not grow pears well from graft ing or budding knives. The more seemingly the top of the apple to the original seedling, in good health, the longer the pear lasts, and the more profitable to the grower. The writer only practice this for his own benefit, and has never recommende it, except to scienced grafters and budders.

Rose Cutting .- Max Close, an experienced gardener says: "Instead of throwing my prunings away last spring I used them as cuttings—put a whole lot of them-a dozen or more in a marmalade jar filled with coarse sand and water, with sufficient of the latter to be about a quarter of an inch or so above the sand. I then plunged the jar into a slight hot bed, and let the cuttings have all the light sun possi ble-never shading once." After eight weeks he examined the jars and found the roots to fill them, and the shoots in the healthiest condition. Nothin could be more so. He adds: "Out of about 150 cuttings of three dozen kinds of roses, I only missed striking fifteen, which I think is a very encouraging result; anyhow, I shall consider it the road royal and experiment again in a similar manner in sum mer, when I shall pay more attention to the prepa ring of the cuttings and the way they will strike the readiest.

Churning.—During the process of churning a certain uniformity of temperature must be observed or the butter will be soft and spongy instead of being firm and compact. The agitation, also, the cream, must be regular-neither to quick no too slow. If the agitation is too quick, the butter will make and unmake itself before the churner is aware of it, as a too ropid motion induces ferments tion, which, when it has reached a certain point, i entirely destructive of anything like the possibility of making even moderately good or well-tasting butter. If, on the other hand, the motion be too slow, the agitators in the churn fail to produce th desired separation of the component parts of the cream, and the consequence is, that after a good deal of time spent in lazy action the churner is just as far from his butter as he was at the beginning his labors.- The best temperature for the cream in churning is from fifty to sixty degrees.

FACT IN GRAPE CULTURE.-The following fact in grape culture is of some importance:—The fruit bud from the base of the past year's cane throws out larger and better developed grapes than either the first or second. The grapes from these buds seem also better flavored, and generally superior to those on the first or second. In accordance with this, cut the cane at such lengths as to leave the third bud, generally, and sometimes the strong one, and then rub off the first and second buds, and leave the third and fourth for fruit. The number of fruit buds left on the vine must depend on the age and strength of the vine. If the vines are strong and vigorous at three years, from two to three bunches of grapes may be allowed to mature on each branch without injury.

DRY EARTH AS BADDING .- It is well established that dry earth is of the greatest benefit to the comfort of stock, when used as bedding. Any young farmer can fill a large bin during warm weather with road scrapings, powdered clay or common soil. This may be strewn on the floor of a stall to the depth of three inches, and the litter for their bedding laid on it. Thus the urin will be absorbed and the nitrogen-saved, for dry earth is so powerful an absorbent that a flooring of this sort will not be sufficiently saturated as to require replacing for a long time. Then this saturated earth is worth more than its weight of fresh manure. The plant food thus saved from the stables is fully doubled in quantity and value, and is in much better condition for use. .

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY. - The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them however, is not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their

food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape-placed before them, is greedily eaten by them with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter colour of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

To CURE SORE THROAT-Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar, grate in a little nutmeg, and add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well, and drink often. Repeat the prescription, if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hourseness in a short time.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable sul stance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable some thing which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld?
Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by
over-work, and loses his reason; rests his intellect,

becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power

The thief who was arrested for robbing Parsons store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayer's Ham Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered the he "wanted to restore his bair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the his master's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical great chemist could restore a faded character as electione, "Sir, I smoke for corns."

by using the Syrup.