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FAREWELL.

Summer is fading: the broad leaves that grew
So freshly green when June was young are falling;
And all the whisper-haunted forest through
The restless birds in saddened tones are calling
From rustling hazel copse and tangled dell,
"Farewell, sweet summer
Fragrant, fruity summer,
Sweet farewell!"

Upon the windy hill, in many a field,
The honey-bees hum slowly above the clover,
Gleaning the latest sweets its bloom may yield:
And, knowing that their harvest-time is over,
Sing half a lullaby and half a knell,
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Honey-laden summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The little brook that babbles 'mid the ferns,
O'er twisted roots and sandy shallows playing,
Seems fain to linger in its eddied turns,
And with a plaintive, purring voice is saying
Sadder and sweeter than my song can tell,
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Warm and dreary summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The fitful breeze sweeps down the winding lane,
With gold and crimson leaves before it flying,
Its gusty laughter has no sign of pain,
But in the lulls it sinks to gentle sighing,
And mourns the summer's early broken spell,
"Farewell, sweet summer,
Rosy, blooming summer,
Sweet farewell!"

So bird, and bee, and brook, and breeze make moan,
With melancholy song their loss complaining;
I, too, must join them, as I walk alone
Among the sights and sounds of summer's waning;
I, too, have loved the season passing well—
So, farewell summer,
Fair, but faded, summer,
Sweet farewell!

—GEORGE ARNOLD.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A BRIEF DOCUMENT.

Recommendations to Congress, Etc.

The first messaee of President Hayes was read to Congress on the 16th instant. It is as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for the services rendered after the 30th day of June last.

The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. These statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations therefor.

The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except in consequence of appropriations made by law; and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year.

We have, therefore, an army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year, the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint.

These circumstances, in my judgement, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session.

The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of twenty-five thousand men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men.

In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriations could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time.

It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army.

Estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of its session in December last.

These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764.98, and having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department $200,386,127; this sum is made up of $144,668,816 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, $31,195,350 due for advances made by fiscal agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service, $50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund, $150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officer,, and $45,-219.58 for the support of the Marine Corps.

There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,533.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners and other dificiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriation for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity also to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of agriculture, industry and the ne arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part.

This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper co[illegible] by [illegible] last session, but [illegible] ject [illegible] ma[illegible] cou[illegible] in [illegible] tio[illegible] ma[illegible] Pa[illegible] ce[illegible] on [illegible] tha[illegible] in [illegible] bec[illegible] tio[illegible] fro[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent.

To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an oppropriation of $200,000 and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him.

Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countacs, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Norway and Sweden has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year.

The problem which the congress proposes to study—How to diminish crime, is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this question.

Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved February 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made in the Sundry Civil Service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commission.

I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress.

The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

R. B. HAYES.

Washington, October 15, 1877.

SILVER REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

In 1850 Nevada was not reckoned among the silver-producing regions. Mexico and South America in that year produced $35,000,000 worth, nearly five times the amount obtained in the same year from Europe, Asia and Africa. The production of Piedmont in that year was greater than that of any other section of the Eastern continent, and was about $1,500,000. Austria was represented by about $,1000,000, while Russia, Norway, Saxony, Spain, Hartz Mountains, and Devonshire and Cornwall in England, produced the remainder.

India has often been represented as destitute of silver, but we have statements from Sir Roderick Murchison and other travelers that Kulu Valley is so rich in ore and metallic silver that it might be made to yield enormous revenues for ages to come. What was once known as the silver country of the Vazurs in Kulu comprises the mountainous country lying between the Boas, Sainji, and Parbutti rivers. The mines, although in the palmy days of India worked to a considerable extent, are now almost forgotten, surely by the inhabitants of the region itself. The Manikarn mines, in the same valley, are known to be incalculably rich, but are now unworked. The Indian authorities, and even the people themselves, lay every obstacle in the way of developing them for fear of impoverishing the country.

In the first three centuries after the discovery of America it has been computed that 160,000 tons of pure silver were exported from Peru and Mexico alone. This would be sufficient to form a solid globe of silver one hundred feet in [illegible]meter. Considering the rude manner [illegible] working ores at that day this is no tri-[illegible]

The difference between mining in [illegible]ru and mining in Mexico is only in the [illegible]mate of the silver region. The Potosi [illegible]ne, which has yielded enormous quan[illegible]ies of silver, is at an elevation as great [illegible] that of the summit of Mount Blanc, in [illegible]egion of perpetual snow. The mines [illegible] Mexico are on the middle lands, where [illegible]ither frost nor great heat is felt. The [illegible]st mineral wealth of Peru has been [illegible]veloped by the patient industry of the [illegible]tive Indians. They live almost entirely [illegible] cocoa. Their wages per week average [illegible]out $1.50 in our money.

A very romantic story is told of the [illegible]lcado mine, which has been lost for a hundred years. Salcado was a young Spaniard who fell in love with and married an Indian girl, whereupon she revealed to him the location of a silver mine of fabulous richness, and as yet unknown. Salcado, with the aid of his wife, found the mine, and making friends with the Indians, he commenced work upon it. In a few years he was immensely rich. The Spanish government, hearing of his prosperity, and designing to secure the mine to itself, caused a charge of conspiracy to be made against him, under which he was arrested, tried, and convicted, although the charge was entirely fictitious.

When awaiting execution he promised the Governor, De Lemos, that, if he would allow the proofs to be sent to Madrid and be inspected by the kin there should be paid to him one hundred ounds of silver every day until the vessel should go to Spain and return. As the voyage one way in those days consumed about sixteen months, it is readily seen that the ransom offered was enormous. Salcado was executed. The avaricious Governor hastened to the mine, but the mine was gone. It has never been found. The widow and her devoted Indians had determined that the murderer should never be rewarded for his crimes, and they had flooded the mine and buried it in such a manner that discovery was impossible.

The richest silver mine in the world, probably, is the Pottochi, or, in our vernacular, Potosi, the Cholla-Potosi being named from it. It is near La Plata, and was discovered in 1545. It has always been worked in a rude manner, but yet is said to have already produced $250,000,-000 worth of the precious metal. For many years 1,600 Indians were employed in it, and, being slaves, so cruelly were they worked that they decimated rapidly, and their places were immediately filled by others. At the present time two thousand paid men are employed, and the mine yields well and shows no signs of exhaustion.

The total silver production in the world from the year 1850 to 1875 has been estimated to be $1,025,000,000, the United States producing one-tenth of the entire amount. The yield of Mexico is at present at the rate of $20,000,000. Peru is gradually behind, the yield for 1874 being but little over $3,000,000. The mines of Chili and Bolivia are being rapidly developed, and will soon furnish a material item in the annual production.

In 1867 Nevada proudly pointed to a yield of $12,500,000. In 1869 the production was hardly half as much. The production for the present year will probably exceed $25,000,000. The annual production of the Idaho mines is about $3,000,-000, or as much as the famous mines of Peru. Colorado, in 1875, is estimated to have produced bullion to the amount of $1,000,000.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals, when complete, consists of 70 members, representing perhaps in about equal proportions three orders of the priesthood, although in conclave, bishops, priests, and deacons all rank alike, and all possess equal privileges. Mazarin, for instance, was a deacon; Richelieu was a priest. But the sacred college recognizes none of these distinctions of the hierarchy; and except that one Cardinal may be a Cardinal in *petto*, and another a Cardinal whose name has been published to the world,—or, as it is called, promulgated,—all Cardinals are equal. There is, I believe, no limit to the number of Cardinals that the Pope can create *in petto*, and Pius IX. is said to have exercised his privilege freely: but 70 is with Cardinals the perfect number, and these 70 must be announced to the world before they can take their seats in conclave. Cardinals *in petto* have several times put in a claim to vote; but that claim has never been recognized, and it was disallowed a few years ago even in a case where the Pope had explained to the college the reason which rendered it inexpedient for him to publish the names, and the principle thus emphatically established that a creation to be recognized must be made public. The creation of a Cardinal is, however, with the Pope, a mere act of mental volition. He creates Cardinals by thought or by a stroke of his pen. Perhaps many men are Cardinals to-day without possessing the slightest knowledge of their own greatness; for all that the Pope has to do is to put down their names, announce the fact to themselves or to the dean of the college, or, without doing either of these things, to place the list in the pigeon-holes of his desk, to be found after his death by the chamberlain of the palace. The men are Cardinals *in petto*. Their creation is complete, but till their mouths are unsealed and their names published, they are not canonically in a position to enter a conclave. Till the eleventh century the college contained only 28 Cardinals; but the Bull of Sixtus V. fixes the number at 70, and these 70 now legally constitute the consistory. But it is not necessary that all the 70 should be present to constitute a conclave. In 1846 the college had no more than 62 names upon its roll, although Gregory had in his lifetime created as many as 75 Cardinals, the greatest number probably ever created by a Pope, and of these 75 only 30 were in Rome when the great bell of St. Peter's announced that the Holy City was without a head, and 50 Cardinals only took part in the conclave which placed the keys of St. Peter in the keeping of Pius IX. That, however, or any less number, is sufficient to constitute a conclave, if 10 days shall have elapsed from the announcement of the Pope's death, and if in the conclave the Pope-elect secures a vote representing a majority of two-thirds of the Cardinals present. "You have not seen Rome," it used to be said, "if you have not seen it during a vacation of a See;" and it was in the spirit of this observation that Fra Bacio answered the question of Pope Paul—"Which do you think the finest festival in Rome?" "That which is held when a Pope dies and a new one is being made." All Police in the Holy City at once collapsed. The Army disbanded itself, and generally took to pillage; the courts of law were closed; the nobles armed their retainers, drew chains across the streets, and kept watch and ward for themselves. Neither court, tribunal, nor chancery was held. Procurator, advocate, and cursors all alike stood with their hands in their girdles. All the prisons except that in the Castle of St. Angelo were thrown open, and the consequence was that riot ran wild till Rome again found herself in the hands of a ruler. The middle classes amused themselves according to their bent in assassination or speculation upon the result of the conclave. The Banchi Vecchi and Nuovi were turned into an exchange, and probably much money changed hands upon the chances of this or that man coming out of the conclave Pope.—*English Paper.*

☞ Double pipings of two colors, or two shades of the same color, appear on the first importations for fall wear.

A FEW GENERAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING.

1. Let everything used for the purpose be delicately clean and dry; bottles especially so.

2. Never place a preserving-pan flat upon the fire, as this will render the preserve liable to burn to, as it is called; that is to say, to adhere closely to the metal, and then to burn.

3. After the sugar is added to them, stir the preserves gently at first and more quickly towards the end, without quitting them until they are done; this precaution will always prevent the chance of there being spoi'ed.

4. All preserves should be perfectly cleared from the scum as it rises.

5. Fruit which is to be preserved in syrup must be blanched or boiled gently, until it is sufficiently softened to absorb the sugar; and a syrup must be poured on it at first, or it will shrivel instead of remaining plump, and becoming clear.—Thus, if its weight of sugar is to be allowed, and boiled to a syrup with a pint of water to the pound, only one half the weight must be taken at first, and this must not be boiled with the water more than fifteen or twenty minutes at the commencement of the process; a part of the remaining sugar must be added every time the syrup is reboiled, unless it should be otherwise directed in the receipt you have.

6. To preserve both the true flavor and the color of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced before the sugar is added, and quickly afterwards, but do not allow them to become so much thickened that the sugar will not disolve in them easily, and throw up its scum. In some seasons, the juice is so much richer than others, that this effect takes place almost before one is aware of it; but the drop which adheres to the skimmer, when it is held up, will show the state it has reduced.

7. Never use tin, iron or pewter spoons or skimmer for preserves, as they will convert the color of red fruit into a dingy purple, and impart, besides, a very unpleasant flavor.

8. When cheap jams or jellies are required make them at once with loaf sugar, but use that which is well refined always for preserves in general; it is a false economy to purchase an inferior kind, as there is great waste from it in the quantity of scum which it throws up.

9. Enamelled pans are the proper utensils for preserving fruit.

10 After the fruit is placed in the jars, cover it with tissue paper, wet with brandy, and seal tightly with the cork, so as to exclude air.

USEFUL RECIPTS.

In washing windows, a narrow-bladed wooden knife, sharply pointed, will take out the dust that hardens in the corners of the sash. Dry whiting will nicely polish the glass, which should first be washed with weak black tea mixed with a little alcohol. Save the tea leaves for the purpose.

Gray marble hearths can be rubbed with linseed oil, and no spots will show from it.

Sprigs of winter green or ground ivy will drive away red ants; branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants.

Papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil of paint much more than in warm weather; while in cold weather the oil contained in the paint hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

Never paper a wall over old paper and paste. Always scrape down thoroughly. Old paper can be got off by dampening with saleratus and water. Then go over all the cracks of the wall with a plaster of ordinary Plaster, and finally put on a wash made of a weak solution of carbolic acid. The best paste for the purpose is made of rye flour, with two ounces of glue dissolved in each quart of paste—half an ounce of powdered borax improves the mixture.

An oaken color can be given to new pine floors and tables by washing them over in a solution of copperas dissolved in strong lye, using one pound of the former to one gallon of the latter article. When entirely dry this should be oiled, and it will look well for a year or two: then renew the oil.

Kerosene and powdered lime, whiting, or wood ashes will scour tins with little labor.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

How great a sin the love of money is we may see in the many ways in which it leads men to break the laws of God, and to be unfaithful in their duty to one another. Tsust moneys are applied for purposes of speculation; the bankruptcy court is made use of to escape debts which were contracted in the knowledge that you could not pay them; huge commercial frauds and defalcations are perpetrated, which bring misery and diftress to honest hard working men, and needy widows and orphans; innumerable efforts are made to beg or borrow money under false pretences; lies are acted as well as spoken; men speak with a double meaning, true in the letter but false in the spirit; weights and measures are tampered with; cotton and silk are not so long as named on the reel; a spoonful of sugar is taken out when the pound is weighed; false marks of quality deceive the buyer; all kinds of business lies and questionable practices are treated as a necessary part of the trade; such an article "is the best we have in stock," or is "the newest pattern," when it is neither the one nor the other; such a print "will wash well," when the first time it is washed it is utterly spoilt; such a pair of shoes or boots are home made, when they came two hundred miles from a slop shop; Sunday traffic is defended on the ground that customers will have the goods on that day or go elsewhere; wares are sent out of defective quality with the best at the top; money is made by betting, gambling, and by decoying the young and unwary to their certain ruin; all this and much more might be told of the power of this snare of the love of money, in all places and in all ranks of society. Under the plea of custom or necessity the conscience is gagged and the solemn warnings of Scripture are cast to the winds.—*Rev. G. Everard.*

AS WONDERFUL AS TRUE.

A Masonic lodge in Indiana was presided over by a Master who had an exaggerated notion of discipline. One night he met his lodge in called meeting (not a member absent) to instruct them in the work. Teaching them the use of the gavel, he had just called them up with three knocks, when he leaned too far back, fell through a window to the ground—four stories—and broke his neck. Picked up next morning, he was buried decently, but not a Mason came to the funeral. More strange still, not a Mason appeared any more in that village. It was inexplicable. Forty women left widows, two hundred and twenty children left orphans, eighty-four merchants left in the lurch with unpaid bills. Twenty years after that somebody went up into the fourth story, broke open the door and beheld the lodge, a lodge of skelotons! Strange, but true, they had strictly obeyed the orders of the W. M., and waiting for the knocks to seat them, starved to death. Each was standing in an attitude of respectful attention, "looking to the east," and had no pitying citizens taken them down they would have been standing there still.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*

THE GRATITUDE OF AN ISRAELITE.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat recalls the gratitude of Juhah Touro, a wealthy Israelite of that city, toward R. D. Shepherd, a Christian, (a native of Jefferson city, West Virginia,) who had saved his life at the risk of his own. Mr. Touro and his friend were under fire at the battle New Orleans, and the former was badly wounded. Mr. Shepherd repaired to the spot in the open field where the mutilated and fearfully wounded body of his friend lay, deserted by surgeon and every one else, and, lifting him on his shoulders, bore him to a cart, in which he brought him to New Orleans. When Mr. Touro died he left Mr. Shepherd an enormous estate, the rent roll of which at least was $100,000 per annum. This property, which is on Canal street, and is fitly characterized as "a monument of the gratitude of an Israelite who was indeed without guile, and of the fidelity of a Christian who, at great risk to himself, rendered an act of kindness to a supposed dying man."

☞ We have no intention of raking up the embers of bygone disputes and strifes. There is an old proverb which tells us that the mother of mischief is no bigger than gnat's wing and another, out of a better book, which describes the beginning of strifs as the letting out of a drop of water. But if we could get hold of the editor who takes our squibs and credits them to other papers, we'd make him think that Mischief's old woman was as big as his cheek, and that the beginning of the strife was wash day.

☞ A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, and in the course of the 'battle of knives and folks,' accidentally cut his mouth, which being observed by a wag sitting near by, he bowled out:

"I say, friend, don't you make that ar hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve to death."

☞ A Scotch witness, somewhat given to prevarication, was severely handled by a cross-examing counsel.

"How far is it between the two farms?" said the counsel.

"By the road it is two miles."

"Yes, but, on your oath, how far is it as the crow flies?"

"I dinna ken; I never was a crow."

☞ Two ladies in New York city have each an allowance for pin money of $52,-000 a year, or $1,000 a week. Just the right sum.

☞ A single loop of colored ribbon, sewed on white muslin dress skirts, passed over the hand on the wearer, to hold up the train.

AT FREDERICK FAIR.

There came a burst of music's sound
The Fraud—oh, where was he?
Ask of the cringers that around
With fawning bend the knee.

There hogs and sows, of fatness rare,
Rolled round and round in mire;
But the foulest thing that wallowed there
Was the Fraud from far Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROST IN VALLIES.

It was thirty-eight years ago that we made and published some marked observations and experiments on the destruction of peach buds by frost in warm valleys, and their escape on elevations, which was the result of more rank growth in the rich soil below, greater stillness of the air, and the setting of the colder and heavier air at the bottom. We have frequently recorded the reported observations of others in later years as additional confirmation of this fact. A late number of the American Farmer contains a statement, the substance of which is as follows:

A peach orchard was placed on the slope of a hill, forty-nine feet above the creek valley, and the crop escaped the frost, which destroyed the fruit below.—The past winter being severe, the tops of the highest trees this spring were the only parts that blossomed, and trees on ground twenty-one feet high up escaped, being seventy feet above the bottom of the valley. In moderate winters, the cold lake of air was shallower or nearer the bottom; in colder winters, it filled the valley to a greater depth. When orchards cover a slope, the exact line of the fatally cold air may be seen on a level along the inclinarion, verying in height in different years with the varying intensity of the cold of the winter. These observations have been so many times made and repeated, that the principle is now well understood by most fruit growers throughout the country.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

PROFIT OF SHEEP AND SWINE RAISING.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says:

To safely bring a pig from weaning to the pork barrel requires nine to twelve months of time, twenty to thirty bushels of corn, good pasture, good pens, and good fences. It is estimated that the food alone for putting a hog into fine condition for market cost about two and one-half cents for each pound of pork, live weight, produced. This would make the average hog cost $6.36 if it were not for cholera and other causes which frequently intervene, and make the hogs which the farmer finally succeeds in putting on the market cost him much more.

To bring a lamb from milk to market requires pasture which should be rich in good grass, but which may be so broken and rugged as to be unfit for other uses. It requires a trifle of salt, a very little corn, good shelter, and some care. The total expense need not exceed $1.50 to $2.00 each, and twelve months time.—The returns should be, from wethers, five to eight pounds of wool worth $1.25a$2-00, and one hundred pounds of sheep worth $3.00a5.00. This will give a profit of $2.75a500 per one hundred pounds while the hog will give only $3.00a4.00 per one hundred pounds profit. These are taken as average figures, and of course do not cover extreme cases. We have seen $4.00 per head offered here within last week for lambs which were less that six months old and weighed less than 60 pounds each, making the price per pound not less than seven cents.

The great advantage which the breeding of sheep offers to the farmer lies in the fact that the amount of capital needed for the start is so small. A small flock gives a much greater relative profit than a large one can be made to yield. Every farmer in the land could keep a few sheep to his great benefit and small cost. Their great profit comes from their turning into money much which would otherwise be lost. There are few, if any, better plans for clearing a farm of weeds than to put on it a flock of sheep. Nine-tenths of the farmers of the north and the west who think they already have as much stock as they can carry, could profitably put on their farms one sheep to each five or six acres, where they have not already done so. Their products will in nearly every case be a net profit. Early in the spring they can pasture on the fields which are to be planted. Later they can go into the pasture with the cattle and will thrive on what the cattle reject. After harvest they will find an abundance to eat in the stubble and the stalk fields, and in winter will make excellent use of much food which other stock could not use.

☞ The first marriage that has taken place in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for one hundred and nineteen years, was that on the 8th instant, between Cecil Herbert Thornton Price and a daughter of the present Lord Mayor. It took two bishops and an archbishop to perform the ceremony.

Mamma—"Well, Tommy, what did Uncle Davis give you when you went to see him yesterday?"

"Tommy—" He gave me a bright new three-cent piece."

Papa—"And what are you going to do with it?"

Tommy—"I'm going to buy a pi[illegible] put it in."

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