

sion goes marching on, straight across high mountains, and sunny plains, and broad rivers, through China and India, and the European kingdoms, and on the stormy bosom of the Atlantic. But the circuit of the world itself affords not standing room. The endless column will double upon itself, and double again and again, and shall girdle the earth eighteen times before the great reservoir which furnishes these multitudes is exhausted. Weeks, months, and years roll away, and still they come, men, women and children. Since the march began the little child has become a man, and yet they come, come in unfailling numbers. Not till the end of forty-one years will the last of the long procession have passed." Such is China in its population; and if Homer could preach eloquently on the vanity of man as a mortal, with equal eloquence, had he seen or contemplated the millions of China, could he have preached on the vanity of man as an individual!

2. A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The following statement of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries will often prove a matter of useful references to readers:

A mile in England or America, 1760 yards.
 Mile in Scotland and Ireland, 2200 yards.
 Mile in Russia, 1100 yards.
 Mile in Italy, 1467 yards.
 Mile in Poland, 4400 yards.
 Mile in Spain, 5028 yards.
 Mile in Germany, 5866 yards.
 Mile in Sweden and Denmark, 7233 yards.
 Mile in Hungary, 8800 yards.
 A league in England or America, 5280 yards.

3. A WONDERFUL SQUARE MILE.

In twelve hours in one day in 1865, there were (in round number) 4,000 vehicles passed a particular spot in Aldersgate street, 4,500 at Barbican, the same number at Graham street, 5,000 at Eastcheap, 6,500 at Finsbury pavement, 7,500 at Bishopsgate street, 8,000 at Aldgate, 9,000 at Holborn hill (before the disturbance of traffic at that point by the works of the Holborn-hill Viaduct,) 10,000 at Blackfriars Bridge, 12,000 at Fleet street, and—marvel of marvels—19,000 at London Bridge! On one day of twenty-four hours (not specially selected as being more or less busy than usual,) 33,000 vehicles passed over the Thames at London, Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges. As there is comparative greatness in the great, we may be prepared to believe that the passenger traffic in the metropolis is still more wonderful than the vehicular—vast as the latter admittedly is. Mr. Haywood tells us that on nine hours out of one day in 1848 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) 315,000 persons entered the city; that on twenty-four hours of one day in 1860, the numbers reached the stupendous figures of 707,000, of whom 528,000 were between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and that about three-fourths of the people came on foot, the remainder being in or on vehicles. In reference to foot passengers only—those who walk on the side pavements—the following numbers were presented at eight of the principal inlets into the city, in one day of twenty-four hours:—Aldersgate street, 16,000; Finsbury pavement, 21,000; Bishopsgate street, 23,000; Blackfriars Bridge, 24,000; Temple Bar, 25,000; Aldgate, 29,000; Holborn Bar, 30,000; and London Bridge, 42,000. All these were persons who entered the city; and as about an equal number left it, there were 420,000 persons who walked into or out of the city at those eight arteries alone. But great as this throng is at the city boundary, it is still greater in the heart of the city itself, enabling us easily to understand how it is that Smith and Brown and Jones, or Jack and Bill and Dick, are always knocking up against one another. Just look at the significance of the following figures. They relate to twelve hours (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) of one day in 1867, and they include the foot passengers only, disregarding those who were riding in or on vehicles. Particular spots were selected, in the following thoroughfares, and the number of passers-by counted:—Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton street, 18,000; Threadneedle street, 22,000; Lombard street, 30,000; Newgate street, 33,000; Leadenhall street, 36,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Fenchurch street, 46,000; Fleet street (near St. Bride's church), 62,000; Poultry, 75,000. The busiest spot in the city—perhaps in the world—for foot traffic, is the north side of the Poultry; it overpowers the south side in the ratio of about eight to seven. Along that wonderful foot pavement of nine feet in width, there pass by more than a hundred persons per minute in a continuous stream for twelve hours!

4. HOW SMALL EXPENDITURES COUNT.

The *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture* says:—Five cents each morning—a mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week—not much; yet it would buy coffee and sugar for a whole family. \$18.20 a year—and this amount invested in a savings bank at the end of each year, and the interest thereon at six per cent., computed annually, would in twelve years amount to more than \$670, enough to buy a good farm in the west. Five cents before breakfast, dinner and supper; you'd hardly miss it, yet it is fifteen cents a day—\$1.05 a week. Enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you have over \$3,000. Quite enough to buy a good house and lot. Ten cents each morning—hardly worth a second thought; yet with it you can buy a paper of pins or a spool of thread. Seventy cents per week—it would buy several yards of muslin. \$35.50 in one year—Deposit this amount as before, and you would have \$1,340 in twenty years; quite a snug little fortune. Ten cents before each breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children. \$2.10 a week, enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper. \$109.20 per year—with it you could buy a good melodeon, on which your wife or daughter could produce sweet music, to pleasantly while the evening hours away, and this amount invested as before, would in forty years produce the desirable amount of \$15,000. Boys learn a lesson if you would be a happy youth, lead a sober life, and be a wealthy and influential man—instead of squandering your extra change, invest in a library or savings bank.

5. KEEP A CASH ACCOUNT!

Every one who handles money, no matter how little, should keep an account of his receipts and expenses. To aid those who may not understand just how to keep such an account, we furnish the following directions. Commence on the second page using the left hand side for receipts, placing first the amount of cash on hand. The date of the entry going in the left hand column, the amount in the double column at the right of the page. Use the right hand side for expense, and whatever you pay out. The first is the Dr. side, the second the Cr. These can be headed as follows:—

2 Dr.	Cash.		Cash.	Cr. 3
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The amount on the Dr. side must be equal to or greater than the Cr. side. The difference will be the amount of cash you have on hand, provided your account be right.

IV. Papers on Agriculture, &c.

1. AN OLD FARMER'S SLATE.

Writing about improvements reminds me that a farmer does not always think of what is needful and may be done when leisure times occur, and it recalls to my mind the practice of a large and successful farmer who at his death left his affairs in a prosperous condition, and his premises in complete order. His neighbours often wondered at the ease with which he conducted his operations, never hurried, but the right thing was always done at the right time, and and his work never lagged. Much of the improvement he made was in odd spells when the routine of regular business was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop and while waiting for another to get to the proper stage. He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen where all his workmen could see it, and if a job occurred to him it was noted on the slate. For instance, some of his entries ran thus: 'Make a gate for the brook lot; clean out the open ditch in the wheat field; get some whitewood trees to mill for making garden fence pickets, &c.' In this way his slate was filled, and if a leisure half day occurred his men all had plenty of work; and if the master happened to be absent, the slate told the workmen what to do. After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on the slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workman.

2. SUMMER TOURS AND RAMBLES FOR SCHOOLS.

They have a delightful custom in the Swiss school for boys, which might be adopted with great advantage to all concerned in this country. During the weeks of the summer vacation, it is the habit of the teachers to make, with their pupils, what is called *voyages en zigzag*, i. e. pedestrian tours among the sublime mountains and charming valleys of that "land of beauty and grandeur." Squads of little fellows in their blouses, with their tough boots drawn on, and knapsacks on their back, may be met, during the season, on all