

pelled to seek elsewhere for his victims, and gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and the kindred evils to which flesh is heir, will be kept at bay; and with God's blessing the family will continue in unbroken vigor from generation to generation.

The voice is to you, wealthy parents; pursue this course with your children, or run the risk of twenty chances to one, of having your wealth dissipated by them, and of having your family in one, two, or, at most, three more generations, run down to the lowest depth of poverty, and perhaps of moral degradation and mental imbecility.

Agriculture in the United States.

We glean the following statistical data concerning the United States, its agriculture and manufactures, from a very able article by M. E. Dormoy, in the *Revue Contemporaine*. In 1783, at the period of the peace, the United States only comprised 802,230 square miles; at the present time they extend over a territory of 2,962,060 square miles, or nearly double the extent of Europe, exclusive of Russia. Out of a population of 3,400,000 males of the age of fifteen and upwards, 45 per cent are agriculturists; while those engaged in commerce, manufactures, trades and mines do not together form more than 30 per cent; 2 per cent are devoted to a seafaring life; while the army scarcely claims one per thousand. These proportions differ widely from those of Europe, since in England not more than 15 per cent are agriculturists; in France, 23 per cent; and in Belgium, 25 per cent. The capital engaged in agriculture amounts in the United States to 5,200 millions of dollars; while that employed in other branches of industry does not exceed 1,000 millions of dollars. Every year agriculture adds 16,600,000 dollars to the wealth of the country, and in the State of New York, alone agriculturists pay four-fifths of the taxes. In 1857, the total exports from the United States amounted to 360,000,000 dollars, of which sum agricultural produce formed two-thirds, including cotton, which alone stood for one-third. In the course of ten years the value of these exports had increased 70 per cent. In the United States the average extent of a farm or estate is from 150 to 200 acres; in France it is not more than 12½ acres; while four millions of small farmers do not own more than from 6½ to 7½ acres. Maize constitutes the chief staple of the United States, since it occupies nearly one-third of the land under cultivation, or 30 million of acres; 20 millions of acres more consist of uncultivated pasture land, incapable of producing hay; 12½ millions are meadow-land; oats are grown on 7½ millions of acres, and five millions of acres produce cotton. The vine covers 250,000 acres. The four chief sources of revenue to the Union in the way of annual produce are—maize, producing 300 millions of dollars; hay, 140 millions; wheat, 100 millions; and cotton 80 millions. The number of horses, asses and mules is estimated at five millions, or one of those animals for every five inhabitants; there are 18 millions of oxen, 30 millions of pigs and 20 millions of sheep. The total value of all these domestic animals is about 600 millions of dollars.—*Sci. American*.