

once, not knowing which to do first, running here and running there in search of his rusty implements, some of which require repairs, some can't be found, the plowing season passing away, the planting season rapidly advancing, and he not prepared for anything.

HONEST LABOR.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor, we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruit fields and palaces and fashionings of matter for which men strive and war! Let the labor scoffer look around him, look at himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, made as the beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tracked him into the stature and appearance of man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer. Labor which makes music in the mine, and the furrow, and at the forge. O, scorn labor, do you—man who never yet earned a morsel of bread. Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust forgotten, and labor will live on forever glorious in its conquest and monuments.

GEOLOGICAL CHANGES.

An English periodical states that Sir Charles Lyell is engaged on a new edition of his Principles, which, among other matters, is to contain the sum of all we know concerning great geological changes. In connection with this subject an interesting point is raised by Alfred Taylor, who contends that the sea level, which is usually taken as the datum in geological and other scientific calculations, is by no means to be considered as permanent. He shows that the solid matters discharged into the sea by rivers would form a deposit three inches in thickness over the bottom in the course of 10,000 years, and consequently raise the level of the water by that amount. The Ganges drains 400,000 square miles, and in 1,751 years would reduce the level of that vast region by one foot. The Mississippi, which drains 1,100,000 miles, carries one foot from the surface of the soil into the sea in 9,000 years. Thus the level of the land will be lowered, while that of the sea is raised; the latter cannot, therefore, be regarded as fixed and permanent in geological calculations.

It is as cheap to raise one ton of hay or clover, as a ton of burdock or pig-weeds.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at fifty dollars, giving double the value of milk.

It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of Baldwins than a hundred bushels of cider apples; or ten barrels of Virgalieus or Bartlett's than the same quantity of choke pears.

HYBERNATION OF INSECTS.

Towards the close of autumn the whole insect world, particularly the tribes of beetles, is in motion. A general migration takes place; the various species quit their usual haunts and betake themselves in search of secure hybernacula.* Different species, however, do not select precisely the same time for making this change of abode. Thus many lady bugs, field bugs and flies, are found out of their winter quarters even after the commencement of frost; while others make good their retreat long before any severe cold has been felt. The days which they select for retiring to their hybernacula are some of the warmest days of autumn, when they may be seen in great numbers, alighting on the walls, rails, pathways, &c., and running into crevices and cracks, evidently in search of some object very different from those which ordinarily guide their movements.

The site chosen by different perfect insects for their hybernacula is very various. Some are content with insinuating themselves under any large stone, a collection of dead leaves or the moss of the sheltered side of an old wall or bank. Others prefer for a retreat the birchen or ivy-covered interstices of the bark of old trees—the decayed bark itself, especially that near the roots—or bury themselves deep in the rotten trunk; and a very great number penetrate into the earth to the depth of several inches. The aquatic tribes burrow into the mud of their pools. In every instance the selected dormitory is admirably adapted to the constitution, mode of life, and wants of the occupant.

* Winter quarters.

WONDERFUL OX.

THE FINEST OX IN THE WORLD—An ox, acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the most extraordinary one they have ever heard of, is about to be forwarded to the Smithfield Cattle Show, from Sir H. Verney's of Claydon House. He was bred and fed by the hon. baronet, and is a pure shorthorn. He is rather over five years old, and is supposed to be much heavier than the famous Durham ox, about which so much noise was made at the beginning of the present century, or than the American ox, which some few years since attracted so much notice. He stands nearly 18 hands high, and measures 6ft. 6in. from hip to shoulder, 3ft. across the hips, 9ft. 11in. in girth behind the shoulder, and 12ft. in length from the tip of the nose to the rump, while his depth from chin to brisket exceeds 4ft. 6in. He is exceedingly well made up, particularly along the whole length of his back; and, notwithstanding his great size, presents none of those monstrous fatty excrescences which so generally disfigured the high-fed beasts, and were so generally condemned a few years since. He has been fed upon grass, cake, and corn; and is supposed by various judges, who have courteously been permitted by Mr. Fraser, Sir H. Verney's steward, to visit him, to weigh upwards of 300 stone. Notwithstanding his great weight, he is exceedingly active, is very tractable, and is a capital feeder; indeed, Mr. Fraser does not hesitate to express his belief that the animal could stand feeding for another year. In color he is a light roan, with white predominating, and is altogether a very handsome quiet beast, with a kind head and docile eye.—*Bucks Chronicle.*