

There is no reason to complain when this is the case. We have no exclusion of race. Take any dozen men in good circumstances, either in the east or west end of London; take them in a club in Pall-Mall, or in the Exchange, and inquire into their origin. One is an Irishman, another a Scotchman, another is a Welchman. Perhaps half of them can show a Celt in his pedigree. The same number can produce an ancestor driven to the country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, or a foreigner of still more recent date. So much for race. As for condition, the great-grandfather of one was a labourer, of another a gentleman's butler, of another a weaver, of another a journeyman blacksmith, of another a hair-dresser, and so forth. So far from the trade and commerce of London being a monopoly, it is notorious that nearly all the tradesmen of London or their immediate ancestors, came from the country. In the manufacturing districts, these examples of successful industry are still more numerous.—Manchester for example, is made out of nothing. Now this state of things suits the British taste very much better than any scheme for making and keeping all men equal. The fact is, that we don't like equality. Saxons are a spreading, a stirring, an ambitious, and a conquering race. We prefer hope to enjoyment, and would rather look forward to be something better than to be always the same. Englishmen of any thought have just the same feeling about their posterity. They hope to rise in their offspring. They also know that they will do so, if they are steady and industrious, and train up their children as they ought to do. Every working man with two ideas in his head knows very well that it is his own fault if he does not thrive, live in a comfortable house, rented at more than £10 a year, have a little money safely invested, and before many years, find himself and his family safe at least from the work-house."

The moral these facts suggest are equally pertinent to this country, and should be fully appreciated by all young men who need stimulus to exertion in their calling.

### YOU WILL BE WANTED.

Take courage, young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan; a scoff and a bye-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire and an honest heart? Depend upon it one of these days you will be wanted. The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires, and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be appreciated, not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always lie hidden; your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle; obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increment.

"In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb driven cattle,  
Be a hero in the strife."

Work on, for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Never despair; for the lives of good men abundantly testify that often when the clouds are blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still small voice" will be heard saying, "come hither—you are wanted," and all your powers will find employment. Therefore, take heart, young man for ere long, you will be wanted.

### Agriculture.

#### PULVERIZE THE SOIL.

Every observing farmer must have noticed that there is, in all soils, a natural inclination of disposition to agglomerate or become massed in hard, compact and impenetrable clods utterly impervious to the roots of plants and scarcely less injurious in their effects on the soil than stones or other substances of an equally unpulverulent character. This predisposition is the result partly of atmospheric pressure, and partly of the power exercised by the attraction of cohesion over the particles constituting the soil. The more clayey or argillaceous is its character, the more will this tendency be manifested and the more difficult to overcome. It is therefore indispensable to the healthy development of our crops that they may be provided with a medium which is at once light and porous. This is required in order that the roots may extend themselves, and take up the alimentary matters which may be placed at some distance from them, and which, in a hard soil, they would never be able to reach. During the growing season the surface of all lands sustaining hard crops should be frequently and thoroughly stirred, and to as great a depth as possible without injury to the roots. Especially is this necessary in seasons of drought, when a non-conductor is required at the surface to confine the moisture of the soil, and prevent its evaporation or escape. For this purpose nothing better will subserve the purpose than a stratum of finely pulverised soil. A brick, just from the mould, will remain moist all day if covered with a sprinkling of sand, while its mate, equally saturated with water when deposited, will, if uncovered, become almost immediately dry.—*Maine Farmer.*

#### A READY RULE FOR FARMERS.

A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is seven shillings a bushel. A shilling is 22½ cents; multiply by seven, and you have 157½ per bushel.

In Kentucky; corn is measured by the barrel, which is five bushels of shelled corn. At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a flour barrel full of ears. At Chicago, lime is sold by the barrel, and measured in the smallest sized cask of that name that will pass muster. A barrel of flour is seven quarters of a gross hundred [112