

our perpetual pleasure. And every man wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence; he ceases to feel them if he be always with them: but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not

Too bright, nor good,
For human nature's daily food;

It is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for soothing it, and purifying it from its dross and dust.—*Ruskin*.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We are glad to learn that the extensive Ontario Mills at Cobourg are again in full operation, turning out it is said not less than six hundred yards of cloth per day. An establishment of this character and magnitude possesses far more than a mere local importance, its success or failure must necessarily affect more or less the interests of the entire Province. In former years some of the best woollen cloths were turned out of this factory; they were better suited to domestic consumption and more durable than most of those we have been in the habit of importing. Home manufactures not only transform the wool, skins, and other crude materials raised by the farmers, into useful and costly fabrics, but they create a large domestic consuming population; thereby enabling the farmer to dispose of his various productions at the highest rates and in a home market. In reference to this long closed factory the *Cobourg Sun* describes: "The five stories as no longer presenting a huge and empty pile of brick walls with silent machinery. The hum of the spindles and the clank of the looms, strike the ear of the pedestrian, while a closer inspection of the interior shows over sixty active operatives diffusing a vital energy through every corner of the building, while engaged in the honorable employment of manufacturing for Canadians handsome and durable textures from the crude fleeces of our own flocks."

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.—This destructive disease, sometimes called "the Lung Sickness," appears from recent accounts to be committing fearful ravages among horned cattle in the southern and eastern portions of Africa, to which continent its periodical recurrence and most fatal effects appear to be principally restricted. Australia is generally remarkably free from cattle disease, and we are not aware that this complaint has made its appearance among our cattle here in Canada, or in the United States. It has lately reappeared in Ceylon, with destructive effects; and its ravages in Europe for several years past, have been severely felt. As the British Islands have not been exempt from its visitations, it is quite possible that the disease (which is generally regarded as highly infectious) may by means of importations, or otherwise, reach this continent, and it becomes desirable that our farmers should be made acquainted with its general characteristics and mode of treatment. In Europe, thousands of the finest cattle have fallen victims to this fearful malady, while in Africa it appears that a loss of one half of their immense herds, is of no uncommon occurrence, and even among the inhabitants themselves, a pestilence has been spreading from eating of the meat that was slightly diseased.

The more usual symptoms of the disease are the following: "The animal will carry its head in a peculiar low manner, its neck well straightened, considerable inflammation of the eyes and nostrils, sometimes accompanied by cough, the ears hang,—the whole appearance of the animal is restless and fidgety. In a day or two it refuses to eat. About the eight or tenth day it begins to swell, and to eat and drink voraciously for a few hours, and then if it dies with the disease at its height, strangulation takes place."

The chief prevention is said to be inoculation. The greatest care must be exercised on taking the virus from an animal in the earlier stage of the disease, and to transfer it into one that appears to be entirely free; otherwise the remedy may only accelerate the malady. The operation is performed in the dewlap, or more commonly in the tail, towards its extremity. To prevent the serious inflammation that would arise from extending upwards into the body, the remaining stump after a while is amputated. In England the rubbing well into the nostrils of a diseased animal as soon as suspected, from half a pound to a pound of Stockholm tar, with a handful or two of salt, has been found highly efficacious. Several eminent European physiolo-