

how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"

This is truly a flattering description, and he who cultivates ought his natural faculties, and exercises them properly in the situation of life in which he may be placed, will not be altogether unworthy of it, and of the rank in creation which the Creator intended him to occupy. On the other hand, how could it apply to an ignorant man that was unable to comprehend even the literal meaning of the description? Man is like many things in creation, of little value comparatively, until polished, and prepared for the duties he has to perform. The rough marble in the quarry has scarcely any resemblance to the beautiful forms it afterwards assumes in the hands of the artist, though he does not change the natural qualities of the marble. So with man in his natural state, and when improved by the proper cultivation of his mind. His faculties are not changed but they are improved, and made better capable of contributing to his own enjoyment and happiness, and of more usefulness to society. I feel fully persuaded in my own mind, that a man was formed in the most perfect possible manner for his situation on this globe, and capable of enjoying every reasonable happiness, if it is not his own fault, or that of his fellow-men to prevent it. It is a melancholy truth that a vast majority of those who people this earth do not cultivate or improve their faculties, and can have no higher enjoyment than those that are sensual, and the gratification of their sensual pleasures appears to be the only end of their being. Who is it that lives in a land of Christians, that would not aspire to higher and more glorious enjoyments than these?

We happen to live in an age of the world when few persons would have the hardihood to come forward and give open opposition to education. They would scarcely hazard their reputation by defending a position that is almost universally considered as degrading. They would not dare to oppose instruction when it was the public opinion that "the more learning people have, the more virtuous, powerful and happy will they become; and that to ignorance alone must the contrary effects be imputed." A French writer, whose name I do not now recollect, says:—"There is but one case where ignorance can be desirable; and that is when all is desperate in a State, and when, through the present evils, others still greater appear behind. Then stupidity is a blessing; knowledge and foresight are evils. It is then that, shutting our eyes against the light, we would hide from ourselves the calamities we cannot prevent." Indeed I believe this is the only case where knowledge must not prove beneficial to man, wherever he is placed on this globe, and whatever be his rank. Lord Brougham was of opinion that "the farm servant and day labourer, whether in his master's employ, or attending the concerns of his cottage, must derive great practical benefit—must be both a better servant, and a more thrifty, and, therefore, comfortable cottager; for, knowing something of the nature of soils and manures, which chemistry teaches, and something of the habits of animals, and the qualities and growth of plants, which he learns from natural history and chemistry together." And why would not their masters or employers be the better for such knowledge? Need I say more, to recommend useful education for those who have it not? I could go on and write a large volume on the subject were it necessary, and bring forward to my aid, extracts from the greatest and best authors that have ever written a book. I hope, however, this part of my subject may stop here; but, before I conclude it, I shall offer a few remarks on what is termed "Book Farming." Though the information that is to be obtained from publications on agriculture may not be sufficient to instruct men perfectly in the art of husbandry who have had no previous experience of the practice; yet, such books are extremely useful, even to the best instructed farmers. There are few who may not derive some useful information from them of which they were ignorant before. For, farmers who may have some practical experience of agriculture, but are unacquainted with the most judicious systems that have been adopted in other countries, the reading of approved works on husbandry is indispensably necessary for their instruction. There is no other means practicable for

their obtaining a knowledge of it. It was by publications on the practice of good husbandry, the breeding and management of stock, that the vast improvement in agriculture and stock has been accomplished in other countries, and the study of such works is much more necessary for the farmers of Canada, who are proprietors of the soil, than for the farmers Europe, for reasons I have already explained. This would alone be a sufficient motive for education, as without it farmers can receive no benefit from the best works ever were published on the subject of agriculture.

The following extract is from an address by a gentleman lately to an Agricultural Society in the United States:—

In reference to the study of agricultural books he says:—"It is an exact description of the arts written down in letters. It is the collected wisdom of the best cultivators of the earth; it is the noted result of experiment; the detail of theory confirmed. In a word, it is a history of the development of the principles of farming, from the first imperfect efforts of ignorance and isolated means, up to the present time. Now farming is a science, as much as geometry; and it is a knowledge of principles which makes a man a good farmer. A knowledge of these principles can only be obtained by experience; but this experience may be taught by books, and is so taught. So that, after all, we find that a scientific or book farmer, does practice an experience, save that he takes the experience of the whole world, through all time instead of taking only that of his immediate neighbour, and instead—untaught and ignorant of his own."

This gentleman's ideas are perfectly just. For myself, I can say truly, that I would be anxious to see and read all the good books that ever were published on the subject of my profession, and am sure to find what will instruct and interest me.

From the (Halifax, N. S.) Colonial Farmer.

#### REMEDIES FOR SCAB IN SHEEP.

Youatt recommends as the safest and most effectual application, an ointment made by mixing common Mercurial ointment with five times its weight of lard. A little of this is to be rubbed well in upon the head; a furrow is then to be made from the head to the tail by parting the wool so as to bring the skin in view, and a little of the ointment applied to the skin along the whole of the exposed surface. Another furrow should then be drawn on either side, and the ointment applied, and in this way over the whole sheep, rubbing in thoroughly all the ointment. For very bad cases three parts of lard may be mixed with one of mercurial ointment. This must be aided by giving daily a dose of two drachms (about a quarter of an ounce) of an alterative powder composed of one part of Ethiops. minerals, two parts of Saltpetre, and four parts of Sulphur. If the sheep are housed at night the litter should be carefully removed every day, and every place where they are accustomed to rub themselves, frequently washed, otherwise they will be constantly receiving fresh infection, as some of the insects who cause the disease, or of their eggs, will always be left on the litter, and the rubbing places. The alterative should not be neglected, as outward applications have often failed wholly to eradicate the disease. Mr. McCully of Amherst, has published an account of the success which has attended the practice of giving Saltpetre to sheep affected with the scab.

#### FOOT ROT

Youatt's directions are, to cut away every portion of the hoof that is in the slightest degree separated from the parts beneath; also to cut off the fungus granulations (lumps of proud flesh) if of any considerable size, and to clean the foot thoroughly, it is then to be washed with a solution of chloride of lime in the proportion of one pound of the powder to a gallon of water. The Muriate of Butyr of Antimony should then be applied by means of a small swab to every naked part, lightly where the surface has a healthy appearance, and more severely where fungus granulations have been cut off, or others are springing up. If the hoof has been stripped off a considerable part of the foot, it should have a little clean cow pat round it. The foot should be dressed every day—each new

separation of horn removed; and every portion of fungus should have the caustic Butyr of Antimony applied to it. It should be recollected that the foot rot is an infectious disease and proper precautions should be used to prevent its communication to the healthy sheep. Blue Vitriol is used by some persons for this disease.

The following extract from the *Albany Cultivator* is worth attending to, for the natural issue, which in horses and swine is found on the inside of the leg, is, in sheep and deer, placed in the foot.—"All sheep have an issue in the foot, between the hoofs, and when I see one of my sheep limpy, I catch it, part the hoofs, and on the top of the foot between the claws, there are some coarse hairs in the hole of the issue; pull them out, and put one finger under the foot, one on the top, and press them down gently, and there will come out a thick glummy matter which stops the issue from discharging; this done the sheep is well in a few days."

SILAS ADAMS.

#### HEAD AND HAND LABOR.

The Bangor Whig has the following excellent remarks on the subject of labor:

What honest vocation can be named that does not contribute, in a greater or less degree, to the enjoyment of men? It may be humble, indeed, but it goes to swell the mighty aggregate; it may be the rill that trickles from the mountain side, but it diffuses fertility through the valley, and mingles its drops at last with the ocean. The true American motto is and must be—marked upon our foreheads, written upon our door post—channeled in the earth, and wafted upon the waves—*Industry—Labor is Honorable*, and idleness dishonorable, and I care not if it is labor, whether it be the head or the hand. Away with the miserable jargon of the political economists, who write so complacently about the producing and non-producing classes. It has no foundation in nature or in experience. Whitney, whose cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the South, raised more cotton with his head than any twenty men ever raised with their hands. Let me exhort those of you who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish, on your part, an exalted and a just idea of the dignity and value of manual labor, and to make that opinion known in our works and seen in the earnest of our action. The laboring men of this country are vast in number and respectable in character. We owe to them, under Providence, the most gladsome spectacle the sun beholds in its course—a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean white with canvas. We owe to them the annual spectacle of golden harvests, which carry plenty and happiness alike to the palaces and the cottages. We owe to them the fortresses that guard our coasts—the ships that have borne our flag to every clime and carried the thunder of our cannon triumphant over the waters of the deep.

#### HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Let the business of every body else alone, and attend to your own; don't buy what you don't want; use your time to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful, think twice before you throw away a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should fail in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

The poorest of all family goods are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in those times of pecuniary uncertainty.

To get on in the world, and be healthy; be honest, temperate, industrious, mind your own business, and be sure to pay for your newspaper regularly.