

power of rendering a satisfactory statement. The remedy for this evil lies, as I have stated, with the Council. And I would beg to submit to their favorable consideration the importance of having it carried into effect for the benefit of a most deserving class of men, whose labors, in general, are but inadequately remunerated at the best, even should their scanty wages be punctually paid.—*Rev. James Padfield, Supt. Com. Schools, Bathurst District.*

BOOK-KNOWLEDGE OF FARMERS—DERIDED BY WHOM!

With a man of any reflection and honest care for progress in all the arts and employments of useful industry, there are few things more trying to his patience than to hear men, sometimes even gentlemen, who have some pretensions to education, and who therefore ought to know better, denouncing book-knowledge as affording no guide in practical husbandry. Now, to all such, and especially to practical men who succeed well in their business, and who have always something useful to impart, as the result of their own personal experience, does it not suffice to say, "I am obliged to you for what you have told me; your integrity assures me that it is true, and your success convinces me that yours is the right rotation, and yours the proper process, since I see that while you gather heavy crops, your land is steadily improving; but now, my friend, let me ask you one question further. What you have imparted is calculated to benefit me personally, and unless communicated again by me to others, with me its benefits will rest. Now, suppose, instead of the slow and unsocial process of waiting to be interrogated, and making it known to one by one, as accident may present opportunities, you allow me to have recourse to the *magical power of types*, which will spread the knowledge of your profitable experience, gained by much thought and labour, far and wide throughout the land, that thousands may enjoy the advantages which otherwise I only shall reap from your kind and useful communication. Will not that be more beneficial to society, and is it not a benevolent and a Christian duty not to hide our lights under a bushel?" Doubtless such a man, if not a misanthropic churl or fool, would say, Yes. Yet the moment, by means of types, such knowledge is committed to paper, it becomes (by fools only derided) *book-knowledge*.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

MENTAL INTOXICATION—INSANITY.

It is well known, that the constant use of alcohol results in inflammation of the stomach or brain. The mental constitution is similarly affected by unnatural stimulants of the mind. The body sympathizes with the unhealthy action of the mind, and disease affecting both often succeeds the intoxication which exciting romances and tales induce. The records of insane asylums show, that many a patient has had the seeds of madness sown by indulging the taste for "light reading." Dr. Stokes, of Mount Hope Institute for the insane, states that several cases of insanity can be assigned to no other cause than excessive novel-reading. Nothing is more likely to induce this disease, than the education which fosters sentiment instead of cherishing real feeling; which awakens and strengthens the imagination, without warming the heart. Who has not met with persons whose heads have been "turned" in this way—Quixotes, male or female, who are better fitted for the dreams and visions of cloud-land, than for the sober duties of a real responsible existence in a sin-stricken, but a redeemed world? *Total abstinence from the means of intoxication*, is the only safe principle for readers as well as drinkers. If men who make and sell bad books, as well as the manufacturers and venders of intoxicating drinks, should find a retreat in the asylum with their victims, the world would not be the sufferer.—*The Casket.*

LINEAR DRAWING IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

Linear drawing is more simple, more elementary, and more intelligent than writing, and of course ought to precede it in early instruction; especially as it is fully proved by experience, that drawing and writing are learned in connection sooner and better than writing is or can be by itself. If the objects drawn are also described, not only drawing and writing, but grammar, rhetoric, logic and composition are more effectually acquired than they are or can be by mere lessons from books. They are acquired rapidly and thoroughly, because they are studied practically.

In Prussia, and other parts of Germany, and in some sections of

our own country, drawing is as common in schools as reading, writing, or spelling. Among other advantages, it has reformed some of the most hopeless truants, and transformed the worst into some of the best boys and girls in school. By written descriptions of the objects drawn, made daily by pupils, they not only become skilful and rapid writers, but acquire a happy facility in *reading writing*; an art, though highly desirable, never to be acquired by mere copy writing.

A motto for parents and teachers: NATURE BEFORE BOOKS, AND DRAWING BEFORE WRITING.—*Philadelphia Casket.*

A FAIR OFFER TO THE YOUNG.

Dr. Franklin made the following offer to a young man: "Make," said he "a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you can collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night; attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday; and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else lies in your power for them cheerfully, but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years; and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me, and I will pay your debts." Young people, try it.

EARLY RISING—ITS HAPPINESS.

I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man be called old, "so long as he is an early riser and an early walker." And oh! youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very dectipid ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the cares of life are forgotten.—*Youths' Instructor.*

ANCIENT PAPER MONEY.—Paper money is, by several travellers, stated to have been current in China during the times of the Mogul emperors, or of the regal tribe of Yu. Marco Polo gives the following account of it:—"It is made of the finest innermost bark of the mulberry tree, rubbed and stamped, and made up with size so as to resemble cotton paper; these coins are all black, of an oblong square form, and are made with great preciseness and formality, every officer engaged in the process putting his mark on each piece; and, last of all, the intendant appointed by the Emperor makes a stamp upon it with red cinnabar, from which stamp it receives its value and currency. The counterfeiting this coin is punished with death, as is the refusing it, and all payments are made in it."—*Merchants' Magazine.*

NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL WORDS IN ENGLAND.—The number of provincial words that have hitherto been arrested by local Glossaries, we find to stand as follows:—Shropshire, 1,993; Devonshire and Cornwall, 878; Devonshire, (North) 1,146; Exmoor, 370; Herefordshire, 822; Lancashire, 1,932; Suffolk, 2,400; Norfolk, 2,500; Somersetshire, 1,204; Sussex, 371; Essex, 589; Wiltshire, 592; Hampshire, 1,568; Craven, 6,169; North County, 3,750; Cheshire, 903; Grose and Pegge, 3,500, (set down as Metropolitan;) Total, 30,687. Admitting that several of the foregoing are synonymous, superfluous, or common to each county, there are, nevertheless, many of them which, although alike orthographically, are vastly dissimilar in signification. Making these allowances, they amount to a little more than 20,000, or according to the number of English counties hitherto illustrated, at the average ratio of 1,478 to a county. Calculating the twenty-six unpublished in the same ratio, they will furnish 38,428 additional provincialisms, forming, in the aggregate, 59,000 words in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes, which can, for the chief part, produce proofs of legitimate origin; about the same number in short, of authorized words that are admitted into Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary.—*Westminster Review.*