

EXTRACT FROM A VERY SENSIBLE ADDRESS OF JAMES RANKINE, OF CANANADAIGUA.

SOURCES OF HAPPINESS.—Surely pecuniary gain should not be considered as the scale in which all things are to be weighed. It has been said that wisdom is better than riches—and it is indeed so. The advancement of fortunes is a laudable object; but we have received the capacity for social and intellectual enjoyments, and it could not be meant by the Giver that we should receive it in vain. All our struggles in life are directed to increase our happiness—*if, however, we confine our endeavours merely to the enlargement of our possessions, the gratification which may arise from success will still be a gratification to which a rational and reflecting being should be loath to confine himself.* The highest order of happiness, and that least exposed to vicissitudes, is to be found in the cultivation of our intellect, and the improvement of our dispositions. Knowledge may put nothing immediately into the purse; but it will bestow a purer and more lasting enjoyment than any thing contained in the purse can afford. The more we mingle in friendly intercourse with our species, the more will our benevolent feelings be expanded; and if, in addition to mental culture, a man be at the same time in peace with himself, and of charity towards all men be affirmed to have the means of happiness independent of worldly circumstances.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.—Gentlemen, allow me to congratulate you on the happy situation in life, in which those are placed, who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth. In independence, in healthfulness, in amenity, it excels every other. Prudence and economy, and a just estimate of his position in society, are requisite for a man in all situations; but to whom are the facilities to independence so great as to the farmer? Favourably situated for avoiding temptations to be led away by the vanities of society, he is surrounded with every thing necessary to comfortable existence. His life, indeed, is a laborious one; but labour is no evil—it conduces to the vigour of the body and of the mind, and certainly, it is not in idleness, that happiness is ever found. The very place in which his labours are carried on is favourable to him. He lives not pent up in walls, and in a confined or insalubrious atmosphere, but in the free air of heaven, with the boundless sky for a roof, and surrounded by every thing that is lovely in nature, and calculated to lead the mind from nature to nature's God. The sentiment of love and admiration of the beautiful works of the Creator, leads us to see him, and to know him, and to adore him. He who can plod on in his fields, insensible to these beauties, is truly of a cloddish heart. He is incapable of experiencing that sublime love of the Deity, which alone can elevate the soul above the miseries that envelope all worldly concerns, and give him as it were, a foretaste of the pure and exalted joys of a future state.

TO WASH WOOLLEN GOODS.—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.—*Southern Planter.*

LICE IN CATTLE.—1. Mercurial ointment rubbed on the animal from the crown of the head to the root of the tail, down the back bone, will effectually kill lice in a day or two. This, however, is a dangerous remedy to use, unless the animal is kept in the stable, and requires great care to preserve him from the effects of cold and wet.

2. Corrosive sublimate is another effectual remedy. This is to be applied as before prescribed, but, like No. 1, is dangerous.

3. A strong decoction of larkspur is also a sure and safe remedy. This should be applied as recommended for No. 1.

4. Spirits of turpentine is also a sure remedy. It should be applied as No. 1.

5. A decoction of Tobacco, applied as No. 1, will destroy the lice.

6. A mixture of Scotch snuff and fish oil, rubbed on the affected parts, will destroy lice.

7. A mixture of soft soap and Scotch snuff, well rubbed on the parts, will also eradicate them.

As an auxiliary to whatever remedy may be used, the currycomb and brush should be freely applied, after a day or two, in order that the hide and hair of the animal may be kept clean. No animal which is well fed, and daily curried and brushed, will either breed or retain lice; the latter operation, however, few who have much stock can regularly attend to.—*American Farmer.*

POLL EVIL.—This disease says the *Southern Planter*, has generally been considered incurable, but Mr. Samuel Terril, of Carolina, an old gentleman of the highest respectability, called at our office a few days since, to say, that he had found an unfailing remedy in the little evergreen, commonly called the *ground ivy*. The leaf is gathered and dried before the fire until it can be pounded, when a table-spoonful is mixed with an equal quantity of slacked lime, and the swelling, having been laid open to the bone, the mixture is laid on the wound, and kept in its place by a bandage. Mr. Terril says he has used it himself, and that he has known it frequently used by others, and that, in no instance, has the first application failed to effect a cure.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, of New York, in a letter to the editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says—The following preparation will effectually exterminate all caterpillars, snails, bugs, beetles, earth fleas, leaf lice, ants and other insects on fields, trees, bushes and hedges.

Take diluted Pyroligneous acid, 1 gallon; white oak bark, 1 lb.; urine, half gallon; garlic, half pound. After soaking the oak bark and garlic for two days in the acid and urine, strain them off and sprinkle once a week or oftener, the trees infected with insects, or the pea, cabbage, &c., and they will be preserved for the season.

MODE OF INCREASING THE POTATOE CROP.—An English writer says, by carefully removing the buds as they appear on the potatoe vines, the crop of large ones is very much augmented. The theory is plausible, and worthy a fair trial.

CANDLES.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with spirits of turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles.

Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to sperm in clearness of light.

RED OR BLACK ANTS.—Take a few sprigs of green wormwood, and place them in immediate contact with black or red ants, and they will disappear. I have found this to be effectual after using every other remedy within my limited knowledge.

Another remedy is to sprinkle chalk around the places they frequent. It is said the chalk will cause them to make their exit, but I have not had occasion to prove it.—*N. E. Farmer.*

SALTING HORSES.—A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's *Treatise on Salt*:—"A person who kept sixteen farming Horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock-salt were laid in their mangers, and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2½ to 3 lbs. per day, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took 6 oz. per day." This should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

MAKING VINEGAR.—We have never found any difficulty in making good vinegar from cider when we have drawn it from the lees after the fermentation was wholly over, and placed it in a place where the temperature was higher than it is in a cellar. Left on the lees, or in a low temperature, the acetous fermentation is rarely complete. If our correspondent will place his cider where the temperature is from 65 to 80 degrees, and draw a pailful daily from each cask, to be returned by the bung-hole; or if he will procure from a cask of good vinegar a quantity of the substance called mother of vinegar, and add it to a cask, we think he will soon have vinegar. There are in London extensive vinegar factories managed in this way. The casks are placed on end, and the tops made full of holes. On each is placed a bucket or tub, containing about half a bushel of inferior or Malaga raisins. A man is constantly employed in passing around the rooms, which are heated to 75 or 80, drawing a pailful from the bottom and turning it upon the raisins, from which it enters the cask. This gives the wine-flavor and body. If the cider is too weak, sugar will make it first-rate in a fortnight.—*Cultivator.*

BEES.—The best place to put bees in is a dry, cold, and dark room or outhouse, if it can be obtained. The colder the winter the better, if the air is dry. Damp cold gives bees the rot. Put your bees there the last week in November, and let them sleep quietly till the flowers begin to come out in spring. In Switzerland a whole village clubs together, and hires a cold dry room which they darken and put all their bees in.

We find the above in an exchange paper, and think the system recommended at least plausible. So long as bees remain torpid they do not eat; and to keep them in this state, the temperature of the place where they are kept must be low; it must also be dry, or the mass of bees and comb will become mouldy. Bees die in multitudes by being enticed out of their hives in sunny days, before they are able to obtain food, or get back to their hives.—*Albany Cultivator.*