

portance to the people to allow it to be neglected, and the Commissioners who have accepted appointments under the law as it is, will not do their duty to the Government or the people, unless they do all in their power to promote the object for which the law was made. It is a pity to put off the education of the people, because the school law may not be all that could be desired. Very few laws are perfect when first made, and we should not complain that this is imperfect. The Superintendent of Education, Dr. Meilleur, affords conclusive evidence that he is disposed to do all in his power to advance education in Canada, and no gentleman is better qualified. We most sincerely wish him success. We have ever been an advocate for the general education of the people, but always combined with religious instruction. We consider religious instruction as essentially necessary to youth as secular education, and we believe both might be judiciously combined by the true friends of the rising generation. Religious instruction is necessary to keep the mind of youth from wandering into the wild theories and speculations which frequently result from a strictly secular education. The education of the people should be of that nature that would be most likely to produce happiness, and make them good members of society, and of the State to which they belong. An education that will not produce this result in the educated, will not be of much value.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Broomgrove Farmers' Club, at a recent meeting:—

"That in the management of farm-yard manure it is highly important that the escape of any gas or liquid from it should be prevented, and that the more perfectly this is accomplished, the more valuable, other circumstances being the same, will the manure be. That to promote this end, it would seem desirable to form the bury on a stratum of soil which should absorb any liquid flowing from it, and to cover the surface also either with a layer of soil, or with some substance capable of fixing the ammonia given off. That for the same end it would also appear desirable that buries of manure should be formed under cover, proper moisture being supplied, though farm buildings, as at present constructed, rarely offer convenience for this. That from the evidence of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Smith, kindly communicated to the club, it appears that salt has been found extremely valuable as a manure on light soils, the quantity usually applied not exceeding five or six cwt. per acre; and also that it is extremely advantageous when supplied to live stock, in preserving their health."

We have been informed, from what we consider good authority, that persons who have made contracts with the Government for the supply of butchers' meat to the troops and others, have imported cattle from

the United States; and, after obtaining a drawback for the provincial duty payable upon foreign cattle, have sold them again to butchers and others,—thus cheating the province and defeating the object of the law, namely, the encouragement and protection of Canadian agriculture. We believe we were correctly informed, and we see that it is quite possible to carry on this fraud to a great extent, unless the officers who have it in their power to check the imposition are strictly attentive to see that contractors do not import more cattle, duty free, than they require for the fulfilment of their respective contracts. This might be easily ascertained. We mention the subject in order that the proper authorities may strictly investigate the matter. Indeed, we are persuaded that no exemption should ever have been allowed, as it is scarcely possible to prevent the law being broken while there are exemptions.

In one of our communications, published in the *Montreal Gazette* some time back, we gave the report of an experiment made in England on the feeding of sheep by J. W. Childers, Esq., M. P. One lot was fed in the usual manner in the open field, the other in a yard, with a shed to protect them from the weather. From the result of this experiment it appears that even in the temperate climate of England, shelter is found of great advantage to sheep, when feeding in winter. We should not therefore complain of the Canadian climate, that we are obliged to shelter our sheep in winter. Our winters are longer and more severe than in England, but we are persuaded that if cattle and sheep are properly sheltered, as they generally are in England, they will not require more food here than in that country. The snow does not cover the ground in the British Isles, for several months, as it does here, and consequently a larger proportion of the cattle and sheep find sufficient shelter in the fields and in yards when they have an open shed. But we would observe that in Britain the country is sheltered by live hedge fences, and plantations, in every direction, which afford great protection to stock, when the ground is not deeply covered with snow. The report we copy clearly proves, that even in temperate climates shelter and covering is very beneficial to stock, and profitable to the owners, particularly for breeding stock, and those that are fattening for the butcher. To make the keeping of sheep profitable in this country they must be provided with suitable yards and shelter.

J. W. CHILDERS, M. P. in a late English publication, has given a detailed account of an experiment made in feeding two lots of sheep, one in a small yard and out shed to protect them from the weather, and the other in the usual manner in the open field. As it is