

## GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

It will contribute not a little to the interest and the comfort of the farmer, to keep up a good correspondence with his neighbors ; and to do this, he must keep good fences, orderly cattle, and borrow as little as possible. A great part of the contentions which have taken place among neighbors in the country, some of which have been carried to the most serious and distressing length, will be found, upon examination, to have originated in poor fences, unruly cattle, and borrowing. A principal object with every farmer, is the security of his crops ; and when he has seen at great pains and expense in enclosing his lands on his own part ; and his neighbor's cattle, sheep, or swine, break in and destroy the fruits of his labors, through the inattention he has paid to his part of the same, it will give him not a little unreason ; and repeated inroads, from the same cause, will bring on a coldness, and end him, at length, to seek a redress, thro' the disagreeable and expensive medium of law. One unruly ox, horse, or sheep, has proved the ruin of all social and friendly intercourse, between those who had long lived in the most neighborly habits and familiarities ; the advantages and pleasure of which, ought not to have been hazarded for five times the value of those creatures, and many farmers, though rich in lands, spend more time in running to their neighbors after saws, hammers, awls, hatchets, a few nails, and a little wire to ring a hog with, &c. than would purchase all those articles outright. It must be acknowledged that we are all dependent upon each other, in a degree ; and that every farmer must borrow occasionally, or suffer ; but obligations of this kind do not arise one-half so often from necessity, as from mere carelessness, and a want of manlike attention to things. But if you must borrow, take care lest you abuse the thing borrowed, and return it immediately after you have done with it ; and never depend upon borrowing it, again and again, as many do ; but consider with yourself, whether you cannot make, or afford to buy it. A farmer should endeavor never to be destitute of meat, meal, butter, cheese, &c. on any day in the year ; and it is scarcely honest to live by wearing one of his neighbour's boots. But although he should avoid borrowing as much as possible, he ought to be willing to lend to every neighbor, who would return the article lent in good order, and as soon as he should have done with it ; and it is a breach of trust, or, to say the least, great neglect in him not to do it. It often proves a great disadvantage to a farmer, when he has one or two men in his service, and is engaged in a piece of labor, to have one of his tools in his, and another in that neighbor's hands ; he scarcely knows where to look for them

—borrowed of him, perhaps six or seven months before, and carried a mile or two out of his way ; and which is not an uncommon case. On this branch of the subject I shall only observe further, that a man ought to lend to every neighbor, worthy of his confidence, whenever he requests the favor, if he can spare the article desired, and to borrow of no man, but when pressed by urgent necessity.

I have observed that bad fences, and unruly cattle, are often the causes of contention between neighbors, and to these fences we add one or two more, viz. a difference in religious, and in political sentiments. In regard to the former, it is the privilege and duty of every man to determine for himself. And no man who lives "soberly, righteously, and godly," can be a bad neighbor, under whatever denomination of christians, he chooses to be considered. To despise such a man, and not feel interested in his welfare, and not to treat him with all the love and kindness due to a neighbor, although he calls himself a Baptist, or a Socinian, or an Episcopalian, indicates a narrow and contracted mind. And the same observation may be applied in regard to the political sentiments of your neighbor ; and who, so long as he continues a quiet and peaceable subject of the government under which you both live, deserves your respect, and love, and candor ; although he does not engage in the interests of the party which you think proper to patronize and espouse. I only add that these subjects deserve a degree of attention, however trifling they may be considered by some : not only, as they may respect the happiness of the present neighborhood in which you live ; but as they may affect those who may come after us : for, prejudices and opinion often descend to the third, and even to the fourth generation.

**New Plan of Sticking Poles.**—Procure a number of slim poles about 5 feet long, and drive them into the ground at the distance of three or four yards. Pass a small line along the poles, taking a turn round each, within three inches of the ground ; raise the next turn three inches, and so on in succession, till you have attained the common height to which the pease rise. The tendrils of the pease seize and twist round these lines, and they are supported in a more attractive and profitable manner than they are by the common stakes.—When spread regularly along the lines, they have a fine circulation of air, more advantage from sunshine, and pods can be pulled at all times without injuring the straw, (vines or haulm.) This mode is so cheap, simple, and possesses so many advantages, that it is likely to be soon generally adopted.

**Scouring in Calves.**—Young's Annals say that powdered chalk and wheat meal,

worked into a ball with gin, will cure scouring in calves. A little air slacked lime will answer as well as powdered chalk.

**To prevent Botts.**—Soon after the botfly commences depositing its egg on the horse, take water a little more than blood warm, and with a linen or cotton cloth wash those parts of the horse where the eggs are deposited, moving the hand gently over them, and repeat the washing as often as 'once a week, till the fly disappears, and your horse will not be troubled with botts. This gentleman further says, that by the above experiment any man may be convinced that this recipe is a preventative of botts in horses ; and we see no reason why it may not be effectual, as by this means the grub is hatched out ; and immediately perishes for want of that warmth and nourishment provided for it by nature in the stomach of the horse.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the British American.

Sir,—Being requested by a number of my fair friends, to employ my talents in laying the grievances of the Charlotte-Town Spinners before the public, I have endeavored to embody their sentiments in the following lines, and beg their insertion, which will much oblige them, and your obedient servant. T. N.

May 14.

We're ready, we're ready—it really is hard,  
That from Hymen's sweet bonds we so long are debar'd ;  
The men are so cautious, the hard-hearted creatures !  
That they care not for all our smiles or fair features.  
Of dinners and parties our Dad's give them plenty,  
Of hints, it is true, Mamma's throw out twenty ;  
They accept all the dinners, they will dance at each ball ;  
They hear all our hints, but won't take them at all.  
They bow when they meet us, and say we look charming,  
The weather is cold ! 'tis their hearts that want warming ;  
They laugh and they chat, and they pass for our beaux,  
Yet 'tis very provoking they never propose ;  
What is it they want ?—Oh ! sadly we fear,  
That the charms they require, are some hundreds a year,  
Our mamma's, poor old souls ! trot about every day  
Till their legs and our patience are near worn away.  
The men might possess some respect for old age,  
And by taking their daughters, their trouble assuage ;  
And put altogether, we're a good-looking set !  
A better assortment the Gents. will not get.  
We very well know all men's taste don't agree,  
But we are complaisant as women can be.  
Oh ! if it were the fashion for women to ask—  
[By the bye to some, not a difficult task ;]  
How delightful 't would be to pick and to choose,  
Of course the men would not attempt to refuse :  
There's a few stale old Bachelors become quite a pest,  
But then they should quickly be put to the test ;  
They now tell us we're the delight of their lives,  
But they very well manage to live without wives,  
Yet alas ! we are doomed not unsought to be woo,