

THE FARMERS DEPARTMENT.

Of the general principles of rearing, managing and feeding domestic animals.

Immediately after the birth of every animal, even of such as are domesticated, the rudiments of its education, as well as its bodily nourishment, are necessarily given by the mother. For this purpose the latter should, during her pregnancy, have been daily protected against all extremes of temperature well provided with shed and shelter, and abundantly supplied with food and water. When the period of gestation arrives, she should, in general, also be separated from the rest of the flock or herd, and by whatever means the case may demand, kept comfortable and tranquil.

After the birth, the first interference on the part of man should be that of supplying the mother with food of a light and delicate quality, compared to that which she had been in the habit of using, and also of administering the same description of food to the offspring; so far as it may by its nature be able to use it. The gentlest treatment should accompany these operations; and the opportunity of familiarizing both parent and offspring with man, by gentle caressing them, or at least, by familiar treatment on the part of the attendant.

As the animal increases in size and strength, they should have abundance of air, exercise, and food, according to their natures; and whatever is attempted by man in their way of taming or teaching should be conducted on mild and conciliating principles, rather than on those of harshness and compulsion. Generally, or familiar treatment should generally be accompanied by small supplies of food, at least at first, as an inducement to render the animal submissive to them; afterwards habit will, even in the inferior creation, render the familiarities of man agreeable to them for their own sake; but even then, to keep up these feelings, small portions of select food should frequently be employed as a reward. By contrasting this method with that of taming or teaching animals by fear or compulsion, the advantages of the former mode will be evident.

Interest is the grand mover of animals, as well as man. In taming by fear, all the interest which the animal has, is the avoiding an evil; in taming by caresses and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results are recorded as having been obtained by the mild mode with almost every species of animal on which it has been tried; to this may be advantageously joined, in the more powerful animal, hunger and fatigue. The Breeder Bakewell, surgeon Hund informs us, at an advanced period of life, not only conquered a vicious restive horse, but, without the assistance of either grooms or jockies, taught this horse to obey his verbal orders with as great attention as the most accomplished animal that was ever educated at Astley's school. Bakewell was accustomed to say, "if his horse could do every thing but speak. The method which he took to conquer this vicious animal was never told, even to his own domestics. He ordered his own saddle and bridle to be put on the horse, which at that time was thought to be ungovernable, when he was prepared for a journey of two or three hundred miles; and, that no one might be witness to the contest, he led the horse till he was beyond the reach of observation, how far he walked, or in what manner this great business was accomplished. It was never known; but when he returned from his journey, the horse was as gentle as a lamb and would obey his master's verbal orders on all occasions. When what are called irrational animals are taught such strict obedience to the

command of a superior order, it is in general supposed to be the effect of fear; but Bakewell never made use of whip or spur. When he approached by his strong walking stick in his hand, which he made the most use of when on foot; he always rode with a slack rein, which he frequently let lie upon the horse's neck, and so great was his objections to spurs, that he never wore them. It was his opinion that all such animals might be conquered by gentle means; and such was his knowledge of animal nature, that he seldom failed in his opinion, whether his attention was directed to the body or the mind.—*Agri. Mem. page 127.*

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

FROM THE CHINESE.

Where *spades* grow bright, and *idle swords* grow dull;
Where *jails* are empty, and where *barns* are full;
Where *church paths* are with frequent feet out-worn;
Where *court-yards* weedily, silent, and forlorn;
Where *doctors* foot it, and where *farmers* ride;
Where *age* abounds, and *youth* is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, and well-governed state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

Though now so cheap the thing, I fear,
Will prove abominable dear.

There is a wonderful magic in the word *cheap*. The news that a merchant has got some articles very low, sets a whole neighbourhood agog. No matter whether the thing is wanted or not, it must be bought. And the worth of many a good plantation is squandered in the purchase of things, useless as the fifth wheel to a coach, merely because they are cheap.

My aunt Eunice, whose wisdom is of the best kind, for it is the wisdom of experience, used often to warn us of the folly of buying things because they were cheap. In her younger days it was her province to tend the dairy, and every fifth cheese was her own perquisite. She had got an hundred weight, and to market she went with her cheese, intending with the avails to lay in some little necessary articles against an emergency.

New York from Appleybury lies S. S. W. Two days' journey when the roads are good. Aunt Eunice had never been to the city before, but had often heard of the amazing cheapness of things there. Her cheese yielded her, in silver money, two pounds ten shillings, to a farthing. Who so happy as she? Methinks I see her now, tripping along Broadway—her cheeks ruddier than a Pearmain—her hair dressed in the fashion of those days, with a high commode, a little on one side, and a low on the other. Then her stays were laced unusually tight, showing a waist slender as the cream churn—her stockings were of her own knitting and whiter than the lily; and her high-heeled shoes gave her an air of lightness and majesty. As memory rolls back the wheels of time, and opens to my ken the scenes of youth, other objects, in mingled light and shade, rise to my view. I see all glowing with health and beauty, the smile of one, whose smile was life and love. The song that cheered my boyhood, reverberates on memory's ear. But the form of beauty is lost in darkness, and her voice is hushed in the tomb. There, too, beloved Aunt, and thou, Old Robert, must ere long mingle your dust with hers, and your hearts that still beats so cheerily, become still and cold as the clods of the valley,

Ye who have loved.

but whither do I w
From shop to shop she went roved. A new
thimble—bright as silver post but sixpence,
and she bought it. Fans, ribbons, lace, tin-
ket and gew-gaws, which her judgment did not
approve, still she purchased, because they
came so very low. She was not aware how
fast her money wasted. When a little tired of
running, and satiated with novelties, she re-
turned to her lodgings and sat down to count
her cash. How great was her disappointment,
to find more than three fourths of it squandered
on things of no value! Poor girl! she could not
purchase half the articles she had
deemed indispensable!

She would sometimes tell the story herself,
but did not like very well to be told of it. But
being half in love, and having of course an itch
for scribbling poetry, she wrote an essay on
the subject, from which my motto is extracted.

When I see men leaving their business and
crowding to a VENDUE, when there is not a
single article to be sold they really want; but
wasting their time in drinking and bidding,
because things go cheap.

When I see a young man changing her
tow cloth for a parasol instead of a petticoat,
or six dollar bonnet instead of a bed-tick, I
would give a pinch of my best Rappee if some
kind friend would whisper her—

Though now so cheap the thing, I fear,
Will, in the end, prove monstrous dear.

But of all *cheap* things that in the end
prove dear, Razors and SCHOOL MASTERS
are the most abominable. One will mangle
your flesh, and the other will mangle the edu-
cation and morals of your children. In too
many neighbourhoods, the *price*, and not the
qualification of a master, is looked at. For the
difference of three dollars a month, a man of
sense and learning will be displaced, to make
way for a booby of a schoolmaster.

Listen to old Robert. The future usefulness
and destiny of your children depend, in a great
measure, on their education and early habits.
Their education and their morals depend great-
ly on their tutors. If their master be illite-
rate and vicious, how can he impart knowledge
and virtue to your children? A man of learn-
ing will not—cannot devote his time and ta-
lents for little or nothing. No man deserves
a liberal support better than a school master.
When, therefore, a man offers to teach your
children cheap, suspect him. A child will
learn more in one quarter at a good, than in
two at a poor school. It is cheaper, therefore,
in the end, to have a good school master at
twenty-five dollars a month, than a poor one at
fifteen dollars, for you save half the time.—
Wiltbarre's Gleaner.

TOILETTE OF LADIES.

A small volume has recently been published
in London, entitled the "Toilette of Health,
Beauty and Fashion." It is the production of
a lady, and contains a number of excellent re-
ceipts for improving the complexions, disposi-
tions, &c. of females. We annex the following
extract, which is a good and favourable spec-
imen of the work.

Let then the ladies observe the following
rules: In the morning use pure water as a
preparatory bibe; after which they must
abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, parti-
cularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow
paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of tem-
perance, yet this must be attended to, both in
eating and drinking, if they would avoid those
pimples, for which the advertised washes are a