

## Poetry.

## AIM HIGH.

BY NEMO.

*Aim High!* Thy soul should never stoop,  
To things of trivial worth,  
But plant its ensign in the clouds,  
Above the grovelling earth!  
The eagle, loftiest in its flight,  
Would never sweep the sky,  
If not from meaner things beneath,  
He turned to gaze on high.

*Work hard!* Evoke all latent might  
That may have slumbered long,  
And arm thee for the fearful strife,  
With Faith and Courage strong;  
Then cast thyself upon the die  
Thy heart has nobly chose,  
And battle for the glorious mead  
Against all that may oppose.

*Never give up!* The idle sneer,  
The hand that thwarts thy way,  
Will but secure to victory,  
If late, a brighter day.  
Genius will triumph when most crushed  
A while by envious means;  
It rises then to loftier deeds,  
In far more nobler scenes!

Ope not your purse alone,  
Its lucre to impart;  
Of the two, 'tis better far  
You freely ope your heart.  
That which wrings the bosom most  
Your money won't allay;  
Sympathies the sun, that turns  
Its darkness into day.

## The Family.

## Help the Poor to Help Themselves.

FIFTY CENTS BETTER THAN A DOLLAR.

Some ten years ago, a merchant in New-York came home on Saturday evening to his family. He had worked his way from indigence to a competency, and sat after supper thinking of the way in which a good Providence had led and prospered him. "Here I am, with my healthy and happy family; our present wants are all supplied, and my increasing business promises a future abundance. How many who started in life with me are either in the grave, or worse off than I am. What reason for gratitude.

Thus his mind was running, but now he thought aloud: "My dear, I believe I'll go and see that family in H—— street. I hear they are very poor; may be they are suffering." He put on his hat, and a quick step soon brought him to the humble dwelling of a Welsh family, consisting of a father and mother, and six or seven children. It was a basement. As he descended the steps, he listened and heard them singing their evening song. "No distress here," thought he, "but I'll go in." He found the tenement neat as wax, and every face brightened up even to see a stranger. He hoped he had not spoiled their song, and was glad to find them happy.

"Yes," he replied, "we ought to be happy, but—" and tears choked his utterance,—"but I could get no work this week. Oh, if I could get anything to do, these poor babes should not go to bed without their suppers."

"But have you nothing to eat?"

"Not a mouthful in the house, sir; but we couldn't do without our evening song."

"Can't get any work?"

"We are willing, and these larger ones are able to do a little; and we had rather live on fifty cents a week earned, than have a dollar in charity."

By this time the merchant's eye moistened. He went home quicker than he came, and soon returned with a well-filled basket. Shortly, he found a place for the father in a mechanic's shop, where he did well for about twelve months, when he died. He also procured employment for the mother and the eldest daughters, in making shot bags. The compensation was small; but so many hands engaged, brought not only their daily bread and a good appetite, but self-respect, industrious habits, and a conscious independence. Moreover, in this way the girls were prepared essentially to aid their mother in the support of the family after the death of their father. The eldest son for a while became wayward, but the good merchant looked after him, found him employment, and he is now an excellent man.

The daughters—one of them is the wife of a worthy mechanic in Pennsylvania; another

is the wife of a young minister who is just commencing the work of preaching the Gospel to his countrymen in the Welsh language; another, with her needle, is earning at an average of seventy-five cents a day through the year, for the support of her mother and the younger children at school; while all the members of this interesting family are members of the Welsh church. Thus was a deserving family saved from suffering and despair, and perhaps some of them from a life of infamy and ruin. Thus were they made useful members of society and ornaments in the Christian Church. That merchant is daily receiving compound interest on all the capital invested in this good work. Never will he forget that Saturday evening visit and song, and never is he weary of telling how to encourage the poor to help themselves.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

## The Farm.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

## Signs of a Good Cow.

In the month of November, farmers who raise cattle for the market, generally select from their herds such as they intend to dispose of, and sell them; and those who rely on the market to replenish their stock, usually make their purchases for the winter and spring. Of the various kinds of domestic animals which farmers must sell or buy, there are none where the selection is more difficult than that of the cow and horse. In respect to the latter, much depends on the particular use to be made of him, whether it be the race, the carriage, or the draught. Of this animal, his habits, employments, etc., we shall speak hereafter.

Of the cow there are several breeds, as the Ayreshire, the Devons, the Durhams, etc., on the characteristics and comparative excellence of which we cannot at present enlarge. We desire merely to give some signs of a good cow, both as a milker and breeder. Most of these we extract from Thuer's Principles of Agriculture.

"The following marks and properties are regarded as characteristics of a good breeding cow, and as justifying the expectation of a good supply of milk. The body and frame need not possess much beauty of form; the latter descending from the spine, should grow larger towards the lower part, so as to form a large and pendulous abdomen. The general contour of the body should be rather egg-shaped than round; the rump as broad as possible, and the front narrow in proportion to it. The bones especially those of the legs and head, should be thin; a thin tail is also a good mark. The physiognomy should be feminine, mild but lively. The animal should be cheerful, good tempered, but bold. The udder should hang down behind between the two legs; it should be large, not fleshy, but thin and soft, displaying large milk veins. A considerable hollow under the belly, deep enough to thrust the thumb into, is by many persons regarded as a sign of a good milch cow; but in my opinion, this characteristic is more deceptive than any other. A long, thin tail, reaching almost to the ground, is likewise regarded as a good sign. But it is of primary importance that the cow be descended from a mother that was a good milker, healthy, and of a good stock. I have seen many milch cows whose legs were very close together near the hams; although, as far as beauty is concerned this confirmation is not approved. Some persons require that the hinder extremity of the thigh should form a right angle with the hip bone, which projects near the tail. Moreover the thigh should not be thick."

But the surest method by which a farmer may secure a good stock of cattle, is for him to breed, and not to purchase them. We believe also, that it is generally the best economy. Too little attention is devoted to this subject by most of farmers. A single consideration will exhibit its importance. In 1845, there were in this Commonwealth, 175,549 head of neat cattle, valued at \$5,327,199; of these, probably 150,000 were milch cows, producing during that year, 7,688,556 pounds of butter, valued at \$1,116,709, and 7,262,637 pounds of cheese valued at \$398,174. Suppose by improving the breed and quality of these cows, you increase these products one tenth, you will then have added one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the annual income of the State; or upon an average you will have put a net profit into every farmer's pocket, of one dollar for each cow; yea more, for the calves of these cows will have been

proportionately increased in value. We hope that our farmers will vie with each other in this improvement of their stock.

## Corn Cobs.

A friend who had read an article in some paper recommending corn cobs, ground or unground, as constituting a valuable feed for stock, undertook to test the truth of the statement for himself. He had a large quantity on hand, and after providing himself with the proper vessel—(half hoghead tub,) he filled it with cobs, and then with a solution of salt in water. In this steep the cobs were suffered to remain till they had imbibed a sufficiency of the fluid to render them soft. In this condition they were fed out to his stock—half a peck to a full grown cow or ox in the morning, and the same quantity at night. He remarks that all his animals are extremely fond of them, and that they consume a much less quantity of hay and grain than before he commenced giving them cob feed. Neither do they require salt in its natural state. He has also ground several bushels of cobs, and finds the meal an excellent article for making "mush."

## Office of Leaves Illustrated.

During the last hot, dry weather, the leaves of one rose bush dried up, and I was apprehensive I should lose the plant,—the only one of the kind I had. The thought struck me that each leaf was pumping out the moisture, and therefore I cut off every one. The result was the leaves ceased to wither, and the buds are now swelling for a new start. Over deep, loose subsoils, such disasters may rarely occur. Fearing it might not live, however, I took the additional caution to set buds from it.



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