A Word to [illegible]

First: Be honest. By which we do not mean, simply, not steal. That goes without saying. The young man who, before his beard is grown, thinks it clever to cheat his tailor, or to sneak out of his little debts at college, has already laid a sure foundation of ill fortune. Nothing is known so quickly or sticks to a man so long as the reputation of dishonesty. It is the fleck of mildew which eats and grows blacker, and spreads from year to year. Boys are fatuously blind to the lengthening shadow which these faults of sharp dealing and lying in their earliest years throw down their whole future. In a year or two they will be asking for patronage from the public, or a chance in the business world, and they will find that in damaging their character they have already squandered their only capital. No merchant would take a boy even as porter, into his employ who was not known to be honest, in the coarser meaning of the term. But there is a finer honesty that enters into a man's nature and lifts him above his fellows. He is no sneak nor sham, neither to his companions, his God, nor himself. He does not sham a virtue which he has not; he does not imitate any other man's character: but he tries to go to the bottom of his own to clean it and lift it up. As the boy begins, so the man will end. The lad who speaks with affectation, and minces foreign tongues that he does not understand at school, will be a weak chrono in character all his life; the boy who cheats his teachers into thinking him decent at chapel will be a man who will make religion a trade, and bring Christianity into contempt; and the boy who wins the highest average by stealing his examination papers will figure some day as a tricky politician. The lad who, whether rich or poor, dull or clever, looks you straight in the eye and keeps his answer inside of the truth, already counts friends who will last all his life, and holds a capital which will bring him in a sure interest from money.

This get to the bottom of things, you see how it is already as to that. It was the student who was grounded in the grammar that took the Latin prize; it was that rich, double prodigy who practised doing every day for sixteen years, that bagged the most game in the shooting; it is the clerk who [illegible] of the house to [illegible] who gets the [illegible] of people employed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Many farmers see a to prefer a [illegible] small detached barns, sheds, and out-houses to one large one. In regard to barns, we are satisfied those who have ever had a cluster of sheds, and afterwards came in possession of a large one, would greatly prefer the large one in preference to a lot of small ones. On the score of economy, one large barn that will contain as much as half a dozen small ones will not cost nearly as much in proportion; requires less time in running back and forwards; all products can be under one roof; everything will be compact and convenient. As a general rule, a farmer need have no apprehensions that he will erect a barn larger than is necessary, for the [illegible] quaint always is a want of barn room, which is usually all occupied, and in most instances, more room is wanted. Better have a very large barn than a very large house. Let the stables, granaries and a place to store the tools be all under one roof.

CHICKENS versus HOGS.—There is between the nations of this globe a continual warfare even when they do not shoot or sabre each other. For while actual fighting with guns and swords may cease at some distant time, even the millennium would not do away with competion. And competion in the ordinary walks of life would destroy the weak and lead to a survival of the fittest, that is to say, the strongest and most gifted.

As with human beings so with animals and plants, nature is a stern taskmaster. Only those are allowed to increase which are capable of improvement and even of rapid improvement. If they fail in the development of their physical and mental faculties, they are soon replaced by other animals, or plants which have outstripped them in the universal race for perfection.

Now among the domesticated animals, the pig has been hitherto considered the consumer of garbage par excellence and is kept and tolerated mainly for this reason. Twenty years ago the rabbit was brought forward in competition, but it was not a success. France certainly adopted rabbits and turned a cold shoulder to the fat and dirty pachyderm but the swine did not care. If Frenchmen lived on rabbits pork retained its away nearly everywhere else and they grunted defiance alike at the tidy little rabbits and their polite protectors. What else might be expected of frog-eaters like them? Let them take their custom elsewhere and welcome. People with sense and a digestion would require pork for ever and aye; Americans, Englishmen and Germans would know how to appreciate its merits.

The pigs really held their own in the market as well as in argument. But of late there is a fresh stir among them, for another animal is pushing them hard in the struggle for the post of honor among the viands which are daily converted into human beauty, human energy, human intelligence by the processes of mastication and digestion throughout this broad land of ours. The feathered birds, ducks, geese and turkeys, and especially chickens have entered the lists against them and lustily crow a challenge for the position on the national bill of fare which has been for generations considered as being above the aspirations of even the most ambitious birds of any family whatever.

Poultry, as is well known, consumes garbage quite as well as pigs and much more thoroughly. Their personal habits are so much cleaner that no [illegible] and if some [illegible] can be [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]