

Butter is used by almost every family above the poorest, and to an enormous extent, as a substitute for oil, in culinary preparations. Simple milk, too, enters into the diet of every class, with this peculiarity, that it is consumed in a larger quantity in the rural districts than in the towns. It may be difficult to make an approximate calculation of the quantity and the value of milk consumed by the twenty-five millions of the inhabitants of the British Islands. It is, perhaps, a reasonable calculation, that each individual consumes a quart of milk in a day in its different forms, which would produce 570,312,500 gallons, and at 8d. the gallon, £19,010,116, besides more than 200 millions of gallons employed in the rearing and fattening of calves. Great as the production is, it is not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; and an importation takes place both of butter and cheese, which an extension of the native dairy would enable the country to dispense with."

HORSE TRAINING.—The plan mentioned by Mr. Catlin, as adopted by the Indians in subduing and taming the *meestos*—wild horses, by covering the eyes and breathing into the nostrils, has been lately tried by Mr. Ellis, in Yorkshire, and with singular success. One of the animals experimented upon was remarkably headstrong, and apt to rear and kick with his fore feet, rendering it exceedingly difficult to get at his head, which was only effected by climbing a tree to which the filly was tied, and leaning over as far as was practicable. The moment one nostril had been reached into all was easy. W., who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes he declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and to the great and evident astonishment of the owner, (who had been trying all the morning in vain to get a mastery over it,) led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, he quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up his nose to receive the "puff." In this manner he led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore feet, and then the hind feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but while he examined the hind feet, bent its neck round, and kept nosing his back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally bit the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree.

DEPENDENCE USEFUL.

Could the farmer live wholly within himself—could he manufacture so as to supply all his wants and not feel under any obligation for the necessities or the luxuries of life—did he want no favors from a neighbour—the tendency of such a state of things would be to exclusiveness, selfishness, and even to moroseness. And Providence has wisely provided that we shall be dependent on each other. There are undoubtedly evils attending on the independence of which we have spoken, and the independent farmer is almost the last man to attempt to make any improvement in his condition; one reason for this is, he feels more in need of improvement in his outward circumstances than most other people. Independence to a certain extent is a useful trait. It is desirable that every one should be so independent as to think for himself and act freely; but a stiff and surly independence is not a virtue. It is too closely allied to selfishness.—*Cultivator's Almanac.*

EDUCATION.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

One of the most important laws passed during the last session of Parliament, is that which provides for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools, throughout the province—and which came into force, on the 1st of January instant. Whether the operations of this act will prove satisfactory, and realize the expectations of the country, on this interesting subject remains to be seen. Be this as it may, we feel satisfied, that the framers of

the bill did all in their power to render it as perfect as possible, and it is fervently to be hoped, that the community will experience the happiest results from its enactments—but at the same time it strikes us forcibly, that until a *Normal Seminary* is established, at the expense and under the control of the province, for the purpose of *educating* the common school *Teachers*, the expectations of the friends of the present measure will be disappointed; for the incompetency of the *Teachers*, generally, is a matter of notoriety, and has hitherto been a source of the most serious evil to the youth of the country. In connection with this view of the case, we may add, that much will depend upon the choice of his Excellency the Governor General, in the appointment of a Superintendent of Education, in the terms of the statute. We have every confidence, however, that at the selection, which is one of immense importance, will be judiciously made by his Excellency.

By the provisions of the act, the District Council of each district, are to be a *Board of Education* of such district; and the duties of such Board will be, to divide the several townships and parishes within their district, into School Districts, to be designated by numbers, as one, two, three, &c., and to furnish a full Report of such divisions, with proper descriptions of the boundaries, to the Superintendent of Education, forthwith. Also, to furnish a specification of the School Districts in each township, to the School Commissioners.

Secondly.—To apportion and distribute to each of the said School Districts, its share of the School fund, which share shall be proportioned to the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident within such School Districts respectively.

Thirdly.—To assess the inhabitants of such School District, a sum not exceeding £50, for the erection of a School House, in each School District in which none exists.

Fourthly.—To apportion to each township and parish, a sum not exceeding £10 in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of Books.

Fifthly.—To Report their proceedings annually to the Superintendent.

It is also provided, that if the District Council of any district shall at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements of the act, such district shall not be entitled to receive any sum of money out of the Common School Fund.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

AMELIA V.—

The period at length approached in which this young lady was to make her debut into society! It need scarcely be remarked, that not only the days but the hours seemed heavily to move towards the period of her hopes. But at last arrive it did. Another week was to add the handsome Amelia to the already crowded list of candidates for the world's favor and fortune.

"A week, alas, 'twas too much time to trust!"

The fashion of this cheerful world! 'twas time enough to sicken and to die!"

Two days previous to the expected ball, she complained of a slight cold, and was advised to confine herself, if she expected to recover sufficiently to appear at Lady H—s, on the ensuing night. She did so; was apparently better, went to the party, fainted, and was carried home to her death bed!

"It was very provoking, Mamma; just as I was beginning to enter into the full enjoyment of all that was going forward. I never felt myself better; what could have been the cause of it?"

"Most likely, my dear, it was the agitation and excitement; but it will do you a great deal of good, it will make you less nervous the next time, and it has brought you into notice at once! There were some who would have gladly changed places with you, merely to have attracted attention!"

"Well, perhaps it was not so bad after all! But I cried with vexation when I got home! I will soon be well, however, and I hope to do better the next time, as you say. Whose will be the next party, Mamma?"

"You shall go to it on *to-morrow week*, so make haste, and get well!"

The following day this young lady was evidently worse. Still the fears of her medical attendant were considered to be nothing beyond the evidence of his great caution in pronouncing a favorable opinion. The ensuing day she was worse still!