

The Planter

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NO. 46.

THE SUGAR PLANTER,

DELIVERED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
HENRY J. HYAMS,
Editor & Proprietor.

Office near the Court House,
WEST BATON ROUGE.

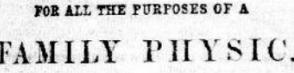
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Cards, Ballots, Business Cards, Briefs, Fines, and other Notices, executed with neatness and dispatch. In all cases, cash on delivery.



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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of the various pills has conclusively shown that this is the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient heretofore that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Laxative Constipation, in its various forms of biliousness, indigestion, languor and loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequences of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scrophulous and Scabby Colic, in its various forms, and impurity of the blood, Irregularities, in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is an advantageous, even though a serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a purgative is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, and it is so evidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
DR. JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its efficacy, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation. So where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what medicine to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. Not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHRONIC and the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

H. T. WADSWORTH,
J. L. VIALET,
WM. BOGEL,
Baton Rouge, La.

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the parish of West Baton Rouge.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Police Jury of this parish met at the Court House hereof, on Saturday the 15th, 1856.

Present—J. C. Woods, Frank White, Adams Hebert, Belaire Landry, J. W. Pipes, J. R. Deval, L. Caldwell.

Absent—W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, L. Favrot, J. Hebert.

The President being absent, on motion of Mr. Frank White, J. C. Woods, Esq., was called to the chair as President pro tem.

The resignation of Hon. Louis Favrot, President of the parish, was presented and read to the Jury. It consists in the following words:

West Baton Rouge, Sept. 22d, 1856.

To the Clerk of the Police Jury,
Sir: Please announce to the Police Jury, that I give by the present my resignation as member of your body, from the 10th Ward, that thereby a new member may be elected to replace me.

Respectfully Yours,
(Signed) L. FAVROT.

After the reading of the aforesaid, the Jury proceeded to the election of a President, in place of Louis Favrot, resigned; and which resulted in the choice of J. C. Woods, Esq.

The following is the resignation of Mr. B. Stevens, as Road and Levee Inspector of the 6th Ward:

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 4th, 1856.

To the President of the Police Jury,
Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Sir: Some time since, I received a notice from Mr. T. Bergeron, that I had been appointed Road and Levee Inspector of the 6th Ward, but as there are some objections to my serving in such a position, I would beg leave to respectfully decline accepting the appointment.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) B. STEVENS.

B. R. Chalmers, was then appointed in place of B. Stevens, resigned.

The election for School Directors in the 5th School District, having failed to take place, on motion it was resolved, that Messrs. J. R. Deval, Charles Smith and B. W. Clark, be appointed as such.

Resolved, that the Parish Attorney be, and he is hereby authorized to pay out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Fifty Dollars and Ninety-five cents (\$50.95) for the costs of the trial of Messrs. J. P. Michel, instituted in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Resolved, that the Parish Treasurer pay the sum of Four Dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) Sheriff's costs due H. V. Babin in the same suit.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
The Finance Committee having examined the accounts which were presented to them, found them correct and recommended their payment.

W. Pope, Sheriff, \$12.00
J. Hebert, 25.00
G. Bernard Recorder, 10.00
B. Stevens, Insp., 5th Ward 1855, 25.00
L. E. Bourg, Coroner, 1856, 25.00

On motion of Adams Hebert, the committee explained the alterations and repairs of the house of J. Enders, but lately bought by this parish for a Court House, was discharged of its duty.

To the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.
The petition of Mrs. Traca shows that she is in an extremely indigent and distressed condition—that she is unable to support herself and her children.

Resolved, that she be allowed an annuity out of the Parish treasury for her support.
(Signed) J. C. Woods, Atty. at Law.

The Clerk of the Police Jury of this parish hereby orders to notify all and every member of this body of every and all meetings, and to fine all absentees of the sum of (\$10.00) unless sufficient and valid reasons be shown.

And there being no more business, the Jury adjourned till Monday Oct. 27th, 1856.

J. C. WOODS, Pres't.
T. BERGERON, Clerk.

SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE

Prévisions du Juri de Police de la Paroisse d'Ouest Baton Rouge.

Conformément à l'ajournement, le Juri de Police s'est réuni à la Maison de Cour de cette paroisse, Samedi, le 27 Octobre, 1856, quand les membres suivants furent présents: J. C. Woods, Frank White, Adams Hebert, Belaire Landry, James W. Pipes, Landry, J. R. Deval, Absent: W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, L. Favrot et James Hebert.

Le Président étant absent, sur motion de Frank White, Mr. J. C. Woods fut nommé Président pro tem.

La résignation fut alors présentée, et fut acceptée par le Juri.

Ordonne Baton Rouge, Sept. 22, 1856.
Monsieur—Veuillez annoncer au Juri de Police que j'ai donné ma démission comme membre du Juri de Police de l'arrondissement de ce village, afin qu'il ait le loisir de remplacer.

EXTRA SESSION

Pursuant to adjournment, the Police Jury of the aforesaid parish, met at the Court House hereof, on Monday, October 27, A. D. 1856, when the following members answered to the call—Frank White, Adams Hebert, Belaire Landry, James C. Woods, J. W. Pipes, J. R. Deval, W. W. Lemmon, J. R. Deval, and W. D. Winter.

On motion of W. D. Winter, all the absent members of the previous session were excused.

Then came Mr. H. Bergeron, who presented his credentials as a member elect to this body, from the first ward.

On motion a committee was appointed to examine said credentials, consisting of Messrs. Belaire Landry and W. W. Lemmon, said committee reported fully elected, and Mr. Bergeron was admitted and sworn as a member of this Jury.

The election not having taken place in the 6th ward, as prayed for, a new election was ordered for the 10th of November.

The Jury then proceeded to the examination of the different proposals, for the repairing of the House lately purchased from Mr. Enders, by the parish, for a Court House, and after carefully examining the proposals and plans submitted to the Jury—motion was made to accept Mr. Cameron's. It was objected by Mr. Caldwell, on which the years and days were called for, as follows—Yves—Frank White, J. W. Pipes, James Hebert, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, H. Bergeron, J. R. Deval, Adams Hebert, Landry, Adams Hebert—Yves 3, passed.

A committee of three was then appointed to examine and report on the work done by Mr. Cameron, and to see that half said work be done by payment of the best instalment, and to receive same if proper—said committee consists of Messrs. Belaire Landry, W. D. Winter and James R. Deval.

On motion of W. D. Winter, the former estimate of the Parish Taxes, as made by the committee appointed to that effect, was rejected and a new one ordered to be made, as published in the parish printing.

The petition of James E. Blackman, sole heir of Collins Blackman, and for which the above said parish has instituted a suit for work done on said tract of land in road and levee, and for which no payment has as yet been made, was presented and read, and was dismissed on condition of petitioner giving the title of said lands to the parish—and moreover petitioner prays, that he be allowed to cut wood, hay, and also on another tract belonging to the parish and adjoining the aforesaid, for which petitioner agrees to pay 50 cents for every cord of wood.

Motion was made to adopt aforesaid petition, and it passed.

Resolved, that said Blackman give confession of judgment in favor of the parish, of the title of said land in the suit now pending between petitioner and parish aforesaid.

The Parish Attorney is hereby authorized to attend to this matter.

There being no more business, the Jury adjourned till Monday, Dec. 1st, 1856.

A true copy,
J. C. Woods, Clerk,
West Baton Rouge, Nov. 8th, 1856.

SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE

Conformément à l'ajournement, le Juri de Police de cette paroisse, s'est réuni à la maison de Cour, Lundi, le 27 Octobre, 1856, quand les membres suivants furent présents: Frank White, Adams Hebert, Landry, J. W. Pipes, J. R. Deval, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, L. Favrot et James Hebert.

Sur motion de W. D. Winter, tous les membres absents à la session précédente furent excusés.

Mr. Hebert Bergeron, qui présente son certificat d'élection comme membre élu, au Juri de Police, du premier arrondissement. Sur motion, un comité consistant de Messieurs Landry, de Lemmon, fut appointé pour examiner le dit certificat d'élection. Lequel certificat parut conforme à la loi. Mr. Bergeron fut donc admis et sworn comme membre du dit Juri.

L'élection n'ayant pas eu lieu dans les sixième arrondissement, sur motion de W. D. Winter, un comité fut nommé pour aller faire une nouvelle élection ordonnée par le Juri de Police.

Le Juri passa alors à l'examen des différentes offres pour la réparation de la maison de Mr. Enders, et après avoir entendu les propositions, on fit un plan sommaire au Juri, un motion fut faite d'accepter celle de Mr. Cameron, comme étant la meilleure. Il fut ordonné par le Juri, que sur ce point, on se conformât à la loi.

Un comité de trois fut alors appointé pour examiner et rapporter sur le travail fait par Mr. Cameron, et de voir que la moitié de la dite ouvrage soit faite, quand le premier terme sera venu, et de recevoir la dite ouvrage si dans le temps jugement le dit travail est fait.

Sur motion de W. D. Winter, l'estimation des taxes de paroisse faite par le comité nommé à cet effet à la session de Août dernier fut rejetée, et une nouvelle ordonnée d'être faite.

Le pétition de James Blackman, propriétaire d'un morceau de terre connu sous le nom de "Blackman Tract" situé dans cette paroisse, et pour lequel, la paroisse a initié une action en justice pour travail fait sur ce terrain, fut présentée, et fut lue, et auquel aucun bénéfice n'est résulté. Pétitionnaire prie que le dit procès soit mis à condition que le dit terrain soit restitué à la paroisse, et que le dit terrain soit restitué à la paroisse, et que le dit terrain soit restitué à la paroisse.

Le Juri ordonna que le dit Blackman donne confession de jugement en faveur de la paroisse, des titres et droits de la dite terre dans le procès maintenant existant entre le dit Blackman et la paroisse.

Le Juri ordonna que le dit Blackman donne confession de voir et établir, etc. Et n'ayant plus rien à faire, le Juri s'ajourna jusqu'à Lundi, le 27 Octobre, 1856.

Pour copie conforme,
Theodore Bergeron, Greffier.

Estimate of Parish Taxes for the ensuing year.

The committee appointed to make a new estimate of the Parish Taxes for the ensuing year, report as follows:

Inspectors of Roads and Levees, \$ 300.00
Coroners and Justices of the Peace, 500.00
Parish Printing, 150.00
Parish Attorney, 150.00
Clerk of Police Jury, 200.00
Sessions, 200.00
Criminal Court, 400.00
Assessors, 100.00
Casual Expenses, 500.00
Appropriations, 677.00
Commissaires d'Élections, 200.00
First note to Doct. Enders on Court House and interest, 2160.00
Repairs of Enders' House as per contract, 4521.00

Total, \$12,468.00

W. D. Winter, Committee
Belaire Hebert, Committee
Jas. C. Woods, Committee

Session du 27 Octobre 27, 1856.
L'estimation des taxes pour l'année suivante.
Le comité appointé pour faire l'estimation des taxes de paroisse pour l'année suivante, rapporte comme suit:

The Faithful Dog.

A STORY OF DARING BURGLARY.
BY CHAS. T. TOLSON.

The Messrs Herberts kept a very extensive jewelry establishment in one of our large cities, and for the better security of their store against fire and other casualties, they employed one of their clerks to sleep in it at night. The idea of the store being attacked by robbers was not for a moment entertained, but it was for other objects, such as security from fire, and the like, that young Loring, the clerk, slept there, for he was not supplied with any weapons to repel an attack of thieves. But one dark, dreary night, he was awakened by a singular noise which resembled that which a party of burglars might produce in an attempt to enter the building, and looking towards the back windows, he soon satisfied himself that one or more persons were endeavoring to enter as quietly as possible, at that quarter. They had already removed a part of the sash and shutters with their cunningly devised instruments, and must have been at work some time before he was awakened.

Now young Loring regretted that he had no weapons, but not through fear—that was not a characteristic of the young gentleman, but that he might pepper the rogues a little. At first he determined to cry out and arouse the watch, but as they had advanced so far before he was awake, he thought he would drive them away by stratagem! He slipped on his clothes quietly, and approaching the spot where the thieves were busy, he saw the hand of one of them passed inside the shutter into the store, in its owner's endeavor to guide a small hand-saw with which he was cutting an aperture for his body to pass through.

Young Loring felt inclined to chop off the hand with a hatchet that lay hard by, but he refrained, and he thought himself of a powerful caustic vitriol and other penetrating stuffs that were used in restoring the purity of silver and other metals. One drop of this would eat instantly into the flesh and produce a poisonous sore in ten minutes' time. He cautiously dropped a little upon the burglar's hand, and awaited the result.

"Bill," at length exclaimed the burglar to his comrade, "I've got a cursed burning on the back of my hand. It's so sore I can hardly work this saw. Pshaw! how it smart! I guess I've cut it with the saw. Hold the dark lantern here."

"Fudge," replied his comrade, "change hands then, but don't stop!"

"Take the saw yourself, then! I can't stand this pain!"

And while the discomfited burglar withdrew to groan over the supposed cut, the other took his place with the saw, and in a few moments after, received a few drops of the fiery liquid upon the back of his hand, and was soon groaning with agony.

"Curse this saw! it has cut me, too!" groaned the second thief.

And after sundry oaths being exchanged, until the first and worst attack of pain was over, they renewed the attempt to make an entrance.

The clerk permitted them to go on a while uninterrupted, knowing that at any moment he could stop their efforts by crying out, but he hoped to hear some watchmen passing the front of the store, upon whom he could call to secure the night, and he resolved to wait for this until it would do to wait no longer.

But soon the burglars had so much enlarged the hole, that they would shortly be able to enter by it themselves.

Seeing that he must do something to stop them the clerk crept in the dark closet at or side of the window, and uttered a low but fierce growl, in imitation of a dog. Both of the rogues stepped back at this unexpected interruption.

"Hang it, Bill, there's a cursed dog in here; I did not know that the Herberts kept one," said one to the other.

"A dog? that's bad. Curse 'em, if it was a man, why, a shot or a dirk stroke would fix him, but a dog is quite another thing, for if we shoot him he would be sure to half kill one of us!"

"Bow, wow, wow!" cried the clerk, with all his power, as he saw them preparing to resume their work.

"Confound the dog!" exclaimed both, "never mind; go ahead, Bill, and get it open, now. I'll fix him when we get in."

The burglar addressed as Bill, thrust his hand in once more to wrench off the last piece of wood that obstructed their entrance, when the clerk, having already armed himself with a pair of pinchers, seized the robber's hand as though in a vice, and set up such an outrageous barking that the whole neighborhood was alarmed.

"For heaven's sake, Jack, lend me a hand here; this cursed animal is biting my hand half off!" said the burglar to his confederate.

"Pull it away—pull it away quick." "I can't."

"Give it a jerk," said the other. "O-o-o! I can't, murder! murder!"

This cry, added to the howlings of the supposed dog, soon brought the watch in good earnest, and the thief, who was at liberty to do so, ran for his life.

The watchman's light showed Bill Sikes that he had been bitten by a pair of pinchers.

This is a fact, and occurred in New York City during the winter of 1841, and Bill Sikes served out his imprisonment at Blackwell's Island.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—A friend tells us of a rich incident that occurred the other day in the court room at Frankfurt, in which the proverbial attractions of the elephant are very forcibly illustrated. It seems that, on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the qui vive for the approaching sights—an interest in which, as the sequel shows, his Honor, the Judge, keenly participated. Notwithstanding, the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business, a case of continuance arose which the Judge was evidently not at all inclined to favor. His countenance, indeed, grew absolutely stern with disfavor. The lawyer in charge, having urged his plea with all the ingenuity and ability at his command was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear, that the menagerie had arrived, and the elephant would swim the river! The suggestion was big with relief. Brightening with hope, the wily lawyer at once drew himself up deferentially, and addressing the court, said: "May it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American Menagerie has reached the city, and the elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky river. The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness the extraordinary feat." The bit was palpable. The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have wrought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his Honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and, in a tone of generous excitement, he remarked:— "Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never have seen an elephant swim a river, and, as I am an old man, it isn't likely I'll ever have a better opportunity. The court's adjourned!" The last thing our friend saw of the court was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the Life Insurance Company. Verily, there's no resisting the elephant!—Louisville Journal.

GIANTS.—The Emperor Maximus was eight feet and a half in height; he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb. His shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man.—[Zinglars.]

Pliny speaks of a giant named Gabra, who was brought out of Arabia by the Emperor Claudius, who was nine feet nine inches high. John Middleton, born at Hale, Lancashire, England, in 1578, was nine feet three. Patrick Cutler, the Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches in height. Goliath of Gath was eleven feet four inches, and I have read somewhere that the Emperor Charlemagne had in his army a giant by the name of Aenothe rose, a native of Turgen near the Lake of Constance, who was thirteen feet in height, and that he mowed down whole regiments, as a husbandman would a field.

TO CURE PAIN IN THE BREAST.—Procure a well made woollen dress—with an equally well constructed woman inside of it, and press closely to the part affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This recipe, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail in affecting a cure. The medicine is found in almost every household, and may probably cost a trifle.—[We have tried the above recipe and know from experience, that it is a certain cure.—Ed. S. P.]

WE beg to state that the proverb, "Lightly come, lightly go," does not apply to the gout nor to one's mother-in-law, nor the rheumatism, nor to freckles, nor to a bad liver; for all these plagues come lightly and yet there is the greatest difficulty sometimes in getting them to go.

THE RED NUNS OF BELGIUM.—There is in Bruges a community more interesting, perhaps, than any conventual establishment, for a certain veil of mystery which enshrouds it, and from the fact—easily explained by the unhealthiness of the locality in which the convent has been unfortunately placed—that most of its votaries either die young or lose all appearances of health soon after entering it. The Red Nuns are of the aristocracy of Belgium; their vocation is entirely "contemplative," and thus they lead a life utterly devoid of human interests.—So soon as they have taken the vows of the order, and assumed the scarlet robe in honor of the Saviour, they bid farewell forever to their families. Never till death "unbids the silver chain," are their visible forms brought in contact with the world. Then they are laid out, dressed in the robes and accessories of the order, with fresh flowers strewed about them, and tall tapers shedding a serene light on their fair, young faces; the gates are thrown open to the public, who are permitted to view the corpse at a distance, the chanted requiem continuing throughout the day.

CERIOUS EXTRACT FROM A SCOTCH NEWSPAPER IN 1807.—Copy of a painter's bill presented to the Vestry for work done in our church.

To filling up a chink in the Red Sea, and repairing the damages of Pharaoh's host.

To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the Lion's den, and a new set of teeth for the Lioness.

To cleaning the whale's belly, varnishing Jonah's face, and mending his left arm.

To a new skirt for Joseph's garment.

To a sheet-anchor, a jury-mast and a long-boat for Noah's ark.

To giving a blush to the cheek of Eve, on presenting the apple to Adam.

To painting a new city in the land of Nod.

To cleaning the Garden of Eden after Adam's expulsion.

To making a bridle for the Samaritan's horse, and mending one of his legs.

To fitting a new handle to Moses' basket, and binding bulrushes.

To adding more fuel to the fire of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace.

Received payment, D—Z—.

FATTENING TURKIES.—The alimentary properties of charcoal are very great; indeed, it has been asserted, that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritious grains. In an experiment made to test the value of the article, four turkeys were taken and confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also confined at the same time in another pen, and fed on the same articles daily, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes; they had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor. This would appear to establish, beyond a doubt, the benefit of charcoal for fattening purposes.

TO SECURE FROM CATTLE MALE OR FEMALE PROGENY AT WILL.—According to an article in "The Annals of the Luxemburg Agricultural Society," communicated by a Belgian farmer, a heifer calf is invariably produced when the cow is put to bull before milking and a male calf when the cow is put to bull just after she has been thoroughly milked.—The author of this statement claims to have confirmed its accuracy by four years experience, and asserts that the plan has succeeded beyond all expectation. Cows which previously had borne only male calves, and that for four or five years, gave heifer calves by the above treatment. Give it a trial.—Country Gentleman.

TOLD YOU SO.—"Wife, wife our cow's dead—choked with a turnip!"

"I told you so—I always know'd she'd choke herself with them turnips!"

"But it was a pumpkin—a darned big one."

"Well, it's all the same. I know'd all along how it would be. Nobody but you would feed a cow on pumpkins that wasn't chopt."

"The pumpkin was chopt. And 'twant pumpkin nuther, what choked her, 'twas the tray—the end on't is sticking out of her mouth now."

"Ugh! There goes my bread-tray. No longer than yesterday I told you the cow would swallow that tray."