LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
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LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

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Office on Market street, between Second and Third, over the Post-Office. O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

[The following is from the last week's *Union Demokrat*, a German paper in New Berlin. The Editor, Mr. Gutelius, was opposed to the *principle* upon which the Subscription is made, but since it is made he submits to it as he does to any other Law which he does not approve, and abhors the foul heresy of REPUDIATION. In the following he effectually exposes those would-be party leaders, who—after aiding and abetting the making of the Subscription, are traitorously endeavoring to make party capital out of it.]

Inconsistency.

Some of the Democrats of Union county are pursuing a very inconsistent course, which is not honorable. Mr. Slenker attended some of the Railroad meetings last winter, which were held in our town, and was familiar with the project to get a subscription of our county to the Susquehanna Railroad. He was present at meeting, where we opposed the proceedings introduced mainly by his party friends, and was supported by every Democrat and Whig in the meeting except our humble self. It is true Mr. Slenker said nothing in the meeting, and that is the fault we find with him; for he had a right to speak as it was a meeting of the citizens of New Berlin and vicinity. As he remained silent in the meeting when the project was up to request the Commissioners to make a subscription to the Susquehanna Railroad, the meeting had a right to believe that Mr. S. was in favor that the Commissioners should make the subscription to the Railroad, as it is always understood that silence gives consent. If Mr. S. is honestly opposed to the subscription, then he has utterly failed to act the part of a consistent man. He should have went in with us, and opposed the project, at the proper time, before the subscription was made; yet he did not do so. He can never explain to the satisfaction of an honest and intelligent people, to make it harmonize with his conduct since the subscription is made. S.'s object is too plain to be misunderstood; he laid low until the subscription was made, no doubt with the object to make political capital for himself and his party, by injuring Gen. Scott's election in our county. We hope the honest Whigs in our county will not be deceived by Mr. S., and such other Democrats who aided and assisted to induce the Commissioners to make the subscription. We ask the Whigs to examine into the conduct of the Democrats, who are so loud in their denunciations of the subscription, and you can readily ascertain the cloven foot in their underhanded game.

We will now relate some of the gross inconsistencies of the Democrats who are the loudest in their denunciations against the Whigs who were in favor of the law and subscription. Yes, fellow Whigs, these very Democrats are applauding Gov. Bigler as the great champion of the taxpayer's rights; and are denouncing Col. Slifer, in the bitterest terms, because the law was passed and Col. Slifer was a member of the Senate. Notwithstanding these Democrats know the fact that Gov. Bigler is the author of the law to authorize the several County Commissioners to make subscriptions to the Susquehanna Railroad Company, "to mortgage the people's property," according to the doctrine of Slenker and those who have joined him to make political capital for their candidates for President, Congress, and Representative. As the Democrats assisted to induce the Commissioners to subscribe, we hope and trust no honest Whig will have anything to do with those Democratic trimmers. We ask the Whigs to bear in mind that the Democrats passed the law, and that they were the men who called the meetings in our town, and prepared the proceedings to request the Commissioners to subscribe the two hundred thousand dollars.

It is true, at the Anti-Railroad meeting in New Berlin on the 31st of July last, there was a resolution passed, denouncing the Governor; this was accomplished by the Whigs and the honest Democrats, against the will of those political trimmers. Prior to that meeting, and since, not one word has been said by these designing Democrats against Gov. Bigler; but on the contrary, they have and are applauding him to the skies, and are denouncing the Whigs who have never taken any part in favor of the law or subscription. The Whig candidates for Congress and Representative are to be defeated because Gov. Bigler had this law passed! *Mr. Reuben Keller* is to be the "*Reform candidate*;" pray, who is he to reform? Gov. Bigler and the Democratic Legislature? Last year, the cry of these Democrats was that if Bigler would be elected Governor, he would reform the government thoroughly, and protect the tax-payers. This year the cry is to elect Mr. Keller, and he is to *reform the Governor and repeal his laws*. Gentlemen Democrats, will you tell us who is to *reform the Democratic party after Mr. Keller gets through*, and has assisted to enslave the tax-payers as Gov. Bigler has done? Notwithstanding you sustain the Governor and stand by him, he has "enslaved the tax-payers," if your denunciations against the subscription are correct; but your denunciations are only intended to injure the Whigs who have taken part in the law and subscription, and you sustain the Governor because he belongs to your party. How disgraceful such conduct! You all know the Governor is the prime mover of the Railroad subscription. A Democrat in our town has a letter written at Harrisburg before the law was passed, stating that the Governor would not veto the Bill if it would pass giving the power to County Commissioners to subscribe to the Susquehanna Railroad.

We have written and published the foregoing facts, for the purpose of vindicating the truth, and to expose the corruption and intrigue endeavored to be practised by these political hucksters. We have heretofore exposed the corruption of men who belong to our party; and we are determined to expose the corruption and intrigue of the Democrats, whenever we ascertain they practice them.

☞The annexed charge against the Editor of the *Union Times* (the organ of the Repudiationists to which our *Apalonichon* plays second-fiddle) has been published in the *Chronicle* for two months.—We have not seen an attempt to deny it or explain it away, by the Times. IT IS TRUE—and Baum can not deny it. Let honest Whigs and honest Democrats—Germans and English—think long before they follow the lead of a self-condemned hypocrite into the bogs of Repudiation.

To the Public.

"Some time this Spring, John M. Baum told me that they were agoing to raise an opposition to the Railroad project, in order to make political capital out of it. I asked him if he was opposed to the Railroad? He said, No, but he wanted this county to go Democratic this fall, and THEY WOULD MAKE A GREAT MANY OF THESE OLD DUTCH FARMERS BELIEVE THAT THEY WOULD HAVE THIS $200,000 TO PAY BY TAX; but still he was as good a Railroad man as any of them, AND WAS AS ANXIOUS FOR THE COMMISSIONERS TO SUBSCRIBE THE MONEY; but still he wanted to beat the Whigs this fall, and they was agoing to take this means to do it.

AS GOOD A DEMOCRAT AS MR. BAUM."

A Daring Runaway.

A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a planter of Fayette county, was in one of his fields some distance from his residence, when he perceived approaching him from the woods, a stout, able bodied negro man. Mr. C. awaited his approach, thinking he belonged to one of his neighbors, and had been sent on an erraud. He came boldly up to Mr. C., and accosted him thus:

"Your name is Mr. Core; I am a runaway, and have long wished to have a conversation with you. I do not fear being apprehended—I am well-armed—(exhibiting to Mr. C. a splendid brace of pistols and a bowie knife)—but I have long waited to see you. In the first place, I wish to pay you, as your negroes have been feeding me for several months, and I have plenty of money—(pulling out of his pocket as he spoke, a large roll of bank notes)—and I assure you I never murdered any man to get it. I got it by robbing houses,"—(naming many houses here, and exhibiting to Mr. C. a bunch of false keys.)

Mr. C., doubting the propriety of trying to arrest him, as he was alone, concluded he would question him about two runaways who had been gone sometime, and asked the negro if he knew them, and had seen them. The negro promptly replied that he did know them, and volunteered to assist Mr C. in arresting them, and told him if he would meet him alone at the same place next day, he would carry him where he could arrest both the negroes, as they had been troublesome to him, and he wanted to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him, at the time and place appointed; but, instead of going alone, he took with him his overseer and another young man, and secreted them, armed with double-barreled guns, in the vicinity of the place of meeting. At the time appointed, the runaway made his appearance, but instead of finding Mr. C. alone, found the two gentlemen with their guns levelled upon him. He at once surrendered, and gave up his weapons, begging them not to tie him, as he wanted to be taken, and was tired of staying out, having been in the woods near five years; that he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama; and that he would still go with them and show them the two negroes, as he had promised.

They concluded to trust him, and all four proceeded in company to an old, deserted cabin, hard by. Upon approaching the cabin, our hero informed his captors that the negroes were in it—that there was but one door and no window—that if they would suffer him to approach the cabin first, as soon as he entered the door they might close it up, and thus capture them with his assistance. They agreed to this plan, and he proceeded cautiously toward the cabin, and on entering the door, beckoned them to rush up. They did so, but, lo and behold! they perceived a back window through which the prisoner had jumped, and, mounting the overseer's horse, made good his escape.

Indurating Effect of Fiction.

[There is food for thought in the following extract from Isaac Taylor's "Natural History of Enthusiasm."]

"Every one knows that an artificial excitement of all the kind and tender emotions of our natures may take place through the medium of the imagination. Hence the power of poetry and the drama. But every one must also know that these feelings, however vivid and seemingly pure and salutary they may be, and however nearly they may resemble the genuine workings of the soul, are so far from producing the same softening effect upon the character, that they tend rather to indurate the heart. Whenever excitements of any kind are regarded distinctly as a source of luxurious pleasure, then, instead of expanding the bosom with beneficent energy, instead of dispelling the sinister purposes of selfishness, instead of shedding the softness and warmth of generous love through the moral system, they become a pressing centre of solitary and unsocial indulgence, and at length displace every emotion that deserves to be called virtuous. No cloak of selfishness is in fact more impenetrable than that which usually envelopes a pampered imagination. The reality of woe is the very circumstance that paralyses sympathy; and the eyes that can pour forth their floods of commiseration for the sorrows of the romance or the drama, grudge a tear to the substantial wretchedness of the unhappy. Much more often than not, this kind of luxurious sensitiveness to fiction is conjoined with a callousness that enables the subject of it to pass through the affecting occasions of domestic life in immovable apathy: the heart has become, like that of leviathan, "firm as a stone, yea, hard as a piece of the nether millstone.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.

It is our painful duty, this week, to record one of the most melancholy accidents that has ever occurred in this community—an incident that has robbed our town of one of the most distinguished, cherished, and useful citizens; society of one of its brightest ornaments; and a happy family of a kind and indulgent parent. On Monday morning last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, whilst the workmen employed at the Hollidaysburg Foundry were engaged in hoisting a casting weighing some 2500 pounds, the chain attached to the crane with which they were raising it gave way, and terrible to relate, the proprietor of the establishment, Hon. GEO. R. MCFARLANE, who was superintending the job, was struck by, and caught beneath the descending mass. He was released from his frightful situation as soon as possible and conveyed to his residence and a physician called in. Everything that skill and kindness could suggest was done to prolong his valuable life. But alas! it was of no avail. Death had marked him for his victim, and at quarter before ten o'clock he expired. He retained his senses up to the last moment, and a few minutes before dying called his family, around him, told them his hour had come—that he was not afraid to die, blessed them and bade them good bye, and calmly yielded up his spirit to that God who gave it.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Nodenna, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its refraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being neither affected by rains or droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and masonic work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees.

EUROPEAN MURDERERS.—A Parisian correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 6, says:—The Vienna papers give an account of a horrible affair thus: A peasant sold at a fair a pair of oxen; and on his return, having been drinking rather too much, he placed the money he had received, in a girdle which he fastened around his daughter, who accompanied him. On passing through a wood, a man stepped them and demanded the money. The peasant denied having any. The man knowing he had sold the oxen, seized him by the hair, and dragged him a little way into the wood. There two other men joined the first, and the three murdered the peasant. The daughter distinctly saw the crime perpetrated. She took flight, reached a cottage, told the inmate, a woman, of what had occurred, and said she had the money on her. This money the woman took and fastened in a drawer, and, in compliance with the prayer of the girl, secreted her in an adjoining bedchamber.

The three men came, told of their crime, and one, it seems, was the woman's husband. Thereupon she, with a loud laugh, said the daughter was in the next room, and she produced the belt, to their great joy. The men recollecting that the girl could betray them, resolved at once to destroy her, and the plan they agreed on was to burn her to death in the oven. They proceeded at once to light the oven, and soon the girl heard the flames crackling. Desperately she sought the means of escape, and finding the wall was of clay, she was able to make a hole large enough to creep through. Escaping, and meeting gens d'armes, the whole party of wretches were captured.

A Belgian trial for murder is hardly less singular: A brutal character, whose wife had been forced to leave him owing to his bad conduct, strangled her slowly in a wood, and then coolly went to the Mayor and reported that his wife's body had been discovered. But it so happened that a lad on the look out for a bird's nest, was aloft and saw the transaction, though afraid to make a noise. This witness was decisive, and the murderer was condemned to death.

Crimes of murder—young men killing their mistresses for jealousy—are not of rare occurrence in France; and the philosophy of murder here shows less regard for woman than with us, always saving the wholesale murder of travelers. In the absence of political news worth reading, there are extraordinarily romantic things occurring, which, however, give such face-evidence of being penny-a-lineing, that they are not worth copying.

☞The following compose the Congressional Districts of this State:

1—Phila. Co. and Four Wards of City.
2—Remainder of Phila. City.
3—Northern Liberties and Kensington.
4—Spring Garden, Penn District, &c.
5—Balance of Philad. Co. and part of Montgomery.
6—Chester and Delaware.
7—Bucks and Lehigh.
8—Berks county.
9—Lancaster county.
10—Lebanon, Dauphin and Union.
11—Schuylkill and Northumberland.
12—Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Wyoming.
13—Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.
14—Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga.
15—Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Sullivan and Potter.
16—Cumberland, Perry and York.
17—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata.
18—Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset.
19—Armstrong, Indiana and Westm'd.
20—Fayette, Greene and Washington.
21—Allegheny Co., except a small portion.
22—Butler and balance of Allegheny.
23—Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence.
24—Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Venango and Warren.
25—Crawford and Erie.

Harrison's majority in		1840	343
Shunk's	do.	1844	4,397
Polk's	do.	1844	6,332
Shunk's	do.	1847	17,976
Johnston's	do.	1848	297
Taylor's	do.	1848	13,537
Bigler's	do.	1851	8,465

The Treaties negotiated in the Territory of Minnesota in the summer of 1851, with the Sioux or Dakota Indians, by which the Indian title to a fertile region of country, as extensive as the State of Pennsylvania, was extinguished, were ratified by the Senate at its late session, with amendments. These amendments were recently submitted by Governor Ramsey to the Indians, for their assent, which was given; and this country is now open to settlement from the United States. This information is derived from the Governor himself, who is at present in Washington City on business connected with the Treaties.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—Towards the end of the sixteenth century, Jaquet Droz, a Swiss clockmaker, carried to Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Spain, a clock which which was the wonder of all Europe. The king paid 500 louis or about 2,200 dollars for it, and when it arrived, gathered his most illustrious noblemen to look at its marvellous works. The clock represented a landscape, and when it struck the hour a shepherd issued from behind some rock and played six different tunes upon his flute, while his dog very naturally fawned upon him. To show the king that the dog was faithful as well as affectionate, Droz told him to touch the fruit in the basket by the side of the shepherd. The king laid hold of an apple, and the dog at once sprung at his hand, barking so naturally that a spaniel in the room replied with great ferocity, and showed signs of fight. At this all the court left, crying out, "Sorcery," and there was left the king and the minister of the navy only. The king asked the shepherd what time it was. The clockmaker told him that he did not understand Spanish, but if he would ask him in French he would reply. The king then put his question in French, when the shepherd instantly replied. This was too much for the minister of the navy, and instantly ran away. The poor clockmaker was in danger of being burnt for a sorcerer, but he explained the wonder to the grand inquisitor, who was convinced that instead of being the work of evil spirits, it was only the result of great ingenuity.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—A horrible murder was committed to-day, the particulars of which are as follows: A Welchman, named Reese Evans, purchased from Louis Reese, a clothier residing in this place, a quantity of clothing. Reese requested payment this morning, when Evans told him if he would go with him across the river he would pay him. Reese accordingly accompanied him. Having crossed the bridge they turned into Butler's woods when Evans drew a pistol and shot Reese in the back of the neck, which not killing him, he was beaten to death, as appeared from the manner in which the body of the deceased was found. Reese had about $100 about his person, which Evans robbed him of, and then made his escape to Carbondale.

Evans was arrested during the afternoon by the Carbondale police, who will hand him over to the authorities of Wilkes-Barre. When taken into custody the watch of the murdered man was found in his pocket.

A FRACAS IN A COURT ROOM.—The Cincinnati *Republican* states that a fracas occurred in the court room in Madison, Ind., a few days ago, between the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator, and M. C. Garber, Esq., editor of the Madison *Courier*. Mr. Garber, being on the witness stand, it is said, insinuated that Mr. Bright was no gentleman, whereupon the latter hurled an inkstand at his head, which was returned by a blow from the editor's cane. The fight then became general, several others taking part in it, but quiet was finally restored, and the court fined about a dozen of them $10 each.

RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.—Senator Cooper of Pennsylvania was once on a Committee of the House of Representatives with John Quincy Adams, when a report was to be presented on Monday. It was Saturday, and Mr. Adams was asked if he could prepare it by that time. He replied that he never performed official duty on the Sabbath, and expressed distinctly his reverence for the Sabbath and obligation to abstain from secular employment on that day. Early on Monday the committee met, and the report was ready. He had risen a little after midnight, and finished it just before he entered the committee meeting.

CHOLERA AT ROCHESTER.—Rochester has been severely scourged by this terrible malady. Its ravages have been far greater than on any former visitation. In 1832, the first year of its appearance in America, there were 108 deaths in a population of 13,000; in 1834, 58 deaths in a population of 16,000; in 1849, 150 deaths in a population of 36,000: and in 1852, the American says "at least 400 citizens have fallen before it; for weeks silence and inactivity have prevailed in our streets, and business suffered to the amount of more than $1,000,000."

CHOLERA AT HENDERSON.—The cholera broke out at Henderson, Ky., a few days since, and among its victims is Mrs. Dixon, the lady of the Hon. Archie Dixon. Mr. Dixon was also attacked, but is recovering.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.—Meetings are being held in the various parts of England to prepare for the cholera, which is now devastating Prussia and Poland, and Holland.

MR. ONCKEN AT LIBERTY.—After the expulsion of Rev. Mr. Oncken from Prussia, memorials were sent to the Prussian government from the Baptist Union of Great Britain, and also from the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society, which were inclosed and forwarded by Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, under his official seal. The king's own sense of justice, however, had preceded them, and the restrictions had been removed before the memorials were received. The toleration extends only to the freedom of his operations in Berlin, from which he had been excluded. It is hoped that the same clemency will be extended to operations elsewhere in Germany.—*Amer. Mes.*

Col. Benton, who has recently been elected to Congress, has made a speech in which he defines his future course. On one point he says: "I shall be a party man where party principles are concerned, but shall never mistake for principle the trick and intrigue of slang politicians. I shall act with the good men of all parties, when the honor and the interest of the country are concerned; and act with such in all those questions which are either above or below party. I shall be opposed to all plunder legislation, to all unnecessary expenditures, to all extravagance; and endeavor to return the Government to that economy from which it has so frightfully departed." So say we all.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of a recent prize fight in England between two women! "About a month ago I was at breakfast with my family at Kensal Green, when I perceived a number of persons passing through the field adjoining my house. I endeavored to ascertain the cause. With much difficulty I did so. The stream of men and women had come to Paddington to a prize-fight between two—no, not men—women! One of my family, being incredulous, contrived to look across the fields, and there saw the combatants stripped to the waist, and fighting. Men took them there, men backed them, men were the bottle-holders and time keepers. They fought for about half an hour, some say 5s, some say for a sovereign, and some say they will do it again. I saw the winner led back in triumph by men."

MISERABLE END.—The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 24th ult., says that Franklin L. Plummer died in that city on the Tuesday previous, in great destitution. Mr. Plummer was once a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, a prominent candidate for U. S. Senator, and Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Farmer.

Hints for the Agriculturist.

Cold water administered externally, or in the form of a bath, is a certain cure for prussic acid. Cows and other domestic animals are often lost from the poisoneus effects of cherry leaves—particularly the leaves of the black and red cherry which are found growing in a state of nature in fields and pastures, and which contain prussic acid in sufficient quantity to render them fatal when eaten by ruminating animals, either in a green or wilted state. When an animal has been poisoned in this way, it should be plunged into cold water, or have it dashed over its body in bucketsfull from the pump or well.

SHEEP.—These animals should be protected from cold and wet, though they have access to the ground. At all seasons protection of the most efficient kind should be afforded them, as no animal is more injured by the wet, and especially by long storms. Sheds should be erected in pastures, to which they can retire whenever it is cold or stormy, and supplied with troughs, containing salt and ashes—one part of the former to three of the latter. When not protected, sheep often take cold, even in summer, which produces coughs and other affections which too often have a fatal result.

HOG MANURE.—There are probably few articles of a fertilizing character which possess greater intrinsic power than this. On this point, indeed, their appears to be no discrepancy of opinion whatever, among practical men. By furnishing materials, large quantities could be made annually, and at comparatively little cost. On this subject a judicious farmer observes:—"It appears to us, then, an object of considerable consequence to the farmer, that he should avail himself of this resource for fertilizing his soil as far as possible, and that methods should be adopted by him to preserve, and increase the amount at his command, as far as may be, and not allow the avails of his pig pen to be lost to the farm, as is frequently done. Where pigs are allowed a small yard to run in from the pen, they may be made to produce a large quantity of good manure, by frequent additions to the material in the yard of straw, weeds, turfs, muck, or even good common earth, to absorb the fluid part of the manure, and prevent its salts from escaping." Yet there are many farms on which little of this invaluable article is produced, compared with what might be furnished by the number of animals kept.

WORKING COWS.—The cow is seldom subjected to the surveillance of the yoke in this country. Why, more than the mare, she should be considered entitled to this exemption, is a question not easily to be solved. In many cases where cows have been moderately worked, they have not been at all injured thereby, and have produced nearly if not quite as much milk as when suffered to employ their leisure on the best of feed. MR. COLMAN, in his European Tour, mentions an instance where a man in Sussex, England, who cultivated a small farm of four acres and kept two cows, worked one of the cows in a cart, by which he made a saving of twenty-four dollars a year. Notwithstanding the cow was worked, she made *eight pounds* of butter per week, besides furnishing some milk for the family. In Massachusetts a man has performed all his farm work with four cows; hauling wood, stone for walls, &c., as with oxen. The cows were two years old when first yoked, and were "broke in" in three days, so as to be perfectly manageable and kind at all times.—*New England Farmer.*

From the Farm Journal.

Shelter for Stock in Cold Weather.

MR. EDITOR:—Although the warmth of the present season almost forbids the idea of writing, and more especially of writing upon the subject of keeping cattle in the winter season, I will yet attempt a few lines, detailing my experience upon that subject.

The barn, or building rather, in which my cattle for a number of years were sheltered, (if shelter it could be called) was in a very dilapidated condition. Expecting from year to year to be able to replace it with a new one, I delayed many little repairs which I am since convinced it would have been true economy to make several years before. I know the animals suffered much from cold, and to compensate for their sufferings, I fed them well; but while pursuing the system a seeming necessity compelled me to adopt, I could not but observe, on comparing notes with my neighbors, that my cattle consumed considerably more food than theirs, while at the same time their condition was not only no better, but scarcely as good. I attributed this fact to any other but the right cause. Knowing that some animals eat more than others, without improving in an equal degree, I presumed that mine were of these lean, hungry kind, and thus dismissed the subject from my mind.

Feeling somewhat stronger in pocket two years since, I built a new barn. The shelter it afforded my cattle was, as you may suppose, better than the old one. The feed given my cattle during the first winter was the same in quality and quantity as that of the previous winter; but I was surprised to find that in the spring there was a decided improvement in their condition over that of the preceding spring. Last winter I found that I could keep them on at least one-fourth less food than ever before, and as I am satisfied that they have not changed their natures, I can not attribute this saving of food to any other cause than to the comfortable shelter provided for them in the new barn, during the cold weather.

I am aware that there are scientific principles upon which this change may be accounted for; but aspiring to no prouder distinction than that of a plain, practical farmer, I leave scientific explanations to those more competent than myself, being content to record the simple fact that I save one-foruth of my cattles food by providing them with comfortable shelter during the winter season.

J. HADDINGTON.

PLASTER ON WHEAT IN THE WINTER.—As many farmers in this vicinity are putting plaster upon their wheat in the fall instead of the spring, as heretofore, I have taken pains to enquire the reason of the change; and believing the information obtained important to wheat growers generally, I take this method of giving it to the million if you think proper to place it in your widely extended journal:

Wheat, when plastered in the fall, obtains more root, and is thus enabled to stand the frosts better; it has the assistance of the plaster at a season of the year when it is most needed—namely in the very early spring; it gets its growth and ripens in good time, whereas, when applied in the spring, the wheat continues to grow late, sometimes to the injury of the crop—a superabundance of straw, falling down rust, &c., &c., oftentimes being the quence.—*Ont. Genesee Farmer.*