

milk, butter, treacle or sugar. The flour or meal sifted out can be used to make bread or cakes.

Buck Wheat Cakes.—This cheap article of food is considered a luxury throughout most of the American States, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April. During this period, it is found almost everywhere at breakfast, on the most frugal and the most sumptuous tables. When eaten warm, with butter, sugar, or molasses, or treacle, it possesses a flavour that cannot be equalled by any other griddle cake whatever. The buck wheat flour, put in small casks in Philadelphia, is the best that can be procured in America.

Receipt.—Mix the flour with cold water; put in a cup of yeast and a little salt; set it in a warm place overnight. If it should be sour in the morning, put in a little carbonate of soda; fry them the same as any griddle cakes. Leave enough of the batter to leaven the next mess. To be eaten with butter, molasses, or sugar. —*Temp. Chron. and Recorder.*

COWS.

Although we have been favoured with the luxuries emanating from the cow ever since the flood, we are still ignorant of her value, and of the proper mode of managing her in sickness and in health. We were taught to believe that it was unnecessary, indeed improper in all cases, to milk a cow before she had her first calf; and, if I am not mistaken, this belief prevails universally at the present day.

Our attention was recently called to a favorite Durham heifer, whose udder was considerably inflamed and distended, nearly three months before her time of calving, and gradually increased for two months, until the size was so enormous and the inflammation so great that we were apprehensive matter would form in the udder. To prevent this, we ordered her udder to be well bathed, morning, noon, and night, with water as warm as it could be applied without scalding. By this mode of treatment the udder was relaxed, but gradually increased in size, until we were satisfied that she could not be relieved until she was milked. The first effort brought off several pints of thick serous, or watery matter; the second day the discharge was a mixture of water and milk; and on the third day we had the pleasure of measuring seventeen pints of milk; and from this time forward until she calved—which was about one month from the first time of milking—she yielded from sixteen to eighteen quarts of fine rich milk every day. The calf found the udder in fine condition for suckling, teats all soft, and the milk flowed upon the slightest compression of his lips. In this way we preserved the udder of one of the finest cows we ever milked; and we feel very confident that if we had left nature to herself the udder would have been spoiled. —*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

Our farmers here frequently draw milk from a cow before calving when the udder is excessively swollen. No harm arises from the practice when enough is left to sustain the calf before he comes into the wide world. —*Ploughman.*

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

At a late meeting of the N. Y. Agricultural Association, Mr. Pell made the following remarks on the soiling and treatment of the horse.

The Bedouin horse, when soiled, was taken in the arms and nursed as if a child. These horses roamed at liberty on the plains—horses were known to have been in existence sixteen hundred years before the birth of Christ. The best breed of horses existed in Great Britain, and horse racing was first introduced in the time of Henry the 8th. The sort of food given to the horse it was material to consider—oats was the best sort of food for horses; but grass or soft vegetable food could be given to them when idle. Carrots, he considered, were an excellent sort of food for horses. The change from green to dry food should be gradual also. Soiling, if not continued, should at all events be occasionally practised. A square rod of ground would nearly support a horse.—The English cavalry supported their horses partly on soil, and it was ascertained that one horse consumed more than eight sheep. The body of the horse was daily consuming. When a horse refused to work, or showed a disinclination to work, it ought to be allowed to rest, and the cause of its complaint should be ascertained. Potatoes and soft food are good for the horse. The stable in which the horse is kept should be more than five stalls. Stones should never be used in stables. He considered that the stables should

always be paved with wood, and the practice of keeping horses close to each other should always be avoided as it was apt to generate contagion. There ought never to be more than twenty-six nails used in shoeing horses, and by good care a horse would be made serviceable for twenty-five years.

News.

Steamers have begun running on the Thames at the fare of a halfpenny.

A HINT TO BROUGHAM.—The woosack for the new House of Lords has printed on it in large letters, "Licensed only to carry one." —*Punch.*

At a late meeting of the journeymen carpenters of New York it was proposed to fix the wages at 14s. a day; an amendment proposing 13s. was carried.

Complaints are made in some parts of the country, that teetotalism has so progressed that yeast cannot be procured to make bread with. —*Stanford Mercury.*

There has just been published what is seriously—however drolly—styled "a condensed abridgment of the Statutes at Large, in six or three volumes,—price, only £33!"

The *New York Sun* says that in America the game of chess is generally looked upon with suspicion, and as connected with almost every species of vice and immorality.

It is said that there are in Paris four hundred acres of burying ground for less than one million of inhabitants, while in London there are but one hundred for two millions.

Some species of infusorial animalculum, inconceivably small as they are, and only visible through powerful microscopes, have, nevertheless, upwards of a hundred distinct stomachs!

The piston cap for the engine manufacturing by the Perran Foundry Company, Cornwall, for the Dutch Government, and intended to be employed in draining Haarlem Lake, weighs nearly twenty-four tons.

According to the *Bath Journal*, a gentleman commoner of Winchester College, whilst helping a friend to discuss a barrel of oysters the other day, lit upon something hard, which turned out to be a pearl worth 200 guineas!

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—Negotiations are, it is said, about to be entered into between France and Prussia for a treaty for the protection of literary property, on the same basis as that contracted about a year ago between Prussia and England.

We observe by a late number of the *Montreal Witness*, that an additional weekly sheet is to be given, containing prices current, commercial circulars, shipping lists, lists of commissions of bankruptcy, advertisements of dividends, dissolutions of partnership, and applications for acts of parliament. General paid advertisements will also be inserted. The circulation is about 1500 copies.

The missing vessel *Erromanga*, *Albion*, and *B. Heise*, after being six weeks in the ice, have all arrived safe at Montreal.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal arrived a few weeks ago from Europe, and went immediately to the parish church, to "return thanks to the Virgin Mary for the protection afforded him during his travels!"

The Abbe Maurette, in France, has returned to the church of Rome.

General Taylor is to be nominated as presidential candidate for 1848.

Guerrilla war has commenced in Mexico, and is filling the American public with alarm. Santa Anna is said to have issued a hundred commissions to officers to arm these bands.

Large numbers of the American troops are sick with the *remito*, or yellow fever.

A large body of Swiss have enrolled themselves, and sent a message to the United States, offering to serve against the Mexicans, on condition of being allowed to occupy the territory to be acquired.

Martial law has been declared in the city of Mexico.

The agitation for cheap postage is going on in the United States with considerable vigour. We must have it in Canada also.

The Great West is filling up rapidly by emigration from the older States and from Europe.

The anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent societies were held in New York early in last month.

Several medical gentlemen from Montreal and Quebec were