

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A new eighty-acre park is to be laid out in the eastern district of London.

Garibaldi lives a patriarchal life at Caprera, rising before the sun and retiring an hour after sunset.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Post thinks the British wheat crop of 1873 will be the shortest one on record.

Thiers is reported to have said "if all Frenchmen were Huguenots a republic might easily be established in France."

Havana has but one manufactory outside of cigar-making. Even her tinware is imported from England.

A man who in four years caused the deaths of 21 persons in Christina, Sweden, was recently detected and executed.

Ruskin denies the knowledge of anatomy as necessary to the artist, and French critics pronounce him "insane."

It cost the Egyptian Government \$30,000 a day to marry off the Khedive's son, and the ceremonies lasted several days.

Among those who propose to leave Germany this year for the United States are ten thousand tobacco growers and twelve thousand wine-growers.

A half million canaries were recently exhibited in the London Crystal Palace, and the values placed upon some averaged from £100 to £1,000.

The Viceroy of Egypt has purchased from Prussia a large quantity of the arms which were used and captured in the recent war.

A lively small pox patient, one Minton, in the hospital at Newcastle-under-Lyne, England, being weary of the monotony of his temporary quarters, followed the hearse out of the gate, visited the taverns of the town and finally came back to his ward drunk.

A new daily journal, to be called the Vienna Times, is published in the English language at Vienna. It will devote special attention to the interests of Englishmen and Americans who desire to be present at the Exhibition in that city.

The tunnel under Mont St. Gothard has advanced 400 feet into the heart of the mountain, and in the course of a few years, the famous mountain pass, which has so long been one of the grandest gateways of the world, will be rendered useless.

The ex-Prince Imperial of France is not so very quiet as some people fancy, and possesses a good deal of the spirit of mischief, withal. Recently he threw the contents of an ink bottle over a plebian school-fellow, who, forgetting altogether that the thrower of the ink was a Prince, administered to him on the spot what in school-boy phraseology is known as a "jolly good thrashing."

A programme of the Vienna Exhibition announces that experiments with agricultural implements will be made on the Leopoldsdorf estate, eighteen miles from Vienna. The 26th of June is appointed for the competitive trial of mowers, reapers and rakes, the 14th of July for threshers and cleaners, and the 28th of July for steam plows, sowers and harrows. Horses, oxen and steam will be provided for exhibitors on the grounds.

The biggest and perhaps the duller book which has ever been "constructed" is just now in process of building in Paris. It is the book which shall contain the names of those inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have now formally proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The book will possess a certain historical, or at least genealogical, interest. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. The *Patrie* states that 125 compositors have been employed on the work during the last three months, that it is being printed on seven presses, and that it will form a volume of 13,163 pages.

This is the way they do things down in New Mexico: Immediately on the arrival of the mail coach, the postmaster announces the mail ready for delivery by ringing a large bell. One of these bells has just been placed in position at Albuquerque, and the

Review of that place chronicles the event as follows: "The post office bell has been placed in its new belfry over the office. The belfry is in itself an additional embellishment to our already handsome post office. It is a square wooden turret about eight feet high, with pointed roof surmounted by a vane and image of a post boy in full gallop tooting his horn. The turret is neatly made, tastefully decorated, and presents from the street a very attractive appearance."

The Bishop of Manchester, in a recent sermon at St. Saviour's church, Ringley, remarked that he remembered how he was brought up by a careful mother thirty-five years ago. He could see the way in which people in his rank of life were being brought up now, and he could see that they were having ten times as much indulgences as he had had. Whether upon dress, or food, or what we ate or drank, or upon amusements, he ventured to say that people were spending ten times as much now as they were spending on such objects fifty years ago; and he very much doubted whether the mass of them were not living, he would not say beyond their incomes, but at a higher rate than was justified by their incomes.

The "Princeites" or Agapemonites, inmates of the Abode of Love, near Bridgewater, continue to hold a series of meetings in the neighborhood. On Sunday (Feb. 23) afternoon more than 300 persons assembled at the Agapemone, and were addressed by Brother Prince, who declared that the Son of Man had revealed himself there in judgment, and that he had not come to condemn man, but to deliver him body and soul. Brother Prince asserted that little pain and sickness were experienced among his followers, and they never had a grain of medicine or engaged a physician.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a memorial from the Birmingham Agricultural Laborers' Union, complaining of the employment of soldiers in the harvest when the laborers were locked out by the farmers, in a letter to Mr. G. S. Wright, states that on inquiry it appears there were very few cases in which soldiers had been employed in harvest work when disputes between farmers and laborers existed. As there seemed some doubt whether the Queen's regulations had been uniformly observed, he drew attention to an addition to these regulations, as follows:—"Such commissions will not be granted where strikes or disputes between farmers and their laborers exist. All such cases should be reported to the Secretary of State."

The *Voss Gazette* of Berlin says that a number of workers in the metal trade who, in consequence of the strikes in the north of England, had been enticed by speculators to go there, have been badly treated, and were forced to obtain pecuniary assistance from the German consuls in order to return to their homes. The money thus advanced has now been demanded by the German Government from the workmen, and in consequence diplomatic intervention has by them been invoked, in order that the speculators who induced the men to come may be made to fulfil their engagements.

A great demonstration against the high price of coal took place at Nottingham, February 24th. A procession was formed in Sneinton market, and proceeded to the great market-place, headed by a brass band and a banner inscribed with the words, "Starvation! Beware of coal-owners at the next election." An empty fire-grate was also carried. In the great market-square a monster meeting was held, there being 8,000 or 10,000 people present. Speeches were delivered by several working-men, and a resolution was unanimously passed, denouncing the conduct of the coal-owners as inhuman, and appealing to parliament for a commission of inquiry into the causes of the present high prices of coal. The names of Mr. Seely, M.P., for the borough, and Mr. S. Isaac, of Colwich Hall (who has expressed his intention of contesting the borough), both of whom are colliery proprietors, were received with groans and hisses.

The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"All through the Lancashire coal field, one of the most important in the country, a state of things at present prevails which certainly has had no parallel in the past. All the coal is absorbed the moment it reaches the surface, and the sidings

are blocked by hundreds of empty wagons waiting their turn to be filled. With the increasing scarceness prices have gone up at a serious rate, until now, coal which, a few years ago, colliery proprietors were glad to sell at 4s, is fetching over 20s per ton. This state of things is, however, now beginning to have its natural effect. Mines which have been abandoned for years, because they could not be worked with profit, are again being opened out. All workable seams are being brought into operation; and, what is more important, new pits are being sunk. The colliery proprietors are also turning increased attention to coal-cutting machines, and several have recently been introduced into the Lancashire coal-field."

## Marrying Counts and Such.

The weakness of American girls—and those too out of the category of legal infants, and those who are presumed to have arrived at years of discretion—in indulging a consuming ambition to marry titled foreigners is lamentable, but cannot be ignored. Every steamship load carries out a victim, and the sad upshot of many alliances has no effect upon the malady. Our girls become engaged abroad, and the first we know the proposed groom makes his appearance this side the water to settle the preliminaries—that is, to ascertain how much money the rich father of the infatuated girl will furnish to the new firm. We wish all American fathers would treat the matter as one did—so goes the story:

The titled foreigner wished to know how much money the bride would have, and the American father looked him in the eye and forcibly remarked that that kind of talk was very well, he supposed, the other side of the Atlantic, but he wished the enquirer to understand that such talk was not in accordance with the American style: "If my daughter wishes to marry you, sir, I do not think it my duty to forbid it, but what I shall give her, or when I shall give it, are matters to be left to my own judgment."

The chances are that when an American girl marries a titled foreigner she picks up a Yankee music teacher or other mere adventurer, or at best, if really owning the title claimed, seeking his American bride for the money she is supposed to have.—*Cleveland Herald*.

## Speculation in Mining Stocks.

The *Stockton Independent* says, with great truth, if the various mines of California and Nevada were worked for the sole purpose of paying dividends to the owners, such property would be valuable, but they are not worked for that purpose. The speculators who buy these mines do so with the expectation of making money therefrom on Montgomery and California streets rather than from legitimate mining enterprises. The mine is worked wholly for the purpose of enabling the owners to speculate in its stock, and to run it up or down, as they may desire. Mining, therefore, becomes simply a gambling operation, in which the dealers hold the winning cards and outside purchasers become the victims. The present decline in prices is, without doubt, in accordance with the leading manipulators of the stock, who will, when the prices are low enough to suit them, purchase and create another rise and furore of excitement, which will influence outsiders to again buy at inflated prices, to be again the victims of their own veridancy. The chances for the uninitiated to make money in stocks are about the same as they would be in winning money at fare.—*Pioche Record*.

**SOWING DIFFERENT CEREALS TOGETHER.**—Of late years the attention of several experimental English agriculturalists (as well as some Canadian) has been turned towards the possibility of increasing the yield per acre of various cereals when sown together in the same field. There seems little doubt that a much larger yield can be thus obtained. Instances are quoted where peas, oats, barley and wheat all sown together have produced a very large yield. This plan has been especially successful where various sorts of wheat alone have been sown together, or, as we should term it, a mixed sample of

seed. One man mentions a yield of upwards of seventy bushels of this mixed seed (wheat) per acre, and this great crop was composed of four different sorts of wheat. A most intelligent farmer, in Pickering, lately told me he had succeeded in raising upwards of sixty bushels an acre of mixed wheat and barley. Another farmer, from Lower Canada, states eighty bushels of mixed barley, oats and peas, and also states that in his section it is quite a common thing to thus mix seed. A correspondent in England tells me that farmers in his locality find mixing various sorts of wheat often very successful, and lately it has been much practiced.—*Cor. Canadian Farmer*.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

**TREATMENT OF COWS.**—It is to be borne in mind that the time of parturition is the most critical period of the whole year for the cow, and that trouble more frequently happens to the best milkers than to ordinary cows. Give the cow a warm pen by herself, where she is not subject to drafts of air, with good bedding, keep an eye on her after, till she calves. Soon after this give her a drink of water, slightly warm, but not over a painful at a time, once about every hour. The cow is usually very thirsty at this time. Some mix into the water a pint of rye meal to every pailful. Some dairymen prefer to give cold water to cows kept in a warm stable, on the ground that the animal is feverish and that it restores the body to its proper temperature, allays the excitement of fever and quenches thirst more readily. Some think also, that it hastens the expulsion of the placenta or afterbirth. Some of the most experienced dairymen follow one practice and some the other. Mr. Ellsworth of Barre, who has kept a large herd of dairy cows for a great many years, warms the water a little, mixes in a little rye meal for each bucketful and gives it about once an hour for the first day. We know of no man who has always met with such uniform success, and had so little trouble with difficulties of the udder in his cows as he.

Mr. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer Co., N.Y., on the other hand, prefers to give the water cold, and thinks it more grateful to the animal and better than to warm it, for cows that are closely and warmly stabled.

With two such experienced and successful men, whose practice is different in this respect, it would be out of place for us to lay down a rule and say that this or that is best in all cases. We have generally preferred the plan of Mr. Ellsworth, however, and think it on the whole the best and safest at this season of the year. In hot weather in summer it would be different. The after-birth will generally come away in from one to five or six hours. If it is retained longer than that, and ten or twelve hours pass when it is not expelled; it ought to be removed by some one competent to do it, for it will not then come of itself till it decays and becomes terribly offensive.

The removal of the placenta, in such cases, is not a difficult matter for any one who is at all familiar with the construction of the parts, and here a little knowledge, which any farmer can easily obtain, is exceedingly useful, and the importance of possessing it is apparent from the fact that if the cow does not "clean" regularly, her usefulness for the following season is gone, unless the placenta is properly removed, before it become too late. If the cow does not "clean" within twelve hours after calving it ought to be removed and it may be done as follows—"Take in one hand that part of the placenta in sight, being sure to get the umbilical cord, or ligature, by which the calf was attached to the placenta at birth, and introduce the hand between it and the womb. The places of attachment (numbering about thirty) will easily be found, and a separation effected by taking the placenta, near the place of attachment, between the thumb and forefinger and giving it a gentle pull, at right angles from the womb and directly towards the centre, just sufficient to detach it, and so with the next, until it is sufficiently detached to drop away, which will sometimes occur when but three or four places are detached, and at other times a separation between nearly all the places of attachment becomes necessary.

The placenta may also be separated from the womb with entire safety by holding the umbilical cord firmly in one hand, and with the ends or side of the fingers press the placenta at the places of attachment gently towards the centre of the womb. The cow should be allowed to eat the placenta if she desires to do so, for this is a special provision of nature for the cow at this particular time. Nature is a better cow doctor in this particular than all the quacks in the world, with their granny notions thrown in. No change of food should be allowed the cow for six or eight days after coming in, and whenever a change of food is made it should be gradual.

The cow ought to be only lightly fed for the first day or two, and she should have no grain or milk producing food for a week after calving, but a few roots will not hurt her. If the udder is swelled or inflamed, as it not unfrequently is in the case of great milkers, rub it with very warm water or soap-suds, slowly and gently and often, leaving it perfectly dry each time, by ending off with a dry woollen cloth. Let the water be as warm as can be to bear the hand in it. Do not apply cold water to an inflamed udder. Persistent effort with the hot water and soapsuds will effect a cure.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

## Beet Sugar.

We have a sample of sugar from the beet sugarie of Sacramento. We have never seen superior sugar either from beets or cane. The crystals are large and brilliant, and the sugar is free from every impurity. The company has erected a cooper shop to ensure regular supplies of barrels; and it is contemplated to put up a distillery, to convert its molasses into pure spirit. The syrup that remains after the sugar is extracted from beets, is not suited for table use.

The company has not made a dividend for 1872. It has levied assessments, but it is not to be inferred that it has not made profits. Besides the permanent improvements and the new inventions it has added, it has made purchases of rich land at low prices; thus judiciously reinvesting its profits.

It is known that a war among the sugar refineries of San Francisco reduced the price of sugar and curtailed the profits of our best sugaries. The Sacramento works saved themselves by opening a market for their sugar in the State of Nevada, without the intervention of San Francisco.

The outlook for 1873 is full of promise. The company is planting largely. At least 1,200 acres of beets will be cropped this season for the Sacramento mill. This will yield 18,000 tons of roots and 1,400 tons of sugar. The lowest profit on this would be \$75,000 on a capital of \$200,000.

As the success of beet sugar making is now assured, it is probable that new mills will be started elsewhere. Santa Clara, Stockton, Mission of San Jose, Antioch, Vallejo, Napa, Petaluma, Sonoma, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Marysville, Gilroy—each should have its sugar mill.

It is well to understand a 60-ton day sugarie cannot be put up and worked with less capital than \$100,000—besides whatever land may be bought. It is also well to have it understood that high-priced land should not be preferred for beet sugaries. It is wise to go a little further and buy cheaper land, that your stock may not be burdened with over-weight of high priced land, high taxation and high-priced beets.—*San Francisco Rural Press*.

Aberystwith, Wales, must be a charming place to dwell in. The Inspector of Nuisances has found many houses entirely unfit for habitation, being overcrowded and both sexes promiscuously herded together. In one place a family lives in a hut which is also used as a slaughter-house, skin room and butcher's shop; and in another, a woman, a grown up daughter, a cow, a heifer, and nine fowls occupy one room, which has no fireplace, no window, and no light or ventilation beyond that provided by the door.

ADDRESS OF CHURCH EMIGRATION AGENT.—Mr. William C. Staines, Box 3807, P. O. New York City.