

that all this, in every stage, is going on at once, within the limits of the mill, it may well be supposed to present a busy scene. The smell of juice and of sugar vapour, in all its stages, is intense. The negroes fatten on it. The clank of the engine, the steady grind of the machines, and the high, wild cry of the negroes at the caldron to the stokers at the furnace doors, as they chant out their directions, or wants—now for more fire, and now to scatter the fire—which must be heard above the din, “A-a-b’la! A-a-b’la!” “E-e-cha candelal!” “Puerta!” and the barbaric African chant and chorus of the gang at work filling the cane troughs; all these make the first visit at the sugar house a strange experience. But after one or two visits, the monotony is as tiresome as the first view is exciting. There is, literally, no change in the work. There are the same noises of the machines, the same cries from negroes at the same spot, the same intensely sweet smell, the same state of the work in all its stages, at whatever hour you visit it, whether in the morning or evening, at midnight or at the dawn of day. If you wake up at night, you hear the “A-a-b’la! A-a-b’la!” “E-e-cha! E-e-cha!” of the caldron-men, crying to the stokers, and the high monotonous chant of the gangs filling the wagons or the trough, a short, improvised stave, and then the chorus; not a tune, like the song of the sailors at the tackles and falls, but a barbaric, tuneless intonation.—*To Cuba and back: a Vacation Voyage.*

PRESERVING EGGS.—The most simple and successful method of preserving eggs for fall and winter use, is to employ a pint of lime and a pint of salt, mixed with a bucket of water, and after packing the eggs in a jar or keg, with the small end downwards, in successive layers, then carefully turn in the mixture until the eggs are covered. In our travels in Kentucky we stopped at a place where probably the largest number of fowls are kept in the State, and we were shown some small chickens that were hatched from eggs that were packed in August (1858) and preserved according to the above directions. Six of the eggs thus-preserved were marked and placed under a hen, together with eight fresh laid ones. Every egg but one hatched, which was one of the marked ones. The fact was so remarkable, it led to doubts in the minds of some of the family, whether there must not have been some mistake in the matter, when the female who had the chickens in charge, and who has raised the present season about one thousand, repeated the trial, taking eight eggs from the same keg near the lower tier,

and placed them under a hen with no other eggs; in due time five of these eggs hatched out strong and healthy chickens; a sixth egg was thrown out of the nest and was broken, when it was discovered that it contained a live chick. Thus it will be seen that eggs by this method cannot only be preserved from eight to nine months perfectly fresh, but that the living principle can be retained and the eggs hatched.—These eggs were put into a keg or half-barrel and headed up so as to be nearly or quite air tight, and then placed in a cool cellar, where they remained all winter.—The fresh, natural appearance of the eggs, when broken to be cooked, led to the idea of testing their vitality by an effort to hatch them.—*Valley Farmer.*

THE COLONIAL LUMBER TRADE.—The lumber business of New Brunswick is reported to be just now in a very satisfactory condition. The high rates at which deals have ruled in Great Britain during the present year have caused the lumbermen to make arrangements to enter more extensively than usual into lumbering the ensuing season. The prospects for remunerating prices in the British market for the coming year are considered to be good. Although the arrival of wood cargoes at Liverpool this season have been larger than the last, the consumption has been greater, and prices have rather an upward tendency. The stock of deals on hand in New Brunswick is said to be smaller now than for any period during the past ten or twelve years, and little more remains to go forward until the new supply comes to market. There is every probability, therefore, that prices will rule higher in the Spring, provided the present demand continues. But it may be added that lumbering is at best but an uncertain and precarious business. The shipbuilding operations of the Province are pronounced to be in a stagnant state, occasioned doubtlessly to a very great extent by the sweeping change made a few years since in the Navigation Laws of the British Empire. It is hardly to be hoped that any change will be brought about in the carrying Trade of the Mother Country, so far as retaliating upon non-reciprocating nations is concerned, for many years to come, when, as the British ship owners in a body will have it, the Shipping interests of the Empire will have been brought to the very verge of ruin.—*Halifax Herald.*

GREEN OLD AGE.—A Manchester paper thinks Lord Brougham's mind and body equal defiance to the torpid advances of great age. He is verging on eighty, and