

ter of horses brought from the Anazeh, I find one black. But so rare is that color, that, if I had merely trusted to my recollection, I should have said that I never saw a black horse in the desert. Of other colors I saw none, except in the solitary instance of a skew-bald; and I cannot at this moment, undertake to say that he was an Anazeh, or belonged to some of the tribes where the purity of the breed can be less depended on.—“*Horse-dealing in Syria, 1854,*” in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

**RECIPTS FOR TESTING EGGS.**—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lay on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on the small end, the large end always uppermost unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water—always end up never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark, and hold them between the eye and a candle or lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—a light will shine through a reddish glow; while if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

**SOAP-SUDS FOR CURRANT BUSHES.**—A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* says: I have found the cultivation of currants to be very profitable. By care and attention I have greatly increased the size of the bushes and the quality of the fruit. My bushes are now about six or eight feet in height, and are remarkably thrifty. The cause of this large growth, I attribute in a great measure to the fact that I have been in the habit of pouring soap-suds, and chamber-lye around their roots during the summer season. I am satisfied from my own experience, and that of some of my neighbors, that this treatment will produce a most astonishing effect upon the growth and product of the bushes, and would advise others to give it a trial.”

### Monthly Meteorological Registrar.

St. Martin Isle Jésus, Canada East, (nine miles west of Montreal,) for the month of January  
—Latitude, 45 degrees 32 minutes North. Longitude, 73 degrees 36 minutes West. Height above the level of the Sea, 118 feet.

By CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M. D., LL. D.

#### Barometer.

Highest, the 14th day, 30.458 inches.  
Lowest the 21st day, 29.314 “  
Monthly mean, 29.861.  
Monthly range, 1.141.

#### Thermometer.

Highest, the 16th day, 46° 4.  
Lowest, the 3rd day, 28° 4.  
Monthly mean, 13° 15  
Monthly range, 71° 8.  
Greatest intensity of the Sun's rays, 66° 4.  
Lowest point of terrestrial radiation, 27° 1.  
Mean of humidity, 786.  
Rain fell on 5 days, amounting to 0.474 inches; it was raining 24 hours 40 minutes.

Snow fell on 14 days, amounting to 11.90 inches; it was snowing 74 hours 40 minutes.

The most prevalent wind, W. by S.  
Least prevalent wind, E.  
Most windy day, the 28th day; mean miles per hour, 22.88.  
Least windy day, the first day; mean miles per hour, 0.21.

Aurora Borealis visible on 1 night.  
Lunar Halo, visible on 1 night.  
The Electrical state of the atmosphere has indicated moderate intensity.  
Ozone was present in moderate quantity.