furnish one labourer to the acre, and by so combining, they would bring together some 75 or 100 hands—more or less—and in the heat of harvest make a commencement at cane cutting and transportation, (I except those farms having mills,) and in one month all the cane in the upper district of the St. Paul's river could be manufactured; for the mill at Gaudilla can, when put to the test, express out 8000 gallons of cane juice in twelve hours, (and with another train of kettles in a few hours more boil it off,) which, if healthy, will yield above six thousand pounds of dry sugar, and in twenty-six days and a few hours, the amount would be one hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds. And then again this quick manner of working would save so much of the loss, one way and another, which is generally incident to the slow transportation of cane; for I could better afford to grind for one-third during the season, (I may say one-fourth,) than I can for one-half under the present way of working; because I would have constant employment for my mill hands whom I cannot discharge so soon as I have finished my own crop, without detriment to some of my neighbors; and another reason is, I then would have the proper time to arrange my own farm, with the great advantage of the megass for fuel, which we cannot use to advantage after the showers set in. To prove this fact, I have made, with one train of kettles, in nine hours, (using the megass,) 1600 lbs. of sugar, and could it be so arranged that my mill could work thirty-six days, Sundays excepted, the walls and coppers being continually kept hot, the number of pounds could be increased considerably; while with wood, the average is 1000 lbs. to the day of twelve hours.

Under the present system of working, there can scarcely cane enough be brought to the mill in one week to keep the mill at work more than a few hours; and it is a well established fact that the only way to lessen expenses around a steam mill, is constant employment for those employed. It is therefore necessary for us to make the proper calculation that time is money; and if it takes ten men one week to do a piece of work, that thirty would do it in one day and a half, which leaves four and a half days to operate with the hoe or some other instrument of husbandry in some field that demands our immediate attention.

The growing of sugar cane could be considerably advanced, were there capitalists who would purchase cane grown on different farms and convert it into an article suited to their purpose; but as yet these things cannot be, for the capital is in the hands of those who would not engage in such a project, or whose business calls them in another direction. But we cherish the hope that such things will, as a natural consequence, ere long be, and by that time all will be better prepared for it; there will be a more firm and steady price for the staple product; men will be better prepared to judge of the probable yield of an acre of cane; they will know the average percentage gained by the different mill and kinds of mills. I now get about 80 per cent. of juice from cane expressed at my mill. I have known and tried several experiments with the transportation of cane as far as three miles from my mill, and if cane be taken off in the dry season, it will pay a man to cut, transport and manufacture the cane for about three-fifths of the nett proceeds, but one-fourth will not pay in the rainy season, and for that reason, I have declined taking off a crop on similar conditions; though if we had large conveyances for transportation, such as scows, this would lessen the expense considerably. All these things we can have if we will but come together and combine our means; and, as I before stated, no one man feels able for the task, for the want of capital to carry out the project; but plenty of hands will make light work.

Nor are these obstacles confined to the growing of sugar cane alone, but they are applicable to many other branches of husbandry, and they are worthy of attention, for thereby we may lessen our expenses fifty per cent.

July 11th, 1860. W. S. A.

From the Cavalla Messenger.

THE AFRICAN FEVER.— The following note kindly sent us by Doctor Durrant, of the S. S. Sunbeam, appears to us so sensible and so entirely to agree with our own experience, that we think it well worth the attention of all residents in Africa, and of all who take an interest in the treatment of African fever.

We have ourselves treated two cases of African fever entirely with Quinine, and with entire success. In both cases, the quinine was given in large doses, *when fever was* high and the effect was to *break it up* in about eight hours.

Dear sir. I write to thank you for your kind invitation. It would have afforded me much pleasure and satisfation to have visited you on Sunday as proposed, but it is unfortunately not possible for us to remain here, as the vessel should arrive at the Nun's mouth by the 1st of August.

The health of our crew up to this day has been excellent. Of course I can but anticipate that many of us will be visited by one or other of the forms of fever common to the African coast. It has never been my lot to treat the disease, never having visited that country before. But from all I can ascertain without actual experience, the fevers on this coast are similar to what I have witnessed in the Western and South Western States of America. I entertain much doubt about there being any *specific* character or difference in the medical acceptation of the term specific.

I believe the African fevers to be essentially of the *Adynamic* or *Asthenic* type and therein bearing the attributes of our typhus fever. I believe the pathology or condition of the fluids of the body in these diseases will be the same. It seems to me that the mortality of former years is attributable to the mistaken treatment adopted,—the injudicious use of Calomel and bleeding. Of course the laws which regulate disease and health in a Physiological sense are the same in Africa as in any other part of the world. Symptoms of course vary according to constitution, and the physical characteristics of the country in Africa so different from other climes.

The indications of treatment and *prophylactic* means are decidedly of the tonic kind.

The judicious regulation of the various functions of the body, and the use of Quinine will with generous diet shield the body from predisposing causes,—and combined with proper hygienic regulations, as scrupulous cleanliness &c. will I think insure comparative immunity from the havoc recorded in previous voyages.

We publish the above as a pretty fair specimen of impressions of things in Africa from new comers.

A physician on board the English Steam Schooner Sunbeam, gives his opinion and views as to the peculiar character and proper treatment of the African fever, of which, he acknowledges, he has never treated a solitary case. The mode of treatment he recommends, the Editor of the Messenger thinks most highly of, as it so entirely agrees with his own experience, he having treated two cases entirely with Quinine. The Sunbeam Doctor seems not content with recommending the proper mode—*his*