

The Vineyard.

Value of the Scuppernon.

EDITORS PRESS:—In your issue of the 17th, F. W. Gibson inquires if the Scuppernon grape can be had in California. Several have tried to find it, but without success. To give you an idea of the value of this grape, I cut a slip from the Mobile (Alabama) Register of January 17th, showing in what estimation it is held. It is a native of North Carolina, and the most delicious and delicate grape I ever saw. The yield of sufficient grapes each year to produce one hundred gallons of wine is no exaggeration. I send this simply for your own information, and do not want to be known in the matter at all.

Your sample copies of the Press sent to Borden Grange, were all put in the hands of non-subscribers, and I am confident the result will be an addition to your subscription list.

J. A. P.
Borden, Stanislaus Co., January 30th, 1874.

Following is the article referred to:

The Scuppernon.

Quite a new interest in this noble grape is wakening throughout the lower south, and we are glad to see it. Almost every land owner is putting out, or arranging to put out, Scuppernon vines, and he could not do a better thing, for grapes, when they succeed well, are the most profitable products of a country, and the Scuppernon, properly cared for, always succeeds.

It is estimated that California produced last year over 12,000,000 gallons of wine, of the value of \$3,500,000; 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, with 250,000 pounds of raisins. The acreage under cultivation of the vine is estimated at less than 40,000 acres.

These figures look large, but they are small in comparison to what the lower south might do with Scuppernons, and to what she will do at no distant day. Scuppernon is bound to be king over all the fruits of this country, for it bears more at a less expense and with greater certainty than any other fruit-yielding plant in the world.

We need not hesitate to put out Scuppernon vines from fear that the market will be over-supplied, leaving us without sale for our product. The production of Scuppernon wine, once we were fairly into the business, would be profitable at one dollar per gallon. But there is little danger of its running so low as that. As our vines are put upon the market a taste for them will be developed, and they will take the place of the impure and inferior "foreign wines," so called; besides, the Scuppernon makes a brandy equal to the best, and as soon as enough is raised to turn attention in that direction, there is little danger that the supply will rise above the demand.

Put out Scuppernons liberally—there is no risk in it. It costs but little to put out a vine, and each vine put out now and well-tended, will be worth about one thousand dollars ten years hence. Putting out vines is an easy way of arranging a good legacy to leave to our children.

Some persons may think we overdo it when we say a vine well-tended will be worth about one thousand dollars ten years hence. We base our calculations upon what we know of vines now ten or twelve years old, which yield, each, at a single bearing, grapes sufficient to make a hundred gallons of wine, of a quality good enough to sell readily at \$2.50 per gallon.

—From the S. F. Pacific Rural Press.

Hybrid Grapes.

EDITORS PRESS:—Our wild-fire, winter, and summer grapes of the eastern, middle, and western States have been greatly improved by judicious selection, by growing seedlings and constantly selecting those that show most improvement or departure from the wild state, by hybridizing, pruning, and cultivation.

Those men who have devoted their time and energies to the improvement of the American grape—the only grape that will grow in the above-named States—are entitled to our gratitude. Bull, Shepherd, Campbell, Parker, Miller, Carpenter, Grant, Cunningham, Norton, Claywood, and others, have originated seedlings of great value. Rogers, Campbell, Underhill, Allen, Arnold, Moore, and others, have greatly ameliorated the American grape by infusing the finest strains of juice, from the European grape, through hybridizing. Those great men who, through their writings and works, have disseminated valuable information on the improvement, propagation, training, cultivation, soils, diseases, insects, etc., which bear on grape culture, may be mentioned. Downing, Elliott, Saunders, Strong, Fuller, Buchanan, Knowlton, Mennich Hussmann, Harszthy, Grant, Hyatt, et al. These commanders have, and are, leading the little army of vine cultivators on to victory. God speed the good cause, and strengthen the hearts of the inspirers of mankind!

Hybrids, in the true sense of the term, are mixtures of two different species; as, the pollen of the *Vitis californica*, dusted on the pistils of the *Vitis labrusca*, produces a mixture in the resultant seedling; and thus we call a hybrid. A mixture of two natives, as *labrusca* and *californica*, though generally called a hybrid, are really in the language of intelligent grape growers not hybrids, but crosses. A cross, a resultant between "native and native," a hybrid, between the "foreign and native."

Hybrids for the Pacific coast are useless, for we can grow in perfection the "pure bloods." East of the Rocky mountains, however, the *californica* will not grow; for the climatic conditions there are unfavorable. Here, especially California, is "its home." Nowhere on earth can better grapes be grown than in California, of both native and foreign. I have Arnold's hybrids, Rogers' and Moore's now in bearing. They are not even equal to the Delaware, Maxatawny, or Covington, much less the noble B. Hamburg, Chasselas, Rose, Chasselas de Fountainbleau, or W. M. d' Alexandria. Why grow them here then. We grow the best; why others of less value? We think it useless here.

Now, I am opposed to hybrid; and, on these grounds. First, the infusion of the tender blood of the *californica* in our American grapes makes them tender and liable to disease. Secondly, very few of them are equal, in all respects, to many of the best native grapes. Thirdly, greater real improvement in the American grape can be accomplished by crossing native and native, as Walter, Delaware, Maxatawny, etc.; these being resultants of crosses between native and native. Walter is a cross between Delaware and Diana; hence its superior qualities as a table, wine and raisin grape, for the States east of the Rocky mountains. By seedlings, by judicious crossing of the best in the best of the American grapes, we retain hardiness, vigor and adaptation to the soil, climate and culture. This is the field of success.

To retain the true American aroma, flavor and best body of our grapes, we must preserve at least one own as an inheritance, pure and unadulterated by foreign admixture. If, then, the process I have hinted out is followed, the little

boys and girls of this generation will live to see an American grape, an American wine, an American raisin, superior to all others for the American people. Our climate, our soil, our grape, our American brain, will accomplish this great desideratum. A. F. DAVIDSON.
Salem, Oregon, 1874.
—From the S. F. Pacific Rural Press.

Sericulture.

Sericulture, Etc.

EDITORS PRESS:—I have had correspondence lately with Mr. V. Clerc, of Bridgeway, Warren Co., North Carolina, and Mr. Paul A. Schettler, of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. The gentleman from North Carolina is a Frenchman, a viticulturist and sericulturist, who abandoned the south of France because of the destruction of grape vines there by the terrible phylloxera, and settled in North Carolina two years ago. He is the owner of a very extensive vineyard, having imported from France 80,000 vines of the best varieties for making wine. But last year, having gone through most of the States with the commission sent out to this country by the French government to examine American grape vines, they discovered that the phylloxera had already taken hold of the wild grape vines, and in North Carolina, too, so that then Mr. Clerc expected every month to have his splendid vineyard invaded by the redoubtable foe which so far we are unable to fight out; and he is thinking about coming over to this State with a good many of his vines. On his last trip from Europe to North Carolina, last fall, he made the acquaintance of a San Francisco gentleman, who advised him to come and settle in California, and gave him my address as that of a person competent to give him all the desired information. So he wrote me, and I have already answered his letter, and sent him the two numbers of the RURAL containing my essay on silk culture, recommending him my paper as the best means to get all the information he wants of California. I advised him to write at once for a year's subscription.

So it was with Mr. Schettler, of Salt Lake City, a gentleman much interested in silk culture. And here I will tell you frankly, and in saying so I am not in the least after any favors from you, that I consider the RURAL PRESS as a first-class paper, one of the best that I know, just the thing for the farmer's and family's bedside. Then the communications from your correspondents are generally of much interest, giving real, good, practical information. I highly congratulate you on the excellent way you are publishing the RURAL, and have no doubt that your list of subscribers goes on increasing every month, for you certainly deserve it.

FELIX GILLET.
Nevada City, February, 1874.
—From the S. F. Pacific Rural Press.

Growing Importance of the Silk Interest.

From the circular of the Silk Association of America we learn that the importations of raw silk for the month of December, at San Francisco were of the value of \$165,925; at New York, \$70,268. Total, \$236,233. Total for the year ending December 31, 1873, \$5,232,947. The above values represent only the foreign gold cost of raw silk, freight and charges not being included. There were also imported during the year 142 bales of Japanese cocoons for Hartford, Connecticut. The last item has a significance to California silk culturists. A few years ago, when they were raising a large number of cocoons, no market could be found for them; but now Hartford is importing cocoons from Japan. This change has been brought about principally by the American facilities for reeling, invented by an American mechanic, and in practical use at Hartford. Another cause is found in the fact that during the Franco-German war the whole silk trade of the world was kept in an abnormal state, and that since the close of that war this trade has returned to its natural condition, with improved manufacturing facilities in the United States. Should our silk growers produce cocoons now, they would find no difficulty in disposing of them at their real value. During the month of December the value of the manufactures of silk imported at New York was, in gold coin at foreign port, \$781,216. The value of the importations for the year ending December 31, 1873, was \$24,379,322. For the year 1872, the importations of manufactures of silk were \$32,677,719, showing a falling off this year of \$8,298,397. This is an encouraging exhibit, as it shows to some extent the growth of the silk-manufacturing business in the United States.

The day should not be far distant when California should supply all the raw silk needed for manufacture in the country, and when the whole should be manufactured within the borders of our own country.

IMPROVED WOOD FENCE.—The stakes are used in pairs, set at such an inclination toward each other that they intersect or cross, and are placed at the usual distance apart to form a panel of fence. A rider is supported in the angles placed centrally between each pair of stakes, with a rider extending across the top corner thereof. Braces are attached to the stakes at one end, while the other end rests beneath the lower angle of the latter, on the rider. The uprights are connected with the stakes by slats, and placed at an angle of fifteen degrees with the surface of the ground. Rails rest on these slats, and their ends lap past each other by placing them on opposite sides of the uprights. The fence is said to be straight, and proof against unruly stock, as well as high winds.

REMOVING SNOW FROM ROADWAYS.—A rather roundabout method of accomplishing this is patented by a Mr. Hart, who proposes a small locomotive engine, which is surrounded at the sides by a casing, with inclined endless belts with buckets, which take up the snow from rotating brushes or wings and convey it over connecting chutes to a separate tank, where the snow is melted by steam, connected to the boiler and the direct application of heat. The different parts which come in contact with the snow are heated by steam from the boiler, to prevent the clogging of the machine and insure a rapid delivery of the snow to the tank. We hardly expect Mr. Hart's plan to supersede the regular snow-plow on long lines, or to successfully compete with the system of laying down steam pipes, on short ones.

AN ARRANGEMENT FOR GETTING RID OF DELETERIOUS GASES IN THE LABORATORY.—Mohr suggests that such gases be either conducted through a rubber tube into the outside air, or into a Wolff's bottle containing milk of lime and in the second neck of which a funnel is placed containing small bits of charcoal.

SWEDISH FILTER PAPER.—Dr. F. Mohr discourages the use of this article. The author asserts that there are numerous brands of German filter paper that are far superior, both as regards strength of tissue and small amount of ash, in addition to being very much cheaper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philosophy of the Sand Blast.

At first sight, the cutting of a diamond or other hard substance, by another so much softer as sand is, seems flatly contradictory to common experience. Still, to any one who has ever fired a rifle ball against a rock, the fact that a flying soft body will bruise or crush a harder one is neither surprising nor new. The possible perforation of a pine board by a tall candle, fired from a musket, is an illustration of the same fact, familiar to every school-boy. In the sand blast, however, the effect seen is so manifestly disproportionate to the momentum of the individual particles that the explanation usually given in the grosser cases fails to hold good. Grains of sand, of very unequal size, appear to do precisely the same work when moving at the same rate, thus directly contradicting what has hitherto been an unquestioned law of impact.

Whence arises the discrepancy between what is and what might be expected? To answer this question, an English investigator has reconsidered the laws of impact, and finds that one of great significance and importance has heretofore been overlooked. It is this: At the moment of first contact, the pressure between impinging bodies is independent of their size. This law has been undetected heretofore, simply because the laws of impact have been considered mainly with reference to the centers of gravity of the bodies, while little or no attention has been paid to the points of impact and what goes on there between the instant of first contact and the time when the center of gravity is changed. Even with the compact bodies, it takes time for the pressure to extend to the inner particles.

Hence, on the instant of impact, it is only those particles in contact which are affected, and the rest of the body might be removed without altering the effect. In other words, the effect of impact is independent of the quantity of matter behind the particles which actually impinge.

That the effect of the sand blast is—as this law indicates—a battering, not a grinding action, is clearly shown by the microscope. A polished glass surface, that has been exposed for an instant to the blast, is spotted with points from which scales of fractured glass have been broken away in irregular directions. Each spot appeared as if a pellet of glass had been driven in by the collision, and the wedge-like action thus set up had driven away the surrounding glass. The polariscope confirms this inference. When thus tested, each spot shows a colored halo, proving that the surface of the glass is under strain.—*Sci. Am.*

How Mark Twain Got "Beat."

Our friend, Almarin B. Paul, tells us a pretty good thing on "Mark Twain" as a quartz sharp, which we do not recollect ever hearing Mark say much about, in his mining experiences. Perhaps he was afraid of incorporating too many facts in his book, and this came to near home to suit him. Just after Mark returned from the Sandwich Islands to this city, he was hard up for something to do if not for coin; and to make a raise, concluded to do what many others in a like situation were trying to do—sell a mine belonging to a friend. Among other things, he consulted Paul on the subject, who like all the others gave him plenty of advice if nothing else. Mark's plan was to make a large interest in the mine clear. His arrangements went on very nicely; his descriptive and persuasive powers were irresistible, and the mine was sold. When this happy consummation was reached, Mark, of course, expected to have his interest, which was not forthcoming as anticipated. It ended by his not getting the interest at all. One day Paul met him and asked how it was he "got beat so bad." "Well," says Mark, "the fact is, I talked so well and made the fellow believe the mine was so valuable, that he couldn't help but take it all."

Another Type Writing Machine.

A patent has recently been issued to Mr. John Galloway, of New York for an improved writing machine, which the inventor describes as follows: There is a roller, of sufficient size to receive a sheet of the paper to be used, and covered with cloth. This is mounted on a horizontal shaft which revolves in bearings attached to the frame. The paper, in connection with the colored paper or cloth from which the color is obtained for the impression, is rolled around the roller, and its edges are secured by a clamp. To the inner end of the roller is attached a spiral thread, which works between the pins of a shaft, so that the roller may be moved longitudinally upon its shaft at the same time that it is carried around thereby. By suitable means, the teeth of the shaft may be turned down out of gear with the thread, so that the roller may be pushed back at once when required. By suitable construction the roller is rotated by the upward movement of the forward parts of the frames, the downward movement of said parts raising a push pawl one tooth. A pawl which is pivoted to the frame, has its engaging end resting against the teeth of the wheel, to prevent said wheel from being turned back by the friction of the pawl as it is raised. A long block or hand piece is perforated longitudinally to receive a slide upon the forward bar of the movable frame. Upon the inner side of the forward end of the sliding block is formed an arm which projects through a slot in a plate, the ends of which are secured to the side bars of the frame. In this plate, are formed notches, and the free end of the arm is so formed that it may fit into the upper or lower notches, according as it is inclined upward or downward. Upon the top of the slotted part of the plate are formed the alphabet, the nine digits, a comma and a period, which characters are arranged in two rows, one corresponding with the upper and the other with the lower row of notches. Upon the lower side of the sliding block are formed two rows of raised type corresponding with the characters, and which project as such an inclination, that when the arm is in the notch of either the upper or lower row of notches, the corresponding row of types will be in proper position for making the impression. In using the machine, the paper is placed upon the roller and the block is grasped with the hand, and is moved to bring the arm successively into the notches corresponding to the letters of the word to be formed upon the paper. As the arm is brought into each notch, the block is forced down, and the letter is printed upon the paper. At the end of each word the roller is caused to rotate twice the usual distance, and thus forms a space between the words.

GARDENERS have long affirmed that the moon's rays give great activity to the growth of mushrooms. M. Charbonnier, of Paris, states that he has observed in his aquaria a very remarkable growth of cryptogamic vegetation under the influence of the light of the full moon.

HORTICULTURE.

Rice Culture on Upland.

A recent inquiry in *Our Home Journal*, from B. Tuggle about planting and cultivating upland rice has not, I think, been answered. And as the season for planting is approaching, I will endeavor to give the method and results as practiced on the Pine Lands in this locality. The soil to be well pulverized with plow and harrow first, then laid off in rows from eighteen to thirty inches apart with bull tongue or marker with wooden teeth prepared for the purpose. If on cow pen or previously fertilized soil the seed is dropped in the drill at the rate of from one peck to one half bushel per acre, and covered lightly with harrow, brush or roller. If a fertilizer is required, it is well to sprinkle lightly in the drill, say of cotton seed meal (which is the commercial fertilizer mostly used here), 200 pounds to an acre. The planting should be done last of February, or in March, as a frost after it is up does not injure it much, and by planting early it matures before the heat of summer affects it. As soon as it is up so as to follow the rows easily, run a small bull tongue as close to it as possible. Give it another sprinkle of cotton seed meal on each side, 200 pounds more per acre; then cut out with a narrow hoe, leaving two or three healthy blades or stocks from three to five inches apart, or even six inches, for, like oats and wheat it stools out sending up twenty and thirty stalks from one grain. After thinning to a stand, work the middles with a light cultivator or harrow, leaving the surface as level as possible. Do not at any time throw a furrow to the rice, but cultivate shallow as long as the grass continues to grow. Twice is usually sufficient, for if the crop is planted close enough, it will soon shade the ground and keep down the grass or weeds. Select new land or that upon which there is no crab grass, and it requires no more labor than corn. The cutting, threshing, etc., same as oats or wheat. The yield here is from thirty to eighty bushels an acre, and the straw is about as good as hay for feed. We get our rough rice dressed or polished in New Orleans, the mills charging one cent per pound as prepared for market. Some dress in hand mortars fresh as they use it, which is done quite rapidly, and thought to be better when cooked.

A measured bushel of upland or bull-rice, as it is named here, from size of grain, and rank growth, will give about twenty-two pounds when dressed. It can be procured, I presume, in large or small quantities at the seed store of E. F. Virgin, who advertises in the *Journal*.—*J., in Home Journal.*

Now who among our seedsmen or farmers, will send to E. F. Virgin, 98 Gravier street, New Orleans, for a package, however small, of this upland rice? It can be obtained through the mail at small cost, enough at least to make a beginning. There is no doubt but that upon alluvia along our rivers, and on the reclaimed lands, this variety of rice can be grown to profit, and possibly upon our plains of rich, sandy loam, where irrigation can be applied.

Cultivation of Pumpkins.

EDITORS PRESS:—In your issue of the 24th ult., you make me to recommend plowing in the beginning of April and then again in mid-April. The first plowing should be in early spring, say January or February, and the second plowing in mid-April, when the seed may be put in. It is possible to get a good crop by sowing as late as June. Last year my first sowing was cut down by the frost of May 31st, and a second sowing, early in June, produced the crops I mentioned—50 tons on about four acres.

Reason or Credulity.

In the after part of the same letter, besides sundry small typographical errors, you have printed "reason has been prescribed," it should have been "proscribed," in matters of religion. One letter makes a vast difference in a word. I wished to combat the too prevalent idea that faith consists in a blind submission to authority, and that God is pleased by our giving an unreasoning assent to certain propositions which are said to be incomprehensible.

The "Legislative" Column

Is a good addition to the RURAL. Farmers must be pleased to get a summary of Agricultural Legislation without wading through the entire business of the Legislature.

EDWARD BERWICK.
Carmel Valley, Feb. 3, 1874.
—From the S. F. Pacific Rural Press.

Wild Morning Glory.

EDITORS PRESS:—This is probably the "man-root," which is that large, extremely bitter root found so plentifully in this State; the way to get rid of it, to bore with a common auger down to and into it, and drop into the root a spoonful of salt and it will die directly.

The two are not identical at all. The "man-root" of our correspondent is a bulbous root, often of monstrous growth; the wild morning glory, root and branch, is a running vine like the common morning glory or rose crotalaria, and the very worst of California's pestiferous weeds.

—From the S. F. Pacific Rural Press.

During the reboating of the furnaces in an iron establishment in England, says the *British Journal of Science*, the men worked when the thermometer placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 1200. In the Bessemer pits the men continue a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort at 1400. In some of the operations of glass making the ordinary working temperature is considerably over 1000, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212°. In a Turkish bath the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105° to 110°. In enamel works men labor daily in a heat of over 3000°. On the Red Sea steamers the temperature in the stoke hole is 145°. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of disease develop itself.

M. GAUDIN has been making experiments to supersede borax, which is generally employed in soldering, and the result is that he finds that an excellent flux for soldering iron, and brazing copper and aluminum bronze, is obtained by a mixture of equal parts of cryolite and chloride of barium. Cryolite is a product and export of Greenland, and consists of a double fluoride of aluminum and sodium.

A NEW material for use in circulating tubes for warming purposes has been suggested. It consists simply of glycerine in which calcium chloride or some other hygroscopic salt has been dissolved, so as to bring the specific gravity up to 1.40 or 1.45. Such a mixture boils at 300° to 320°, and may be used without loss of material in many kinds of apparatus for heating where steam, etc., is employed.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Lost.

On looking over our exchanges from different sections of the State wherever large herds of sheep most abound, we find that an unusual per cent. of loss has occurred during the months of December and January. If we were to inquire into the cause of this loss we would find that a very large per cent. of it occurred from sheer exhaustion from lack of sufficient food. Now if one-fourth of the flocks die the other three-fourths or many of them, must come very near dying, or are in a condition barely to live it through.

Now there are many sheep breeders in the State who are evidently earnest in their endeavors to improve the blood and general condition of their flocks, and show their earnestness in the constant addition of the best sheep they can import at whatever cost. Do not these sheep men know that the perfection they are aiming at, was produced in the better animal, almost solely by the care and high feeding bestowed upon the originals? Judicious selections and those well kept at all seasons of the year, may improve a breed of sheep; but all the care of mere selection of breed or blood will never improve the progeny, if dams and lambs are kept through the winter on starvation fare.

In the general suffering of the flocks this year are found not only the ewes which are to produce their young within a month or two; but the lambs of a year old or less. How can it be expected that half starved dams weakened in body and everything which constitutes life energy, can bring forth strong, healthy lambs? or that year old lambs will ever come up to the standard of their progenitors of high blood and high keeping, upon a fare of dry weeds and straw the first and most critical winter of their lives? It is simply strange that breeders who know how important it is that any animal be kept growing till they attain their full growth without set back, should so utterly neglect to provide against this stunting process of starving for a short season.

It is the most effectually degenerating process that can be devised, and our flocks cannot be kept up to their present standard of purity and constitutional vigor by such treatment. Until we adopt the rule to keep no more animals than we can keep well the whole year, and then act up to the rule, we can never make much advance in the march of improvement in stock breeding.

Who are Your Nurserymen?

What disappointment can be greater than for one to purchase a large lot of fruit trees, prepare the ground, and plant them with the greatest care, cultivate them year after year, trim, prune, and shape them into nicely formed trees, with the fullest expectation that they will finally repay him for all his care, and then, on showing their first fruits, he finds he has been deceived—that the money paid for the trees was no better than squandered, that the use of the ground has been lost, and all his time and attention upon the trees been no better than thrown away?

Instead of the finer varieties of fruits which he bargained for, he finds he has only common seedlings, of which not one in ten are worthy of culture. He finds he has been outrageously deceived by his nurseryman; or, perhaps, itinerant vendor of fruit trees, of whom—unless he is the vendor of his own nursery-grown trees—you are seldom sure of obtaining what you bargain for. Cases like these we have heard of repeatedly, and even some nurserymen are always ready to fill any order one may make, particularly if the trees are to be sent to a considerable distance.

Next to this fault of us, we hope very few of our nurserymen, is that of filling the order in the next nearest conscientious way; which is this: If they have not all the varieties ordered, will fill up the blank with other kinds, which they are ready to warrant to be equal or even superior to those ordered; as though they knew better what was wanted than the purchaser himself. There is, therefore, a great responsibility resting with nurserymen, and none other than those of the strictest integrity should be patronized for a single year. And if he be a man fit for his place, he would no more knowingly sell a tree not true to name, than he would fleck money from your pocket; and more, he would take every pains to have the strictest accuracy prevail in all his nursery operations, so that there be scarcely the possibility of an error.

POISONOUS COLORS.—In opposition to our expressed opinion that all anilin colors are not necessarily poisonous, some of our contemporaries think that it is better to err, if at all, on the safe side, and to avoid the use of anilin dyes for coloring purposes altogether. We do not object to their advice, and surely those anilin dyes in which arsenic enters as a component part are certainly poisonous. A warning has been raised against fabrics dyed with anilin colors as injurious to the wearer. This has been contradicted by German chemists, who think to prove that it cannot be so. But then it is asserted that people have been poisoned and no sufficient cause could be found than the wearing of anilin dyed clothes. A writer in California goes even so far as to assert that carbame is awfully poisonous, and hangs up an alarming tableau of the consequences—loosening of the teeth, falling out of the hair, serofulous eruptions, dyspepsia, insanity and death. It is curious that carbame has from time immemorial been considered utterly harmless, and used by druggists to color tinctures, etc. It is also stated that experiments were made in France, and that a baby died under terrible convulsions after eating four ordinary plates of ice-cream, colored with carbame. Our contemporary, the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, remarks justly in this regard, that four ordinary plates of ice-cream are very likely to disagree awfully with a baby, whether it be the cream, not the baby, were colored with carbame or not.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

A CASE OF OPIUM CURE.—*The Druggist*, of London, says that a young lady who had been long accustomed to the use of opium applied to an eminent physician to make hypodermic injections of morphia. He commenced by making the injections as desired, of morphia and water; by degrees the quantity of morphia was lessened without her knowledge, until within a few days nothing but pure water was injected; after each injection she would lapse into a quiet sleep, in the same manner as she had been accustomed to do under the actual use of morphia. This treatment was continued for several months, during which time tonics had been used, to strengthen the system and bring about a healthy condition after being so long a time under the influence of opium. When he considered it safe to do so, he told her plainly that she had not taken a particle of morphia for several months, and was entirely free from its influence; this statement of course was received with intense surprise, as well as unbounded joy. The lady is to day entirely free from any desire for opium.

In the long run, a tried character for truth, honor and honesty is the best capital, and gives the largest interest.