## GOOD HEALTH.

## Duration of Human Life.

The opinion has become very prevalent among many that of late years human life has become short ned beyond what it was a thousand or two or three hundred years ago. But well authenticated facts contradict such upin-

It is stated, in a recent German periodical, that while in Republican Rome the average duration of life among the upper, always the longest lived classes, was only thirly years, among the same classes in the present century it reaches fifty years. In the sixteenth century the mean duration of life in Geneva was 21.21 years; between 1814 and 1833 it had reached 40.68 years, and at the present time as many

years; between 1814 and 1833 it had reached 40.68 years, and at the present time as many people live there to the allotted term of seventy as thre hundred years ago lived to forty-three.

The rapidity with which the mean rose in England, even in its earliest period of extension, is shown by the comparison of two financial transactions in that country, one in 1993 and the other in 1/90. In the former year Gov-vernment made considerable profit by borrowing a large sum of money on terminable annuities, based on the mean duration of life at that time; based on the meanduration of life at that time; in the latter another losn, based on the same tables, resulted in a serious loss. The average duration of life in England at the present day is about forty years for males, and forty two for females. The ratio is of course higher among the better-to-do classes, lower among the working classes and the poor. The aristocracy and annuitants are exceptionally long-lived; and a much larger number of people than is generally supposed reach the age of one hundred years and upwards.

There can be no better test of the : melioration which we owe to modern civilization than the increased length of man's earthly span as compared with the age attained in ancient and mediaval times.

LIME VAPOR IN MEMBRANOUS CROUP, Dr. John Bartlett, in the Chicago Medical Examiner, recommends the following method of iner, recommends the following method of using lime vapor: The patient is placed in a tent extemporized with bedclothes and clothes horse. In this is placed a tub, and in the tub a bucket, filled with hot water. Patient being seated in the tent with nurse, the slacked lime is dropped into the water. From time to time the physician estimates the state of the vapor, increasing the steam and lime by dropping into the water pieces of lime. The quantity of lime required is large. The doctor's experience in the use of this bath has been a happy one. The onward march of the disease seemed checked at once, and a real improvement to take place.

NERVOUS SYMPATHY .-- Our readers have no NERVOUS SIMPATHY.—Our readers have no doubt noticed the verification of the phrase "gapes are catching," and it would seem by the following singular statement that fainting is catching also: "A young lady recently, while in convergation on matters verging on the horrible in Stronge's correct factory, New Haven, with a number of comrades, fainted. Singular to say the last was contagious, and girl after girl fainted, and even one man employed in the shop succumbed. How long this would have gone on, it is impossible to say. Mr. Morris, the foreman, ordered a stoppage of work, and thus ended this singular and unparalleled demonstration of nervous sympathy." onstration of nervous sympathy

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-M. Lebeau, a veterinary surgeon of Paris, claims to have dis-covered a cure for hydrophobia, and submits the cure to an experiment, as follows: On the 23d of May he inoculated with hydrophobia virus sixteen dogs, in a hospital. Eight of these dogs will be kept securely without treatment; the other eight will be treated with the remedy, and the prectitioner is confident that that his eight will remain sound, while the others will die.

GOOD ADVICE TO A DYSPEPTIC. - A gentleman saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending two postage stamps to the advertiser, and the answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whisky

# DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Buckwheats and How to Make Them.

Buckwheat cake, properly made and of suitable incredients, is not only a very harmless little circular institution when decently and rightly dressed, but a very excellent and healthy adjunct to the morning meal for five or six months of the year as well. I would not, how ever, and do not, make them from buckwheat alone, for the simple reason that they are not so good by half, leaving the question of hygiene out of the account. My cakes are made of out of the account. My cases are made of buckwheat flower, Graham flour from white wheat, and wheat middlings equal parts, or the two former in equal proportions, and I am of the opinion that no other combination of grains or meals now known can surpass this for the purpose intended. A little catmeal in place of the middlings does well, but it is not so good. We think our cakes are always good when they have had proper attention, and I will submit the formula to your readers for

Always mix in a covered earthen jar, with Always mix in a covered earthen jar, with suitable spout for pouring, and never in tinMix at bedtime one quart of the flours and in the proportions above mentioned; three tablespoons ful soft yeast; a teaspoonful salt; sufficient buttermilk or other sour milk to make a rather thick batter. Let this stand in a moderately warm place until morning, and when wanted for use, thin slightly with cold water, add a teaspoonful of saleratus or soda, and bake immediately over a briak fire to Aun:
Chloe's "golden brown," and serve pretty warm, with the baking heat slightly diminished, and by no means steam them under a tin, and wait till all are baked before esting, as is frequently recommended. Then if a little in, and wait till all are baked before esting, as is frequently recommended. Then if a little gravy is reliabed no harm will ensue, if properly made, but there is a vart difference between lard oil and a juicy meat gravy. If syrup is used, pure sugar drips, or better still, maple syrup if obtainable should be used, and not sulphuric "golden drips," which has recently found its way into the market and is poisonous. When the batter is once started as above, and cakes desired each morning, all you have to do is to leave a small portion of the batter each time, let it stand over night as before, and add the necessary flour, milk and saleratus in the morning and the trick goes on repeating itself admirably and only needs entire renewal at ong intervals—Country Gentleman.

ANOTHER METSOD OF MARINO COD-LIVER OT.
PALATARLE.—Mr. P. L. Simmonds, in the London Chemist and Druggist, suggests the following: Take equal parts of ground coffee and bone black; mix them in ten times their combined weight of cod-liver oil, and digest for half an hour at a temperature of about 1300 Fahr; then place the mass on a filter and drain the oil off, and you will have its nauseous taste changed into a pleasant coffee flavor.

## Two Good Recipes.

We clip the following from the correspond-

We clip the following from the correspondence of the Germantown Telegraph:

Stewed Water-Cresses.—It may not be generally known that water cresses are very delicious when stewed. They should be placed in strong sait and water to tree them from all insects, after which they should be carefully picked over, all the water drained off, and then put into a stew pan with a lump of butter and a little sait and pepper—a few minutes will suffice to render the cress quite tenser. A little vinegar may be added just before serving, but this must be according to taste. The cress stew made thin, as a substitute for parsley and butter, will be found an excellent adjunct to butter, will be found an excellent adjunct to

Scrap Pudding.—Put the scraps of bread, crust and crumb, into a bowl with sufficient milk to cover them. Cover with a saucepan lid or a plate, and put into the oven to sook about half an hour. Take out and mash with a fork till it is a pulp; then add a handful of raising and as many currents. raisins and as many currants, a teacupful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk, some candied lemon-peel and one egg. Stir up well, grease a pudding dish, and pour the pudding in. Grate over a little numeg, put into a moderate oven, and let bake for an hour and a half.

A Good way to clean black kid gloves is to take a tesspoonful of salad oil, drop a few drops of ink in it, and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather; then let them dry in

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

# Sheep Raising.

By Col. E. S. STOWELL-Continued.

### The Improved Spanish Succeed the French Merinos.

In 1844 and 1846, Mr. Edwin Hammond, o In 1844 and 1846; Mr. Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt., parchased of Stephen Atwood, of Woodbury, Conn., of his pure Humphrey merinos, in three several putchases, the basis of his flock since so widely and justly celebrated. And for twenty years he and his contemporaries both in the Atwood (since called Infantade) and the Pauler branches of the Smarth with made and a railed strides in the Smarth with smarth with smarth. the Spanish merino, made rapid strides in im-provement, an improvement by "their perfect understanding and exquisite management of their materials," as great as that of Bakewell in the coarse sheep of England, or Bates in the improved "Shorthorn." They "converted the thin, light-boned, smallish and imperfectly covered sheep that they found into large round, low, strong-boned, well covered sheep, models of compactness and beauty in form and character," with which you are all so conver-sant, and a fleece such as the world never saw before—a fleece to which the famed "Golden Fleece," for which Jason sailed the world over, bore no comparison; a fleece with a long, fine, bore no comparison; a fleece with a long, fine, even, instrous, elastic, strong, stylish fibre of turnost quantity, holding its quality even upon flank, head, legs and belly, compact, and finer to the touch, "opening like a book," and showing a soft, mellow, pink skin between the cream tinted and water lined leaves.

Early in this period the profits of breeding Spanish merioos were not large. The American people had been misled and lost money in sheep. To be sure, they were Sayons and

sheep. To be sure, they were Saxons, an their loss was owing to the unfitness of thos sheep to the American market, and the stupid policy of building up the commerce of a country at the expense of her manufacturers. The try at the expense of her manufacturers. The people moved slowly and the breeders slowly, but surely; they were creating from but meagre material a race, a breed, and a wonderful one it was, but the people didn't see it, the change was so gradual. Suddenly a bright light appeared, like a meteor flash! The Taintor importations of French merinos, those huge models of bone and corrugated skin with their gross but uneven fleeces, struck the eye, and the American people were thoroughly awakened, and with their characteristic unification rushed pell mell into their purchase. cation rushed pell mell into their purchase. Alas! to be again disappointed. The French merino was as much too much of a good thing

Meanwhile the breeders of the Sparish merino pursued the even tenor of their way, catching, it may be, an inspiration from the advent of such a striking model as the French sheep presented, and availing themselves of the true breeders' prerogative of moulding accord-ing to will, and to almost any type, in form, in fleece, and all that goes to make up the perfect sheep, they reached, it would seem, the highest sheep, they reached, it would seem, the highest acme of their art, and that, too, by judicious selections and crossings within the limits of their own flocks and families. To such an ex-tent were their improvements carried, that when the prestige of the French was lost, the awakened mind of the American public was ready to receive the improved Spanish merino as the sheep best adapted to their wants—a sheep that showed itself possessed of all the merits of the French merino, without its de-

The profits were bountiful and the harvest large, increased and subanced, it is true, by our civil war, until the demand was greater than the supply, and prices such as sheep never reached before. Don't blame the breeders for reached before. Don't blame the breeders for that; their prices we e their protection. Too large! says one. Aye, too large they might three been, I don't deny that, but they were for a real thing, an article that was truly and demonstrably meritorious! For a sheep was produced that yielded a pound of wool in the grease to four pounds of carcass, and a pound of clean, scoured wool, fit for the cards, to a title over twelve pounds of carcass, and that. of clean, scoured wool, fit for the cards, to a ittle over twelve pounds of carcass, and that, too, so even and fine that nearly one-half was of one kind, known to the trade as No. 1; a wool that enters most largely into the manufacture of the best of American cloths. Individual sheep sheared as high as, ewes twenty and rams thirty pounds per head. Flocks of pure Spanish merinos were established in many parts of the West, breeders tuying a few twenty and their stock rams in Vermont often replenishing their stock as they could afford, (for these sheep were costly, and the good ones are yet,) in the lands le endeavor to become the ram breeders of their own sections, and imram breeders of their own sections, and improve the large flocks of grades and re-Spanish the many flocks of Saxons, raising their average from two to six and even eight pounds of wool per head for large flocks kept for the purpose of wool growing alone.
[To be Continued.]

## Eastern Wool Markets.

New York, June 26th.—There has been a rather improved demand for the finest grades of wool, but still the market lacks that life which dealers and buyers generally believe would prevail at this period of the season. Manufacturers are far behind in the total amount of fall grades manufactured so far this season, for though some lines are meeting with a fair demand, the goods market generally season, for though some lines are meeting with a fair demand, the goods market, generally speaking, is without life, with prices very much in favor of purchasers. Foreign clothing wood continues depressed, and holders are in many instances shipping to Europe, as the condition of the Eoglish markets is reported as being far better than here. Fleeces arrive very clowly, as but few purchases have been made

owing to the extreme views of farmers. Spring California is weak, but considerable business has been done at lowest prices and confinges has been done at low-st prices and cominues steady. Texas is being received quite freely. The choicest grades are sold above the views of purchasers. Coarse grades sell quite freely at steady rates. The sales have been: 275 bales Australian at 45 and 50c.; 38,000 fb. Cape, supposed at 33½@35c.; 50,000 fbs. fine and medium Eustern at 30@32½c.; 125,000 fbs. low Western do. and Mexican at 25½@26c.; 50 000 fbs. Colorado at 27@27½c.; 50,000 fbs. free spring California at 29@35c.; 10,000 fbs. long staple do. at 39c.; 22 bags burry do at 23½@24c.; 12 000 fbs. do. old at 21c.; 175,000 fbs. fall at 18@21c.; 8,000 fbs. Colore at 153½c.; 75 bags X pul'ed at 44@45c.; 1,500 fbs. 53½c.; 75 bags X pul'ed at 44@45c.; 1,500 bs. choice do. at 52½c.; 170 bags super do. at 45@ 46c.; and 105 do. lamb's do., 27 do. combing do., 6,000 bs. picklock florces, 2,000 bs. tub washed do., 10,000 bs. unwashed do., and 50,000 fbs. do. Western, on terms not made Boston, June 26th .- The demand for wool

bas been fair, and sales have been up to the full average, comprising for the week upwards of 150,000 pounds domestic, spring California, combing and delaine fleeces, and unwashed fleeces. There is no change to note in prices. The market is now settled on a basis of some three to five cents per pound lower for all kinds than current rates some months ago. Michigan fleeces, which formerly sold at 52% 523%. would not now bring over 48@483%. and fine Ohio and Pannalaran. and fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are fully five cents off from the highest point. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces are also off from three to five cents. New Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces would not bring One and Pennsylvania necess would not bring over 50@50½c. per pound for good average lots, and parties who are purchasing in anticipation of an advance on these figures a e likely to be disappointed. The present excitement in the wool growing States is a matter of surprise to both dealers and manufacturers, and it is believed that this excitement can be but toward. lieved that this excitement can be but tempo lieved that this excitement can be but temporary, as wool could not be bought at the prices ruling in the interior and disposed of in the Eastern markets except at a loss. Transactions in XXX Ohio have been principally at 52@53½ca, but these prices are for desirable lots of old wool. The demand for California is good, and the manufacturers evidently find this wool the absence of the country of this wool the cheapest of any now on the mar-ket, it costing from 65 to 80c for scoured. Sales of the week have been 623,000 pounds spring, including some fancy clips, as high as 38@40c. but principally from 30@35c. for good and out principally from 30@30c. for good and choice. Spring arrivals have been large, and holders are worsing off their stock as fast as possible, a prices are as high now as they are likely to be for some months to come. In pulled wool, very little has been done compared with transactions for some previous weeks. Recent sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XX and XXX, at 50@55c.; Michigan at 47c.; New York and Western fleeces at 45@51c.; washed, combing and delaine, 55@60c.; un washed do do, 38@50c.; scoured do do, 54@78c. tub washed do do, 55@56c.; super, 56c.; pulled, 45@54c.; spring, 20@40c.; California fall, 22c.

## The Bessemer Channel Steamer.

The much talked of experiment of Mr. Bes semer—a swinging saloon for avoiding sea sickness in crossing the English channel—seem to have proven a failure. At all events Mr. Bessemer has found it necessary to abandon the idea of making the cabin maintain its level automatically, and now entrusts that duty to a man who stands in the center of the cabin watching a spirit level, and managing with a single lever a complicated and powerful system of hydraulic brakes. Any one who knows by experience how difficult it is to hold a spirit lever perfectly motionless, will understand the delicacy of the task which this Bessemer brakeman has to accomplish. The incessant motion of the restless waves has to be counteracted by an equally incessant movement of the lever. A moment's inattention or carelessness, and A moment's mattention or carelessness, and the swinging cabin swings madly through an arc of many degrees. We do not understand, however, that he has entirely given up his pro-ject; that he is still hopeful of making it a suc-cess is quite probable and natural. But there can be no doubt but that he is sorely disap-nointed at the result thus for pointed at the result thus far.

Perhaps it may be truthfully said that the swinging saloon has not yet been tested under conditions favorable to the formation of an intelligent and unprejudiced opinion of the practicability of the idea, and the fact that it was allowed to remain fixed during the public trial trip, a though all the machinery for maintain-ing its equilibrium was in position, may be re-garded as indicating that Mr. Bessemer and great faith in its successful working. The English papers express doubts that it will ever be regularly employed in the channel service. owing to its onmanages bleness in entering and leaving the Calais harbor. This, however, remains to be determined. We certainly hope that Mr. Bessemer will succeed in making his ship a success, and that to the di-a pointment which he doubtless air ady f els will not be added the mortification of complete and final failure.

The Engineer expresses an opinion that the winging saloon, even if it is made to work, will never prevent sea sickness; yet it is always beat to avoid an over confident opinion with regard to an experiment which does not abso-lutely imply in its success a positive nulrifica-tion of well known natural laws. The declaration of Lardner that it was folly to think of crossing the Atlantic with a steamboat; the jeering of Davy at the idea of lighting the strets of London with gas, and the incredi-bility of other savants with regard to the assumed possibilities of railroad traveling in the early days of the locomotive, will always stand out as so many warnings against the propriety of condemning the future of anything which admits of a scientific possibility.

FAT DECCMPOSED BY SALT WATER .- M. MATticonaus, a manufacturer in San Sebastiau, long ago remarked that the fat which remained attached to salted skins was decomposed. Recently having bou, at fat which for a long time had been in contact with sea water, he had it washed with acidulated water, then with pure water, and flually presed, when he obtained water, and finally presed, when he obtained the faity scids: stearc, margaric and oldic. This conforms to what at present is known concerning fats; rancidity of fats is nothing but decomposition, the glycerine separating from the fatty scids, and the fats from being neutral when fresh, become said when old and rancid. It appears that the contact of salt water hastens this decomposition, while heat does this still more. Fat inclosed with water is a vessel and submitted to a heat of some 3000 to 4000 Fah. (of course under pressure.) 300° to 400° Fah. (of course under pressure,) will, when kept in soutinuous circulation, be decomposed in eight hours.

GRANGERS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by reference to other columns of this paper that the Grangers' Business Association of California is now ready for the transaction of a general commission business. Farmers who require business transactions in San Francisco should give this house the preference; they can rely upon the good faith of the managers.

#### Mechanical Drawing.

In this article I shall take a strictly profesional riew of the subject. I shall show the reader that the surveyor engineer, either civil or mechanical, ought to be a practical draftsman, and teach him how to become one.

Drawing is the gr phied representation objects, either real or imagined - imagined in our case expressly for the purpose of being carried out in nature and becoming real. The first practice must be free-hand drawing. All beginnings are difficult, and when you take your pencil in hand and find that you cannot do with it what you want to, you are apt to feel discouraged, and think that to do it requires special talent. Disabuse your mind of this idea; all that is required is the conviction that real work has begon and must be carried on with earnest, thoughtful application. With-out this application the most exalted talent will produce comparatively little. Look at some work executed for industrial purposes—for instance, the designs on calicoes, wall-papers, designs for carpets, etc.; try to copy them, or invent some new ones, and you will find that it requires a great amount of practice to produce anything as good. These designs are mostly produced in the factories by young men and women. After a time the girls make excellent draftswomen. They have to work expeditiously, and are certainly not paid as arrists. The necessity of supporting themselves has made them thoughtful and industrious, and their training rarely consists in more than the first practice I recommend, zealously carried

hrough. After a little intelligent practice you will find that you have more talent than you at first supposed, and the good opinion of yourself supposed, and the good opinion of yourself will increase your progress, and with it the enjoyment in your work. All of you can be-come good practical draftsmen, getting more expert in proportion as your profession offers you opportunities to execute drawings. The object of free-hand drawing is to discipline hand and eye, the hand being the more teachable of the two.

able of the two.

I will give an instance to prove that the eye must be educated to see. In running the boundary line between California and Nevada over a very rough and difficult country, I had two flagmen. The first one had to give sights ahead in a straight line, often distant for a mile or more. He had to grope his way through gulches, timber, and over rocks; but where he set up his flag he was seldom more than ten or fifteen feet off the line. He had an educated, keen eye. The hind flagman had to set up on the station just abandoned by the instrument:

keen eye. The hind flagman had to set up on the station just abandoned by the instrument; he had plenty of time to study the line before him, but still he would get lost on his way from one station to the other, and had sometimes to be hunted up by others of the party. When you look at some piece of machinery, especially if it be in motion, you will find it very difficult to see everything; whereas, when your eye is educated you will perceive the purpose of the construction and understand the thoughtfulness of the arrangement of its parts. The education of the eye begins with that of the hand with your first practice, and therefore I wish to impress upon you that your real work begins therewith. work begins therewith.

You should begin with copying simple forms —contour lines from good drawings. I would prefer the forms of nature—forms of leaves, plants, flowers, going from the most simple to the most complicated ones. These will teach the most complicated ones. These will teach you a good deal besides drawing. Copy these forms, correct your copy patiently, and finally, when true, outline them with an even, deliberate line. Drawings of good architectural ornaments, and for advanced scholars portions of the human frame, and finally figure drawing, is excellent practice. is excellent practice.

is excellent practice.

With the brush you will have to practice laying on flat tints in India ink and color, next evenly graduating from deepest shade to light. As soon as you have acquired some experience of hand and eye, you ought to begin to draw from nature the same leaves and flowers you can't from drawings.

copy from drawings.
In shading, take a cobble stone or shell of uniform color, put it before you and try to re-produce on paper the delicate shading of nature. You will require all your patience and perse-verence to vanquish that cobble stone or shell, but when you have succeeded you will have made great progress in your carrier as a drafts-man.—Manufacturer and Builder.

POPULAR SCIENCE WITH A VENGEANCE,-It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that everybody is now supposed to know a little science. Some of u know a very fit le. Others know a good deal, but the arrangement is somewhat confused. We scarcely know to which class the compiler of the 'Yorkshire Exhibi-tion Guide' belong. Whatever amount of scientific knowledge he possesses, he certainly has the art of "combining tis information has the art of "combining its information and presenting it to his readers in a fresh, encerful and in ere ting manuer. He says: "A m-dal and plate formed of the new metal, palladium, will be interesting to scientific men. The discovery of this metal a few years ago by Professor Graham finally settled the long disputed point as to whether or not the gas bydregen was a m tal. He proved that pella-dium was simply hydrogen condensed. This may be easily exemplified by placing a piece of the metal under the receiver of an air pur and exhausting the air. The solid metal once flies off as a gas, and on readmitting the air it shrinks again into its former size. The once fites off as a gas, and on readmitting the air it shrinks again into its former size. The little medal shown contains 100 times its vol-ume of the gas." We will only add, in trans-ferring this gem to our columns, that we hope it is not a fair sample of the teaching at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute—the worthy object for whose benefit the Yorkshire exhibition is being held.

Ar the Atlas works, Pittsburg Pa., they are making the largest shears ever constructed in this country. They will weigh forty tons, and will shear cold iron five inches thick.

# SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT. A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish

A salow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; duliness and drowsiness, with frequent head-sche; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in montu, dryness of throat and internal hear; palpitadryness of throat and internal heat: palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or ful feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, ain and soreness through bowels, with heat: constipation alternating, with frequent attace a of diarrhous; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rash of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; duliness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines. — Com.

## Put Flowers on Your Table.

Set flowers on your table-a whole nosegny if you can get it, or but two or three, or a single flower, a rose, a pink, a daisy. Bring a single flower, a rose, a pink, a daisy. Bring a few daisies or butteremps from your list field work, and keep 'hem alive in a little water: preserve but a bunch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass—one of the most elegat of nature's productions—and you have something on your table to remind you of God's creation and give you a link with the poers that have done it most honor. Put a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for this great and wise man was in the babit of baving flowers in wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season set upon his table, we believe, morning, noon and night—that is to say, at all meals, seeing that they were growing all day. Now here is a fashion that will last you forever, if you please—never change with silks and velvets and silver forks, nor be dependent on caprice, or some fice gentleman or lady who have nothing but caprice and changes to give them importance and a sensation. Flowers on the morning table are especially suited to all. They lock like the happy wakening of the creation; they bring the breath of nature into your room; they seem the very representative and embodiment of the very smiles of your home, the graces of good morrow.

PERPETUAL MOTION UNDER GOVERNMENT PATROMAGE.—It appears from a statement in the Manufactures and Builder that the notorious H. M. Paine, well known throughout the country for his many attempts to utilize foolish and impracticable schemes, is now at work in New York under Government patrocage, in the construction of a "perpetual motion machine!" He proposes the absurdity that a column of water, say 300 feet high, and hence with a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, is capable, by the employment of certain mechanism, of moving an engine without any expenditure of water whatever—by simple pressure alone! Hence, every man with a water pipe in alone! Hence, every man with a water pipe in his house, of ordinary pressure, may apply that pressure to an extent proportioned to the pressure and size of pipe, to any desired mechanical purposes. If so, why will not a pile of brick, or stone, or sand, answer the same purpose—why insist upon water alone? We leave our readers to ponder over such an abstratty, and place their estimate upon the engineering capacity of the Government offi-cer who could lend himself to such a swindle. The statement seems almost incredible; yet we the statement seems almost incredible; yet we find it, in detail, occupying nearly a page in the journal mentioned, with the principle of the mechanism fully illustrated and described. We should add, however, that the Manufacturer ridicules the idea as absurd in the extreme

#### [COMMUNICATED.] E. DETRICK & CO.'S BAG MANUFAC-TORY.

The farmers of California do not appear to be discouraged about the harvest of the present year, judging from the way they have been patronizing our bag merchants. Mesars. E. Detrick & Co., of 123 Clay street, contracted during the months of January and February to furnish 1,300,000 grain bags. This enormous number was furnished in time to be ready for the first of the present crop. They are now constantly filling large orders, and they inform constantly filing large orders, and they inform us that they are not only getting new customers in goodly numbers, but all parties to whom they sold bags last year p. ofees a decided preference for bags of their manufacture. This is a guarantee that their bags give satisfaction, and it is not to be wondered at when we come to learn of the great care exercised by this firm the removing their goods. Market in the manufacture of their goods. Messrs. Detrick & Co. appear to have, in the making of their double scamed bottom bags, approached very near perfection. That their "E. W.," or standard bag is superior to any English hand sewed bag in the market, it is only necessary to give them a trial to prove to the most prejudiced. Those who have tried in previous seasons refuse to use any other. One of the chief points of excellence in the Detrick bag, besides points of excellence in the Detrick bag, besides its great strength, is its uniformity of size. In lots of 500 they will not be found to vary any perceptible degree. By means of their fine hydraulic press, Mesers Detrick & Co. are able to bale their bags so that they will endure the roughest kind of handling.

This firm have lately cont acted with one farmers association to furnish them with 450,000 wheat bags; with another for 200,000; and only a few days since received an order from a

only a few days since received an order from a prominent Granger in Butte county for 10,000 wheat bags. One of their last year contomers dropped in a few days since and ordered 15,000 a to be shipped to his rauch, Detrick & Co. make a good article, sell at a fair price, and are agreeable men to deal with.

The farmers are firding this out, and honce the rapidly increasing demands upon the capacity of their manufactory.

#### [COMMUNICATED.] THE AVERILL CH. MICAL PAINT.

The popularity of the Averill Chemical Paint s rapidly on the increase. Some time ago the California Chemical Paint Company, who are the sale manufacturers of the Averill paint on this coast, found the premises occupied by them on Townsend street totally inadequate to meet the demands of their business, so that they secured possession of the fine store No. 117 Pine street, and made it their headquarters for the sale of paints and transaction of business, using their old depot wholly for manuacturing purposes. We have had occasion in previous issue to speak of the excellencies of heir paint, and a more thorough acquaintance with it strengthens our first impressions. It is composed of the very best materials, com-pounded on scientific principles, and the result is a paint which cannot be excelled, and we doubt if it can be equalled.

It possesses ela-ticity, is waterproof, dris-quickly—a great desideratum in this climate where flying dust is so frequent—has a glossy finish and will out ast any ordinary paint. One point which recommends it especially to the farmer or any one having occasion to apply it, is that this paint is ready mixed for use. No stirrin or fuszing, or turning your wood shed into a laboratory. All you have to do with the Averill paint is to open the can, dip in your

ornsh and paint away.

It is sold in one-fourth, one-half, one, two. and five gallon packages at prices, which make it cheaper to paint your house or barn than leave it in the rough state.

Candles FOR Invalids.—Pulmonic candles are obtaining great favor in England. By mixing benzoin and storax with stearine, a delicious balsamic aroma is given out by the burning endles. This gives relief to lungs dis-eased, and its fragrant incense is grateful to the olfactories of the faithful generally—sound

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, worth of property was destroyed by the recent storm in lows.