lighted and thoroughly burned out. There were then three piles of ashes of entirely dissimilar appearance. The manilla-hemp produced an ash having a dull grayish-black appearance; the wild hemp left an ash of a whitish-gray color, while the combined manilla and seal fiber gave a grizzly white and black ash, reminding one of nothing so much as a man's beard when turning from black to gray. The presence of the two fibers was distinctly apparent by the differ-

A Test for Manilla Ropes.

In view of the value and importance of a good test color of the ashes, we have devised a very simple solution to a very important difficulty, and it is now open to any one, whether a merchant or the owner or commander of a vessel, to test the ropes which may be supplied to him, and to ascertain for himself whether or not pure manilla-hemp alone has been used in its manufacture, always assuming, of course, that pure manilla rope was ordered by him.

As simple and as easy of performance as can well be conceived. Mix a pound of each rope, one made from pure manilla-hemp, one from pure seal, and one from an equal mixture of manilla and seal, the fibers having been carefully lignacized before the yarn were spun. Each of the ropes were untwisted, and from a strand of each was taken a piece of yarn about six inches in length. Each piece of yarn was untwisted and separated into three fibers, which were separately sanded between the jaws of the hubs, producing these balls of each about the size of a large walnut. These three balls were then placed on an iron fire shovel and each