

Interesting to Tobacco Growers.

HAVANA SEED VS. SUMATRA.
We can drive Sumatra tobacco out of our markets, or at least successfully compete with it, by growing first-class Havana Seed tobacco. It will meet the demand of the trade for fine wrappers, and is far superior in quality and flavor and nearly equal in wrapping capacity to Sumatra. Had the cultivation of this variety of tobacco been understood and a sufficient amount grown to supply the demand, the tobacco industry would not have been in its recent depressed condition.

There are several varieties of Havana Seed tobacco. Five years ago I obtained a package of seed from Cuba which produced five distinct kinds, from a stocky broad leaf to a very tall narrow-leaved plant. The broad leaf had too coarse veins, the narrow was fillers. I chose a medium, and hope by a few years' careful selection of seed to obtain a desirable variety. At the present time I can recommend only one variety, and that is the one introduced by Mr. E. H. Marsh of North Hatfield, about five years since, but unfortunately this seed has in many crops been allowed to get mixed with a coarse broad leaf variety which has very large veins and is undesirable. But pure Seed with suitable soil and cultivation will produce a leaf than which there is yet none superior.

I will briefly enumerate some of the principal points to be observed in the successful cultivation of Havana Seed tobacco:—First, use good pure seed of the very best variety. Seed that has been improved by the following method will give the best results:—Select the best plants, remove all suckers; when a few of the earliest seed-pods turn brown, remove all the blossoms and pods not full size; the seed will get ripe and produce strong healthy plants; but all the seed will not be perfect, and it should be carefully winnowed until all the light seed (usually one-quarter to one-third) is removed. This requires time and patience, but it will pay. By using seed selected in this way a few years, a decided improvement will be observed in the quality and quantity of the crop. I am fully convinced from observation, experience and study of the influence of seed upon the plant, that it is much more important to use only the best plump, healthy tobacco seed than it is the best seed corn or wheat. A careful experiment will convince the most skeptical.

Suitable soil is medium heavy or dark, such as will produce a heavy dark leaf of Seed leaf tobacco. On some medium soils the application of some fertilizer that is known to make a dark leaf is advisable, such as castor pomace, fish or Peruvian guano. Heavy crops can be grown upon run-out grass land that needs flowing and fertilizing to produce paying crops. Such land should be plowed as shallow as possible and do good work soon after haying, and again seven or eight inches deep just before the ground freezes. Two or three barrels of dry slacked lime to the acre should then be applied. The next spring harrow the land thoroughly, and in May plow in ten or twelve cords of manure to the acre (the more cottonseed it contains the better). When the plants are nearly large enough to set, harrow the land until fine, and furrow out rows three feet apart and strew about three cords of fine manure to the acre in the furrow; if commercial fertilizers are used, apply them in the furrow with the manure. Cover this with a ridge that will mark the places for plants twenty-two to twenty-four inches apart. This point to be noted here is that the fertilizer must be nearer the plant than is necessary for Seed leaf.

Set good healthy plants, and in two to four days cultivate deeply, once in a row, without disturbing the ridge; cultivate again after the first rain. When the plants are well rooted, loosen the soil lightly around the plants to break the crust and destroy the weeds. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and when the plants are about 1½ feet high use a horse-hoe that will place the fine soil upon the side and edge of the ridge. A simple attachment made with two barrel staves in the shape of a V placed underneath a common cultivator will answer the purpose. Very little hand-hoeing is necessary. In about one week place more soil around the plant to keep erect. This variety of tobacco is very liable to tip over before it is topped, and when it does it should be set up at once; the sooner it is done the less the damage. It should be topped so low that the top leaves will be about as large as any upon the plant when all are ripe. I am aware of a wide difference of opinion exists as to how much it pays to sucker tobacco, but it should be suckered once about half way down, and again clean, for the simple reason that the suckers suck the juices absolutely necessary to perfect the leaves, hence the name suckers. A perfect crop cannot be obtained unless the suckers are removed, besides it is less liable to pole sweat and damage from fat stems and tearing. Tobacco should not be cut until it is thoroughly

ripe. The practice of cutting a little green to obtain a darker color is wrong; it should be fully matured, and if allowed to stand a few days after it is suckered clean, more weight and better quality is obtained. Havana Seed usually requires four weeks or more to ripen after topping, and it cures better if hung with twine than upon lath; the slower and darker it can be cured the better. Tobacco should be taken down only when in just the right condition. When stripped the butts should be kept even and the leaves tied with two strings in neat bundles of from ten to fifteen pounds each.—*Springfield (Mass.) New England Homestead, March 31.*

REBATE MATTERS.

Opinion differs in the Office as to whether the present reduction means a permanent reduction, or whether in a few years the Government will be collecting about as much from tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes as now. The largest receipts ever received from the tax on tobacco was \$28,148,767.90, in 1877. The last reduction before the present was made March 3, 1879, and went into effect May 1, 1879. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the receipts from tobacco were \$26,383,872.30, and from cigars and cigarettes \$11,719,236.30, making a total of \$38,103,098.69, received that year. The reduction which took place the next year did not affect cigars or cigarettes, but reduced the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. During the last fiscal year there was collected from tax on tobacco \$25,811,936.16, which showed that after three years increase in population there was yet \$572,636.14 less collected on a one-third reduction in the tax. Cigars and cigarettes during this time at the same tax have largely increased, the tax collected the last fiscal year being \$19,218,422.47. The present reduction is about one-half all around. During the last fiscal year there were removed from the factories for consumption 161,324,601 pounds of tobacco at 16 cents per pound, amounting to \$25,811,936.16 of tax collected. For the Internal Revenue Office to collect the same tax next year there must be removed for consumption just twice as much, or 322,649,202 pounds. In order to do that, it will be necessary either for the population of the country to double in the next year, or the consumer to double his allowance. As neither the one or the other is at all probable, it is pretty safe to presume that the internal revenue receipts will remain materially decreased for some years to come, and not continue to be the same, in some mysterious manner, as some in the office suppose. It is safe to say that the two or three million dollars in rebate will go into the pockets of the dealers, and in my humble opinion they will earn it by the time they get it.—*Washington correspondent U. S. Tobacco Journal.*

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

The official returns of the consumption of tobacco in France during the last year show that it amounted in money value to 353,500,000 francs. The great bulk of this sum was represented by ordinary smoking tobacco, for which the Government, who have a monopoly of the whole tobacco trade, received 160,000,000 francs. After this comes snuff, which is represented by 63,000,000 francs, then cigars, which show a total of \$60,500,000 francs, while 16,000,000 francs were expended in cigarettes, and 9,000,000 francs in tobacco chewing.

More Precious than Gold.

"About ten years ago," said an officer of a safe deposit company, "we had in one of our safes a small box that contained a child's primer, two or three picture books and a fish-hook and line. This box was left with us by an elderly lady, and its contents once belonged to a child that died many years ago. Two or three times a year the lady came to our place and examined the contents to see if they were all right. She was the mother of the child, and she seemed to take a sad sort of pleasure in gazing upon the articles that had amused her darling in the long ago. Finally she ceased coming, and when the time for which she had leased the space in our vault had expired we made inquiry as to the reason why it was not renewed. We then learned that she was dead." "Who was the lady?" "I must decline to state her name; but I will say that her husband was for a quarter of a century one of the leading business men of New York. He took the little box containing his dead wife's treasures away with him."

A French inventor says he is to construct a balloon which will be elliptical in form and 131 feet long. Its capacity will exceed 100,000 cubic feet, giving a lifting power all told of 3½ tons. The means of propulsion is to be a dynamo-electric machine and a secondary battery.

Cullings.

Why is a fishmonger a prudent merchant? Because he buys and sells c. o. d.

If you should happen to want to have your ears pierced, just pinch the baby.

Patent medicines are now made that will cure everything except hams.

Autumn: Wheezy, sneezy, freezy;
Winter: Flippy, drippy, nippy;
Spring: Showery, flowery, bowery;
Summer: Hopy, croppy, poppy.

—BRADY.

Oh, yes; a tall man can have a short memory, just the same as a short man can have a long sleep.

A young lady on being asked where her native place was, replied: "I have none. I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

The young man who went to a butcher's shop for a liver pad, was a brother of a fellow who went to a grain elevator to have his corns removed.

Man's a Fool.

Man's a fool!
When it's hot, he wants it cool;
When it's cool, he wants it hot—
Ne'er contented with his lot.

When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh;
When it rains, he wants it to rain—
Of the wet the fool complains.

Hot or dry, cold or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get.
I consider as a rule,
Man's a fool.

A gentleman entered a Portsmouth, N. H., drug store and asked for the "dark possibility of bright ideas." The clerk looked nonplussed, and said he hadn't it in stock. The customer then explained that he wanted—a bottle of ink.

A six-year-old boy at Belfast, Me., has very advanced ideas. He has a doll which he calls his wife. Recently he was telling his wife his future plans, and remarked: "By and by I shall become a Mason, and then you won't see me till 12 o'clock at night."

"Willym, my son," says an economical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner, you'll wear out your new boots." (He sits down.) "There you go—sitting down! Now you'll wear out your new trousers! I declare, I never see such a boy!"

Sad But True.

A blue-bird and a sparrow
One morning came to see
The pretty little bird-box
Which I'd put in a tree.

Both thought it very cozy;
Each thought, it is for me;
And each flew at the other,
To drive him from the tree.

They fought among the branches,
They fought upon the ground;
And busy fighting saw not
The cat was prowling round.

Pass crept up very slyly;
Then, with a sudden spring,
She caught them both; and never
Will either of them sing.

Instructive.

A table prepared by a French savant, gives the following data on the growth of children: During the first year after birth the growth in stature is about seven and one-half inches; from two to three it is four to five; from three to four, an inch and a half; from four to six, two and a quarter inches annually; from seven to eight, two and a half; from eight to twelve, two inches; from twelve to thirteen, one and eight-tenths; from thirteen to fourteen, two and a quarter; fifteen to sixteen, two; sixteen to seventeen, nearly two. After this, though growth continues until twenty-one, and sometimes for years after, its rate diminishes. Increase in strides show weakness of constitution or imperfect health.

GRAFTED TEETH.—Transplanting sound teeth from the jaws of healthy persons who could spare them to those needing them has been practiced by advanced dentists for some time. The *modus operandi* was as follows: The individual with the superfluous sound tooth, and the one with the decayed molar, were mated together and the freshly drawn good tooth immediately placed in the cavity made by the other. But it often happened to be necessary to remove a sound tooth from a patient at a time when no person of whom the dentist had any knowledge needed such a one. It would therefore be lost, for only "living" teeth could be made to grow in a strange mouth, and they died very soon after being torn from their parent gums. Teeth are "living" so long as the membrane covering the roots had any vitality. It has been a problem of great interest to dentists throughout America to devise some means by which the sound extracted teeth could be kept alive indefinitely, until they should be needed, and to a San Francisco dentist belongs the honor of solving the problem. Dr. W. J. Younger, of that city, has been conducting a series of experiments, which have resulted in the discovery of a means of preserving the life of the extracted tooth. It is nothing more or less than grafting it as drawn, upon the engorged comb of a healthy rooster, and leaving it there properly secured,

until it is wanted. Then it is cut away, the cock being placed under the influence of chloroform, washed, and everything removed down to the membrane and placed in the freshly made cavity where it is needed. A representative of the *Call* was permitted to examine the mouth of a gentleman in which there was a tooth that had been planted there a week or so before, and which was apparently as firm as those which had always been there. It had been kept alive on a cock's comb for ten days, and had been taken from the mouth of a young lady whose looks were benefited by the removal.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, during an address at Christ church, the other night, remarks the *Otago Times*, while speaking of the telephone, asked his audience if they would be astonished if he were to tell them that it was now proved to be possible to convey by electricity vibrations of light, to not only speak to your distant friend, but actually to see him. The electroscope—the name of the instrument which enabled us to do this—was the very latest scientific discovery, and to Dr. Gnidrah, of Victoria, belonged the proud distinction. The trial of this wonderful instrument took place at Melbourne on the 31st of October last, in the presence of some scientific men, and was a great success. Sitting in a dark room, they saw projected on a large disk of burnished metal the race course at Flemington, with its myriad hosts of active beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the picture through binocular glasses, it was difficult to imagine that they were not actually on the course itself, and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan.

Dr. Jones' Mistake.

Old Nixon used to have a row with his wife about three times a week. He got cranky and made up his mind to shuffle off; so he filled up with laudanum and went to bed. The old lady went to screaming, and as fast as the neighbors came in sent them off after a doctor. Some of them went in one direction and some in another, and it wasn't long before the doctors began to congregate. Smith got there first and looked the old man over. "Dead," says he, and he went away. Then Brown came in. "Dead," says he. Jones was the third one in, and he rammed a stomach-pump down the old man's throat and pumped up the drug-store. Then he reversed the action of the pump and flooded the old man with water, and after sloshing him around for awhile—same as if he was rising out a cider barrel—he pumped out the water and then flooded him again. Nixon wasn't in the habit of taking so much water in his'n, and pretty soon he began to gasp and kick. Before morning Jones had him all right, and went away feeling dead sure that there was but one first-class doctor in the world. A few days afterward he presented his bill. "What's this for?" says old Nixon. "For saving your life the other night," says Jones. "Well, I didn't ask you to, I never employed you, and I'll not pay it. You'd no business coming in here and jamming your old pump down my neck. Brown is my family physician, and I'll not pay anybody else." Says Nixon. So away went Jones to Brown's office, and tried to get him to induce old Nixon to pay the bill. "Jones," says Brown, looking over the top of his spectacles, "I never thought you was a bad sort of a fellow, but you've done a very foolish thing, and it serves you right to lose your bill. It's a good lesson to you, and I hope you'll profit by it. Didn't I say he was dead?" "Yes," says Jones. "Didn't Smith say he was dead?" "Yes," says Jones. "Well, that settled it! The man was dead, and you had no right to say that he wasn't. When two old, experienced doctors, like Smith and I, say a man is dead, it's unprofessional and discourteous for a young man, a beginner in practice, to dispute their word. We'll forgive you this time, because of your youth and inexperience, and will hush the matter up for you; but be very careful in the future, and make no more such mistakes."

Jay Gould's yacht *Atalanta* was launched at Cramps' ship yard recently. The *Atalanta* will be lighted throughout by electricity, and each state-room will be supplied with electric bells to the servants' quarters and steward's pantry. Steam fans will keep the air moving at all times, and, in short, everything that ingenuity can suggest and cash command will be suggested and commanded. The pleasure of plotting the raging main as boss of the *Atalanta* will cost Jay Gould in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

A valuable deposit of the remains of mammals from the diluvial period has lately been discovered on the banks of the Volga, between Zarizyn and Sarepta, after a flood which cut away some of the land beside that great river. The variety of the specimens is notable.

Gems.

Innocence consists in the acknowledgment that one knows nothing of truth, and can do nothing of good from himself, but from the Lord. It consists, therefore, in being led by the Lord, and not by self. Therefore all who are in Heaven are in innocence, for all who are there love to be led by the Lord.—*Swedenborg.*

God makes crosses of great variety; he makes some of iron and lead, that look as if they must crush; some of straw, that seem so light, and yet are no less difficult to carry; some he makes of gold and precious stones, that dazzle the eye and excite the envy of spectators but in reality are as well able to crucify as those which are so much dreaded.—*Fenelon.*

Cultivate the heart, the intellect, the body, the soul. LooT out all evil thoughts and hard feelings. Learn to forget little injuries, and remember only God's blessings. So will your heart grow light and your countenance sunny, you will be at peace with God and all the world, and that peace will shine through you as does a lighted candle within an alabaster shade.—*Christian Life.*

When one gets into a scrape about the only question asked is, "What did he do?" and they all jump to the conclusion that if he did it once he'll do it again. Looking into the circumstances takes time and trouble, and I isn't human nature to bother much about other people.—*E. P. Roe.*

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue, but on his own side.—*Adison.*

What are the best days in memory? Those in which we met a companion who was truly such.—*Emerson.*

Truth alone, like faith alone, is dead. It is only "the voice of one crying in wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord.'" It is only a vessel to hold what comes from above. However great a thing it may seem to our external and natural conceptions, the least thing in the kingdom of heaven is greater than it; for nothing enters into the kingdom of heaven but *goodness and truth conjoined*—truth conjoined to love, which only is alive. Truth alone is neither the bridegroom nor the bride, but only the "friend" who stands and bears, and rejoices at the Divine voice.—*Dr. William H. Holcombe.*

In this world, where there is so much real sorrow, and so much unnecessary grief of fret and worry; where men stumble in rough paths, and so many push them down rather than help them up; where tears are as common as smiles, and hearts ache so easily, but are poorly fed on higher joys—how grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart singer—a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers and helps his fellows. God bless the good-natured, for they bless everybody else.—*Beecher.*

Henceforth be mine a life of action and reality! I will work in my own sphere, nor wish it other than it is. This alone is health and happiness. This alone is life.—*Longfellow.*

The common adage that delays are dangerous, acts as spurs upon the resolution.—*Don Quixote.*

Muscovite Christianity.

Sects and Sectarianism in Russia—Secret Centres of Disaffection.

It is only very recently that we began to have anything like a thorough and accurate knowledge of the condition of things in the interior of Russia. Possessed, it undoubtedly is, of many of the essential elements which united so much to the establishment of the Empire. Yet Russia is not without many of the elements of disunion, and it is not by any means an impossibility that some of the native forces with unity may do much to hinder the full realization of the Russian dream of world dominion.

From a well-informed pamphlet, lately published in Germany, we learn that there are scattered over the Empire not fewer than fourteen millions of dissenters, not to speak of Jews, Mohammedans, Roman Catholics, and those who would naturally come under the name of Protestants. Of Jews there are about 2,600,000; of Mohammedans, about 7,500,000; of Roman Catholics, about 7,500,000; of Protestants, about 2,800,000. The Russian (Greek) Church or Orthodox Catholic, is set down at a little over 60,000,000. Of these 60,000,000 it is said that about 14,000,000, more or less, are Dissenters. The sects with priests are estimated at 3,000,000. Those without priests are set down at 8,000,000. Of what are called Spiritualistic Christians there are 1,000,000; and what are known as Chlysty and Skopzy are estimated at 65,000.

Most of these sects owe their origin to an attempt which was made some two hundred years ago to revise the

religious books and the ritual. Of those who have prizes, the most numerous are the Pomorzy, the Philippowzy and the Kupitones, all of whom attach much importance to what may be called generally baptism by fire. Of the priestless sects the most numerous are the Fodojszewzy, and the Stranli. The latter are homeless, restless wanderers, and are opposed to marriage, holding that since the death of the famous Nikon of Moscow no priest is entitled to perform the ceremony.

All of the above named sects believe that Antichrist is in power in Russia, and they submit to the authority of the State reluctantly and under compulsion. They refuse to pray for the Czar; and the reason assigned for their wandering habits is that they are in perpetual flight from antichrist. The Chlysty are, as their name signifies, self-flagellators. It is their belief that their founder, Daniel Philippowitch, was a personification of God. They are fond of great names; and they have among them many Christs, many Mothers of God, and many prophets. The Skopzy are self-immolators, in this respect resembling the Pomorzy and Philippowzy, both of whom, under certain circumstances, encourage suicide by burning.—*New York Herald.*

Curious.

A Chinese coin 3000 years old has been found by gold miners, who were digging in a claim at Cosiar, Cal. It is supposed to have been left there by Chinese mariners wrecked on the coast long before the Christian era.

While cleaning a piece of pine land near Lake City, Fla., a man recently found about a foot below the surface of the earth an Indian tomahawk in a good state of preservation. It had attached to it a pipe. The handle is bored making a perfect stem.

Given once the idea of the sun and moon as a married couple, to what issues and situations does not such an idea lend itself! First of all would come naturally the old Prussian belief that the stars were their offspring, and next to that the legend that the moon proved faithless to his wife, and eloped with the betrothed of the morning star for which the god of thunder, to punish him, cut him in two with a sharp knife, as may still be seen in the moon's shape at certain times. In Bavaria a similar tale appears in a more elaborate form. A girl who spun in the moonlight, having been drawn up by the moon, was the source of a good deal of jealousy to the sun as soon as she became aware of the moon's faithfulness to herself. She, therefore, spying the girl's lover asleep in a wood, and in order to be even with the moon, took him up for herself. The girl and her lover then perceiving themselves thus remote from one another were naturally anxious to meet again; and a great grief it was to the moon when he found that the spinning girl no longer cared for him, but still thought of her original lover. The tears he sheds in consequence are what we call the shooting stars.

Origin of Simon Pure.

SIMON PURE.—This name which is often heard, is that of a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London to attend the quarterly meeting of his sect, his friend Aminadab Holdfast sends a letter of recommendation and introduction to another Quaker, Obadiah Prim, a rigid and stern man, who is guardian of Anne Lovely a young lady worth £30,000. Colonel Feignwell, another character in the same play, who is enamoured of Miss Lovely and her handsome fortune, availing himself of an accidental discovery of Holdfast's letter and of its contents, succeeds in passing himself off on Prim as his expected visitor. The real Simon Pure, calling at Prim's house, is treated as an impostor, and is obliged to depart in order to hunt up witnesses who can testify to his identity. Meantime, Feignwell succeeds in getting from Prim a written and unconditional consent to his marriage with Anne. No sooner has he obtained possession of the document than Simon Pure reappears with his witnesses, and Prim discovers the trick that has been at upon him.

Warts on Horses.

A correspondent of the *German Town Telegraph* says: "Fresh, clean hog's-lard rubbed three or four times on any kind of warts on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and never have been able to find the wart for the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for the lard and tell men to pay fifty cents to the druggist for about two cents worth of good lard this remedy would be oftener used."

The Government breakwater, which was projected 1500 feet into the inlet at Atlantic City four years ago, is now nearly buried in sand. At low tide it stands entirely dry.