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The Port Tobacco Times.

PUBLISHED AT PORT TOBACCO, CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY ELIJAH WELLS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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WM. H. KING & CO.,

S. E. cor. Lombard & Charles Sts.
Baltimore.,

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ENAMEL PAINT

Mixed Ready for Immediate Use.

It is the cheapest Paint in use. More durable and covers more surface than any other paint. It flows nicely and gives a beautiful gloss. Change of temperature does not affect it.

It has been tested over nine years. It will not peel, blister, crack or chalk off.

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ALL COLORS AND TINTS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

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One gallon covers 200 square feet two coats; 150 square feet three coats. ON PLASTERED WALLS AND CEILINGS, (properly sized,) one gallon covers 300 square feet two coats, 250 square feet three coats.

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30——60——30
60
30
30
———
180
20
———
9)5600 square feet.
———
20)400
———
20 gallons, 2 coats.

One-third additional for three coats.

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$30 PER TON.

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A MONOPOLY of this Valuable Deposit has been created in favor of this Company by the Crown Officers.

The name "GUANAHANI" is a Registered TRADE MARK at the United States Patent Office, and all persons are warned from making use of the same in connection with fertilizers of any kind.

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Every Cargo will be Analyzed before it is offered for Sale.

The Company recommend an application of from 200 to 250 pounds per Acre, but not over the larger amount.

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Established 1820.

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Specimens of our work can be seen in almost every Cemetery and Grave Yard in this country.

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Sharp and German Sts.,
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WHEELWRIGHT and BLACKSMITH.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to give notice that with the New Year I have adopted new terms. The terms are CASH. Persons wishing to have work done may not expect credit. The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line—such as

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JUST RECEIVED:—Machine Oil, suitable for Threshing Machines; also fine Oil for Sewing-Machines, also Bedford Water, by glass or gallon. I have a few thousand Potomac Herring that I put up myself for family use—very large and fat—which I will sell low by dozen, hundred or barrel.

J. THOS. COLTON,
jy 3 Allen's Fresh

THE celebrated Farmers' Friend Ploughs, and Castings; also various other Ploughs, Castings, Mould-Boards, Handles, and all other Farming Implements for Spring work, just received and for sale by

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"EXCELSIOR,"

1874. 1874.

The most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity however small, per acre. It is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds of EXCELSIOR is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper

UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Farmers should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and OUR NAME in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits.

PRICE $55 PER TON.

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1874.

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ANALYSIS:

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Soluble Phosphate of Lime	23.91
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and is made with same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Building Lime in Barrels, or Packed in Hogsheads for Shipment, or Delivered in Bulk at Buildings, Wholesale and Retail.

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jy 31—1y

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Old Rye Whiskey,

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Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and invite country dealers generally to give us a call.

☞*Choice brands of SEGARS always on hand.*
aug 14—1y

I AM buying, in exchange for Goods, at fair market prices, all kinds of Country Produce, such as Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Oats, dry and green Hides, old Iron, Rags, Bones, Furs, &c.

J. THOMAS COLTON,
mh 20 Allen's Fresh.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Hoes, Traces, Hames, Rakes, &c.
mh 13 for sale by J. T. LACEY.

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, September....25, 1874.

REPORT ON WHEAT CULTURE.

BY F. N. DIGGES,

Lecturer of Zachia Grange; made Sep. 12, 1874.

Agriculture may well be considered the precursor of all the arts and sciences and basis of our natural wealth. The study of it therefore is essentially to be regarded for the prosperity of the country at large.

On the agriculturist millions are depending for the necessaries required for daily consumption. It is not then strange, that we feel a deep and anxious solicitude for the advancement of the great cause in which we are engaged. Of all farm products none should more attentively engage the attention of the student of agriculture than the subject selected for our discussion to-day.

Wheat culture is of the deepest interest to nearly all mankind, and we should strive to bring the commodity to its maximum standard of cultivation. It is generally a conceded fact, that in proportion as civilization has extended, human food has improved in quality and increased in quantity and variety. Let us then, in this progressive age, endeavor to diffuse still more largely the great cereal that now engages our attention.

Throughout the temperate climates, wheat has been grown almost from time immemorial, being an article of such demand it has necessarily become the most valuable product of the farm. Some years ago the failure of the wheat crop from the many maladies to which it is subject led to an extensive abandonment of the cultivation of that species of grain, but because of its being the most nutritious bread crop, efforts have been renewed and to-day our State ranks favorably with our sister States in the quantity she exports. In our own locality we have labored under dire discouragements. From year to year our wheat crops have not brought an equivalent for the labor and expense expended, but we have struggled on encouraged by "Hope, which springs eternal in the human breast,"

and confident in the expectation of doing better in the future. Regarding its production so essential not only to our individual but to our collective interest, we have been unwilling to abandon its culture, considering the lessening of our efforts to be a private as well as a national calamity. The result has been quite satisfactory. The two past years we have been lured on to greater exertions by more abundant harvests. We [illegible] the farmer prosper and continue to [illegible] the wants of the [illegible] ask the [illegible] remuneration to enable him to return still larger quantities.

Theorists tell us, and it is confirmed by practical experience, that in order to make our wheat fields "magnificently green, with a promise of a glorious reward," it is of the first importance to plow deep, carefully manure the land, and vary the seed. These three essentials faithfully adhered to, we are confident will enable us to garner capacious granaries and increase the yield above what is ordinarily obtained at least two fold.

The prevention of the many maladies that our wheat is subject to, is a desideratum to which we all look for enlightenment, and we trust the time will come when remedies will be discovered to bring our aspirations to a fortunate issue. Until science asserts a supremacy we can but devoutly invoke Divine aid to send favorable weather to the hand of man, for him, in well directed efforts, to secure the comforts and happiness of having much to rely on when hoary frost and the bleakness of winter come upon him; and as bread is the staff of life, there will be no danger of gaunt hunger prevading his household as long as Providence smiles upon his honest toils.

The depth at which wheat should be put in the ground, is another great secret to success. We are told that experiments have shown that from one to two inches in depth as that possessing the greatest advantage. The experience of those writing upon this subject all concur that the best time for seeding wheat in this locality is in the month of September—the earlier in the month the better, so that the roots may be sufficiently advanced to resist the cold of winter. I refrain from giving my own experience, knowing that of others to be more valuable than any test I have made, and, too, because I feel myself a mere tyro in the production of this important cereal. Being a young and inexperienced farmer it is but natural I should seek information from those who have made so important a branch of agriculture a specialty, and from the older farmers of our order I am confident, before I leave the room this afternoon, the truths enunciated will make me and others possessors of much valuable information.

Our worthy Chaplain has succeeded most admirably in this branch of agriculture, and his name is as familiar as household words to our agricultural community, for his benefaction in providing seed wheat. He, by his great tact, skill and judgment, has set an emulative example in this first, great cause of husbandry. I know I but echo the sense of the whole Grange when I tell him, that we expect an elaborate statement of his success. Let us hear from him, and the information vouchsafed will endear him still more to us, for, as he has in the past shown such active zeal in our efforts to perpetuate the order to which we have so earnestly attached ourselves, so he will, we trust, be ever ready to set forth his views in furtherance of the cause so dear to us all, and for which this order has been in part established.

The seasons this year have been unpropitious. Tobacco is scarcely rising above the earth, and corn, "*horresco referens*," falls far short of our expectations. In this strait we look with uneasiness upon the dark future. Tobacco, though only a luxury, is the safety of the farmer, which enables him to supply himself with many articles not produced at home. The loss of corn would involve us in extreme difficulty, were it not that wheat can in a great measure supply its place. In view of the unfavorable prospect in the vista of our future, we should be moved to redoubled exertions to make up for the lack of our short-coming crops. This we should regard as a sacred duty to our fellow-man.

Though large crops of wheat this year have been made in other States, and the city markets abound plentifully with it, yet teeming millions must be fed and the great supply must be exhausted ere another crop can be brought within their reach. Besides, if the signs of the times are not deceptive, Europe is now trembling upon the brink of a mighty war, when many of her laboring population will be compelled to shoulder arms, and it may be reasonably expected that a large quantity of grain will be required from this country for the support of her armies. Let us then be alive to the importance of the trust committed to us, and each of us glory in having become a cultivator of the soil.

GRANGES GRANGERS & PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

CHARLES COUNTY, MD.,
Sept. 3, 1874.

To the Editor of the Port Tobacco Times,—

DEAR CAPTAIN:—I am no Granger, but more than forty-five years ago, suggested, and ever since, and am now, ardently in favor of just such an organization of the cultivators of the soil, raisers and makers of bread and meat, and materials for clothing, and household necessities, and comforts, as I believe and hope the present Granges and Grangers to be. It is time this most important class of people in all countries, and especially in this, where they pay two-thirds of the taxes, and can be compelled to furnish more than half the soldiers, should do something for the protection of themselves, and their own great and paramount business and interests. And in fact this calling, and labors of the hardy and generally honest husbandman, is almost as vitally important to the rest of the community as themselves, for every body knows, that when the farmers are prosperous and flourishing, being antagonistic to no class, and almost always free with their money, all other classes largely participate in their prosperity, and are notoriously built up and sustained by it.

It is said and believed, that this organization has nothing to do with the party politics now distracting and ruining the county, with paper money, and debt, and taxation amounting almost to confiscation. In this they are wise, very wise.—Composed as they are, of good honest men of all parties and religions, East, West, North and South, they can afford to stand aloof from the wretched scrambles of office beggars, credit mobiliers, rings and monopolies, and steadily pursue the benificent and patriotic purposes of their association. None of either of the present two great political parties, who make politics a *trade*, whereby to make money and a living, are to *be trusted* in anything anywhere. I think there is hardly any honest man, who is acquainted with the recent investigations and developments in Washington, that has any doubts, that *Radical* Boss Shepherd is a *rogue*, and probably a *thief* also, and all the world knows the *Democrat* Boss Tweed, is both a convicted *rogue* and *thief*, for which he is now serving a time in the Penitentiary. Radical Boss Shepherd is fast travelling the same road, and when he gets into the same "haven of rest," I think that he and Tweed ought to be confined in the same room, and be compelled to sleep together in the same bed, and eat together at the same table at the same time, as long as incarceration lasts.

I send you herewith resolutions passed nearly two years ago, by a Grange in Iowa, and another in Ohio, and they smack strongly, very strongly of *Democracy*, and are as follows:

WAYNE COUNTY, IOWA, GRANGE.

"*Resolved*, That we demand a repeal of all laws conferring special privileges on a few for the purposes of pecuniary profit, as unjust and unequal, and tending to aristocracy.

"That we denounce Legislative gifts of the people's money, land or property, to railroads, or other monopolies, as *public robberies*; that the princely fortunes, thus concentrated in the hands of the few, have created an aristocracy by the operation of law; and that all such laws are unjust, unequal, and unconstitutional, and tend to destroy republican liberty."

MANSFIELD, OHIO, GRANGE.

"*Resolved*, That all Government bounties and subsidies, are wrong in principle and should cease; and that hereafter, when any industry cannot live, *except by the taxation of its neighbors, it shall be permitted to die.*

"That taxation to be just, must be equal, and should be levied *solely for revenue*, and for *no other purpose* whatever.

"That while we recognize the right of Congress to levy and collect all needed taxes by means of a tariff on foreign importations, and we earnestly insist, that such taxes shall be upon as few articles as possible, and *shall be for revenue only.*

"That the present tariff system, whereby a large number of duties are levied, not for revenue, but for the purpose of excluding the articles taxed, is *robbery of the Treasury*, a promoter of *monopoly*, and is an *outrage upon every honest industry.*

"That experience has demonstrated, that public works, such as railroads, canals, and the like, constructed and managed by Government officials, are far more expensive than similar works built and controlled by private capital, and moreover, that they are a frightful source of corruption in every direction, and therefore, we are opposed to all such improvements, by National, State, or municipal governments."

If these are not ancient, old fashioned, Democratic doctrines, I never knew, or have forgotten what they were. Inferentially, hard money, the constitutional currency, and directly anti-tariff for protection, free trade, anti-monopoly, and anti-internal improvements by the General Government, and low and few taxes—all of them.

These Grangers are now spread all over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the far North to the Gulf of Mexico. They are said to number nearly twenty thousand Granges, and to have a million of members, and to be rapidly increasing. In good time they will make themselves *heard*, and also *felt* as well as heard.

NO GRANGER.

Selected Miscellany.

DEACON JONE'S EXPERIENCE.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE 1874.

BY BRET HARTE.

Ye'r right when you lays it down, Parson,
Thet the flesh is weak and a snare;
And to keep yer plow on the furrow
When yer cattle begins to rare
Ain't no sure thing. And between us,
And the same may be said of prayer!

Why I stood the jokes, on the river,
Of the boys when the critters found
Thet I jined the Church, and the snicker
Thet, may ye mind, went round,
The day I sat down with the mourners,
In the old camp meetin' ground!

I stood all that, and I reckon
I might, at a pinch, stood more—
For the boys, they represent Bael,
And I stands as the Rock of the Law,
And it seemed like a moral scrimmage,
In holdin' agin their jaw.

But thar's crosses a Christian suffers,
As hez'nt got that pretense—
Things with no moral purpose,
Things ez hez got no sense;
Things ez, somehow, no profit
Will cover their first expense.

Ez how! I was jist last evenin'
Addressin' the Throne of Grace,
And mother knelt in the corner,
And each of the boys in his place—
When that sneaking pup of Kesiah's
To Jonathan's cat give chase!

I never let on to mind 'em
I never let on to hear,
But drove that prayer down the furrow
With the cat hidin' under my cheer,
And Kesiah a whisperin' "sic her!"
And mother a sayin' "you dare!"

I asked for a light for the heathen,
To guide on his narer track,
With that dog and that cat jest waltzin',
And Jonathan's face jest black,
When the pup made a rush, and the kitten—
Dropped down on the small of my back.

Yet, I think, with the Lud's assistance,
I might have continued then,
If gettin' her holt, thet kitten
Hed nt dropped her claws in me—when
It somehow reached the "Old Adam,"
And I jumped to my feet with "Amen."

So ye'r right when you says it, Parson,
Thet the flesh is weak and a snare,
And to keep yer plow in the furrow
When yer cattle begins to rare
Ain't no sure thing. And between us,
I says its jist so with prayer.

Japanese Women.

Naturally, there are no figures more perfect than those of the Japanese young women. The children, up to the age of fourteen, or as long as they have the free use of their limbs, are models of symmetry. About that time they begin to fasten long garments about their hips, the effect of which is to impede their gait, and give them an awkward shamble. In course of time it does worse, and interrupts the development of their legs and thighs. Among the laboring classes, an additional misshapening is accomplished by the practice of carrying burdens from an early age, upon the back, for the support of which broad straps are passed over the shoulders and crossed in front, pressing directly upon the breasts. When a Japanese girl reaches the age of sixteen without having undergone either of those processes of deformity, she is a wonder to the eye, and remains so until twenty-five, or possibly a little later. Then she ceases to charm, for a certain period, in any way excepting by her manner, and that is generally preserved to the last. But as she grows old she has a chance of becoming quite delightful again. There is nothing nicer than a dignified and white-haired old Japanese lady. She is always happy, for she is always much respected and cherished by her youngers, and at a certain age the natural high breeding of the race appears in her to attain its crystallization. Whatever her station in life she is almost always sure to suggest an idea of ancient nobility, and to be surrounded by the atmosphere of an Oriental Faubourg St. Germain.

Story of Tom Marshall.

On one occasion Tom Marshall heard R. J. Breckinridge preach, and falling in with him after the service, accompanied him home. "Why don't you preach better?" said Marshall. "I do as well as I can," answered Breckinridge. "Why don't you preach as the Saviour did?" continued Marshall. "That's hard to do," rejoined Breckinridge. "Preach in parables," said Marshall; "that is a very simple and easy thing to do; that's the way our Lord sets forth the truth." "Well Tom," said Breckinridge, "I have as high an opinion of your talents as anybody else has, and I set a higher estimate on your reading and information than most people do. I defy you to make a parable, and I defy you to find one in literature—outside of the New Testament." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Marshall; "I can make fifty, and I can find a hundred." "Well, try it, and let me know," replied Breckinridge. Shortly after they met again. "Well, Bob," said Marshall, "what about those things—the parables? I have tried my best, and can't make one; I've looked everywhere, and I can't find one. What does it all mean? I give it up." "You see," replied Breckinridge, "why I don't preach in parables. I can't do that."—*Galaxy.*

A Lawyer.

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the Attorney, who wished to break down his evidence.

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe inquired the lawyer."

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the lawyer.

"I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.

Byron.

Never submit to a master, to rise with his soul against every semblance of encroachment of rule; to keep his person intact and inviolate at all cost, and to the end against all; to dare everything rather than give sign of submission—such was his character. This is why he was disposed to undergo anything rather than give signs of weakness. At ten he was a stoic from pride. His foot was painfully stretched in a wooden contrivance while he was taking his Latin lesson, and his master pitied him, saying, "he must be suffering." "Never mind, Mr. Rogers," he said, "you shall not see any signs of it in me." Such as he was a child he continued as a man. In mind and body, he strove or prepared himself for strife. For lack of enemies he found fault with society, and made war upon it. He loved danger—mortal danger—and was only at ease when he saw the points of all anger bristling against him. Alone, against all, against an armed society; erect, invincible even against common sense, even against conscience, it was then he felt in all his strained nerves the great and terrible sensation to which his whole being involuntarily inclined.—*Taine.*

Setting out Orchards.

As the season is at hand for the selection of and planting out fruit trees, the following list of apples and peaches for small orchards for general cultivation may be found of service; it is from a pomologist of character, and the varieties named are suitable for Maryland and Virginia, West Virginia, &c.:

Peaches.—Large Early York, Hale's Early, Druid Hill, Lemon Cling (Kennedy's Cling), Fay's Early Ann, Morris' Red Rareripe, George IV., Columbia, Henrick's Heath, Old Mixon Free, Smock or St. George, Heath Cling, Old Mixon Cling, Early and Late Crawford, Yellow Rareripe, Lagrange, Baldwin's October.

Several of Rivers' new varieties have made their appearance this year in the markets, and it is probable that henceforth any lists will be imperfect not including some of them, as well as some of the new late kinds.

Apples—Winter.—Albemarle Pippin, Wine Sap, Fallawater, Gully, Nickajack, Pilot, Pryor's Red, Grimes' Golden, Sweet Genet, Swaar, Rawle's Genet, Limbertwig, Hubbardston Nonesuch.

Fall.—Gravenstein, Yellow Belleflower, Powers, Dominie, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, American Golden Russett, Porter, Baldwin, Smith's Cider, Mate Sweet, new; Celestia, very best, North Carolina seedling.

Summer.—White Juneating, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Early Margaret, Bough, Red June, Golden Dixie, best new; Summer Queen, Caroline June, Benonie, Sweet June, Sops of Wine.

Improving Seed Wheat.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, who has been remarkably successful in the cultivation of wheat as a farm crop, says:

It has been my practice for the last eighteen years to run my wheat for seed over a very coarse seed screen, so as to sow none but the very largest kernels. By so doing I have improved my wheat so that I have sold nearly all my wheat at home for seed. But in 1871 I hit upon a new plan. I had a piece of Treadwell wheat that was injured by insects in the fall and killed by freezing in the winter, so that there were spots not worth cutting. After harvest I observed a few scattered heads of unusual size. It occurred to me that there was wheat that had withstood the ravages of the insects and the rigor of the winter. I gathered enough to sow one rod square, from which I realized twenty pounds of wheat, of unusually large, even berry, which was at the ratio of over fifty bushels per acre: last harvest had twenty bushels which weighed sixty-six pounds per bushel. It is my opinion that we realize the best crops from the best and most perfect seed in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.

Sowing Rye for Early Spring Pasture or Soiling.

We have already recommended the sowing of rye this fall for an early feed next spring. We have tried it, and found the benefit to be derived from the practice, as it can be cut for soiling before any other green crop can be had. The Nashville *Sun*, in recommending the practice, says:

"Hundreds, nay, thousands, of dollars are annually lost by farmers who have no winter pasture for their young stock. We have in mind a farmer living in a region naturally suited to stock growing, with an excellent farm, traversed by the Tennessee river; for three winters we knew him to lose several cows and calves by starvation; last fall he was persuaded to sow a few acres in rye, and he is now a zealous rye man. His cows kept in full milk, his calves grew and fattened, and instead of having dead calves to haul off to the buzzards, he had fat calves to sell to the butchers. This one case is typical. It illustrates a disgracefully large class."

☞"China is credited with 425,000,000 people; or about thirteen times as many as Japan. China's supposed population is simply astounding, and indeed incredible—it is five times as great as that of our entire western hemisphere, continents, islands and all. Asia is supposed to have 798,000,000 inhabitants; Europe, 300,500,000; Africa, 203,500,000; America, North and South, 84,000,000, and Australia and Polynesia, 4,500,000. Of course, however, there must be a large margin for guesswork in some of these results, which, however, would give 1,390,500,000 as the world's total population.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.—The best of all ways of pickling green tomatoes is as follows: Soak a peck of green tomatoes for twenty-four hours in salt water. Chop them quite fine in the chopping bowl, adding three or four onions. Mix with them a teacupful of white mustard seed. Scald sufficient good vinegar to cover them, spicing it with pepercorn, cloves and allspice, tied loosely in a thin muslin bag. Pour the vinegar over the tomatoes and tie up the mouths of the jars in which it is put away.