

Tobacco produced in the United States

It is estimated that in the year 1866 the enormous amount of 330,561,500 lbs. of tobacco was grown and manufactured in the United States. At present, Virginia produces a larger quantity than any other State, the amount of last year's crop being estimated at 70,000,000 lbs., or more than one-fifth part of the whole. Next in order follows Kentucky with 69,000,000 lbs.; Maryland with 35,300,000.; North Carolina with 35,000,000.; Tennessee with 29,500,000.; and Ohio with 26,000,000. The total amount above given shows a falling off from the amount raised in 1860 of about 104,000,000 lbs., nearly the whole of this difference occurring in Virginia and Kentucky. This deficit was of course caused by the late war. The total amount divided amongst a population of 35,000,000, gives rather more than 9 lbs. to each person.

Miscellaneous.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion.

Recently, as Mr. Nathan Todd and wife, of Rowley, Mass., were retiring, the latter attempted to blow out the light, which immediately communicated with the kerosene, causing an explosion. Mrs. T. was in her night dress, which took fire, burning her severely. Mr. T. at length smothered the flames and extinguished the fire, but not until he as well as his wife was badly injured. The accident arose from blowing the flame down into the lamp.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Blowing down the chimney is a very poor way of extinguishing a lamp. It requires a good deal of dexterity and a considerable amount of breath. It should never be resorted to except the object be to blow up the lamp. The easiest way of extinguishing a lamp happens to be the safest; turn the wick down pretty low and give a slight puff at the bottom of the chimney.—*Scientific American*.

Death in the Bottle.

A singular explosion case is reported by the engineers of the Manchester Boiler Association. An earthenware bottle of about a quart capacity was used, when full of hot water, as a bed warmer. After filling it on a previous occasion, the cork was tied down with a waxed end. When the bottle was next brought into requisition, instead of being emptied of its cold water and refilled with hot, it was put all tightly corked, into the oven of a kitchen range, to be heated up entire. In a short time a violent explosion took place, the bottle was burst, and pieces of the oven door were thrown into the room with such violence as to instantly kill one person, and seriously injure two others.

New Nomenclature of Diseases.

The result of labors extending through several years, of committees appointed by the London College of Physicians appears in a new nomenclature and classification of diseases. This work has been prepared voluntarily and gratuitously, and will henceforth be used by the medical de-

partments of the English Army and navy. Each title is translated into the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages, so as to come into general use abroad as well as at home. In the new nomenclature the utmost precision of language consistent with intelligible simplicity has been aimed at and attained. The first necessity of sanitary records, is that for statistical and scientific purposes the same thing shall be always signified by the same title. The above mentioned work furnishes the means by which this end may be attained, and coming from so high an authority, its acceptance as a universal standard, seems certain.

The Way to Health.

The only true way to health is that which common sense dictates to man. Live within the bounds of reason. Eat moderately, drink temperately, sleep regularly, avoid excess in anything, and preserve a conscience "void of offence." Some men eat themselves to death, some drink themselves to death, some wear out their lives by indolence, and some by over exertion, others are killed by the doctors, while not a few sink into the grave under the effects of vicious and beastly practices. All the medicines in creation are not worth a farthing to a man who is constantly and habitually violating the laws of his own nature. All the medical science in the world cannot save him from a premature grave. With a suicidal course of conduct, he is planting the seeds of decay in his own constitution, and accelerating the destruction of his own life.—*Scientific American*.

The Diet of Moles.

A champion for these indefatigable excavators has been found in a Mr. Weber, one of the *savans* of Zurich, Switzerland. This gentleman examined the stomachs of a number of moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots; whereas they were filled by the remains of earthworms. He shut up several of these animals in a box containing earth and sod with growing grass and a smaller case of grub or earth worms. In nine days, two moles devoured 341 white worms, 193 earth worms, 25 caterpillars, and a dead mouse. Fed with a mixed diet of raw meat and vegetables, the moles ate the meat and left the plants; and when vegetables exclusively were dealt out to them, in twenty-four hours both died of starvation.

Causes of Acute Bronchitis.

In our climate, both forms of the disease are very common. The essential feature of the disease consists in an inflammation of the bronchial tubes, and is commonly produced by cold and moisture, applied generally or locally, as by means of damp clothing, or exposure to a cold, moist, variable atmosphere, especially, after the body has been overheated by exercise or crowded rooms, or the inhalation of metallic dust or gases. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the distinguished chemist of Boston, nearly lost his life on one occasion by an attack of acute bronchitis, caused by the sudden inhalation of chlorine gas. Ipecac, in powder, when inhaled by some individuals, will cause bronchitis. The dust of newly cut hay, and the