THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860. NO. 52.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. C. JOHNSON. L. S. BEDFORD.
JOHNSON & BEDFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Bels, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Southern Nebraska, at Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35-1y

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Ohio and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. 1-tf

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMA
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and Northwest Missouri.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, " " Do
Hon. John R. Shepley, " " Do
Hon. James Craig, " " St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Wobdson, " " Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., " " Do
Cheever Sweet & Co., " " do
R. W. Furnas Brownville
Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v4n16

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO., N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1858-1y.

WM. F. KINNEY. CHAS. P. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

J. D. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - - MISSOURI.
MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
Will receive by permission to
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Farleigh, " " "
T. & J. Card " " "
Nave, McCord & Co., " " "
Donnel & Saxton " " "
37-6m

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!!
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!
The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sell cheap
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,
His Shingle Machine is on the Sonora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction.
April 12, 1860. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, FRENCH CHIP,
GIMP LEGHORN,
SILK, & CRAPE
BONNETS.
French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, etc.
To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.
April 12, 1860

MONEY ADVANCED ON
PIKES'S PEAK GOLD!
We will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no30v4

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his trade—business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18tf

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in traveling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
TERMS FAVORABLE.
June 10, '58. 50tf

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - 6:00
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging to this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J. T. D. HARRISON, Sup't, Hannibal.
B. G. SNYDER, Ass't Sup't, do.
P. B. GRAY, G. Ticket Agent, do.
THOS. HILEY, G. T. Agt., Brownville.
November 18, 1858.

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.
JOHN L. BUNCE, Vice President.
ELIAS GILL, Secretary.
E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Bunce,
R. Bledget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Coit, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.
S. B. Beresford, M. D., Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't, Brownville, N. T.
n8-tf

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description, STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

SAINT JOSEPH
Female College,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125, including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n4tf

Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Bonnets, Head-Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

Planter's House
JOHN M'MECHAN PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Fourth and Com. Street,
Nebraska City, Neb.

Lawton Blackberry.
To obtain the original variety for garden or field culture, or circulars with directions, address,
WM LAWTON,
v1n1 New Rochelle, N Y

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a
FRESH STOCK
Of every article of
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
FINE CLOTHS,
SUMMER GOODS,
COTTON, LINNEN AND SILK GOODS,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House anywhere. He asks but an examination of his goods and work.
Prices,
Correspond with the Present Hard Times.
April 12, 1860.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September, 29, 1859. tf.

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished
American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead,
With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of the Lost Heiress, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India, Wife's Victory, Retribution, Curse of Clifton, Vivia, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Isle, etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for one dollar.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady's and Gent.'s [illegible]
Brownville, June 2d, '59. n49tf

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of the travelling public, and the travelling public, that, while at the American, they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the travelling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 28-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property, buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships, counties, &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.
Try it.—Aid it.
Four Copies, 3 months for $1
Twenty Copies, 1 year $15
One Copy, 1 year $1
Address,
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
This proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.
Farmers and Others
Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks.
Come Along Now!
Meal and Flour of Superior Quality
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb. 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory,
AND
Cabinet Shop.
The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by T. H. Marshall, take his method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, stands, bedsteads, bureaus, safes, cribs, cradles, lounges, etc., etc., either at wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment in the west. The best of coffin lumber and trimmings constantly on hand, which will enable us to fill orders for coffins at short notice.
We have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Sugar Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and produce of all kinds, Money not excepted, taken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
BENEDICT & BLISS.
Peru, Nebraska, November 24, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the North Carolina Farmer.]

Culture of Tobacco.

The two leading objects to be kept in view in the culture of tobacco, are the same as those mentioned in connection with the culture of corn. All weeds and grass must be kept down, and the ground must be kept mellow and well aired. The culture should be commenced as soon after planting as possible, and kept up constantly until the plant is too large for its continuance. Within a week or two after planting, the soil on the surface of the hills may become crusted, especially in clay soils; also, grass and weeds may begin to make their first appearance. In either case the hoe should be applied, to scrape down the surface of the hills. A clean, loose surface will thus be formed around the plants. This should be followed by a deep plowing, which should be made so close to the rows as to cut down a considerable portion of the hills, the mould being thrown out into spaces between the rows. Guano, or a mixture of guano and salt, should then be applied. By subsequent plowing within a week or two, the soil should be thrown up again to the rows, and the hills again dressed up with the hoes. The kind of plow used must be determined by the character and condition of the soil. To a firm soil, the coulter should first be applied to as great a depth as possible; then the shovel, or small mouldboard, for throwing the earth to and from the hills. In short, the best means should be adopted for accomplishing the two objects above mentioned.

Priming and Topping.—When the plant has grown to the height of two or three feet, a round bud will make its appearance in the centre of the plant. This is the *flower-bud*, and is called the "button" in some parts of Virginia. At this period of growth, some of the lower leaves should be pulled off, so as to leave the stalk naked for five or six inches above the ground. The stripping of these lower leaves is called "priming." At the same time that the priming is done, the flower-bud is broken or nipped off with the thumb and finger. If the plant is sufficiently large, it may be topped before the flower-bud appears, by nipping out the central leaf-bud. There is great difference of opinion as to the proper height of topping. From 8 to 20 leaves are recommended—the latter for manufacturing. If the tobacco is pretty forward and the land rich, at first, prime off just enough of leaves to hill up the tobacco well, and top to 12 or 14 leaves. Continue to top to 12 leaves until 1st of August, then to 10 until middle of August, and from that time until 1st of September top to 8, afterwards to 8."* If the topping were omitted, the flower-bud would soon be developed into a branching top, full of clusters of flowers, from which the seeds are afterwards produced.

Suckering.—Soon after the topping is done, the axillary buds at the bases of the leaves begin to grow rapidly, and, if let alone, from branches on the main stalk. They are called "suckers," and must be broken out as soon as they are large enough to be caught with the thumb and finger. This process has to be repeated from time to time, as new suckers make their appearance. Meantime the green worm will have commenced its ravages; and must be carefully picked off and destroyed; otherwise, it will soon disfigure and greatly injure the crop.

The *philosophy* of priming, topping and suckering is easily understood when we refer to what has already been said on the physiology of plants. All parts of the plant are designed to aid in its mature growth, and ultimate production of seeds. As the period approaches for maturing the seeds, nearly all the vital energy of the various organs seem to be directed towards, and expended upon them. If the first flower is removed, the natural vigor of the plant is not destroyed, but only diverted towards the leaves axilary buds, strengthening the former, and causing the latter to spring up as suckers. But when the suckers are removed, the whole vigor of the plant is concentrated in the remaining leaves. A choice of the most perfect leaves is made by "priming off" those nearest the earth, and which not only would not themselves attain a vigorous growth, but would exclude the air and light too much from the middle leaves of the plants, which are always the most vigorous. The number of leaves left in topping is determined in part by the apparent strength of the plant, and in part by the length of time it has for maturing its leaves. The more forward plants have a longer season of growth after topping, and can hence bear a greater number of leaves; while the latter ones must be topped lower.

The maturity of the plant, and consequent fitness for curing, is indicated by the points and edges of the leaves curling downward, the leaf becoming thick and brittle, and its surface assuming a yellowish spotted (piebald) appearance in some variety, and on some soils, especially in new land; and a fine glossy appearance in others. At this stage, the plant contains more of those ingredients which subsequently give value to it, than at any period either earlier or later. It should then be cut, and not till then unless it is becoming fired,* or is in immediate danger of frost. The cutting consists in splitting the stalk with a sharp, thin-bladed knife, down nearly to the lowest leaf, and then cutting it off just below this leaf. As the plants are cut, they are inverted between the hills, and allowed to remain in that position a few hours, until they are sufficiently wilted to be handled without being broken. They are then collected and placed (8 or 10 together) upon stocks, and hung upon scaffold in the open air, or in the tobacco barn.

Curing.—The process of curing is a matter of the highest importance. On it depends, to a very great extent, the market value of the crop. It should, therefore, be attended to with great care. The modes adopted vary somewhat with the ends for which the crop is designed. "Tobacco for manufacturing purposes should be exposed to the air on scaffolds; and if ripe and sun-cured, it will have that sweet and aromatic flavor so peculiar to good tobacco. * * * * After cutting, it should be carried to the scaffold for the purpose of sweating, by which process the green color is expelled, and the tobacco becomes yellow, which is far preferable."† It should then be removed to the barn, to be fully cured. "If time will allow, and the weather is not threatening, I prefer housing the tobacco without scaffolding. It will yellow as well, crowded in the barn, as on the scaffold; and all danger from rain is avoided, as well as the loss of some by the effects of the sun. * * * It is carried from the field, crowded as closely as possible on the tiers, and permitted to remain from 6 to 8 days, or longer, until it is yellowed sufficiently; then it should be opened, and the sticks arranged in the barn for firing. The sticks should be placed 6 to 8 inches apart, and may be placed a little closer together in the roof than in the body of the barn."‡

Chemistry.—During the process of curing, tobacco undergoes important chemical changes. Its peculiar properties are owing to the presence of several remarkable compounds, of which one called "nicotine," and another called "nicotianine," are most remarkable.—*Nicotine* is an alkaline substance, and has the form of an oily liquid when separated from other compounds. In its concentrated form, it is a most deadly poison; but when taken in the diluted condition in which it reaches the stomach in smoking, or the lungs in smoking the weed, its effects are greatly modified. The quantity of nicotine varies in the different qualities of tobacco cultivated in the different countries. The Havana has about 2 per cent of nicotine, hence its mildness. Virginia (best manufacturing) tobacco has 5 or 6 per cent, while the stronger varieties have about 7 per cent. The French tobacco has from 3 to 8 per cent of nicotine, according to the region in which it grows. *Nicotianine* is a more volatile substance than nicotine, and is more odoriferous. The pleasant odor of good tobacco is due to this compound chiefly.

The nicotine and nicotianine do not exist in the green leaf, but are formed during the curing of the tobacco, from substances already in the plant in variable quantities. If the leaves are dried very rapidly, these compounds are not fully formed; and if the heat is raised too high in firing, they may both disappear to some extent, by being either volatilized or decomposed. They both contain nitrogen, and, like all other compounds containing that element, are readily decomposed. Hence the firing should be commenced at a low temperature, which should be gradually increased, and may be advantageously suspended at night. The temperature should never rise above 120°.

Tobacco-barns should be closely planked, or in some way made close, having windows for ventilation, which may be opened or closed at pleasure. Smaller, and hence safer fires, will be sufficient in such houses. Curing yellow tobacco with *charcoal* at a high temperature, kept up day and night, is recommended.

"It is best to fire all grades of *shipping* tobacco, and cure it a dark nutmeg color. * * From 24 to 36 hours after cutting, if the tobacco is ripe—if not, from 36 to 48 hours, according to the weather—seems to be about the right time to commence firing. Begin with small fires, and bring the tobacco to a proper state, and then increase the fires."

Stripping, &c.—After the tobacco has been fully cured, the next step is to strip the leaves from the stalks, and tie them up in bundles ("hands") to be pressed ("prized,") into hogsheads for market. The two points requiring most attention in stripping are, first, to have the tobacco in proper "order;" and, secondly, to assort carefully, so as to separate the different qualities.

The tobacco is in "order" when the leaf, or rather the blade of the leaf, is sufficiently moist to be pliant, and yet the stems dry enough to break off readily from the stalk. This condition can be secured only in the beginning of a spell of weather. After the weather has continued damp for some little time, the moisture penetrates the stems, as well as the thinner parts of the leaves, making them too tough to be easily broken from the stalks, and rendering them liable to mould when wrapped together, or when the tobacco is laid down "in bulk." If the stems have thus become pliant, the tobacco is in "too high order," and must be thoroughly dried, and allowed to come in order again before the stripping can be done.

A large quantity may be kept in order for stripping, by packing it down when in the proper condition, upon an elevated platform extended along one side of the barn. This is called "bulking." The tops of the plants must be lapped over each other in the middle of the pile, the lower end of the stalks being turned outward. The whole mass must then be covered with straw, or something else, which will preserve it in order until it can be conveniently stripped, which is generally at times when the weather is unfavorable for out-door work.

The business of assorting requires both care and judgment. It should therefore, be the business of the most experienced and trustworthy hands. It is accomplished chiefly during the process of stripping, but may be made more complete by the hands engaged in tying, attending properly to the sorting out of such leaves as do not properly belong to the quality upon which they are engaged. The number of grades or qualities must be determined by the purpose for which the crop is designed. Where the only object is to make the dark shipping tobacco, the best leaves are assorted, according to size and quantity, into first and second quality of "leaf;" while the lower leaves of the stalks, together with any others that may be injured or ragged, form first and second qualities of "luggs."

If the crop is designed for the manufacturer, the color, as well as other qualities, must be taken into account. The dark and yellow colors must be first separated into two general classes, and then each of these again assorted according to their "qualities."

When the assorting and tying have been completed, the bundles should be "bulked down," unless the stems are found to contain so much moisture as to be in danger of moulding. It should then be hung up on the sticks, and dried. It is always thoroughly dried before prizing. Then, at the first favorable time before prizing, it should be again packed down in bulk. The bundles should be carefully straightened in packing down; and, when it is afterwards transferred to the hogsheads, the same, or still greater care, should be taken to have every leaf straight, and in its proper place. The hogsheads usually contain about 1300 or 1400 pounds.

The price of tobacco depends very much upon the skillfulness with which it has been cured, and the care bestowed upon the assorting, tying and subsequent handling.

T. L. Edwards.

*The "Black Fire" is a disease which is often very destructive to the tobacco crop. It produces decayed spots over the leaves. A mixture of common salt with guano is recommended as a preventive.—*South. Planter*, May, 1858.

†Wm. H. Jones, of Mecklenburg.

[From the Indiana Farmer.]

Tomatoes.

Every one can raise tomatoes, yet not every one can grow them in perfection. Good seeds of good varieties, and good soil are not the only requisites for superiority in the culture of this esteemed vegetable. The proper training and the fruiting, has much to do with its size and flavor. Thick, tangled masses of plants, through which the sun's rays or the refreshing breeze can never pierce, are not adapted for fine fruit. They will, in such cases, never ripen equally nor thoroughly, while worms and insects, secure in the impenetrable mass, will pray upon leaf, stalk and fruit.

Each stem should be neatly bound to a stalk, or, what is better, to a trellis. The branches should be spread apart so as to expose as much as possible of the plant to the influence of the sun. They need warmth for their full development, and therefore the warmest part of the garden, if possible, with a southern exposure, should be selected for them. As soon as much fruit and as many blossoms have formed as the plant will be likely to ripen thoroughly, the ends should be pinched off, in order that the strength of the plant should not be wasted in forming fruit which will never be of any value.

The ground should be kept loose, and in soils of a light color, a slight mulching may not come amiss, as such soils do not absorb as much heat as those of a darker hue. If extra large fruit is desired, only three or four tomatoes should be left upon the plant.

The great enemy of the Tomato is a large green worm, which eats off the leaves of the plant. They approach so near the color of the stems, that it is difficult to distinguish them. The plants should be frequently examined for those worms, and when found, they should be crushed at once, as, if only picked off, they will soon find their way back to the plants.

Fall Plowings for Small Grains.

"A Subscriber," in Clinton county, Iowa, writes: In 1858 I put in twenty-five acres of barly on fall plowed ground. The cattle had run over it, and it was so hard that I could not cover the seed, to suit me with a harrow; I brought out four one-horse cultivators, hitched four horses to them, and cultivated one way from three to four inches deep, and then crossed it with the harrow.

I then harrowed ten acres on new and better land, which had all been fall plowed. Now for the result. The twenty-five acres which were cultivated with the cultivators, threshed and cleaned, yielded sixty bushels per acre, while the ten acres harrowed alone, yielded only twenty-five bushels per acre.

There were ten acres of oats plowed in, on fall plowing, right along side of ten acres of stubble ground. On the ten acres plowed in there was one third more straw to the acre, and I believe one-third more oats than on the stubble, though they were not thrashed separately.

We have got to fall plow in this country in order to get our crops in in the time in the Spring. It has been the practice to harrow grain in on fall plowing, but the harrow will not do; we must have cultivators on wheels, drawn by two horses, and it will add one-fifth to one-fourth to the crops all over the West.—*P. Farm.*

Stirring the Soil and mulching.

Successful horticultural practice does not depend so much upon any one particular item in culture, as upon the happy combination of all the essential elements of growth in plants. It is not enough that the soil be thoroughly prepared, and seeds or plants properly inserted; future care and well directed culture will very materially influence the product. One of the chief requisites of vegetation is the unimpeded access of air and moisture to the roots of the plants, and in some soils it is difficult to preserve this favorable condition; clayey soils, on account of their easy solubility, are readily consolidated on the surface during rains; and subsequent drying winds and hot sun, bake it into a crust, through which young plants make slow progress, and which retards to a certain degree, the admission of air to their roots. To maintain an open and comminuted surface is therefore a special point in clay soils. Hoeing or otherwise breaking the soil is a necessary operation after the rain, and if performed at the proper time, will require but little labor.—Such soils should not be disturbed when the surface is wet; and when well caked it becomes a difficult and laborious operation. The period between the softening of the soil by the rains, and its crusting by sun and drouths will be found to be the most favorable; and when this proper condition is attained, the hoe or cultivator should be placed in active operation. To facilitate these cultural operations, all plants and crops should be grown on the drill system; the soil between the rows can be loosed deeply with a fork, which is the most effective implement for this purpose; and has been for many years, gradually taking the place of the hoe in the cultivation of garden crops.

In the early stages of growth, frequent hoeing, though as most advantageous in a rainy, and dry weather preva vails, the labor-saving system of mulching may be resorted to. The beneficial effects of mulching newly planted trees is now so well known that the practice is widely adopted. Its effects are equally apparent in the vegetable garden. One of the best potato crops we have seen was produced in this way. As soon as the young plants were above ground, the soil between the rows was deeply loosened with a digging fork, and the space immediately covered three inches thick with newly cut grass from the lawn.—They received no further care, with the exception of pulling up a few weeds during summer, and the crop was by actual measurement found to be more than double that of the adjoining rows. In manuring, preparation of the ground and planting, they were treated alike; but those that were mulched maintained a healthy growth during a severe drouth, when the others lost their foliage, and ripened prematurely.

The early pea crops have also been prolonged for several weeks, by mulching heavily between the rows with partially rotted straw; in short, the productive capacities of all crops will be increased, if a uniform and constant degree of moisture is maintaned by preventing surface evaporation.

Refuse matter of various kinds, such as chips, partially rotted leaves and grass, weeds, grass, tan-bark, &c., can be used for mulching; no better disposition can be made of the grass mowed from the lawn, spreading it thinly at first, and repeating the application from time to time, as the material can be collected.

We have remarked above that mulching is a saving of labor, and it is not the least of its recommendations, that it prevents the wide-spread growth of weeds.—*Farm. and Gardener.*

An Antidote for Poison

The Rochester Union says: "Two or three days ago a lady of Avon, took by mistake a quantity of corrosublimate sufficient to cause death, had not an antidote been administered. The lady wanted to taste some maple syrup but a bottle of bed-bug poison had been carelessly left where the bottle of syrup had stood and she took a small quantity before she discovered her mistake. Fortunately a connection remembered the fatal poisoning case of Mrs. Fowlan which occured at Avon a few years ago had the presence of mind to run to the poisoned woman with a pan of milk, who drank it very freely, and also took the white of an egg so as to render the poison inocuous. She was soon out of danger. Let this antidote be remembered and used in similar cases."

When locomotive boilers explode, the engine is seldom thrown from the rails unless the roof of the fire box is crushed down, so that the discharging rods of the steam lifts the hind end of the engine.

The Chemical Gazette says: "When knives or forks have come off the handles from being carelessly put in hot water or otherwise a cement made as follows will be useful to re-fasten them: Take of gum shellac two parts and prepared chalk one part reduce them to powder and thoroughly mix. Fill the opening in the handle with the mixture heat the shank of the knife and press in. Then keep the handle out of hot water.

The following remedy for bugs is said to be infallible; Take two pounds of alum brease it and reduce it nearly to a powder dissolve it in three quarts of boiling water let it remain till the alum is dissolved.

Men tempt their temptations.

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech.

You know that grief always lies, since it forever prophesies perpetuity.