

The Field and Fireside.

PUBLISHED BY

R. M. Goodman & Sons.

At One Dollar a Year in advance,
or One Dollar and Fifty Cents if
not paid in advance.IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE
Building, Powder Springs Street, Mari-
etta, Georgia.**JOHN O. GARRETT, Attorney**
at Law, practices in Cobb and adja-
cent Counties. Office in Masonic Build-
ing, upstairs. Marietta, Oct. 10, 1878.**W. T. WINE, WILLIAMS, WINN,**
Attorneys at Law, March 15, 1877.**W. M. SESSIONS, Attorney at Law,**
office north side of Public Square
in Blackwell's Building, up stairs.
Marietta, October 1877.**E. M. ALLEY, Real Estate**
Broker, Denist, of more than twenty
years. Charges reasonable.
Office North side of Public Square,
Marietta, March 13, 1877.**D. R. G. TENNENT, Practising**
Physician. Office on Cassville St.
Residence on Cherokee street.
Marietta, March 13, 1877.**D. E. J. SETZE, Physician**
at Surgery, tenders his professional
services in the practice of Medicine
and Surgery to the citizens of Marietta
and surrounding country. Office at the
Drug Store of Wm. Root. March 13-15**D. & T. R. IRWIN, Attorneys**
at Law will practice in the Blue
Ridge, Rome, and Coweta Circuits.
Marietta, March 13, 1878.**W. R. POWER, H. M. HAMMETT,**
Attorneys at Law, Marietta, Ga. Will
practice in the Courts of Cobb and adja-
cent counties. Collecting a specialty. 1y**PHILLIPS & CREW, wholesale**
and retail dealers in Music Station-
ery, Sheet Music and Musical Instru-
ments. 8 & 10 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.**A. Saitzky, Merchant Tailor,** under
a National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.**W. A. Haynes, (at Phillips &**
Crews), Jeweler, Atlanta, Ga.**W. H. Hart, 30 S. Broad St.** Atlan-
ta, Ga. See Advertisement in this
paper.**FRUIT JARS—Jellys, Quarts**
and Half Gallons; JELLY GLASSES,
extra Jar Caps and Rubbers, Cement
and Sealing Wax, for sale by
may 23 WILLIAM ROOT.**WILLIAM C. GREEN,**
Watchmaker & Jewellers,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.**ALSO, dealer in Clocks of every**
description. Repairing of Watches,
Clocks, etc. a specialty. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Sign of Big Watch, west
side Public Square.**NEW CARRIAGES and Buggies,**
Wagons and Harness on hand.
Repairs of Vehicles built or re-
built. Work guaranteed. Orders solicited.
REID & GRAMLING.**CONTRACTOR**
AND
BUILDER.**THE undersigned continues his busi-**
ness of Brick Making, Stone and
Brick Building, and is prepared at any
time to take contracts on the most reason-
able terms, and to execute the most
satisfactory manner.
MARIETTA, March 13, 1877. 1y**GREEN & REYNOLDS,**
Dentists.**WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE**
Rooms over McClatchy's Store.**THE undersigned has returned from**
his Philadelphia trip where we have
been working closely with the
profession. Again we tender our
services to our friends and the public
generally, confident that with the lat-
est appliances and most improved in-
struments, with all of our experience,
gathered regarding the profession,
we can do work as satisfactorily
and efficiently as can be done elsewhere.
Marietta, Ga. March 5, 1878.**MARIETTA SAVINGS BANK.****JOHN R. WINTERS, President.**
G. C. BURNAP, Vice President.**A. VAN WYCK, Cashier.****Notes Discounted.****Exchange Bought and Sold.****SAGES CATARRH REMEDY**
for sale by
sept 19 B. R. STRONG.**Apprentices are something with**
everyone—everything with some.
Bishop Berkeley.**1877. 1878.****John W. Metcalf, respectfully in-**
forms the citizens of Marietta and
vicinity, that he is better prepared than
ever to do anything in the Tailoring
line, guaranteeing his patrons faithful
work at moderate prices. Sept 1y**NEW LIVERY STABLE!**
REDUCED PRICES!**Atlanta Street, near Blacksmith Shop,**
Marietta, Georgia.**J. SPILMAN has just**
opened near Barker and
Blacksmith Shop, a first class Livery Stable, where
he will be at the service of his
patrons with fine Horses and elegant Buggies at re-
duced prices. Can always be found
ready to respond to any call in re-
sponse of the needs of local or transient pa-
trons. Parties hiring are responsible
for themselves and their Good Horses. For
mediation for Drivers. Stock bought
and sold on commission.
SPILMAN.**Marietta, Aug. 8, 1878.**

Vol. II.]

Marietta, (Georgia), Thursday, February 6, 1879.

No. 26

B. R. Strong,

(Successor to G. W. Williams.)

DRUG LIST,

AND

Apothecary.

Will continue business at the Old
Stand in MARIETTA, and will
keep on hand, and for sale,A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND GENUINE**Drugs! Chemicals!****Toilet and Fancy Articles!****Paints and Oils!****Fine Perfumery, etc.**
All which will be SOLD LOW FOR
CASH. Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded by an experienced Apothecary.
AS HERETOFORE.**B. R. STRONG.****Books and Stationery.**
School Books and Stationery of all
kinds. Also Musical Note Books for
Sunday Schools and Singing Classes.
Also not in stock, other Literary,
Scientific or Educational, or any piece
of Sheet Music, will be ordered and
delivered in Marietta at publisher's
price.
B. R. STRONG.
Marietta, Feb. 26, 1878.**FINE CIGARS, Best smoking**
and chewing Tobacco, at
B. R. STRONG'S.**GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,**
for sale by
sept 19 B. R. STRONG.**Pure Cider Vinegar—Received**
at the Drug Store of B. R. STRONG.**FLAVORING EXTRACTS—**
Tropical Vanilla (warranted good), Lem-
on, Rose, Peach, and other Flavoring
Extracts, at
B. R. STRONG.**BIRD SEED—Canary, Rape**
and Hemp seed, for sale at the Drug
Store of
B. R. STRONG.**JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, Ayer's**
Hair Vigor, Lyon's Katharine, Bar-
ber's Trisopherous, Jasceline Powder,
and various other Hair Dressings, also
Hair Dyes, for sale by
B. R. STRONG.**J. B. O'Neill & Co.****HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK**
of General Merchandise
To GOS BARRETT'S old stand,
East side of Public Square,
Marietta, Georgia.**Where they will keep full line of choice**

Family Groceries.

STAPLE DRY GOODS.**Family Harness, Notions.****Boots and Shoes, &c.**
All of which will be sold low for
cash. H. D. McCUTCHEN will be
pleased to wait on any, who will
favor them with a call. Country
Produce taken in exchange, on
reasonable terms.**Respectfully,**
J. B. O'NEILL & CO.**Marietta, April 25, 1878.** 1y**PIANOS.****TUNING AND REPAIRING.**
THE undersigned respectfully
tenders his services to the citizens of
Marietta and vicinity as tuner and
restorer of Pianos. Warrants his work
in every respect, and will do as cheap
or cheaper than any. Pianos
dropped in the Two-foot, will secure
prompt attention. Will sell Pianos or
Organs at the lowest figures, and upon
as accommodating terms, cash, or on
time, to good and reliable parties.
July 11-12 JOHN SEALS.**Removed!****Removed!****I HAVE changed my place of business**
next to Marietta Savings Bank, and
will be thankful to welcome all my old
friends and patrons at my new
place.**I Will Sell at Atlanta Prices,**
C. O. D.**Dry Goods! Notions! Hats!****Crockery! Clothing!****AND****Boots and Shoes!**
And every thing else kept in a Dry
Goods business.**E. N. R.—Would call the attention**
of all who are inclined to me, to come
at once for settlement, and save cost.**JOSEPH EKAS,**
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

J. M. Wilson,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN & SHEET IRON

AND

Wooden Wares.

AND DEALER IN

STOVES, HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, HOUSE FURNISH-
ING GOODS AND**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

EMBRACING

Straw and Feed Cutters,
Corn Shellers,
Turning Plows,
Wheel Barrows,
Rakes, Shovels,
Hoes, Grass Scythes,
Plows, Plow Stocks, &c.ALSO,
Syrup Mills,
Of a Superior Make.
POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY.
AND
Carpenter's Supplies.
Many Varieties of Wooden Ware.All these and many other valuable ar-
ticles sold at best possible terms.
Marietta, July 3, 1877. 1y

The White

—IS—

**THE EASIEST SELLING,****THE BEST SATISFYING****Sewing Machine**Its introduction and World-renowned
reputation was the death-blow to high-
priced machines.**THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND**
WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.
This is a very important matter, as it is well-
known and undisputed fact that many of the re-
frigerator machines which are sold as
cheap second-hand are those that have been re-
built and sold at a low price, and are not the
same as the original White Machine.**THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING**
MACHINE NOW ON THE MARKET.
It is the only machine that can sew all kinds of
fabrics, and it is the only machine that can be
used by both men and women.**IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN**
ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE.
BUT ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNPARALLELED.**Do not buy any other before try-**
ing the WHITE.**Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.****AGENTS WANTED!**
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.Liberal Inducements offered to cash
buyers. May 31, 1878.J. D. & T. F. SMITH,
General Agents.

No. 56, S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC**Rail Road.****TIME OF DEPARTURE.****FROM MARIETTA.**

No. 1, night passenger, north 2.45 p. m.

No. 2, night passenger, south 9.45 p. m.

No. 3, day passenger, north 6.15 a. m.

No. 4, day passenger, south 12.08 a. m.

No. 5, day freight, north 6.48 a. m.

No. 6, day freight, south 2.15 p. m.

No. 7, night freight, acc. north 8.30 p. m.

No. 8, way freight, day, north 8.30 p. m.

No. 9, way freight, day, south 2.15 p. m.

No. 10, freight, freight, south 5.00 a. m.

No. 11, freight, freight, south 5.00 a. m.

Agricultural.

Corn Planting.Samples of corn exhibited at a
recent meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.)
Farm Club, elicited descriptions
of the methods, culture
and character of the soil. John
Jones, who produced 280 bushels
of ears from a fraction less than
two acres of ground, plowed his
land in the fall, pressed it in the
spring, and after suitable
dragging, marked it in rows north
and south, three and a half feet
apart in the rows. He planted
in rows north and south because
this plan permits the morning
sun to shine between the rows
one way, and the noonday sun
the other. The field was cultivated
three times, beginning soon
after the corn was up.Charles Heller, to whose sam-
ples was awarded the distinction
of "largest and best," reported a
yield of 450 bushels of ear
three acres. The field was a clover
lea six years from seeding.
It was plowed five inches deep
and had ten loads of barnyard
manure to the acre before plant-
ing, marked both ways in the row
about three and a half feet apart
and planted in hills with four ker-
nels. The planting was done a-
bout the 25th of May. When the
corn well up the plaster was
applied, and a week or so after it was cul-
tivated twice. The best sample
it was decided were shown by R.
Westervelt, though the ears were
not so large as others on exhibi-
tion. Mr. Westervelt's field was
plowed, part in the fall and the re-
mainder in the spring. The land
was well dragged before marking
which was done in the usual way
and the seed planted late. The
corn was cultivated both ways;
hoed over and plastered. The
yield per acre was not given. The
third lot of samples in order of
excellence was a bunch of ears
exhibited by E. E. Jugony, and of
the Dalton variety. It was plant-
ed in the middle of May in
hills three and a half feet apart
each way. The soil was black
loam; some of it is of a gravelly
nature, quite barren; part of the
field was manured with coarse
manure. The crop was planted
cultivated four or five times each
way, and hoed once; it yielded
100 bushels of ears per acre.The "Northern white flint" was
pronounced by H. D. Woodruff to
be an excellent variety of corn,
having a large kernel and small
cob, and turning out a larger per-
cent of shelled corn than any
other kind he knew of. O. Ban-
field gained with "Compton's Early"
on a clover lea turned in A-
pril, a little over 300 bushels of
ears from two and a quarter acres.
In each hill he put a mixture of
ashes, plaster, hen manure and
loam, and cultivated six times.The small yellow good seed,
or "little yellow," which have
come under his observation, was
pronounced most desirable by H.
M. Engle before the Lancaster
County (Pennsylvania) Agricul-
tural Society, both for corn and
fodder. In his opinion the small
cap varieties having smaller
stalks, may be planted closer and
will produce a crop on poorer
soil, and mature in a shorter sea-
son, seldom having any soft corn,
and will sell more to bulk,
weighing heavier, and will feed
further than the large kinds, a
clover seed not over three years
old is as a rule, the best ground
for a corn crop. Fall and spring
planting both have their advan-
tages. When there is an abun-
dant of vegetable matter the
former is generally preferred. As
corn will not flourish, although it
may germinate in cold earth, it
should never be planted until the
weather is mild, and the ground
well warmed and C. Corn should
neither be planted too deep nor
covered too thick. Mr. Engle ad-
vised one inch of mellow earth.
Distance of planting depends
upon the variety, but has al-
ready been intimated, large kinds
require more space than the
small.One of the very best prepara-
tions for repairing roofs that leak
is to procure coal tar at the gas
works and mix finely sifted co-
alsh or road dust with it till a
paste of thick as mortar. Plaster
with this carefully around leakyroof valleys, or joints of chimneys,
chimney flashings, &c. will
set as hard as stone and appear-
ly as indestructible. This prepara-
tion is very cheap, and would
probably last over a roof previously
spread all over a roof previously
laid with felt or roofing paper.
Once put on properly it would
seem to be there for all time.**Fertilizers.**[From the Macon Telegraph.]
In your paper of this date, you
published a communication signed
"Baker," in which the writer
undertakes, in a mild way, to
overhaul you for taking sides with
the "guano" bakers. I am sorry
to see a communication of this
kind in your paper. I am sure
that you are a fair man, and I
am sure that you are a fair man.I think any man who can
understand the value of a
letter, will say, after reading
your editorial comment on the
letter, that you are a fair man,
and that you are a fair man.The writer of the letter, I
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FIELD AND FIRESIDE

MARIETTA, FEB. 6, 1879.

Gen. Marietta Paper Manufacturers Company manufactures the best of wrapping paper, at lowest prices. A. A. Anderson, Agent.

Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Receivers, and can have their legal address in the Field and Fireside. HALF the price usually other papers.

Man from the West is coming in Atlanta machine. The City with the March next he will supply each pound.

Wash about they did not debar him. Mr. Hill was employed as an attorney in the line of his profession, from which his office of U. S. Senator did not debar him.

Benjamin was not a lawyer, but was feeling his supposed influence as the Governor. But as Ben says, "why, expose indignities who have been so imprudent to write cipher-dispatch."

General Sherman is in Atlanta, and we are glad to say very few of the native citizens paid him any attention, yet he made plenty of others there. He made up of all sorts of people. If the devil should make appearance there in a palace, he would be a right good companion. He is the best of the car-bell to welcome and show their filial affection to the old gentleman. —Greenesboro Herald.

The Chinese immigration bill as passed in the House last Monday makes it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment for the masters of any vessel to take on board at any Chinese or other foreign port more than the number of Chinese passengers with the intent to bring them to the United States. The act is to take effect from and after the 1st of July 1879.

Rome Courier: "Gen. W. T. Sherman passed down the Belmont and Dalton Railroad last Tuesday to Tennessee on works. He returned yesterday and went on to Atlanta. Gen. Sherman is a soldier in the iron works mentioned."

Hinesville Gazette: "Mr. John M. Dorsey, near our town, had a nice drove of sheep a few days ago, but not his name. And it happened in this way. A dog—a mean dog—got in his pasture one dark night and managed to kill about forty. Yet that dog lives to remind other sheep that they, too, are but mortal."

Excelsior (Bullock county) News: "A barefooted darkey, while hoeing cotton one day, saw his toes under a clod, and thinking it a mole's head, hit it and hurt himself. After working with it awhile he got tired, sat his foot on a stump and said: 'Well, his pain away now. I don't care a d—n thing you hurt yourself wusin' yer d—n me.'"

Lawyers are not without their difficulties as witness the following letter:

Hinesville, N. C., Sept. 22, '78. Messrs. John Smith & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—Replying to yours of the 18th inst. I have to say, that this and the prospect of having claims placed in my hands to collect, in this vicinity, and nothing more, I do not feel willing to report the "standing" of the party mentioned to you as a like the one I wish to be misunderstood as saying that I do not want a paying business, but I do know that a lawyer would starve as quick on commissions and fees on collection as he would on corn cob soup in January.

I have had some experience in collecting since the war, or rather in trying to collect. I have offered to comp. claims by taking circus tickets, patent medicines, whistles, powder horns, old flour barrels, gourds, corn skins, jay birds, owls, or almost anything, and I have a number of those old claims on hand unsold. If I were to depend on collecting claims for my support, the bean broth would get so thick that it would rattle in me like pot liquor in a poor dog.

off and men are beginning to tread the earth as if they breathed the air of political freedom.

Gen. Gordon signed some of the S. Carolina cipher telegrams. He had his finger in that pie.

Russia is taking active measures to extinguish the Plague by burning the towns in which it has appeared.

"A writer in the Augusta Constitutionalist presents the strong points, unanswerably, in the Hill-Murphy case. 'Mr. Hill did not accuse the Governor of corruption but that his tacit approval of Murphy's conduct is a public wrong and a party calamity. Mr. Hill was employed as an attorney in the line of his profession, from which his office of U. S. Senator did not debar him. Mr. Hill was not a lawyer, but was feeling his supposed influence as the Governor. But as Ben says, 'why, expose indignities who have been so imprudent to write cipher-dispatch.'"

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Dear Sirs:—Replying to yours of the 18th inst. I have to say, that this and the prospect of having claims placed in my hands to collect, in this vicinity, and nothing more, I do not feel willing to report the "standing" of the party mentioned to you as a like the one I wish to be misunderstood as saying that I do not want a paying business, but I do know that a lawyer would starve as quick on commissions and fees on collection as he would on corn cob soup in January.

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I don't like to shoot at long law, but if you are inclined to say anything certain for the desired reports, I'm your man; say ten dollar cash, then I'm in, or, if money is scarce, I would take shoes, large Nos. 10s, 11s, and 12s, to the amount of ten dollars at wholesale prices.

It's hard times here—the niggers and the democrats have killed and worried each other till this country smells like cheese. How in the world would you collect money out of a people who plough little speckled bulls on hill sides? If you were to sow, you would not wonder why I don't want claims to collect in this vicinity. Your sincere friend, J. R. BULLA.

The Asfrakhan Plague. THE SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE—FORMER VISITATIONS OF THE "BLACK DEATH."

The disease now ravaging the districts of Asfrakhan is the "Black Death," which for ages has had its home in Egypt, Syria, Greece, Turkey and the adjoining provinces of Russia, to which countries it is now chiefly limited. The people in the first infected districts are dying, the reports state, like flies. So rapidly has the disease spread that fully ten per cent. in the newly infected districts have perished. No one dares touch the dead, and they lie unburied in the streets.

In the commencement of the disease there is a feeling of weariness and fatigue, shivering and carbuncles appear. The tongue becomes dry and brown, and the gums, teeth and lips are covered with a dark fur, while the bowels, which are at first constipated, become relaxed and dark, offensive and sometimes bloody discharges are frequent. The victim loses its control over the muscles.

The second or third day livid spots and stripes appear upon the skin. In fatal cases—and most are fatal—the pulse gradually sinks, and the surface becomes cold and clammy, the blood oozes from the mucous surfaces, and there is either coma or delirium. The victim usually lingers five or six days, and may pass away without a struggle, or in convulsions. It is said that infected persons in visit every country in Europe before the symptoms were recognized, and in this way endanger the whole world.

The plague may be spontaneously engendered by epidemic or epidemic influences; it may originate from local causes, and may be propagated by peculiar contagion. Temperature seems to exert a great influence over it. In tropical climates it is not known, and it does not last withstand the cold of northern climates. Its particular harvest time in Europe is late in summer and early in the fall, especially in September. Like the germs of yellow fever, it has thus far evaded the examinations of chemists and microscopists. As soon as absorbed it alters the composition of the blood and the condition of the tissues. There is no universal cure for it. In some cases, cleanliness is generally a preventive, and it is due to this and superior ventilation that foreigners in the Levant are comparatively exempt.

In 1833, so Chinese historians tell us, there were great convulsions in nature, and earthquakes and floods, which were followed by droughts and famines. Hills and lakes disappeared, and the masses rising from the earth and decaying vegetation and animals rendered the air excessively impure. Followed these convulsions came the great plague, and before it entered Europe, 15,000,000 of people in China and 25,000,000 people in western Asia and Northern Africa had died.

It appeared in Russia, near Constantinople was attacked, and from there it spread over all Italy. The disease was carried to Italy, and from thence to France, England, and Germany and the countries. From England it was conveyed to Sweden, and passed over the Baltic Sea into Northern Russia. In only three

years it covered the whole of Europe. Half the population of Italy died of it. Fifteen continental cities lost 300,000 inhabitants, London 100,000, and in Europe 25,000,000 people perished.

The terrible disease was attributed by the superstitious to the Jews, who were accused of poisoning the wells, so that the water would breed pestilence. Entire colonies of Jews were massacred, and thousands were so terrified that they took their own lives. The disease was extensively spread by numerous bands of religious fanatics, who visited town after town, torturing their bodies in the vain hope of expiating the sins of the people. These flagellants, as they were called, comprised both men and women, who went about nearly naked, and each one wore a red cross upon the breast. The church reaped a rich harvest, for many of its frightened subjects gave to it their all. The donors were obliged to throw their gifts over the walls of the inclosure, for the monks were afraid to come in contact with them, and shut the gates. Multitudes sought to escape the disease by living in caves and woods, and starved. Some endeavored to escape by the sea. They died, and the sailors who picked up their boats sailed the same fate. Rotted bodies floated down the streams, polluting them and filling the air with contagion. Some of the delicious victims ran through the streets of villages, tearing out the hair and scratching the faces of every one they met.

The plague of 1603, 1604 and 1665, the last that prevailed very extensively, produced fever deaths. In 1720 Marseilles was most depopulated, and in 1790 Turkey, Poland and Russia were again visited. From all reports the present plague promises to destroy as many lives as those of former years.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A FATAL cattle pestilence is prevailing in the city of Boston, Bowdoin county, Texas. One man lost thirty head, and the disease seems to be rapidly spreading.

The story about a man in Indiana being killed by a twenty pound meteor, which first appeared in the Indianapolis Herald, is pronounced by that paper in hoax. No such occurrence took place, and the Journal, explains how it was victimized, expresses regret for having misled the people, and declares that it had no part in the subsequent attempts to magnify and prolong the sensation. It will be remembered that the reports from Indianapolis state that the pieces of the meteoric stone had been received there, and examined by scientific men.

There is at least one self-exiled ex-Confederate who is living in clover. Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, according to a London correspondent, occupies an elegant suit of law chambers and has a seat of state which yields him \$150,000 annually for which reason he would decline a judgeship which only pays \$25,000. Mr. Benjamin is represented as saying that he could easily secure a seat in the House of Commons, given him very flattering invitations to represent them, but he has no desire to go into Parliament for the same reason that he would decline a judgeship—it involves too many sacrifices. Mr. Benjamin has a house in Paris and always spends his summer vacation there.

FRUITING.—There has been, for many years, a steadily increasing conviction that very little production is necessary in the orchard, and that what branches should be removed, to prevent a tangle in the tree, should be taken off the first year of their growth. The cutting off of large branches almost always results in permanent damage to the health of the tree, unless great pains are taken to exclude the air and moisture from entering the pores of the wood.

In pruning to remove old trees, or when necessary to remove a branch, it should be cut off very smoothly close to the shoulder, at its base, and the wound at once covered with shellac varnish or thick paint. An occasional manuring and shallow plowing of old orchards is deemed necessary.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.—The "X" No. 1, and No. 2, and No. 3, and No. 4, and No. 5, and No. 6, and No. 7, and No. 8, and No. 9, and No. 10, and No. 11, and No. 12, and No. 13, and No. 14, and No. 15, and No. 16, and No. 17, and No. 18, and No. 19, and No. 20, and No. 21, and No. 22, and No. 23, and No. 24, and No. 25, and No. 26, and No. 27, and No. 28, and No. 29, and No. 30, and No. 31, and No. 32, and No. 33, and No. 34, and No. 35, and No. 36, and No. 37, and No. 38, and No. 39, and No. 40, and No. 41, and No. 42, and No. 43, and No. 44, and No. 45, and No. 46, and No. 47, and No. 48, and No. 49, and No. 50, and No. 51, and No. 52, and No. 53, and No. 54, and No. 55, and No. 56, and No. 57, and No. 58, and No. 59, and No. 60, and No. 61, and No. 62, and No. 63, and No. 64, and No. 65, and No. 66, and No. 67, and No. 68, and No. 69, and No. 70, and No. 71, and No. 72, and No. 73, and No. 74, and No. 75, and No. 76, and No. 77, and No. 78, and No. 79, and No. 80, and No. 81, and No. 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