

TOBACCO REPORTS.

BIG BREAKS AND GOOD PRICES FOR THE GOLDENWEEB.

Last Week's Report of the Week From Many Markets.
(From The Southern Tobacco Journal.)



WILSON QUOTATIONS.

| SMOKERS. | | CUTTERS. | | FILLERS. | | WRAPPERS. | |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Common | 3 50 | 5 00 | Medium | 5 00 | 6 00 | Common | 8 00 |
| Good | 6 00 | 8 00 | Fine | 8 00 | 12 00 | Good | 15 00 |
| Common | 8 00 | 12 00 | Medium | 12 00 | 14 00 | Common | 1 00 |
| Good | 15 00 | 18 00 | Fine | 15 00 | 22 00 | Good | 5 00 |
| Fancy | 23 00 | 31 00 | | | | Common | 2 00 |
| | | | | | | Good | 9 00 |
| | | | | | | Common | 8 00 |
| | | | | | | Good | 18 00 |

WILSON—Our sales continue heavy and prices remain firm. Tobacco rolls in in quantities that surprise those who thought it was all sold before Christmas. Sales have mounted up to six and three quarter millions and the boys have now moved their pegs ahead to 7,500,000 pounds for the season.

WINSTON—The breaks on the Winston loose leaf market last week were exceedingly heavy, blocking several days with double sales on.

OXFORD—Breaks for the week were very heavy, with the quality about the same as the average seen in the present crop. Prices were well maintained.

CHASE CITY—Our breaks have been large for the past week, with a larger percent of common tobaccos. We are of the opinion that common will predominate in our sales from this time until the new crop.

TARBORO—Our breaks have been heavy this week. Prices are high on all grades, except fillers, which are very low. There will be several new prizehouses erected in Tarboro for the coming year.

DANVILLE—The past week has one of the heaviest ever known here. Tuesday's breaks being the heaviest of the year. Triple sales were run all the week, and Tuesday we had a block. Prices have been well maintained notwithstanding the rush. Finer grades especially held up well.

REIDSVILLE—This has been a busy week in tobacco circles. The breaks at the warehouses have been very heavy and lasted until nearly sun-down several days. The quality of offerings have been fair to middling, with a sprinkling of fine mahogany wrappers which were sold at very stiff prices.

ROCKY MOUNT—Our sales have been of average size this week, but the quality was not so good, made up largely of common tobacco. However, we sold some tobacco of good color and texture. Prices are not so stiff, yet all grades are eagerly sought after. The weather is good for working tobacco.

HENDERSON—Our market has been quite active during the week, sales occupying the larger portion of each day and on Tuesday were blocked. Prices steady and firm and the demand good for all the offerings. Occasionally some fine wrappers are to be seen and they sell at full prices. All grades of wrappers seem now to excite more active competition.

Fresh Candy, Apples and Oranges at Cheatham's. [t. f.]

Tenney's Candy fresh at Cheatham's—Nash Street—next door to the Advance Publishing Company. [t. f.]

HOW TO GROW TOBACCO.

By COL. A. J. BONDURANT.
Barn Building—Curing.

In building the barns, it is best to build small houses, as the loss will be less, should they be burned in curing the tobacco. (On the whole it is better to have small houses.) Log barns, ranging from sixteen to twenty feet square, are good sizes. Build the house twenty feet high in the body, and cover with shingles or boards. If the size is twenty feet by fifteen feet, five rooms, four feet apart and place tier poles across to form the lower tier. The first row of tier poles should be put in as soon as the house is built up, about five or six feet—this is usually called the ground or lower tier, and is not used generally for curing, but to place the sticks of tobacco on, until it is convenient to hoist it up—regulate, and place it on the tiers higher up in the house.

Next, build with logs three feet higher all around the house, and put in another course of tier poles directly over the first. Continue to build, using smaller logs, place three feet higher all around, putting in tier poles as before stated, until five tiers are placed in the house; by this means five rooms and five tiers will be secured.

By this arrangement, the tiers are three feet apart vertically, and the body of the house as high as it is wide and deep. The roof is built to conform to the plan of the tiers below and to have three tiers above the joists, varying in length.

A tobacco barn of this description will hold six or seven hundred sticks of tobacco, with six or eight plants on a stick.

For curing bright tobacco, it is important to have the house closely chinked and daubed through out.

Curing is one of the most difficult parts of the whole management of the tobacco crop, and requires intelligence and careful watching to carry it to successfully completion.

There are many plans followed, as some soils are adapted to the dark tobaccos, and others to the bright, yellow tobaccos, and several modes of curing will be alluded to.

For the dark English shipping, the following plan is quite common and is considered a good and inexpensive one by many good tobacco planters:

When the tobacco barn has been filled with tobacco, and the wood prepared, and it is best to have a mixture of green and seasoned wood, start the fires, and commence with moderate fire, and increase gradually, and in three or four days the tobacco will be sufficiently cured as to require only occasionally firing during the damp days, or rainy days, or in the morning for a few hours.

When the fire is started, it should be kept up day, and night until the process of curing is finished. Dark, heavy shipping tobacco is now much cured with flues, as with the flues you get the heat without the smoke, and get rid of the objection raised against the smoke taste of the tobacco, and run less risk in curing than with the open fires.

In curing this class of tobacco, it is very important that the tobacco barn should be closely built; it should be made as near air tight as possible, and so constructed that ventilation can be easily and quickly controlled.

The curing of this kind of tobacco is done with flues built in the tobacco barn, and this is a difficult process, requiring the exercise of skill attention and practice to insure the best results. The process is so variable, and dependent on so many conditions, that no certain plan can be followed at all times. Experience, and the use of the head will be the best way to learn this process.

The method that is followed by some of the producers of bright tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina, commonly called the Ragland method, is as follows:

First—Yellowing process, ninety degrees, from twenty to thirty hours.

Second—Fixing color, one hundred degrees for four hours, increasing two and a half degrees every two hours, and twenty degrees from four to eight hours.

Third—Curing the leaf, from one hundred and twenty degrees to one hundred and twenty five degrees, six to eight hours.

Fourth—Curing stalk and stem, from one hundred and twenty five degrees to one hundred and seventy five degrees, increasing the heat five degrees an hour, and continue at one hundred and seventy degrees until the stalk and stem are thoroughly killed and dry, which usually requires from twelve to fifteen hours.

The above method of curing tobacco has recently been simplified and somewhat improved, and the method now given is followed to a considerable extent. As soon as possible after the tobacco is cut place it in the house, and after warming the barn two or three hours to a temperature of about ninety degrees, increase the heat rapidly up to one hundred and twenty five degrees or as high as it will bear without scalding the tobacco, letting the heat remain at one hundred and twenty five degrees only a few minutes, and then by drawing the fires and turning the dampers, cut off the heat and let the temperature of the house descend to ninety degrees.

If the crop is too thick and coarse textured, and not strictly suitable for bright yellow, it will be wise to cure it as above. For this purpose erect scaffolds or close by the barn and hang the tobacco on it as soon as it is cut and hauled from the field. This is important from the fact that after the tobacco is cut, it should not be caught in the rain during the process of sun-curing. If any rain is expected put it in the barn, letting it remain there until all danger of getting it wet is past, and then replace it on the scaffold until it is well cured by the sun, and then place it in the barn and regulate it on the tier poles. Tobacco cured by this method usually sells well if properly managed, and is highly valued by manufacturers for making a fine article of chewing tobacco.

FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern States Magazine, of Baltimore, says the Herald, of that city, publishes reports from over 500 correspondents in all parts of the South, as to the financial condition of farmers, which shows that Southern farmers, as a class, are less burdened with debt than they have been at any previous time since the war; that they are now more and more producing at home their own provisions and less and less dependent upon the West for corn, flour, pork, hay and like supplies; that in growing these things they are saving themselves the enormous profits they formerly paid to supply merchants, and that living thus on their own resources they can count largely as profit whatever they may receive for such cotton as they grow. It appears, says our contemporary, that the farmers are living better than ever before, in spite of hard times, and because of a wider and wiser utilization of natural resources and capabilities, and moreover, in some sections the proceeds from the sale of cotton and the surplus of other crops have been more than enough to pay up back debts, and farmers, besides buying such needed supplies as cannot be raised, are improving their farms, buying new furniture, vehicles, farm implements, etc., and in some cases are lending and investing money.

These are gratifying statements and speaks well for the condition of the agricultural interest of the South. Whenever the farmers are prosperous the whole business interests of the country is benefited. Whatever effects them effects all.—Norfolk Virginian.

WILSON, N. C.,
January 28, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—

Will you please allow us space enough to tell the people what the community in Gardner's township is up to. At Pender's school-house on Friday night, January 24, there was a concert given by Miss Emma Hawkins and her pupils which was quite an enjoyable affair, and I think Miss Hawkins is to be congratulated on the good management and success of her pupils. The program was as follows:

A song by school, "Welcome"; a speech by John Gill; a dialogue, "Hamlet and the Ghost," by Joshua Matthews and Johnny Varnell; next was a speech by Miss Ella Greene next a dialogue, "The Boarding School Accomplishments," by Misses Georgia and Roxie Pender. James Pender and John Gill; "The Bivouac of the Dead Letter," a speech by Thaddeus Pender; a dialogue, "The Wrong Woman," by Miss Stella Pender and John Gill; a speech by Laura Dixon, Katie Lee and Willie Grey; "The Would-be Tearer," by Thaddeus Pender and John Gill; "I Can," a speech by Joe Dixon; a dialogue "How Old Mose Counted the Eggs," a speech by Lucy Pender, "The Dont's," a dialogue, "The Colored Country Cousins," by James Varnell and Clarence Matthews; a speech, "I Remember," by Josiah Matthews; a dialogue, "The Wrong Box," by Miss Georgia Pender, John Gill, Wilson Varnell, Miss Ellen Coffee, Thaddeus Pender, James Varnell and Miss E. Hawkins; "The Farmer" by Miss Ellen Coffee; a speech. These are the most important pieces, while the programme was forty pieces long.

Music was furnished by Mr. W. J. Judd, Jr. of Henderson. There was quite a crowd out, some say about three hundred, but a great many more than could get in the house. So we will wish Miss Hawkins much success in the future. We remain as ever,

"A FRIEND."

Beauchamp & Feach, Eufaula, Ala., writes: We have handled your Japanese Pipe cure for two years now, and can conscientiously say it has given entire satisfaction and is a good seller. We regard it as being the best thing for Hemorrhoids or Piles that we have ever sold. At Hargrave's.

Cheatham keeps a neat Oyster Parlor in the rear of his confectionery store where you can get a nice lunch at all times from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. [t. f.]

ORINOCO TOBACCO GUANO.

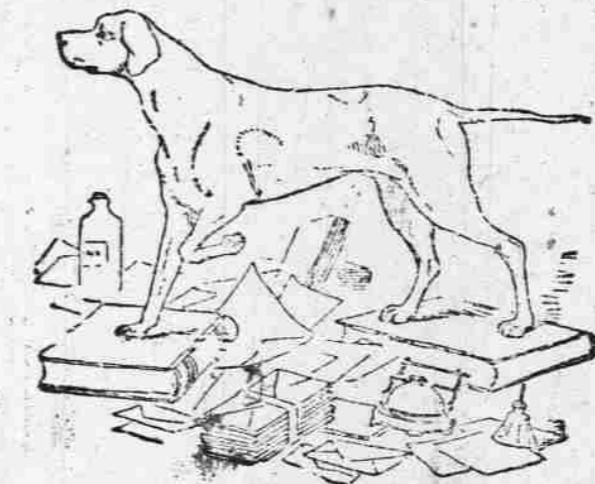
Enfield, N. C., Nov. 6, '95.
Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry about the Orinoco guano I will say I used it under tobacco, planted on very poor land. I used about 200 pounds of the guano with a little cotton seed meal, and I have never seen such fine tobacco before—one row through the middle of the field, by accident, failed to get any guano, and while the other tobacco grew as high as your shoulders the skipped row was hardly 1 1/2 inches high. I did not have enough Orinoco for all my crop and finished up with another brand and the difference in favor of Orinoco was very great. The other brand was higher priced.

Yours respectfully,
F. M. DICKENS.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.
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GEO. D. GREEN, Pres't. LAT. WILLIAMS. SAM'L HODGES, Sec'y. & Treas.
THE
GEO. D. GREEN HARDWARE CO.
(INCORPORATED JAN. 3, 1896.)
Successors to
GEO. D. GREEN & CO.,
WILSON, N. C.

"The Geo. D. Green Hardware Company" was incorporated January 3rd, 1896, and as successor to the late firm of Geo. D. Green & Co., will conduct a general hardware business in the town of Wilson, N. C., at the stand formerly occupied by said firm. Will deal in

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Materials, Cutlery, Lime, Paints, Oil, Plumbing Materials and House Furnishing Goods.

Mr. Geo. D. Green, senior member, as President, and Mr. Lat. Williams, the junior member of the late firm, will continue to give their personal attention to the business. Mr. Samuel Hodges, Sec'y. and Treasurer, will join them in the conduct and management of the business of the corporation.

Very Respectfully,

Geo. D. Green Hardware Company.